The Killing of Prisoners of Conscience for Organs in China





TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECU	TIVE SUMMARY	5
I.		
П.	On-Demand Transplants	
III.	Official Numbers Debunked	6
IV.	Organ Sources	7
٧.	A State Crime	7
VI.	Bodies Exported Worldwide	8
VII.	Sources and Methodology	8

CHINA	A'S ON-DEMAND ORGAN TRANSPLANT INDUSTRY	9
Ι.	Fast Growth of China's Transplant Industry Since 2000	9
١١.	On-Demand Transplants	
	Donors Seeking Recipients	
	Short Waiting Times	
	Multiple Transplants for the Same Patient	
	Replacing Any Body Part as Needed	
III.	Volume Indicators	
	Expanding Capacity	
	Continued Growth Despite Exposure	
	Overworked Doctors and Nurses	
	Hospitals Perform Multiple Transplants Simultaneously	
	Most Prolific Institutions and Individuals	
	Latest Developments	

VOLUN	1E DRIVERS	32
١.	National Strategy and Funding	32
١١.	Lucrative Industry	
	Selling Organs	
	Selling Pharmaceuticals	40
	Growth in Revenues	
III.	Technology Research and Development	42
	Immunosuppressants	42
	Improved Organ Matching	
	Prolonged Organ Preservation	44
	Shortened Operation and Hospitalization Times	45
IV.	Industrialization and Proliferation	45
	Spread of Organ Transplantation	46
	Training Transplant Specialists to Keep Up with Demand	

TOTAL K	(IDNEY AND LIVER TRANSPLANT CAPACITY WELL OVER ONE MILLION	49
Ι.	A State Secret	49
П.	Basic Methodology	49

III.	Numbers & Classifications of Organ Transplant Centers	50
IV.	Volume Estimation Based on Minimum Requirements	52
	146 Ministry Approved Liver and Kidney Hospitals	52
	566 Non-Approved Hospitals	53
	Sum of 712 Hospitals Based on Minimum Requirements	54
V.	Cross-Verification with Media Reports	55
COVE	R-UP	58
	Case Study: China International Transplantation Assistance Center (CITNAC)	
י. .	Deletion of Information	
	Transplant Organization Websites	
	Hospital Websites	
III.	Restricted Access to Registries	
IV.	Ministry of Health Notices Show Hospitals Widely Underreport Transplants	
V.	Causes of Underreporting	
VI.	Falsifying Transplant Data	
•	Oriental Organ Transplant Center	
	First People's Hospital of Yunnan Province	
	PLA No. 458 Hospital	
	West China Hospital of Sichuan University	
	Xingiao Hospital of the Third Military Medical University	
	Navy General Hospital	
	General Hospital of Jinan Military Command	
	Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University	
Δ ς τδ.	E-DRIVEN CRIME	72
	Organs Extracted from Living Bodies	
I. II.	The Myths Behind Organ Sources	
	Death-Row Prisoners	
	Few voluntary donors as of the end of 2015	
	Living Relative-Donor Transplants	
	Multiple Organs from One Donor	
	Difficulties of Voluntary Donations	
III.	Falun Gong	
	-	
	Disappearances	
	Policy of Destruction Blood Tests	
IV.		
IV.	Party and Government Agencies 610 Office and Political and Legal Affairs Committee	
	-	
	Ministry of Health, National Population and Family Planning Commission, and Others The Military	
	וויכ ויווונמו א	
APPEN	IDIX: ADMISSIONS	90
I.	Wang Lijun's Human Body Experiments	90

3

	A Killing Apparatus	93
II.	Plastinated Bodies	95
	Dalian Plastination Body Plant	96
	Trafficking Human Remains	96
	Claimed Police Sourcing	98
	Excerpt of Conversation with Sui Hongjin, Chairman of Dalian Hongfeng	99
	Chinese Government Auspices	100
III.	Whistleblowers	101
	A Military Doctor in Shenyang	101
	A Healthcare Worker in Jinan	103
	An Armed Police Officer in Jinzhou	103
	A Vice President of a Medical University and Official of the Ministry of Public Security	104
IV.	Phone Calls	105
	Chen Qiang, Organ Liaison at People's Liberation Army Hospital No. 307	105
	Bai Shuzhong, former head of the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Departn	nent Health
	Division	106
	Chinese Communist Party Officials	107

REFERENCE	108~164
-----------	---------

Executive Summary

 \mathbf{O}

I. A Decade-Long Investigation

It first came to light in 2006 that prisoners of conscience were being killed on demand for organ transplants in detention facilities and hospitals throughout China.¹

Since then, international researchers have continued to investigate these alleged practices. 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."² Meanwhile, London-based investigative journalist Ethan Gutmann independently researched the topic over the course of seven years and reached similar conclusions.³

Unfortunately, organ harvesting has not ended. Rather, the industry has continued to grow at a rapid pace over the past decade.

Investigators joined forces and researched hundreds of transplant hospitals around China. Based on this research, Kilgour, Matas, and Gutmann published *Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update*⁴ in June 2016. Spanning 680 pages and nearly 2,400 references, the report uncovers the true nature and scale of these abuses.

Our study unearths and analyzes hospital data and policy directives concerning the growth of organ transplantation in China. We found that China came to perform the most transplants in the world in just a few years despite the lack of an effective organ donation system. Furthermore, the industry continued to grow after live organ harvesting gained international attention in 2006. Through examining statements and policies regarding China's officially recognized organ sources, and summarizing the industry's history and relevant government regulations, we have pieced together evidence showing that state, military, and civilian institutions have been mobilized to carry out this medical genocide.

II. On-Demand Transplants

Investigators discovered the existence of an industry in which organ transplants were conducted as needed, on-demand.

The China Liver Transplant Registry reported a large proportion of emergency liver transplants for which organ sources were found within days or even hours. In elective cases, waiting times for kidney and liver transplants were commonly listed in weeks.⁵

One hospital advertised "donors seeking matched recipients" and promised, "in case of failure, [to] continue to perform transplants until one is successful."⁶

Doctors could procure multiple organs for the same patient in quick succession, in case of rejection or to have as spares.⁷ It is not uncommon in China for a patient to receive multiple transplants of the same organ.⁸ Furthermore, the vast array of transplantable organ types and their prices openly listed on hospital websites give the impression that any body part can be replaced as needed.⁹

Researchers continue to see numerous individual and institutional feats reflected in hospital profiles, media interviews, and other sources:

- Surgical teams performing transplants around the clock¹⁰
- Hospitals carrying out multiple transplants concurrently
- Over ten, twenty, or even more kidney transplants being conducted in a single day¹¹
- Bed utilization rates exceeding capacity
- Expansion of transplant wards and construction of new buildings¹²

III. Official Numbers Debunked

The number of transplants in China is falsified level by level due to unexplainable organ procurement sources and financial incentives for hospitals and doctors.¹³ As a result, the true number may forever remain unknown.

In recent years, Chinese officials have often claimed a total of 10,000 transplants per year.¹⁴ However, we analyzed data concerning individual hospitals and doctors and found that this official figure is surpassed by just a few hospitals; China in fact performs the most transplants of any country in the world.^{15 16} As a point of reference, all transplant centers in the United States have performed an average of 6,000 liver transplants annually since 2000;¹⁷ this figure can be matched by just a few hospitals in China.

Based on government-imposed minimum capacity requirements for transplant centers, the 169 transplant hospitals approved by the Ministry of Health could have conducted between 60,000 and 100,000 transplants per year. This is equivalent to a capacity of more than one million total transplants since 2000.¹⁸

However, even this is far from the full picture. The investigators found that the vast majority of these hospitals well exceed the minimum requirements. In addition, more than 1,000 hospitals applied for permits in 2007 to continue performing transplants,^{19 20} which suggests that they also met the Ministry's minimum capacity requirements. Many of them continued to perform transplants despite not having received approval.²¹

IV. Organ Sources

Since 2005, Chinese government spokesmen have claimed that the vast majority of organs have come from death-row prisoners, and later, from voluntary donations. However, these two sources combined can only account for a small fraction of all transplants performed in China.

International organizations estimate the number of death-row prisoner executions in China in the thousands each year since 2000 and decreasing since then.^{22 23 24}

Chinese tradition requires that bodies remain whole after death. China did not start piloting organ donation systems until 2010, and a national system was not established until 2013.²⁵ Nevertheless, by 2015, it still had not produced donations on any meaningful scale.²⁶

The 2016 independent report by Kilgour, Matas, and Gutmann states,

"The ultimate conclusion is that 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."²⁷

V. A State Crime

The Chinese government prioritized organ transplantation in its national strategy starting in 2000 by investing heavily in research, development, industrialization, and transplant personnel training. Within a few years, China was performing the most transplants of any country in the world.²⁸

This exponential rise in transplants coincided with the Chinese Communist Party's campaign to wipe out Falun Gong with directives to "ruin their reputations, bankrupt them financially, and destroy them physically."

The investigators found that both military and civilian institutions implemented the large-scale organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners. The central Party leadership established a unified chain of operations through various levels of the extralegal "610 Office" and the Political and Legal Affairs Committee to enable the procurement of organs on demand. The People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department has served as the core operations unit with cooperation from other military units, armed police, the medical system, and organ brokers.

The 2016 report explains,

"The Communist Party's demonization and brutalization of Falun Gong and the health system's insatiable demand for organs have formed a symbiosis. Each feeding on the other, the combination became an unprecedented, and barely imaginable, human catastrophe."²⁹

VI. Bodies Exported Worldwide

Researchers also found evidence that the same victim groups were used not only as organ sources for transplant surgeries but also as sources for plastination specimens.³⁰

Millions in the West have seen plastinated bodies from China on display. Furthermore, plastinated body parts from China have been sold to medical schools and universities throughout the Western world.

Plastination exhibits give an immediate, widespread, publicly visible reality to these abuses that the killing of innocents for their organs cannot.

VII. Sources and Methodology

To gauge the development and scale of China's organ transplantation industry, we analyzed 169 individual hospitals approved by the government to conduct transplants. Specifically, we collected data regarding transplant types performed, qualifications, revenue, potential patient demographics, bed counts, surgical and support personnel, transplant capacity and volume, research projects, relationships with other hospitals and related entities, funding, patents, and awards.

To estimate the true volume of transplants performed independent of official government figures, we referred to policies and regulations published by the Ministry of Health and its successor, the National Health and Family Planning Commission, which sets minimum bed count requirements transplant centers must meet to maintain their qualifications. We then incorporated bed utilization rates and lengths of hospitalization from primary hospital sources and other published materials to provide the minimum system-wide capacity among the 169 approved transplant centers since 2000.

To determine the sources of organs used, we tracked the evolving policies surrounding China's officially acknowledged sources of death-row prisoners and recently introduced voluntary donation programs, including from relatives, cadavers, and donations after cardiac death. We are unable to calculate precise transplant volumes due to state censorship and widespread falsification of public data. Therefore, we qualitatively compared the number of transplants possible from officially claimed sources against the total transplant volume estimated above to determine the gap representing unaccountable organs.

We then examined Party and state policies that have resulted in the extralegal killing of prisoners of conscience and how state, military, and civilian institutions have been mobilized to conduct organ harvesting from these unwilling "donors."

All of our data has been sourced from Chinese medical journals, media reports, official statements, web archives, government policies, national strategic programs and fund allocations, and other public sources. Researchers also made phone calls to hospitals to verify the status of their organ transplant programs and other key information.

The following is a summary of our findings. The transplant hospital database is available separately.

China's On-Demand Organ Transplant Industry

1

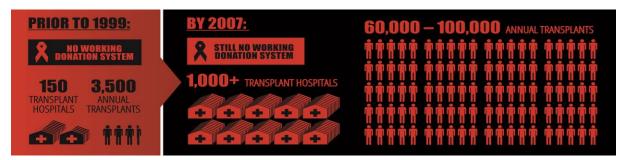
China, the most populated nation on earth, has become home to a booming organ transplantation industry. According to conservative estimates by experts both inside and outside China, there are at least one million patients waiting for liver transplants,³¹ at least one million waiting for kidney transplants,³² more than four million leukemia patients waiting for bone marrow transplants, and four million needing corneal transplants.³³

China began to conduct research and clinical experiments in human organ transplantation in the 1960s. It was not until 2000 that the industry in China entered a period of tremendous growth. The government has incorporated organ transplantation into its national strategy and invested heavily in research, development, and personnel training in transplantation technology. New techniques for transplantation and postoperative care have emerged and proliferated. Liver and kidney transplants have become routine surgery in clinical practice.

Before 1999, there were 150 transplant institutions in Mainland China.³⁴ In 2007, more than 1,000 hospitals applied for permits from the Ministry of Health to continue performing transplants.^{35 36} The surge in transplants, while mostly absorbed by the domestic population, was accompanied by a corresponding boom in transplant tourism from other countries, making China a global center for those in need of new vital organs.

I. Fast Growth of China's Transplant Industry Since 2000

According to He Xiaoshun, a member of the Expert Committee of the Human Organ Donation Commission and Vice President of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhongshan University, the year 2000 was a watershed for the organ transplant industry in China; the number of liver transplants in 2000 reached 10 times that of 1999. By 2005, the number had tripled further.³⁷



Explosive development in China's organ transplant industry after 1999

Wu Mengchao, President of the Affiliated Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital of the Second Military Medical University and the 'father of hepatobiliary surgery in China,'³⁸ said in an interview in May 2011, "in terms of liver transplants, our quantity has been the largest in the world. The quality and result are also good. We have caught up with international standards."³⁹

Since 2000, the United States, with more than 130 million registered organ donors—half of all U.S. adults—has performed an average of 6,000 liver transplants a year.⁴⁰ In China, despite the paucity of donors, this number could be matched by just a few hospitals.

In January 2015, China's transplant chief Huang Jiefu told CCTV, "I would like to quote the words of the World Health Organization that China has undertaken such a path in six to seven years whereas other developed countries building up their organ donation and transplant frameworks took dozens of years."⁴¹

II. On-Demand Transplants

In November 2013, an article published in the Chinese state-affiliated Phoenix Weekly highlighted the growth of organ tourism to China within the past decade, and how organs are supplied on-demand and matched quickly with no waiting time. The article also stated that the number of transplants performed in China exceeded that in the U.S.⁴²



Donors Seeking Recipients

Yunnan Kunming Kidney Disease Hospital is one of the top 100 private hospitals in southwestern China and specializes in kidney and liver transplantation. It has approximately 100 beds⁴³ and has attracted patients from over ten countries and regions.⁴⁴

When answering a patient's question online, this hospital referred to itself as "an organ transplant hospital that has donors seeking matched recipients."

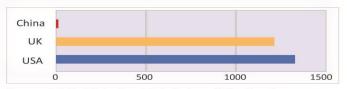


(Question posted July 17, 2007, screenshot taken September 5, 2008)

Short Waiting Times

In countries with advanced healthcare capabilities and well-organized organ donation systems, patients usually wait many months or years for a donor organ to become available.^{45 46} Yet, in China, where organ donation is culturally taboo and there is not yet an effective organ donation system, patients can find matching organs whenever needed, suggesting that there is a large number of readily available organ sources waiting to be matched to patients.

Median Kidney Wait Time in Days



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

The organ transplantation department of the First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC), claimed on its website:

"As for kidney transplantation, it may take one week to find an HLA-matched donor, the maximum time being one month ... If an abnormal situation with the donor's organ is discovered, the center will be responsible for choosing a donor for the patient and commence the operation again within one week."⁴⁷



Screenshot of the CITNAC website

Shanghai Changzheng Hospital's organ transplant department stated on its application form for liver transplants in 2006 that the average waiting time for liver transplantation was one week⁴⁸ and that the shortest waiting time was 4 hours.⁴⁹ Between 2003 and 2006, the hospital performed 120 emergency liver transplants for patients requiring a transplant operation within 72 hours. Outside of China, finding donor organs for such emergency transplants is nearly impossible.

According to the China Liver Transplant Registry's 2006 Annual Report, of the 8,486 liver transplants performed in 29 facilities in China, 4,331 were classified as either emergency or elective. Emergency

transplants comprised 1,150 (26.6%) of classified cases.⁵⁰ Wait times for non-emergency liver transplants were usually quoted in weeks.

Multiple Transplants for the Same Patient

In Mainland China, it is not unusual for doctors to procure multiple organs for use as spares or to perform multiple transplant operations due to rejection, both in quick succession, on the same patient⁵¹. These cases have even included third and fourth transplants. On one occasion, eight pairs of kidneys were procured for the same patient.

For example, Tan Jianming, Vice President of the **Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command**, is reported to have completed more than 4,200 kidney transplants as of 2014.⁵² Among his patients was a 35-year old male at Shanghai General Hospital in September 2003. In two weeks, Tan was able to acquire 4 sets of kidneys and blood samples, but none of them matched. Later, in March 2004, Tan managed to obtain 4 more sets of kidneys in rapid succession for the same patient, the last of which matched successfully. Thus, 8 pairs of "donor" kidneys were explanted for just one patient.⁵³

In 2006, a chief surgeon named Wang Guangce published a study analyzing 50 kidney retransplant cases at the First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Among the 50 cases, 46 were second transplants, 3 were third transplants, and one was a fourth transplant for the same patient. The duration between transplants and retransplants ranged between 2 hours and 8 years. Five of the cases were orthotopic re-transplants where a second kidney was found and transplanted within 10 days of the original transplant, which indicates that, in 5 such cases, a second kidney was found and transplanted within 10 days. In at least one case, another kidney was found within 2 hours.⁵⁴



Shen Zhongyang at the **Tianjin Oriental Transplant Center** performed two separate liver transplants for the movie star Fu Biao. Shen stated that, among this center's patients, secondary transplants due to improper handling accounted for 10% to 20% of all cases.⁵⁵

In another example, surgeon Zhu Tongyu at **Zhongshan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University** performed a fourth kidney transplant for the same patient.⁵⁶

Replacing Any Body Part as Needed

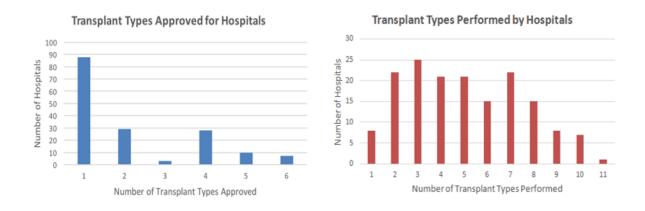
The hospitals surveyed performed a wide variety of transplants: kidney, liver, heart, lung, spleen, adrenal glands, pancreas, combined liver-kidney, combined pancreas-kidney, heart-lung, heart-kidney, small intestine, liver-pancreas-duodenum, pancreas-duodenum-kidney, liver-pancreas, liver-small intestine, pancreas-kidney, parathyroid, thyroid-parathyroid-thymus, abdominal organ cluster, all 7 abdominal organs, and eight large full abdominal organs. The list includes 23 kinds of single-organ and multi-organ transplants, including cornea, bone marrow, testicle, bone, skin (including facial), hair, larynx, and many other types of tissue transplants.

Currently, permits from the Ministry of Health are required to conduct six types of solid organ transplants (kidney, liver, heart, lung, pancreas, and small intestine); cell and tissue transplants do not require permits. Yet, the vast majority of institutions have expanded into multiple types of transplants beyond the ones for which they have received permits from the Ministry of Health.

For example, Peking University Third Hospital carries out transplants of heart, lung, cornea, stem cell, bone marrow, vascular grafts, and hair, in addition to the types for which they have approval: liver, kidney, pancreas, and small intestine. This hospital performs eleven types in total.

Sun Yat-sen Hospital of Xiamen University has approval to perform only heart transplants, but also performs nine others including: kidney, liver, pancreas, spleen, lung, heart-lung, small intestine, islet cell, corneal, and bone marrow.

Wuxi People's Hospital is approved only for lung transplants but also carries out eight other types: kidney, liver, heart, pancreas, cornea, stem cell, bone marrow, and vascular grafts.





III. Volume Indicators

Expanding Capacity

To meet the ever-increasing demand for transplants, most hospitals have expanded their transplant wards and even constructed new buildings that often include VIP-style amenities to cater to transplant recipients from other countries.



Shanghai Dongfang Hepatobiliary Hospital Anting New Campus⁵⁷ Shanghai Changzheng Hospital Pudong campus⁵⁸



Rendering: Birds-eye view of the central health care base at the People's Liberation Army General Hospital in Sanya, Hainan⁵⁹

CASE STUDY

Asia's largest-scale surgery building at Wuhan Union Hospital

The new surgery building at **Wuhan Union Hospital** opened in September 2006. It has 32 stories above ground and 2 underground. The integrated surgery ward building has 1,050 beds and 42 operating rooms.⁶⁰ It can accommodate 200 surgeries per day, a volume equivalent to that of five medium and large-scale hospitals.⁶¹



The new surgical building at Wuhan Union Hospital

CASE STUDY

Its Urologic Surgery Department enjoys high academic status in China and has now become one of the largest kidney transplant centers in the region.⁶² The Liver Transplant Center is a main component of its General Surgery Department. Its heart transplantation and combined heart-lung transplantation are 'state of the art'. The Cardiovascular Surgery Department once completed 4 heart transplants concurrently on the same day and claimed to have completed the most heart transplants in the country during 2014.⁶³

Surgery Building Busy 24 Hours a Day

The Urology Department of Shanghai Renji Hospital established a new wing and renal transplant ward in the Pudong district in November 1999. It has expanded from its original 29 beds to 70 beds. Its new medical team and distribution system allowed its number of surgeries to increase by 300%⁶⁴ and performs over 5,000 surgeries per year, with over 60% being large and extra-large operations. The average hospitalization time is five days.⁶⁵

"There are too many, too many patients! We have surgeries here overnight, nonstop for 24 hours a day," Dr. Cheng Zheying told a *Wenhui Daily* reporter in March 2016.⁶⁶ As many as 120 surgeries are performed here in a day. The most difficult and advanced surgeries, including robotic surgeries, are all performed here. This does not include liver transplants, as liver sources coming from other areas are often brought back to the hospital late at night, so it is quite common to conduct surgeries until early morning.

"The operating room is like a secret garden in the hospital. We have no time to be in contact with the outside world. The lights are on 24 hours a day here. Seven or eight o'clock at night is the same as in the morning. One can't tell day from night," Chen Zheying said.

In 2005, Renji Hospital's east surgical building was put into use. It has 1,000 beds.⁶⁷ The number of operating rooms has increased from 24 to 38.⁶⁸ The Liver Transplant Center is located on the 14th and 15th floors of this new building.⁶⁹ Before this, the Liver Transplant Center had increased its bed count from the original 13 at the end of September 2004 to 23 beds less than 10 days later. And later in June

2007, it increased to 90 beds⁷⁰ and 110 beds in 2014.⁷¹ Its utilization rate and transplant volume also continued to hit new highs.

Continued Growth Despite Exposure

After 2006, when international attention was brought to bear on allegations of abusive organ harvesting in China, hospitals deflated and removed public disclosure of their transplant numbers. The Party/government used its spokespeople, media, and agents to create a false impression for the international community that the number of transplants in China was gradually decreasing.

In fact, the Party simply adjusted its strategy to be less public. Furthermore, the Ministry of Health's new approval system implemented in 2007 contributed to the illusion that most hospitals had stopped performing transplants.

To the contrary, there was a spike in transplant volume between March 2006 and May 2007 in a rush to clear the donor bank inventory, after which the industry continued to grow steadily. We observed that some smaller institutions that did not receive approval either reduced or stopped performing transplants, while others that could still obtain organs continued to operate. However, large, approved institutions achieved even greater development with decreased competition and full government support.

Since 2000, organ transplantation has assumed a high priority in the government's national strategy and as an emerging strategic industry to drive China's future global development. It has continuously been incorporated in the National Five-Year Plan for multiple industries. ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ National, military, and civilian agencies have invested heavily in research, development, and promotion of organ transplantation.

New Ministry Approval System Brought Stable Growth

After allegations were made in March 2006 that Falun Gong practitioners were being killed for organs in a death camp in Sujiatun, the Chinese regime remained silent for three weeks before its foreign ministry spokesman denied the existence of the camp.⁷⁷ Then, the Ministry of Health attributed the illicit transplants to a chaotic market and announced that it would enact a new qualification system in July 2007 that would limit transplant operations to only the largest hospitals after approval.⁷⁸

In the interim year, there was a spike in the number of transplants as hospitals around the country rushed to clear their donor bank inventory.⁷⁹ For example, Hunan People's Hospital advertised on April 28, 2006 that it would offer 10 liver and 10 kidney transplants free of charge.⁸⁰ The Jilin Heart Disease Hospital offered promotions for heart transplant operations with reduced fees for a "quick sale"—the first five heart recipients were charged only 50,000 RMB.⁸¹

That year, more than 1,000 transplant hospitals in China applied for permits under this new system.⁸² ⁸³ Among them, 164 eventually received permits.⁸⁴ Under this system, large transplant centers faced less competition and achieved even greater development than before.

For example, the Liver Transplant Center of the **First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University** stated on February 28, 2011, "Our country's liver transplantation business has entered a period of stable development. Under the leadership of academician Zheng Shusen, the liver transplant business at 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."⁸⁵



Rendering: Bird's-eye view of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University, Yuhang Branch⁸⁶

Some transplant centers operated with bed utilization rates between 100% and 200%. This growth could be seen even at relatively small-scale hospitals that did not meet the Ministry's requirements at the time for obtaining transplant approval, as listed below.

Zhengzhou No.7 People's Hospital specializes in heart and kidney transplants. It had 200 beds upon its establishment.⁸⁷ It was the first in Henan Province to perform an allogeneic kidney transplant.⁸⁸ Its urology department is designated as the Zhengzhou City Kidney Transplantation and Blood Purification Center.^{89 90}

Despite being a Class 2 hospital (with Class 3 being the highest), Zhengzhou No.7 was a "big player" in kidney transplantation in the province. When learning that only Class 3 Grade A hospitals would qualify for Ministry approval to perform transplants, the hospital's Vice President, Wei Yan, said that kidney transplantation accounted for "a majority" of its business: "If we're not allowed to do these [transplant] surgeries, that means half of the hospital's business can't be done anymore. It would cause enormous impact to the hospital's development."⁹¹

According to an August 2016 report, its kidney transplant department had multiple techniques reach international standards over the past twenty-plus years. The hospital's kidney transplant quantity and quality consistently led the province, performing the first combined liver-kidney transplant and the first pancreas-kidney transplant in Zhengzhou City. Its 60+ medical personnel have "long been used to being on-call 24 hours a day. In 30 years of work, Director Wang Changan has not taken any public holidays off, traveled, or even entered a movie theater."⁹²

The hospital built two new wards, the first of which entered construction in 2006 with 600 open beds.⁹³ On December 29, 2010, the entire hospital moved to its new site with 800 open beds. After becoming a Class 3 Grade A hospital in 2014, it started to construct another new riverside ward with 1,000 beds,⁹⁴ increasing its total capacity to 1,800 beds.



Rendering: Bird's-eye view of Zhengzhou No.7 People's Hospital (new campus in the Economic Development Zone)⁹⁵

In March 2015, an internal communication indicated a 130% bed utilization rate in its kidney transplant department.⁹⁶ However, it reportedly had only 46 beds and 50 kidney transplants, a figure that is most likely deflated by an order of magnitude given the growth trends outlined above.



Web page of the kidney transplant department at Zhengzhou No. 7 People's Hospital, dated March 31, 2015

Despite having approval for only kidney transplants, the **Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical College** has also performed liver, bone marrow, cornea, stem cell, and other types of transplants. In 2012, its urologic surgery department reportedly had 51 beds and maintained a level of 100 patients, resulting in a utilization rate of around 200%.⁹⁷ The department has since been expanded to 100 beds.⁹⁸

The **Tianjin Medical University General Hospital**'s website showed in 2016 that its general surgery department had a subordinate organ transplant research institute, which conducts liver, small intestine, and other abdominal organ transplants. The department has 208 beds and averages a 115% utilization rate.⁹⁹ Its lung cancer surgery department contains the Tianjin Lung Transplant Center, which has 110 beds for its professional clinical team and admits an average of over 160 inpatients per month.¹⁰⁰ Its

urologic surgery department conducts kidney transplants, has 96 beds, and admits up to 150 inpatients per month.¹⁰¹ Its ophthalmology center carries out corneal transplants, has 42 beds, and admits more than 100 inpatients each month on average.¹⁰²

Furthermore, many unapproved hospitals did not, in fact, stop performing organ transplants. We list 75 hospitals that did not receive permits in 2007 yet continued to perform transplants and were later admitted into a pilot program for donations after cardiac death (DCD) starting in 2011. By January 2014, the approval list had been expanded to 169 hospitals.^{103 104}

Many hospitals have increased their number of transplant beds and opened new wards and buildings since 2006. The transplant business in China has developed with not only an abundance of available organs since around the year 2000, but also, evidently, with a confidence that this abundance will continue into the foreseeable future.

Demand Outstripping Capacity

The increased capacity of transplant centers still could not meet the demand driving high bed utilization and transplant volume. For example, the Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University had over 1,000 people waiting for an organ.¹⁰⁵ The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University also had over 1,000 patients waiting for transplants.¹⁰⁶ As of 2013, the No. 309 Hospital's PLA Organ Transplant Research Institute has had 5,000 to 6,000 patients waiting for transplants each year.¹⁰⁷

A People's Daily Online report on January 20, 2011 stated, "In a ward in the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University, where Zheng Shusen is located, currently lay more than 50 patients who urgently need liver transplants ... At the Tianjin First Center Hospital Oriental Organ Transplant Center, there are no fewer than a thousand late-stage liver disease patients registered on the waiting list for liver transplants..."¹⁰⁸

Limiting Factors for Transplant Volume

The high bed and staff utilization mentioned above and the continued expansion of existing transplant centers and plans to qualify so many new ones suggest that the number of transplant operations are constrained by medical facilities and personnel rather than organ sources.

This can also be seen in the following examples of the regime's push to export organ sources and promote China's transplantation to markets outside of China.

In December 2014, Huang Jiefu went to Taiwan to propose the establishment of a "cross-strait organ exchange platform" to export human organs from the mainland to Taiwan, such that "patients would no longer need to travel from Taiwan to mainland China to undergo transplants."¹⁰⁹

During a conference held in Guangzhou on August 22-23, 2015 by China's Organ Procurement Organization Alliance, Huang Jiefu promoted China's organ transplantation to the world during

an interview by *Peng Pai News*, stating, "... The future transplant costs in China will still be the cheapest and most accessible in the world, and [the transplants will be] of high quality."¹¹⁰

Huang Jiefu addressed the limiting factors of organ transplantation in China during a televised interview on January 12, 2015:¹¹¹

"The first is an economic reason. A transplant surgery is very expensive, and not many citizens can afford the medical costs. The second is that, even though we have such well-qualified hospitals, there aren't that many experienced and skilled doctors. Only the third is that there are not that many donor bodies; even though donor bodies are abundant right now, there aren't that many hospitals and that many doctors that can [perform transplants]."

Above, Huang indicated that the availability of organs was not the main limitation.

Ambitious Plans for Growth

In October 2015, Huang Jiefu told *Beijing Youth Daily* that China had only 169 hospitals with permits to perform one or more types of transplant operations. He expressed a desire to increase the number of qualified transplant hospitals from 169 to 300 and train 400 to 500 young doctors.¹¹²

China Daily later reported on May 15, 2016 that, according to Huang, "China will increase the number of hospitals conducting organ transplants to 300 in the next five years."¹¹³

In his latest statement on January 2, 2017, Huang told *People's Daily*, "We're currently short of doctors, short of hospitals, short of coordinators ... We're calling to grow [from 169] to 300 to 500 hospitals."¹¹⁴

Overworked Doctors and Nurses

We observed that a number of medical teams and individual doctors routinely struggled to carry out the volume of transplants demanded of them, including in recent years. Surgeons work overtime to procure organs and conduct transplants with surgical departments frequently carrying out multiple transplants simultaneously. One hospital even resorted to training almost all its general surgeons to conduct organ transplants.

It was common to see accounts of surgeons performing transplants for 20 hours without rest and getting little sleep each day.¹¹⁵ Doctors were so busy procuring kidneys that they are "often unable to go home for one or two weeks at a time."¹¹⁶

Case Study: Working Around the Clock

At the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, the director of the Urological Transplant Department, Peng Longkai, has completed more than 2,000 kidney transplants.¹¹⁷

One can infer the volume of transplants at this hospital from how busy its doctors have been:

"Transplant surgeons often have to work for over 20 consecutive hours performing surgeries. They will start another round of operations after they rest for three or four hours. The surgeons are still at the operating table, while the scrub nurses have changed several shifts. They often conduct a dozen operations over a period of 2 to 3 days. They once performed 9 kidney transplants in one day."¹¹⁸

Case Study: Kidney Supply Chain Overwhelmed

"If I'm not at the hospital, I'm at the kidney procurement location. If I'm not at the kidney procurement location, I'm on the way between the hospital and the kidney procurement location." This was the portrayal of the busy lifestyle of the transplant team at Qilu Hospital of Shandong University. Members of the team were often unable to go home for one or two weeks at a time. On December 26, 2010, a report on its official website stated:¹¹⁹

"Due to the current international criticism of organ sourcing in China, the number of usable cadaveric donor kidneys has decreased significantly, causing an increase in uncertain factors and intense competition. However, due to the tireless efforts of Director Dong Laidong of the Organ Transplant Supply Department and Director Tian Jun, of the Blood Purification Department, the number of cadaveric kidney transplants well surpassed that of last year, and the wait time for kidney transplants has not increased noticeably."

Case Study: All Hands on Deck

This fervor in pushing transplant volume is not limited to national-level hospitals. We have found that transplantation has become a major business activity for municipal hospitals and subsidiary hospitals of state-owned enterprises, as exemplified by the case below.

As early as August 2000, it had conducted 10 kidney transplants, one thyroid transplant, and 3 corneal transplants in the same day. The hospital also performs liver, corneal, in situ parathyroid, bone marrow, and other types of organ and tissue transplants.¹²⁰

The hospital's vice president Yuan Fangjun stated in 2009, "Kidney transplantation is now a routine surgery. Almost all surgeons at our hospital can independently complete kidney transplants."¹²¹



According to the hospital's website, it has 10 surgical departments and more than 100 surgeons. How many transplants is the hospital performing to necessitate training almost all its surgeons in this procedure?

In addition, the hospital has a breast transplant department with more than 40 beds, 3 chief physicians, 2 associate chief physicians, 4 attending physicians, and 3 residents.¹²² These doctors' web pages are no longer accessible.

Case Study: "A Decade of Memories"

Xi'an High-Tech District Hospital is a joint venture with a British hospital management company. Its organ transplant center was established in 2003. The Ministry of Health has not approved this Class 3 Grade B hospital for transplants.



Rendering and Photos: Xi'an High-Tech District Hospital ¹²³

In September 2012, during the tenth anniversary of its Urological Surgery Department, the hospital published an article describing the department's efforts in achieving annual revenues of 10 million RMB. This "glorious achievement" came just five years after its establishment."¹²⁴

"Thinking about those days, we would leave before dawn for the train station, airport, or another hospital to pick up one patient after another. Regardless of the summer heat or the winter chill, 4 or 5 people were crammed into an old, dilapidated van, excising [source] organs. Thinking of the 7 or 8 transplant surgeries done in one day and one night, thinking about watching over critically ill patients and not leaving the hospital for one or two weeks..."

Case Study: "Addicted" Transplant Surgeon

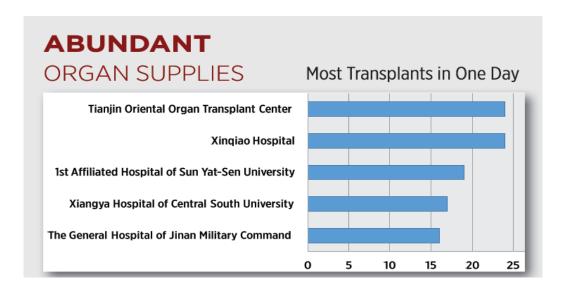
According to an online posting, "Renji Hospital Liver Transplant Center was officially established on September 20, 2004. The hospital recruited Xia Qiang as its lead surgeon. Although he had already completed several hundred liver transplants successfully, Xia was still relatively inexperienced within the Chinese transplant community at the time."¹²⁵

In a report by *Jiefang Daily* on January 26, 2005, Xia said, "I'm obsessed with liver transplants. It's like I'm addicted to it. I would feel uncomfortable if I don't go to the ward to see patients for one day. I do at least two to five liver transplants a week. I'm not afraid of failures. I would carefully analyze and summarize and continue to do it the next day." Exactly how many liver transplants had he done? Xia had lost count. He remembers only his record of six liver transplants in one day.¹²⁶ Even now, a classical liver transplant takes four to six hours to complete; in 2005, the operation time was even longer.

Xia said, "The management of my team is militarized. Every medical staff member must keep their cell phone turned on 24 hours a day because liver transplants may require going out for graft procurement or preparing for surgery at any time. We doctors must be on standby at all times."¹²⁷ In 2013, a *Wenhui Daily* article stated, "Renji Hospital conducts liver transplant surgeries continuously and doctors could not get out of the hospital all night long."¹²⁸

Hospitals Perform Multiple Transplants Simultaneously

Another common pattern we observed were hospitals routinely performing multiple transplants a day. No longer a special achievement, one department conducted more than 10 or even 20 kidney transplants within 24 hours.



CASE STUDY

Wuhan Union Hospital Reinstalls 4 Hearts in One Afternoon

According to a 2013 report by the *Wuhan Evening News*,¹²⁹ on the morning of June 20, Union Hospital's Cardiac Surgery Department received notice that 4 donor hearts were available for transplant.

The same afternoon, the hospital's vice president Hu Yu gave the order to perform 4 heart transplants simultaneously. More than 200 medical personnel, including 13 professors and 17 associate professors from the Cardiac Surgery Department, split into 4 teams, each of which independently completed donor selection, procurement, matching, and transplantation.

On June 21 at 10:43, four hearts were simultaneously transported to operating rooms at Union Hospital. At 11:50, led by Professor Dong Nianguo, Director of the Cardiac Surgery Department, four specialist teams began performing four heart transplants at the same time. In the 22 minutes between 13:47 and 14:09, four hearts were beating again in four end-stage heart disease patients.

At the **First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University** in March 2006, a *Guangzhou Daily* reporter witnessed 5 liver and 6 kidney transplants being conducted simultaneously. The center's record for kidney transplants was 19 in one day. It has also performed 6 liver transplants and one multi-organ transplant in one day.¹³⁰

The hospital stated on its news website that it has had "tens of thousands" of liver or kidney recipients.¹³¹ Professor Zheng Keli, who directed the organ transplant department, has led more than 3,000 kidney transplants.¹³² The department's current director, He Xiaoshun, has reportedly completed 1,300 liver transplants.¹³³

Xinqiao Hospital, affiliated with the Third Military Medical University in Chongqing, once carried out 24 kidney transplants in one day and had conducted 2,590 kidney transplants by 2002.¹³⁴

On December 1, 2008, *Qilu Evening News* reported that the **General Hospital of Jinan Military Command** was capable of performing 6 kidney transplants simultaneously. It set a record of 16 kidney transplants within 24 hours. Its annual transplant volume has ranked among the nation's top 10 for ten consecutive years.¹³⁵

The Liver Transplant Center at **West China Hospital** has five full sets of imported liver transplant equipment, allowing five liver transplant operations to be performed simultaneously.¹³⁶ The Center once performed seven liver transplants in one day, setting a national record.¹³⁷

On February 18, 2014, sixteen doctors of the Hepatology Center at **Fuzhou General Hospital of the Nanjing Military Command** simultaneously carried out five liver transplants within seventeen hours.¹³⁸ At **Wuxi People's Hospital**, Chen Jingyu, "the No.1 Lung Transplant Surgeon in China," often completed four or five lung transplants a day.¹³⁹The **Xiangya Hospital of Central South University** completed one liver, 6 kidney, and 8 corneal transplants on May 26, 2005.¹⁴⁰ On September 3, 2005, it performed 7 heart, liver, and kidney transplants.¹⁴¹ On April 28, 2006, the organ transplant center conducted 17 transplants in one day, including 7 advanced-stage uremic patients simultaneously. On the same day, it also completed two liver transplants and 8 corneal transplants.¹⁴²

Beijing Chaoyang Hospital reportedly conducted 21 transplant surgeries in one day around 2000.¹⁴³ The founder of the transplant center at the **Second People's Hospital of Shanxi**, Wu Xiaotong, often spent 12 hours a day performing transplant surgeries, one after another. In August 2006, the center recorded over 100 patients waiting for transplants at any given time. It conducted 11 kidney transplants on August 15th alone.¹⁴⁴

Most Prolific Institutions and Individuals

Over the past decade, the Chinese authorities have not released the annual volume of individual hospitals and only claimed that a total of about 10,000 organ transplants are performed each year.¹⁴⁵ However, even from the data scattered on hospital websites, it is clear that just a few hospitals and individual surgeons would easily surpass this number.

Much transplant data previously published have been actively removed and deflated in China, especially after illicit organ harvesting first gained international attention in 2006. For example, some transplant departments' official annual figures account for less than 10% of their bed and personnel capacity. Nevertheless, in some cases, we have been able to compare numbers between different types of data from a variety of sources to get a sense of an institution's true scale and its surgeons' transplantation activities, some of whom have individually led thousands of transplant surgeries.



Tianjin First Central Hospital established its Oriental Organ Transplant Center in 1998 with an investment of less than 20,000 RMB. The center broke ground in 2002 on its new 17-story building with 500 transplant beds. The Tianjin municipal government provided about 25,000,000 RMB in funding, aiming to build Asia's largest integrated organ transplant center.

One of the most prolific institutions is **Tianjin First Central Hospital's Oriental Organ Transplant Center**, which expanded to 500 beds in 2006. It reached 90% bed utilization rates by 2009¹⁴⁶ and 131% in 2013.¹⁴⁷ The Center can simultaneously carry out nine liver transplants and eight kidney transplants. Based on its bed count, a 100% utilization rate and an average hospitalization time of 3 to 4 weeks for liver transplants, the Center would be able to perform 6,000 to 8,000 transplants per year. It claims to have completed just 10,000 transplants in total,¹⁴⁸ but this number would have easily been surpassed by just a few of its surgeons such as Shen Zhongyang whose biography says he had performed nearly 10,000 liver transplants by 2014.¹⁴⁹ It was reported that, under his guidance, each of his former student doctors has independently completed nearly 1,000 liver transplant surgeries.¹⁵⁰

A media report stated, "As a leader, Shen Zhongyang has virtually no time for himself. In the past tenplus years, he has basically gone from one thing to the next, day and night, he hasn't had a single meal at regular times, and he's often at the operating table until midnight or the following morning."¹⁵¹

Other transplant doctors also have not rested: "The hospital's transplant surgery division's doctors hurriedly shuttle between wards and operating rooms, with no time to greet one another. They kept saying, 'These few days are crazy busy, with more than a dozen surgeries a day.' Some doctors were even "rushing surgeries all night long [and] did not sleep at all." Doctors complain that the off-season is only a month after the New Year; they are busy until the end of the year and normally don't go home." ¹⁵²

The People's Liberation Army Organ Transplant Center at No. 309 Hospital has 231 medical and research personnel. It had 316 beds in 2010 and 393 beds in 2012,¹⁵³ though its website now says it has 330 beds. Its bed utilization rates reportedly lead that of similar military organizations. It once completed 12 kidney transplants overnight.¹⁵⁴

As of 2014, Tan Jianming, vice president of **Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command**, has led more than 4,200 kidney transplants. Tan was previously also part-time Director of the Urology and Transplantation Department at Shanghai Jiaotong University's First People's Hospital and its Shanghai Organ Transplant Center.¹⁵⁵

Shanghai Changzheng Hospital affiliated with the Second Military Medical University, hosts two prolific doctors. Zhu Youhua, who is considered a leader in the People's Liberation Army on kidney transplantation, completed 3,680 kidney transplants by 2010.¹⁵⁶

Fu Yaowen, founder of the **First Hospital of Jilin University's** kidney transplantation program and blood purification center, completed 3,000 kidney transplants as of April 2009.¹⁵⁷

In a paper published in 2004, Yu Lixin, director of the transplant department at **Nanfang Hospital of Southern Medical University**, stated that the hospital had conducted 2,123 kidney transplants as of November 2001.¹⁵⁸

One particularly prolific institution is **Xinqiao Hospital**, affiliated with the Third Military Medical University. Its Renal Diseases Research Center claimed that it had "conducted 2,590 kidney transplants by 2002 ... and once performed 24 kidney transplants in one day."¹⁵⁹

According to an introduction published by <u>sohu.com</u> in 2005, Guan Delin at **Beijing Huaxin Hospital** (**First Affiliated Hospital of Tsinghua University**) had experience in "over 2,700 kidney transplants, over 40 kidney transplants from relative donors, and close to 20 combined kidney-pancreas transplants."¹⁶⁰

The Guangdong No.2 Provincial People's Hospital's organ transplant department was established in 1999. Its director, Liu Dong, personally participated in more than 2,000 kidney and liver transplant surgeries by 2015.¹⁶¹ Deputy director Wu Jiaqing revealed that, prior to August 3, 2006, the department performed "more than 10 organ transplant surgeries every day," and that "beginning in August 2006, patients from 8-9 countries came to the hospital for organ transplants, including from Singapore, Cambodia, and France."¹⁶²

The Navy General Hospital in Beijing "has helped thousands of end-stage liver cancer patients gain a second life through liver transplantation."¹⁶³

Latest Developments

Between July 2016 and June 2017, the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG) conducted a phone investigation of nearly one hundred transplant hospitals, including those with and without permits, as well as organ donation organizations.¹⁶⁴ The investigation shows that, after 17 years of live organ harvesting and 10 years after exposure, organ sources remain abundant, readily available, and of high quality. Transplant hospitals in various regions generally indicated that they conducted more transplants than in the previous year. In addition, these hospitals still guaranteed to be able to find young, healthy donors between 10 days and two weeks while rejecting poorer-quality organs to prevent future complications. The **Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University** and other hospitals even had surplus organs, which they transferred to other hospitals.¹⁶⁵

On February 28, 2017, liver transplant coordinator Xie Qinfen (86-13968153957) at **Zhejiang University International Hospital** told an investigator, "Usually it takes about two weeks…usually we hear back the next day regarding the liver source … sometimes it's very quick, sometimes there's been cases where we could operate the next day. It depends on you, we can prioritize critically ill patients…it mainly depends on the hospital president [Zheng Shusen] … President Zheng has a lot of renown and connections."¹⁶⁶

On June 10, 2017, kidney transplant coordinator Director Wang (86-13181994782) at **Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital** in Shandong Province promised an investigator (who was posing as the mother of a patient), "within half a month, including examinations, within two weeks. We guarantee we can do it ... don't worry! Okay, this half a month is an overestimate, within two weeks is an overestimate ... we can find one under 30 years old for you ... we guarantee to get you a young one."¹⁶⁷

On May 30, 2017, Dr. Liao Jixiang, an organ transplant coordinator at **People's Liberation Army Hospital No.303** in Nanning, Guangxi Province, told an investigator (who assumed the identity of a patient's relative), "I pledge to you that the donor quality is definitely very good, because over so many years, that is to say, it's been like this. We often have a lot of [donors] here, and use people from their teens to twenty years old, those kids, that kind of quality is very good ... Now we follow the national standard for brain death, and we can't use them all ... for example, after procuring 100 livers, maybe our own center only does 20 transplants, and the other 70 or 80 are reallocated [to other transplant centers]. So we usually keep and use the good ones, that's for sure."¹⁶⁸

Between June 1 and June 30, 2017, Jilin Travel Radio and the Liver Transplant Center of the **First Bethune Hospital of Jilin University** together held a promotion, offering free liver transplants for the first ten children to register, waiving more than 100,000 RMB in surgery fees. The registration site for the free liver transplants confirmed, "Registrations are taking place now. Liver transplants are abundant. We can guarantee those who fall within the screening criteria and can perform the transplants at any time."

Director Zhang Haiyu of pediatric surgery explained, "We have an especially large number of DCD [donations after cardiac death], very many on the adult side, so we're doing them for children for a while." Mr. Liu of the organ donation office of the Jilin Province Red Cross said that the liver sources did not come from the Red Cross donation system. Meanwhile, the registration staff for free liver transplants at the radio station said, "As for the source of the livers…even if you go to the hospital and spend two hundred million yuan, it's impossible to know the source of your liver, because this must be kept secret."¹⁶⁹

On May 26, 2017, the National Health and Family Planning Commission announced a new list of transplant hospitals, increasing the number of permitted hospitals from 169 to 173.¹⁷⁰ Huang Jiefu, chair of the National Organ Donation and Transplantation Committee and former Deputy Minister of Health, indicated that China may increase the number of transplant hospitals to 190 by the end of 2017, with the hope to reach 300 hospitals in the future.¹⁷¹ He estimated that China will perform 15,000 to 16,000 organ transplant surgeries in 2017, a figure that exceeds the previous official figure of 10,000 by 50-60%. He also mentioned that there were 31,000 patients on the waitlist on the official organ transplantation website. His current 1:2 supply-to-demand ratio is a 15-fold difference compared to the the previously announced ratio of 1:30.¹⁷²

2

Volume Drivers

I. National Strategy and Funding

Since 2000, organ transplantation, one of the "comprehensive, leading future emerging industries" meant to drive China's future global development, has assumed a high priority as a national strategy and has been considered a strategic industry by the government. The government has invested heavily in research, development, and personnel training in transplantation technology to meet the needs of this rapidly growing industry.

A large number of organ transplantation projects have received funding from major national programs as well as other sources from within the central government. The vast majority of medical universities and their affiliated transplant centers, military and civilian, have received significant funding from all levels of government.

The Five-Year Plan of China is a series of social and economic development initiatives that are part of China's national plan for economic development shaped by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) through plenary sessions of the Central Committee and national congresses.

Since 2000, the government has continuously incorporated organ transplantation into its "Five-Year Plans" for multiple ministries. In 2004, organ transplantation technology was added as a major research area and key technology in the Tenth Five-Year Plan for National Health, Science and Technology Development of the People's Republic of China. In 2008, organ transplantation was included again as a key project in the Eleventh Five-Year National Key Technology Research and Development Program. In 2011, organ transplantation was once again included in a number of special plans within the Twelfth Five-Year National Key Technology Research and Development Program.

China's National Program on Key Basic Research Projects, the 973 Program, is a foundational research and major development project guided by national strategic demands. It is meant to be "progressive, advanced, comprehensive" and assume a leading role in China's development of important scientific technology.

The High Technology Research and Development Program, the 863 Program, aims to address high-tech issues of national long-term development and national security; it is meant to be "strategic, cutting-edge and forward-looking." This project intends to develop high technology with independent intellectual property rights, to coordinate the integration and application of high technology, and lead the development of future emerging industries.

A large number of military and civilian research centers were established to overcome technological difficulties in transplantation, such as immunosuppressants and organ preservation solutions. For example, the website of Shanghai Changzheng Hospital affiliated with the Second Military Medical University claims that its organ preservation solution is being used in 98% of Chinese hospitals.¹⁷³

The military, as well as central and local governments have also invested heavily in domestic medical institutions to carry out basic research and development in organ transplantation and promote its industrialization. These strategies are illustrated by the following examples:

The largest transplant center in Asia is located in Tianjin. The director of the **Oriental Organ Transplant Center of Tianjin First Hospital**, Shen Zhongyang, also director of the Institute of Organ Transplantation of the **Chinese People's Armed Police General Hospital**, was named the "father of liver transplantation in China." He was appointed as the chief expert of the organ transplant program under the national "863 Program" and named a subject expert in biological and medical technology under the same program.¹⁷⁴

The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University has the largest transplant center in eastern China. In recent years, the Liver Transplant Center has completed over 40 national projects. Some of the projects have been provided with over ten million RMB in funding. It was the chief leader for two of the 973 Program scientific research projects: foundational research in the application of immunological mechanisms of chronic graft dysfunction (2003~2008) and basic research on the application of organ transplantation immunology (2009~2013).¹⁷⁵ In addition, it took the lead in three 863 Program projects under the national Eleventh Five-Year National Key Technology Research and Development Program and two projects supported by National Natural Science Foundation. Furthermore, the center had a project funded by Changjiang Scholars and Innovative Development Team Program, and another supported by the Ministry of Health's Professional Specialization Fund.¹⁷⁶

The Organ Transplant Center of the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Sun Yat-sen

University has engaged in more than 50 research projects, including the national 863 Program, Twelfth Five-Year National Key Technology Research and Development Program, and a National Natural Science Foundation project during three recent years.¹⁷⁷

The academic leader of the center, He Xiaoshun, has presided over 17 research projects with total funding of more than thirteen million RMB. From 1996 to 1998, he received only 80,000 RMB from the National Natural Science Foundation despite having had worked in this field for over 10 years. In the seven years from 2001 to 2008, he received research funding of 850,000 RMB, a 10-fold increase. Since 2008, his team has obtained research project grants amounting to 12 million RMB, a 14-fold increase in 7 years, including a national 863 Program on key transplantation technology consisting of 2.88 million RMB between 2012 and 2015.¹⁷⁸

Jiefang Daily, the official newspaper of the People's Liberation Army, reported in 2004 that the Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Commission established a major multiple organ transplantation research project in 2002. It invested 8 million RMB in five hospitals to conduct clinical research in heart, liver, and lung transplants. These five hospitals include Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University, Ruijin Hospital and Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital of the Second Military Medical University, Shanghai First People's Hospital, and Shanghai Lung Hospital. In 2003, the total number of organ transplants performed in Shanghai was more than 10 times that of 2001 and the hospitals achieved a few "national and even international firsts" in organ transplantation.¹⁷⁹

We list here vast projects that other organ transplant centers have embarked on in recent years:

Dou Kefeng, the director of the **PLA Institute of Organ Transplantation of Xijing Hospital, Affiliated to the Fourth Military Medical University,** has taken the lead in the following projects: two sub-projects of national "863 Program", one project in "Eleventh Five-Year National Key Technology Research and Development Program", one major project and three other projects in the National Natural Science Foundation, one military clinical high-tech major project, the military "Eleventh five-Year scientific and technological research disciplines, three military "2110" projects, and a special military discipline. The total ongoing research project funds reached over 20 million RMB.¹⁸⁰

The Institute of Organ Transplantation Research of Xi'an Jiaotong University has recently taken the lead in 46 national and key departmental projects, including those under the "973 Program," the "Eleventh Five-Year National Key Technology Research and Development Program," National Natural Science Foundation, and a provincial Key Discipline.¹⁸¹

The Organ Transplantation Research Institute of Wuhan Tongji Hospital affiliated with Huazhong University of Science and Technology has undertaken over 30 science and technology research projects in the past decade, including the National 863 Program, 973 Program, major projects funded by the National Natural Science Foundation, clinical key projects supported by the Ministry of Health, major projects under the Hubei Province Natural Science Foundation, and other research projects commissioned by the Ministry of Health. In the past five years, this institute has published 410 papers, including 78 papers listed in the Science Citation Index (SCI) and 11 books.¹⁸²

In addition, other prestigious universities and affiliated hospitals, as well as almost all military and civilian medical universities and their affiliated hospitals, are rapidly developing their organ transplant research and receiving a large amount of national funding.

II. Lucrative Industry

China's economic reform resulted in hospitals having to rely on the sale of services to cover their expenses. According to cardiovascular doctor Hu Weimin, the state funding for the hospital where he worked was not enough to cover even staff salaries for one month. He stated, "Under the current system, hospitals have to chase profit to survive."¹⁸³

The government, in addition to withdrawing funding, imposed price controls on basic health services. These price controls were not comprehensive, leaving new technologies and drugs untouched. In addition, hospital doctor salaries were changed to include a bonus component based on hospital revenue. Blumenthal and Hsiao wrote, "The result was an explosion in sales of expensive pharmaceuticals and high-tech services." ¹⁸⁴

All these changes drove hospitals to perform transplant surgeries; a new technology not covered by price controls that provided private revenue not only from the operations but also from the required post-surgical anti-rejection drugs. Transplant surgery and postoperative care have become a leading source of income for many hospitals in China.

For instance, the Organ Transplant Center of the People's Liberation Army Hospital No. 309 in Beijing stated, "Our Organ Transplant Center is our main department for making money. Its gross income in 2003 was 16,070,000 RMB. From January to June of 2004, income was 13,570,000 RMB. This year [2004] there is a chance to break through 30,000,000 RMB."¹⁸⁵

A report by *World Journal* in March 2015 quoted Huang Jiefu as saying that a liver transplant costs at least 600,000 RMB (about \$96,000 USD) and that a kidney transplant costs more than 300,000 RMB (about \$48,000 USD).¹⁸⁶ At the end of 2006, Huang Jiefu stated to *Caijing Magazine*, "Organ transplantation is developing as a tool for hospitals to make money."¹⁸⁷

Selling Organs

Because there were no guidelines for transplant fees in China, the prices for transplants ranged from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands RMB. These included pharmaceuticals, surgery fees and organ acquisition, including preservation and transportation costs.¹⁸⁸

As of 2007, the website of the China International Transplant Network Assistance Center (CITNAC), which was established under the organ transplant department of the First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University,¹⁸⁹ listed transplant prices for foreigners. Kidney transplants cost more than \$65,000 USD, liver transplants were \$130,000, and lung and heart transplants each cost around \$150,000.¹⁹⁰

INTERNET ARCHIVE	http://en.z		Go	JUN AUG I	
WayBack Machine	53 captures 30 Oct 2004 - 19 Jun 2013		<mark></mark>		29 2006 2007 2
	Skype addr	ess: citc_tingv	ven (8:00 A.		ust 19, 2017 中国語 日本語
	-	Tel : 86-1384			한국 어 Russian
					ENGLISH
	LOGIN AREA		HOT NEW	si	Transplant
	Forgot your password? Not registered yet?			MORE	Center Group ome to our site
	List	ITEM	EXPENSE	TRUST MONEY	
I	Facts about Japanese Transplantation	kidney transplant	US\$65,000	US\$20000 for one over 10-	year dislysis
1	Facts about Chinese Transplantation	liver transplant	US\$130.000	US\$20.000	
1	The Cost of The Transplantation	liver-kidney transplant	US\$160,000-180,000	details in remark below	
	The volunteers				
	The Present Situation of The Chinese Medicine	kindey-pancreas transplant	US\$150,000	details in remark below	
	Brief Introduction of The Organ	lung transplant	US\$150,000-170,000	US\$20,000	
	Transplant Research Institute	heart transplant	US\$130,000-160,000	US\$20,000	
	Pancreas Transplant	cornea transplant	US\$30,000	details in remark below	
	Kidney Transplant				
	Liver Transplant	About trust money for trans	Construction of Construction of States		
Transplant Ward		if one patient who wants to do	the kidney transplant operation	on has undergone dialysis for o	ver 10 years he would

List of transplant prices on the CITNAC website as of August 29, 2007

On February 26, 2013, Huang Jiefu expressed in a *Xinhua News* article, "A certain stimulus mechanism is to be introduced into China's organ donation system by giving out certain humanitarian aid and receiving economic compensation."¹⁹¹ This implied that no compensation was given to donors or their relatives for organs obtained before 2013. The *Guangzhou Southern Weekend* reported in March 2010 that since 2000, the sale of organs for transplants has become "a mine of high-grade ore that can't be exhausted."¹⁹²

On March 31, 2006, a senior military doctor of the General Logistics Department of the Shenyang Military Command wrote to the *Epoch Times*, "China is the center of international live organ trading, and has accounted for more than 85% of the total number of live organ transplants in the world since 2000. According to the data reported to the Central Military Commission, a few people have been promoted and became Generals due to their 'achievements' in this field."¹⁹³

He also said, "The military acts as the organ transplantation management system ... There is a huge source of living organs. Many military hospitals report their transplants to their supervising authorities. At the same time, they also carry out organ transplants on a large scale in private. This leads to the fact that actual numbers are much higher than the official statistics."

The People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department is in charge of allocating organs sourced from prisoners in detention facilities. The department receives cash (or foreign currency) when selling organs to hospitals, which pay for the organs. The bulk of the transplants are conducted in military hospitals, while the organs sold to civilian hospitals were just for extra profits. The purpose was to use these hospitals as shop windows and advertisements to overseas customers.¹⁹⁴

Kidney Transplant Cost

Region	Transplant Centers	Average Hospitalization Days	Average Cost RMB
Beijing	19	29.9	109,300
Shanghai	9	24.2	74,800
Tianjin	9	23.7	74,300
Jiangsu Province	36	25.3	74,600
Henan Province	41	25.5	125,600
Hubei Province	14	18.3	104,500
Hunan Province	12	20.0	81,800
Guangdong Province	40	22.0	122,900

Below are the average costs of kidney transplants in different regions between 2000 and 2004, as reported in academic papers:¹⁹⁵

We found lower prices in various media reports:

The *Qilu Evening News* reported on July 28, 2003 that the General Hospital of Jinan Military Command charged 30,000 to 40,000 RMB for a kidney transplant and 20,000 to 40,000 RMB per year for immunosuppressive drugs thereafter.¹⁹⁶

It was reported in April 2006, patients paid only 50,000 RMB for kidney transplants at the Second Hospital of Dalian Medical University.¹⁹⁷

According to an archived webpage from 2008, Changhai Hospital of the Second Military Medical University advertised an average hospitalization fee of 50,000 RMB for kidney transplants.¹⁹⁸

According to a webpage dated in 2010, at the First People's Hospital of Changde, the average cost for a kidney transplant between relatives was about 60,000 RMB with no complications, or about 80,000 RMB from a cadaveric donor.¹⁹⁹

It was reported that in early September 2014, a patient paid 600,000 RMB in cash to the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, which was able to find a matching kidney for him in one day. The transplant surgery was done the following day.²⁰⁰

A <u>people.cn</u> report from November 16, 2015 indicated that The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiao Tong University Medical College requires "hundreds of thousands of RMB" for a kidney transplant.²⁰¹

Liver Transplant Cost

Between 1995 and 1999, liver transplant surgeries at Wuhan Tongji Hospital required 10 hours, and the cost averaged between 300,000 and 400,000 RMB and peaked at 800,000 RMB. By 2000, the cost had decreased to 190,000 RMB and surgery time to 7-8 hours.²⁰² By 2001, the institute could usually keep the liver transplant cost below 150,000 RMB; the surgery took 4 hours, which represented the best in the country. In August 2011, the institute performed a liver transplant for 110,000 RMB, the lowest nationwide.²⁰³

In 2009, the cost of a liver transplant at Peking University First Hospital was between 160,000 and 200,000 RMB, and included surgical fees, in-hospital monitoring, pharmaceuticals, and examination fees for around three weeks after the operation.²⁰⁴

Lu Shichun, director of the Beijing You'an Hospital transplant center, revealed in a media interview in 2011 that the fee for liver transplants differs among transplant centers and averages around 400,000 to 500,000 RMB.²⁰⁵

In 2016, Wuhan Union Hospital, a sister institution of Tongji, advertised its liver transplant cost at around 150,000 RMB.²⁰⁶

Heart and Lung Transplant Cost

As of 2016, a heart transplant averaged around 250,000 RMB with 3,000 to 5,000 RMB per month for postoperative immunosuppressant medication at the Fuwai Cardiovascular Disease Hospital, an affiliate of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.²⁰⁷

Shanghai Chest Hospital of Shanghai Jiaotong University charged between 200,000 and 300,000 RMB for a lung transplant in 2016.²⁰⁸

Fees Paid by International Patients

Huang Jiefu publicly stated in May 2007, "China is one of the cheapest countries in the world for organ transplants. Liver transplants [cost] about 1/10 of those in the U.S., and kidney transplants are about the same."²⁰⁹

Interviews conducted by David Matas and David Kilgour with a group of international transplant recipients before 2006 reflected remarkably consistent prices. Below are some examples:²¹⁰

In 2001, a group of 7 patients who went to China together for organ transplants were each asked to bring \$200,000 HKD (about \$26,000 USD);

In 2004, an Asian patient paid \$27,000 USD for a kidney transplant at the Economic and Technical Development Hospital of Guangzhou;

In 2005, a patient from Taiwan paid \$29,000 USD (including "red envelope" money, airline ticket, etc.) for a kidney transplant at Guangdong Province Border Patrol Armed Police Central Hospital in Shenzhen;

In 2006, another patient from Asia paid \$26,000 USD in cash for a kidney transplant at the Land Force General Hospital of Wuhan.

Other sources show the cost of a kidney transplant in China runs to 66,500 USD and a liver up to 157,000 USD.²¹¹

As reported by Yeson Healthcare Service Network, a Taiwanese broker, a heart transplant at the Zhongshan Hospital in Shanghai can be had for as little as \$119,000 USD—a fraction of the \$860,000 USD such an operation would cost in North America.²¹²

However, transplant fees are not always low and depend on the recipient's urgency and ability to pay. For example, in 2014 and 2015, Yang Guang, an expert in Chinese domestic affairs who resides in Denmark, revealed the inside stories of two hospitals affiliated with a medical university in northeastern China: organ transplant prices for foreigners are not fixed. Usually, they would charge \$500,000 to \$1 million USD. In some cases, those with money who are desperate for an organ have been charged up to \$2 million USD for a transplant and hospital stay. A Japanese woman received a young girl's liver and was charged \$5 million USD.²¹³

Trends and Factors in Transplant Costs

The main factors driving transplant costs are the treatment itself, including surgery and hospitalization costs, pharmaceuticals, including the ongoing regimen of anti-rejection drugs, and the cost of the donor organ.

Different hospitals charge different fees for transplants but generally follow a common trend. From a few of China's main organ transplant centers, we see a decline in medical and pharmaceutical costs coinciding with an overall increase in transplant fees.

Between 1995 and 1999, Wuhan Tongji Hospital charged an average of 300,000 to 400,000 RMB and a maximum of 800,000 RMB for organ transplants. In August 2001, surgery fees decreased significantly to around 150,000 RMB on average (the range was 110,000 to 190,000 RMB). The director of the hospital's organ transplant research institute stated that the decrease in costs was due to the maturation of technology, decrease in operation times from 7-10 hours to 4-5 hours, reduced bleeding, lower cost of blood transfusions, shorter anesthesia times, fewer postoperative complications, and shorter hospitalization times. By 2002, Tongji Hospital had reduced its liver transplant operation time to 4 hours and the cost to below 150,000 RMB, the "lowest in the country."²¹⁴ The decrease in medical costs due to improvements in technology and techniques is also reflected at Shanghai General Hospital, which in 2002 eliminated the need for blood transfusions in one-third of its liver transplant surgeries. The entire operation time was reduced to four and a half hours, and the lowest cost was 142,000 RMB.²¹⁵

A 2003 investigation of liver transplant costs showed that early-stage recipients had an average pharmaceutical cost of 198,000 RMB every six months after surgery. The same cost for late-stage patients was more than 230,000 RMB. Transplant recipients also need long-term anti-rejection drugs, which cost more than 30,000 RMB per year.²¹⁶

As of 2003, the surgery fee at Jiangsu Provincial People's Hospital was one-tenth to one-eighth that of the same surgery in other countries.²¹⁷

In 2004, Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital's hepatobiliary department director Ding Yitao told a reporter that the hospital's liver transplant fee averaged 150,000 RMB, the lowest in the country. Postoperative anti-rejection drugs cost around 3,000 RMB per month for domestically produced products and 5,000 RMB for imported drugs.²¹⁸

In the same year, the People's Liberation Army Hospital No. 309 charged 200,000 RMB for liver transplants and 300 RMB per day for anti-rejection drugs.²¹⁹ Early in the same year, the Oriental Organ Transplant Center charged approximately 250,000 RMB for liver transplants. By 2006, the fee had increased to 400,000 RMB for international patients but remained approximately 200,000 RMB for domestic patients.²²⁰

We observed that transplant costs steadily declined in the years between 2000 and 2006, when organ harvesting was brought to light, due to technological development and abundant organ sources. The dramatic decline of surgery costs and treatments made it affordable for a wider range of patients. The ready

availability of organs, maturation of technology, and increase in both domestic and international patients led to an exceptional growth in China's organ transplant industry.

After the organ harvesting crimes were revealed in 2006, according to a report by *Jingchu Network* in August 2015,²²¹ liver transplants in China cost approximately 600,000 RMB, and kidney transplants cost approximately 300,000 RMB. From these descriptions of costs for liver and kidney transplants from different sources, we see that fees in recent years are significantly higher than those before 2006. However, medical and pharmaceutical costs have trended downward. Therefore, it is most likely that payments for donor organs represent an increasingly large portion of increased transplant fees.

One may naturally wonder if the increase in fees is due to a shortage in organ supplies. This does not appear to be the case though, as Huang Jiefu stated in 2015 that the limiting factors for organ transplantation in China lie primarily in medical costs and availability of transplant hospitals and doctors: "Only the third [reason] is that there are not that many donor bodies; even though donor bodies are abundant right now, there aren't that many hospitals and that many doctors that can [perform transplants]."²²²

Nevertheless, compared to the number of patients waiting for transplants, hospital transplant capacity and organ available remain scarce resources. Despite an endless line of domestic patients in need of transplants, the profit-maximizing strategy for hospitals is to provide transplants to those most willing and able to pay. This can be seen in the Chinese regime's push to establish a platform for exporting organs to Taiwan and solicit transplant tourism from abroad.^{223 224}

Furthermore, international patients are being charged up to hundreds of thousands of U.S. dollars more than domestic patients, with fees that are many times the cost of treatment and pharmaceuticals. This takes advantage of the extremely inelastic nature of the market, given that these patients from other countries would otherwise have to wait years for a transplant.

Selling Pharmaceuticals

The tissue type or HLA compatibility of the source and recipient impacts the rate of rejection after a transplant operation. According to the US-based National Marrow Donor Program (<u>www.marrow.org</u>), the compatibility ratio of recipient and donor from a non-immediate family member is quite low, being somewhere between 1% and 5%. That is to say, it takes between 20 and 100 donors to find tissue type compatibility with a single recipient; meanwhile, media reports in China indicate kidney tissue type matching percentage of between 20% and 30%.²²⁵

Immunosuppressant drugs can lessen rejection responses due to tissue type incompatibility. Globally, donor sources and patients with six out of ten matching points are considered tissue-type compatible for kidney transplants. The number of matching points has a direct impact on rejection rates and the amount of immunosuppressants required. In China, however, four matching points, or sometimes even fewer, are acceptable. As a result, patients need to rely on large doses of immunosuppressants after receiving transplants. Patients who develop severe rejection responses require a second or even

multiple additional transplants. Sale of these pharmaceuticals also provides doctors with a source of kickbacks, contributing to some doctors' aggressive pursuit of even marginal recipient prospects.

Dong Jiahong, director of the hepatobiliary surgery department at Beijing Tsinghua Chang Gung Hospital, revealed to *Xinhua Net*, "For a liver cancer patient, an average liver resection may cost 20,000 to 30,000 RMB. Liver transplantation may cost over 200,000 RMB, and there are follow-up costs. Most transplant patients will suffer from rejection issues and need to take immunosuppressants for life. Add in antiviral drugs preventing the recurrence of hepatitis B, and the cost is between 50,000 to 100,000 RMB a year."²²⁶

Because immunosuppressant regimens are individualized, they vary among hospitals and patients. Our hospital survey shows that the annual cost for post-transplant immunosuppressants range from 10,000 to 60,000 RMB. The cost decreased over time as domestic immunosuppressants gained a market share. We discuss immunosuppressants in more detail later in this chapter.

Growth in Revenues

The experience and practice of the People's Liberation Army (Chengdu Air Force) Hospital No. 452 jumped from "township-scale" to that of a "large-scale hospital" in just a few years. Other military hospitals followed suit.

An article "Relying on the Market to Protect the Battlefield" by *Xinhua Net* and other domestic media in 2009 reported that, when Zhang Cong became the hospital's president in 2000, the troubled hospital had more than 6 million RMB of debt. Its kidney transplant division used to be the hospital's best-known department. However, due to the lack of funds to update its equipment, its number of patients decreased day by day.²²⁷

In 2002, Zhang decided to "borrow a hen to lay eggs" and found an entrepreneur who invested 8 million RMB in the hospital. The investor and the hospital together managed the renal transplant division. After the capital and equipment were in place, its kidney transplantation operation soon "came back to life."

Five years later, the hospital bought back the facilities, equipment, and management rights from the investor and embarked on a new entrepreneurial path. Very soon, the number of kidney transplants performed by the People's Liberation Army Hospital No. 452 ranked first among all hospitals in Sichuan Province. After the hospital grew from its original 210 beds to more than 1,000 beds, Zhang became the president of the People's Liberation Army Hospital No. 309 in 2013.

At Hospital No. 309, the People's Liberation Army Organ Transplantation Center's revenue rose from 30 million RMB in 2006 to 230 million RMB in 2010, an increase of nearly 8-fold in 4 years.²²⁸

The annual income of Daping Hospital, affiliated with the Third Military Medical University, also increased from 36 million RMB at the end of the 1990s, when it began organ transplantation, to over 900 million RMB in 2009²²⁹, an increase of nearly 25-fold.

Civilian hospitals have also profited from performing transplants. For example, the Second People's Hospital of the Shanxi Occupational Disease Prevention and Control Center (in reality a kidney transplant center) charges approximately 100,000 RMB for a kidney transplant. Its revenue for 2005 was about 250 million RMB with at least 100 patients on its transplant waiting list.²³⁰

III. Technology Research and Development

In the past decade, these hospitals and individuals have achieved many innovations that enabled the growth of the transplant industry and made it possible to achieve its present-day scale. These achievements include prolonged organ preservation, lower rejection rates, and shortened operation times.

Immunosuppressants

As transplant patients rely on post-transplant immunosuppressants to avoid organ rejection, the rapid development of China's immunosuppressant technology has greatly contributed to the unprecedented growth of China's organ transplant industry.

The Chinese government incorporated organ transplantation into its national strategy and listed the research and development of immunosuppressants as national key scientific research projects. For example, the High Technology Research and Development Program (863 Program), National Program on Key Basic Research Projects (973 Program), "985 Project" of the State Key Universities, and China National Natural Science Fund all invested heavily in promoting immunosuppressant research and development. Many domestic transplant related institutions engaged in R&D early on.

Such ample government funding produced fruitful results:

- Ciclosporin, the first domestic immunosuppressant, was made by the North China Pharmaceutical Group²³¹
- "A novel immunosuppressant Fingolimod: research advances"²³² and "Research advances in the application of immunosuppressant in organ transplantation" published by the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Academy of Military Medical Sciences²³³
- A project on research and development of organ transplant immunosuppressant series products conducted by the Lunan Pharmaceutical Group
- Research in immunosuppressant withdrawal after liver transplantation by the Guangdong Provincial Organ Transplant Center, Sun Yat-sen University Institute of Organ Transplantation²³⁴
- Studies in basic immunology for organ transplantation conducted by the Fudan University Organ Transplant Center²³⁵

By 2004, domestic drug development began to catch up, taking almost half of the market share from imported and joint-stock drugs. This greatly lowered the cost of immunosuppressant medications and lifted an economic barrier for many patients who otherwise could not afford to receive organ transplants. It thereby contributed to a rapid growth in transplant volume in China before 2004.²³⁶

In 2004, Professor Zhang Yuhai, director of the Urology Department of the Beijing Friendship Hospital, said that over half of kidney transplant patients chose to use domestic immunosuppressants, including not only self-funded patients but also many with free medical service or insurance.²³⁷

In 2006, *Health Times* (owned by *People's Daily*) interviewed Yan Lvnan, the director of the liver transplantation center at West China Hospital of Sichuan University. Dr. Yan said that West China Hospital was able to keep the cost of post-transplant maintenance at 30,000 yuan in the first year and an average of 10,000 yuan per year thereafter by using immunosuppressants reasonably, which greatly reduced the cost.²³⁸

In March 2006, just before the exposure of forced organ harvesting, the Southern Medicine Economic Institute under the China Food and Drug Administration published a report in its own publication, Medicine Economic Reporter, which said the domestic immunosuppressant market at the time was nearly 10 billion yuan with more than 100 manufacturers of nearly 30 drugs.²³⁹

If each patient pays an average of 30,000 RMB per year for immunosuppressants, a10 billion RMB market in 2006 would have supported approximately 333,000 post-transplant patients. Since organ transplantation grew significantly only after 2000, the size of the immunosuppressant drug market in 2006 implies an average of 50,000 to 60,000 transplants were performed each year since 2000.



An immunosuppressants manufacture plant

According to the 2011 "China Science and Technology Development Report," China has established a series of new demonstration bases for piloting the production of raw materials and preparations of immunosuppressants. China has also improved its research capacity and development and manufacturing of domestic immunosuppressants, achieved the localization of new immunosuppressive products, reduced medical costs for transplant patients, realized earnings from exports, and strengthened the international competitiveness of the Chinese organ transplant immunosuppressant industry.²⁴⁰

As the patents of several major imported drugs expired, China began to produce a large volume of imitation products in addition to domestically developed drugs. These producers have achieved the same efficacy as imported immunosuppressants but at much lower prices. This increased the market share of domestic drugs. Major producers include Huadong Medicine Co., Ltd, North China Pharmaceutical Group Corporation, and Zhejiang Hisun Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.²⁴¹

As transplant hospitals and pharmaceutical companies have widely deflated public transplant data for tax evasion and inability to explain organ sources, it is difficult to determine accurate statistics for domestic immunosuppressant usage. Nevertheless, our research finds that along with the momentous development of China's organ transplant industry, the immunosuppressant market grew by an average of 13% every year between 2008 and 2014.²⁴²

International drug sales data, such as those from IMS Health indicating a 2.3 billion RMB market in 2009,²⁴³ reflect only part of the actual size of the Chinese immunosuppressant market. China's actual immunosuppressant market should be far more than the 10 billion figure in 2006 with its scale reflected by current IMS Health data.

Improved Organ Matching

Professor Tan Jianmin at **Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command** pioneered HLA and amino acid residue matching technology in China, enabling donors and recipients to be genetically matched before transplantation and significantly improving transplant outcome quality. He was the second-place recipient of the 2001 National Science and Technology Advancement Award.²⁴⁴

Tan also established an anti-HLA antibody screening method that significantly reduced acute rejection events. This technique has since been applied all over the country with Fuzhou General Hospital establishing collaborative relationships with more than 100 hospitals in 19 provinces and cities and organ sharing relationships with 15 transplant centers.²⁴⁵

Prolonged Organ Preservation

Among the hundreds of transplant-related patents in China, about half are related to anti-rejection drugs and organ preservation solutions.

Shanghai Changzheng Hospital of the Second Military Medical University was one of the first in China to perform kidney transplants. Zhu and his team completed research on kidney and multi-organ preservation solutions. After 20 years of clinical application, this product is propelling China to the forefront of this field internationally.²⁴⁶ An archived webpage of Changzheng Hospital stated, "95% of hospitals in China use the organ preservation solution we developed."²⁴⁷

Shortened Operation and Hospitalization Times

At **No. 107 Hospital of Jinan Military Command**, deputy director Du Yingdong of the liver transplant center claimed, "Over 10 years ago, it took us over 10 hours to complete a liver transplant surgery. Now our technology has matured, and a liver transplant only takes 4 to 5 hours. Sometimes, 3 to 4 surgeries can be completed in one day. The speed of development has caught up to that of high-speed rail." ²⁴⁸ In April 2012, the hospital opened a new ward building, increasing its bed count from 600 to over 1,000.²⁴⁹

Shen Zhongyang, the director of **Tianjin Oriental Organ Transplant Center**, set a world record for the fastest liver transplant surgery in 2003, taking 2 hours and 4 minutes between making the incision and closing the abdomen. No blood transfusions were used during the operation. The previous record was 3 hours.²⁵⁰

Zhongshan Hospital of Shanghai Fudan University performed its first liver transplant in 1978. Since 2001, liver transplantation at this hospital has seen rapid development, with increased variety, more innovations, shorter operating times (4 to 6 hours on average), less bleeding, and fewer complications. Some patients are discharged 9 days after their operation. Transplant recipients include patients with liver cancer as well as other end-stage liver diseases. Its quantity and success rate of liver transplantation lead both the Shanghai region and the country.²⁵¹

Zhongshan Hospital's Liver Surgery Department recently started accelerating the transplant process time by performing surgery on patients immediately after their initial outpatient examination and hospital admission. This has attracted patients from more than 10 countries and regions, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, South Korea, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan.²⁵² Even with a conservative two-week hospitalization stay, this hospital's annual liver transplant volume can reach 5,000.

IV. Industrialization and Proliferation

Organ transplantation in China began in 1960.²⁵³ Kidney transplantation experiments were expanded nationwide in the 1970s. By the late 1990s, around 80 kidney transplant facilities had been opened nationwide, each averaging less than 20 annual operations.

Since 2000, a large number of national and military transplantation technology research centers and key research laboratories have been established, incubating new transplant technologies and leading the rapid development of the transplant industry.

Shen Zhongyang, the director of both Tianjin Oriental Organ Transplant Center and the Liver Transplant Institute of the Armed Police General Hospital, overcame a major obstacle in liver transplantation in China by developing an integrated prevention system that reduced the recurrence rate of the hepatitis B virus (HBV) after liver transplants from over 80% to under 5%.²⁵⁴

Shen has helped 66 medical facilities in 22 regions carry out clinical liver transplants, trained 200 transplant professionals, and spread the "pinnacle of transplantation technology." In July 2006, Shen's center was sponsored by the China Medical Board (CMB, a private foundation based in the US) and became a "National Liver Transplant Training Center." It has trained 385 doctors who have since led organ transplant departments in other hospitals in performing huge number of transplants.²⁵⁵

Additionally, the Transplant Medicine Engineering and Technology Research Center, affiliated with the Ministry of Health, was officially established at the Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University. Its mission was to build an important national base specializing in clinical transplantation medical research and related industry development. The center also collaborated with the World Health Organization and the International Xenotransplantation Association to develop international xenograft norms (the Changsha Standard).²⁵⁶ The center received funding from the National Natural Science Foundation and other key projects in clinical disciplines from the Ministry of Health. The hospital also concentrated manpower, material, and financial resources to industrialize related research results.

Spread of Organ Transplantation

The Ministry of Health guides some military and civilian medical institutions with strong technical capabilities as well as large organ transplant centers to conduct clinical teaching and practice, establish technical transplant training sites, and promote new transplantation technologies. A large number of transplant doctors have been trained in a short time to meet the needs of the rapid growth of China's transplant industry.

Case Study: Mobile Heart Transplant Hospital

Liao Chongxian founded the heart center at **Zhongshan Hospital of Xiamen University**. Based on his experience in the United States, Liao created a "mobile heart transplant hospital" model and travelled around the country to instruct and personally participate in heart transplants.²⁵⁷ The center's website says that the department performs heart transplants on a large scale and has helped more than twenty Class 3 Grade A hospitals to perform heart transplants in the past 10 years.

As of 2004, more than 75 heart transplant recipients had received their transplants from his hospital.²⁵⁸

Case Study: A "New Era" of Lung Transplants

The lung transplant center at **Wuxi People's Hospital** claims to have completed more than half of all lung transplant surgeries in the country.²⁵⁹ It was reported in July 2014 that the team under its founder, Chen Jingyu, often completed four or five lung transplants a day.²⁶⁰

Chen led his team to spread its advanced techniques to more than thirty 3A hospitals in more than ten cities and provinces, including Beijing, Guangzhou, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Wuhan, and Jilin.²⁶¹ Chen's profile stated, "A new era of lung transplantation in China has begun, and Chen's team has filled in many gaps in this area."²⁶²

Case Study: Spreading Advances in Liver Transplantation

Zheng Shusen served as the academic lead of the transplant center at the **First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University**. He was among the first in China to use a non-venous bypass technique to reduce bleeding, transfusions, surgery time, ICU time, and cost. His award-winning innovations in liver and multi-organ transplants have been put into use all over the country.²⁶³

The hospital has helped develop transplantation at Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Huashan Hospital of Fudan University, Xinhua Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University, Zhongshan Hospital of Xiamen University, and other institutions.²⁶⁴

First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University has also established remote diagnostic systems with the First Hospital of Zhejiang Province and other hospitals in Zhejiang, Fujian, Guizhou, Xinjiang, and other areas. Its transplant capabilities radiate to more than 20 provinces and cities in China and have propelled the development of the country's organ transplant industry.²⁶⁵

Case Study: Building a Remote Medical Network through Military Satellites

No. 181 Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command spent 250,000 RMB in early 2005 to build a remote medical network through military satellites, connecting over 200 military hospitals and more than 1,000 experts. This remote treatment model provides patients with a platform for accessing high-end medical resources.²⁶⁶

No. 181 Hospital's PLA Kidney Transplant Center performed 8 transplant surgeries on December 30, 2012 alone, including heart, lung, kidney, liver, corneal, and islet cell transplants. Although this hospital is not qualified to conduct heart transplants, it conducted experiments and clinical research in

heart transplantation using a "partially continuous beating technique". The technique has reached an advanced level internationally and has been applied extensively in other hospitals.²⁶⁷

Training Transplant Specialists to Keep Up with Demand

We found that many leading institutions have been selected by the Ministry of Health to train a large number of transplant specialists for hospitals nationwide.

In June 2006, Huang Jiefu cooperated with the China Medical Board (CMB) in New York to provide one million USD to assist in the establishment of transplant standard and registration systems, domestic laws and regulations regarding transplantation in China, strengthening professional training, and expanding liver transplant-related research achievements. The project established three liver transplant training centers in China, the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, and Tianjin First Center Hospital.²⁶⁸

In 2003, Xi'an Jiaotong University and the Terasaki Laboratory in the United States jointly established the Organ Transplants Tissue Typing Technology Training Center in northwestern China. By December 2012, this center had guided more than 10,000 kidney transplants for 23 hospitals in 13 provinces. It guided other hospitals in liver, kidney, heart, lung, and small intestine transplants in western China. It trained more than 500 medical professionals from other domestic institutions, with some of them becoming academic leaders.²⁶⁹ Since 2000, this center has held annual programs for continuing education in kidney transplantation for students from large general hospitals in 14 provinces and autonomous regions.²⁷⁰

3 Total Kidney and Liver Transplant Capacity Well Over One Million

I. A State Secret

In 2015, Huang Jiefu, China's former Deputy Minister of Health, admitted in a television interview that the number of transplant surgeries performed is a state secret:²⁷¹

Huang Jiefu: The death penalty is a state secret, right?

Xu Gehui (reporter): But patients are not a secret. I'm sorry, I really don't understand.

Huang: Your organs come from executed prisoners.

Xu: Okay, so the sources of the organs can be a secret, but is the waiting list [for transplants] also a secret?

Huang: You can deduce from the number of [executed prisoners] the number of [transplants] performed. Then don't you know the state secret?

Xu: Then it should be smaller than this number [of executed prisoners]. Another reason is...

Huang: What you're saying is too sensitive, so I can't be too explicit with you. It will be clear to you as long as you think about it. Because your country doesn't have a transparent system, you don't know where the [organs] come from. How many [transplants] are done is also a secret, so in fact, many things are actually a mess, and the number isn't clear to you.

(End of transcript)

Due to the sensitive nature of organ sources and financial incentives, the number of transplants is falsified level-by-level, all the way down to individual hospitals and doctors. As a result, the true number of transplants performed in China may forever remain unknown.

II. Basic Methodology

The organ harvesting crimes are ongoing. Under the current conditions of secrecy and deception, we cannot offer a single absolute number for the annual volume of transplants or offer even a close approximation.

As a Chinese saying goes, "paper cannot wrap fire." Such a long-lasting, nationwide massacre cannot be concealed forever. While we cannot directly observe the number of transplants these hospitals have performed, we can still make extrapolations based on capacity, growth, transplant types performed, hospital bed count and utilization rates, professional personnel, and so on. Moreover, regulations published by the government provide useful information in determining the scale of transplant centers nationwide.

III. Numbers & Classifications of Organ Transplant Centers

According to statistics from the Administration of Hospitals under the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC) in July 2015,²⁷² there were 20,918 hospitals in Mainland China.²⁷³ Among them were 1,151 Class 3 hospitals and 4,321 Class 2 hospitals.²⁷⁴

Class 3 hospitals are normally located in major cities. They are typically large-scale general or specialized hospitals with over 500 beds. Among them, 705 are Class 3 Grade A ("3A") hospitals.²⁷⁵

Huang Jiefu, former Deputy Minister of Health, said in March 2006, "For a hospital to pass the evaluation to become a Class 3A hospital, it must have completed a fixed target of more than five organ transplants. Organ transplantation has become a resource for competition among hospitals to reach the standard and for their branding."²⁷⁶

In April 2015, Wuhan University Professor Ye Qifa, Executive Chairman of the China Organ Transplant Alliance and a specialist in major organ transplantation, stated to *People's Daily Online* that before the introduction of the "Human Organ Transplant Ordinance" in 2007 there were over 1,000 medical institutions in China performing organ transplants.²⁷⁷

The World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong completed a comprehensive investigation in December 2014 of both organ transplant hospitals and doctors and determined that 865 hospitals were involved in organ transplantation. The hospitals are found in 22 provinces, five autonomous regions, four centrally administered municipalities, and 217 prefecture-level cities.²⁷⁸

Below are the qualifications and composition of the 712 hospitals that carry out liver and kidney transplants:

	(A)	(A) / Total (712)	(B)	(A)/(B)
Hospital Classification	Number of Hospitals Investigated	Percentage of 712 Hospitals Conducting Liver and Kidney Transplants Investigated	Total Hospitals In Classification	Percentage of Total Hospitals In Classification
Class 3 Grade A	551	77.4%	705	78.2%
Class 3 Grade B	54	7.6%	198	27.3%
Class 3 Grade C	1	0.1%	186	0.5%
Class 3 Other			62	0.0%
Class 3 Total	606	85.1%	1,151	52.6%
Class 2 Grade A	96	13.5%	2,073	4.6%
Class 2 Grade B	4	0.6%	754	0.5%
Class 2 Grade C			49	0.0%
Class 2 Other			1,445	0.0%

Class 2 Total	100	14.0%	4,321	2.3%
Class 1 Grade A	2	0.3%		
Class 1 Other	4	0.6%		
Total	712	100.0%	5472	13.0%

On May 23, 2007, the Ministry of Health announced a list of 87 transplant hospitals²⁷⁹ approved by the Review Expert Team of the Human Organ Transplantation Skills Clinical Application Committee and authorized by the Ministry of Health. We refer to these as "national level" hospitals. Essentially, these were the most qualified and capable national level organ transplant centers at that time. Concurrently, the Ministry released a list of second-tier hospitals designated to perform organ transplants, issuing 18-month temporary permits to 77 transplant centers with weaker qualifications. We refer to these as "regional level" hospitals. In total, 164 hospitals were given permits in 2007 to conduct organ transplants.²⁸⁰

On August 8, 2013, the National Health and Family Planning Commission (successor to the Ministry of Health) published a list of 165 hospitals approved to conduct organ transplants,²⁸¹ including Wuhan University Zhongnan Hospital Human Organ Transplant Center, which performs transplants from bodies with no cardiac activity. Four more hospitals were added to the list by the beginning of 2014, bringing the number of qualified hospitals to 169.²⁸²

This report focuses on the 164 hospitals that received approval from the Ministry of Health in 2007, so we can categorize their qualifications as either national or regional level. If we exclude the 18 heart and lung transplant centers, 146 transplant centers remain. Among the first approved group in 2007 were 26 national-level military and armed police hospitals, 52 national-level civilian hospitals and 68 designated hospitals.

Among the 566 transplant centers that did not receive approval from the Ministry of Health, 405 were based in large-scale 3A hospitals. These included 56 military and armed police organ transplant centers, 349 mostly-3A civilian hospitals, and 161 medium-sized hospitals (including 55 Class 3 Grade B and C hospitals and 106 mostly Class 2 hospitals).

Type of Transplant Center	Count
National-level military and civilian liver and kidney transplant centers approved by the Ministry of Health in 2007	78
Liver and kidney transplant centers designated by the Ministry of Health in 2007	68
Subtotal	146
Unapproved large-scale (mainly 3A) transplant centers	405
Unapproved medium-size (mainly Class 3C and Class 2) transplant centers	161
Subtotal	566
Total liver and kidney transplant centers investigated	712

Table: Classification of 712 hospitals conducting liver and/or kidney transplants

IV. Volume Estimation Based on Minimum Requirements

We looked at the total possible transplant volumes that could be performed by these 712 liver and kidney transplant hospitals using the minimum capacity requirements issued by the Ministry of Health for permitted transplant centers.

146 Ministry Approved Liver and Kidney Hospitals

For hospitals approved to perform liver and/or kidney transplants, we calculated the minimum transplant capacity using the Ministry's minimum bed requirements for maintenance of certification.

On June 27, 2006, the Ministry of Health published a "Notice Regarding the Management and Regulation of Liver, Kidney, Heart, and Lung Transplantation Capabilities," which imposed the following requirements for medical institutions carrying out organ transplants:²⁸³

- Liver: 15 beds dedicated to liver transplants and no fewer than 10 ICU beds
- Kidney: 20 beds dedicated to kidney transplants and no fewer than 10 ICU beds

Based on an average one-month hospital stay, each bed could accommodate up to 12 transplant patients per year. In practice, kidney transplants generally require one to two weeks whereas liver transplants require three to four weeks of hospitalization. Since we are mixing kidney and liver transplants in our volume analysis, we use the maximum hospitalization duration of four weeks as the average length of stay for each transplant patient.

Our survey of 165 hospitals found widespread facility constraints, including transplant centers with bed utilization rates exceeding 100% and a long list of patients waiting for transplants. It is important to note that Huang Jiefu has publicly announced plans to expand the number of approved transplant hospitals from 169 to between 300 and 500 and to train 400 or 500 more young doctors. This suggests that the current system-wide capacity cannot keep up with demand.^{284 285 286} Thus, we are confident in assuming that the vast majority of the existing hospital capacity is being fully utilized to perform transplantation surgeries.

Given 100% bed utilization rates, our calculations indicate that all 146 hospitals combined could theoretically conduct 69,300 transplants per year.

After 2000, liver transplants gradually became a routine clinical procedure in China.²⁸⁷ Soon thereafter, kidney transplants also began to be carried out on a large scale with a few kidney transplant centers already exceeding 1,000 kidney transplants. Since many liver transplant centers also conduct kidney transplants, the rapid increase in the number of kidney transplants compensate for the relative delay in scaling up liver transplants.

We then multiplied annual figures for the approved hospitals by fifteen (years), excluding the year of 2000 as ramp-up time. Following this method, we estimate that the total transplant capacity in approved centers over the 15-year period between 2001 and 2015 is 1,039,500.

Permit Type	Hospitals	Minimum Beds	Annual Transplants Per Hospital	Annual Transplants in Category	Years	Total
Liver	21	25	300	6,300	15	94,500
Kidney	65	30	360	23,400	15	351,000
Liver & Kidney	60	55	660	39,600	15	594,000
Total	146					1,039,500

Table: A volume scenario of 146 hospitals permitted to conduct transplants, based on transplant bed count requirements by the Ministry of Health.

566 Non-Approved Hospitals

Because only 164 of the more than 1,000 hospitals that applied under the Ministry of Health's 2007 approval system received permits, in reality, there have been more than 566 non-approved hospitals performing transplants. Despite not being approved by the Ministry of Health, many of these facilities have not halted transplant activities with some of these non-approved institutions reporting significant transplant volumes

405 Large-Scale Non-Approved Military and Civilian Hospitals

All of the 3A institutions located in large cities are required to have over 500 inpatient beds.²⁸⁸ There are cases of centers in medium-sized cities performing 100 transplants within three months,²⁸⁹ which would equate to 400 surgeries per year, assuming a constant rate. All 405 hospitals in this category are 3A hospitals with larger capacities and greater demand. As there could be great variations in transplant volume from hospital to hospital, we set the baseline for each large-scale hospital at 100 transplants per year.

161 Medium-Size and "Alternative" Non-Approved Transplant Hospitals

This group includes 161 medium-size transplant institutions, 55 Class 3 Grade B hospitals, 106 Class 2 hospitals, and a few smaller ones that also conduct organ transplants. These hospitals usually perform more kidney transplants, which have lower technical requirements than liver transplants. Many of these hospitals have performed far more transplants than the minimum volume, with some performing hundreds per year.

Before the Ministry of Health released its list of 164 approved transplant centers in 2007, transplant centers across China had been qualified for transplantation by various assessment departments. For example, the minimum requirement for a qualified kidney transplant center in Guangdong Province in 2003 was to conduct at least 50 kidney transplants per year.²⁹⁰ Between September and December 2003, 30 hospitals qualified for kidney transplants and 17 for liver transplants. We assume 50 transplants per year for each medium non-approved transplant center.

Military hospital transplant centers were minimally affected by the introduction of transplant permits in 2007 and have continued to carry out transplantation surgeries. Many non-approved civilian centers also continued to conduct transplants after 2007, but their individual situations varied. We assumed that all non-approved hospitals stopped performing transplants after 2007 and therefore multiplied the annual volumes for non-approved hospitals only by 7 years (2001 to 2007).

Added together, the non-approved transplant centers could perform up to 48,550 transplants per year. Over a period of 7 years, the total could be 339,850 transplants.

Table: Estimated annual transplant volume of non-approved hospitals based on minimum requirements.

Hospital Type	Hospitals	Annual Transplants Per Hospital	Annual Transplants of All Hospitals	Years	Total
Large Non-Permitted	405	100	40,500	7	283,500
Medium Non-Permitted	161	50	8,050	7	56,350
Total	566				339,850

Sum of 712 Hospitals Based on Minimum Requirements

Adding the 1,039,500 transplants performed by approved hospitals and the 339,850 transplants performed by non-approved hospitals, we arrive at a figure of approximately 1,379,350 transplants, which translates into about 90,000 transplants performed per year in China.

Table: A transplant volume scenario based on Ministry of Health requirements for permitted hospitals and local regulations for non-permitted hospitals.

Hospital Type	Number of Hospitals	Years	Total
Permitted	146	15	1,039,500
Non-Permitted	566	7	339,850
Total	712		1,379,350
	·		~ 1.4 million

This analysis is based on the published minimum bed counts under the Ministry of Health's permit system in 2007. Even though the Ministry approved only 164 centers, most of which carry out far more transplants than minimum bed counts can produce, it is relevant that more than 1,000 hospitals applied for permits to conduct transplants under this system, logically implying that they were either close to or met these minimum requirements.²⁹¹

This discussion is limited to liver and kidney transplants. We do not attempt to estimate a conclusive total at this stage; instead, we present only a minimum range of possibilities, which likely do not reflect the full scale of transplants performed in China. The true scale and magnitude of transplantation surgery in China is left for the reader to conjecture.

China's Largest Organ Transplant Center Has Many Patients Waiting for Organ Transplants

Wuhan, a major city in central China, is said to have China's largest organ transplant center. Among its hospitals, Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science & Technology is the most well known. It is also one of China's first and most authoritative hospitals for living kidney transplants. It conducts thousands of kidney transplants each year and has China's largest pool of kidney recipients.

There are about 1 to 1.5 million patients in need of organ transplants each year, including, in particular, 120,000 in need of kidney transplants

命案,包括第二师范一名女生 "割肾"无关,当局也无接到

(i) dailynews.sina.com/gb/news/int/kwongwah/201111

公安指疑犯打着招工名义谋财害命, 与网传的 的报案。

C Q Search

EI 150%

但官方解释无助平息, 去, 各网站微博和论坛"杀人割肾"之说不绝, 各大学学生人心惶惶。

中国最大器官移植中心 武汉多病人等换肾

武汉作为华中重镇,据称也是中国最大的器官移植中心,最有名的是华中科技大学 同济医院,该院是中国最早也是最权威开展活体肾移植的医院之一,每年进行肾移植 手术数以千计;院方网站自称,拥有全国最大活体肾移植受体群(即等换肾病人)。

目前中国有164家官方认可进行器官移植手术的医院,但资料显示,每年中国需进行器官移植(包括心肝肾等)者,约有100万至150万人,其中需换肾患者约12万人;但因活体肾来源缺乏,每年只有约1万人可透过正规渠道获肾移植。

Screenshot of Sina Global News page dated November 11, 2011

In September 2013, Zhu Jiye, director of the Organ Transplant Institute of Peking University and the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery of Peking University People's Hospital told *China Economic Weekly* that "most of our nation's organ transplants come from death-row prisoners. Our hospital conducted 4,000 liver and kidney transplant operations within a particular year. These organs all came from death-row prisoners."²⁹³

🖾 150% C 🔍 Search

2012年3月,原卫生部副部长、国家卫计委人体器官移植临床技术应用管理 委员会主任黄洁夫表示,由于缺乏公民自愿捐献,死囚器官成了器官移植的主要来 源。

北京大学器官移植研究所所长、北京大学人民医院肝胆外科主任朱继业在接 受《中国经济周刊》采访时表示: "2010年展开试点工作之前,死囚器官几乎占据了 我国器官移植的全部来源。我们医院曾在一年之内做过4000例肝肾移植手术,这些器 官来源全部是死刑犯人。"

我国对死囚器官捐献采取自愿原则 联合颁布实施的《关于利用死刑罪犯」 10月最高法、卫生部、民政部等 官的暂行规定》明确,无人收殓或

Zhu Jiye, director of the Organ Transplant Institute of Peking University and Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery of Peking University People's Hospital, told China Economic Weekly that "most of our nation's organ transplants come from death-row prisoners. Our hospital conducted 4,000 liver and kidney transplant operations within a particular year. These organs all came from death-row prisoners."

> Screenshot of an article reprinted in September 2013 on Xinhua Net (Originally published by China Economic Weekly)

On celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University in October of 2010, a report posted on the news website of Xinkuai Paper stated that tens of thousands of patients had accepted liver or kidney transplants at its organ transplant center.²⁹⁴

INTERNET ARCHIVE		http://www.ycwb.	.com/ePaper/xk	b/html/2010-	0-10/09/content_940841.htm Go OCT NOV DEC f
WayBack Machine	1 capture 10 Nov 2016				↓ ↓
					1972年便成功实施国内首例肾脏移植手术;1987年将一名烧伤面积100%且3度烧伤达 96%的病人从死神手中抢了回来;2001年又创下国内首例连头婴分离术翻开《20世纪广东科 学技术全纪录》,其中记载的中山一院的无数个"第一"开创了我国医疗事业的多项历史先 河。
					说起中山一院的威水史,不得不提及它的器官移植中心,在这里换肝、换肾的病人已 数以万计。而这个开端则由1972年该院的梅骅教授和李仕梅教授创下,当年他们主持并实施了 国内首例肾脏移植手术,患者在近期,。到了2004年,中山一院更是成功开展了亚洲第一例 多器官移植手术,此方器官,换上三个器官,术后仅仅6天,病人便奇迹般地
		The	First Aff	iliated	d Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University News
	we hav	•	on its orga	n trans	istory of the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University, splant center, where tens of thousands of patients have IS

Screenshot of a news article published on October 9, 2010 by the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University On April 4, 2006, *Asia Times* published a report entitled "Japanese flock to China for organ transplants." The report states that Mr. Suzuki, chairman of the Japan Transplant Recipients Organization, discovered that a hospital in a major city in China conducted 2,000 organ transplants in 2005 alone. Among the recipients, 30 to 40 were Japanese, and 200 were Korean.²⁹⁵

(www.atimes.com/atimes/China/HD04Ad01.html

▼ 🖾 200% C 🔍 Search

Several Japanese groups have traveled to China to investigate the trade, including the Japan Transplant Recipients Organization, a non-profit organization that lobbies for legal changes to increase the number of donors. "We do not approve of receiving organs from executed prisoners, but personally I can't simply disapprove of it," chairman Suzuki Masanori said. "There are just too few donors in Japan."

Last May, Suzuki visited a hospital in a "major city" (he declined to specify which city) and learned that 95% of its transplant patients had received organs from executed prisoners. The hospital had conducted 2,000 organ transplants last year alone, Suzuki said. Some 30 or 40 were Japanese and 200 were Korean. "For many patients, this is their last chance."

Screenshot of Asia Times web page dated April 2006

In China, everything in the media is subject to either censorship or self-censorship. A media story in China is also a statement that the Party wants published, has allowed to be published, or that the authors and media editors believe the Party would not mind having published.

What is true for the media is also, in a sense, true of hospital websites. Although the media is subject to the closest scrutiny, nothing gets posted or published by hospitals without the approval or implied consent of the Party.

Media stories about organ transplant volumes in China often inadvertently reveal damaging information when examined in the proper context. Seemingly isolated statistics about organ transplants can provide important evidence of higher transplant volumes than those formally acknowledged. Thoughtless admissions or concessions by the Party/State have revealed that the volume of transplants is substantially higher than the minimum number we determined earlier.

Therefore, the total volume of transplants carried out by the 712 liver and kidney transplant centers since 2000 is most likely staggering.

4 Cover-Up

The Chinese regime has systematically hidden and destroyed evidence and data regarding its harvesting of organs from illicit sources. Our examination of hospitals shows that transplant figures claimed by the government and medical institutions have been manipulated because of the inability to identify organ sources and due to financial interests.²⁹⁶ This was especially true after organ harvesting was first publicly exposed to the world in 2006, since which time transplant data and relevant online information have been either removed or deflated, often by an order of magnitude.

I. Case Study: China International Transplantation Assistance Center (CITNAC)

On October 16, 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made a rare, high profile announcement that Hiroyuki Nagase, the CEO of a Japanese-funded company, had been arrested for illegal organ trading.²⁹⁷ The Ministry indicated that, since 2004, the Shenyang-based IPC Information Service Corporation had published online information about organ trafficking under the name of "China International Transplantation Assistance Center."

The arrest came when the center's website attracted international attention after China's organ harvesting program was exposed in 2006. The website contained information about organ transplant prices,²⁹⁸ the availability of kidney transplants from living sources,²⁹⁹ and how the Chinese government facilitated its high transplant volume.³⁰⁰ The website was available in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Russian, and English. It was subsequently shut down after September 23, 2007: ³⁰¹

ERNET ARCHIVE	http://en.zoukiishoku.com/list/volunteer.htm
47 captures 5 Nov 2004 - 1 Mar 2017	
List	
Facts about Japanese Transplantation	The Selection of Volunteers
Facts about Chinese Transplantation	If you send your personal data to this center by e-mail or fax and accept the necessary body examination in
The Cost of The Transplantation	Shenyang , China in order to assure a suitable donor, it may take only one month to receive a liver
The volunteers	transplantation, the maximum waiting time being two months. As for the kidney transplantation, it may
The Present Situation of The Chinese Medicine	take one week to find a suitable donor, the maximum time being one month. Although the procedure to select a
Brief Introduction of The Organ Transplant Research Institute	donor is very strict,, the transplant operation will be terminated if the doctor discovers that there is something wrong with the donor's organ . If this happens, the patient will have the option to be offered another organ
Pancreas Transplant	donor and have the operation again in one week.
Kidney Transplant	As most doctors in Japan are highly trusted by their patients, if a doctor acquires high level of accomplishment in
Liver Transplant	transplantation operations, we will invite him to come to our center to do the operation for you.
Transplant Ward	
Introduction of The Doctors	

wayBackMachine	http://en.zoukiishoku.com/list/volu 46 captures 5 Nov 04 - 15 Jan 15	 Go	AUG SEP OCT 23 > 2006 2007 2008
无法找到网页			
您正在搜索的网页可能已经删除、更名或暂时不可	1用。	The web page is not avail	able
 ・ 如果您在 " 地址" 栏中键入了网页地址, ・ 打开 <u>veb.archive.org</u> 主页, 寻找指向 ・ 単击<u>后退</u>按钮尝试其他链接。 HTIP 404 - 无法找到文件 Internet 信息服务 技术信息(支持个人) 	青检查其拼写是否正确。 所需信息的链接。	The web page you're sear may have been deleted, m accessible.	-
• 详细信息: <u>Microsoft 支持</u>			

Screenshot of the CITNAC website as of August 29, 2007, The same web page was no longer available as of September 23, 2007

The China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC), which focused mainly on foreign patients, was founded in 2003 under the organ transplantation department of the First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University. We refer to it by the name on its English website.³⁰² While nominally foreign-owned, the center was established within a Chinese hospital. The government apparently used this structure, and the prosecution of a foreign national, to avoid culpability for illicit organ transplants carried out by a Chinese institution.

II. Deletion of Information

A number of hospital and transplant organization webpages and even entire websites were deleted after the first Kilgour/Matas report was released in 2006. In addition, we observed that some hospitals merged their dedicated transplant departments and centers back into their parent departments, such as hepatobiliary surgery, urology, etc. The more generic departmental structure obfuscates any remaining information regarding transplant resources and capacity.

中华医学会器官移植学分会 - Mozilla F Edit View History Bookmarks		nks						
🍋 🖓 🖒 🖉 🖉	http://web.archive.org/	web/20051201024?	.38/www.cstx.c	rg/xhjj2.htm		\$P •	G · Google	
Most Visited 🌪 Getting Started 📷 I	Latest Headlines							
-								
A R A								
22 - 10 - 29 - 40 - 10 - 20 - 20								
(and a second s								
1 9	学会简介 新闻公告	学术期刊	在线数	町 学オ	站坛 网	给资源		
1								
102 (10) (20) (20)	5					6	向下滚屏	
and and the second of the	General (
🖙 学会历史		中华医学会	器官移植*	学分会第四 -2005年)	自届委员会	委员		
医肋角 :		44 - 41						
The art of a	2002		誉主任委员					
		西	誉主任委员					
				陆道培 用				
		14	5 誉委员	李炎唐文	克定 陈 勇			
		3	主任委员	陈实				
		副三	主任委员	陈忠华 引 郑克立 并				
	委员(按姓氏拼音非	打字)					
	蔡宪安	陈 实*	陈规划	陈江华	陈一戎	陈知水		
	陈忠华	* 丁义涛*	高红平	龚非力	姜洪池	景华		
	李宁	李幼平*	廖崇先	刘修恒	刘永锋"	声—平		
	闵志廉	明长生	彭民浩	沈中阳"	石炳毅"	谭建明*		
	温浩	吴承远	武小桐	邢广君	薛武军*	杨甲梅	[UP T	O TOP
	杨宇如		于立新*	溅旺福	曾凡军	张艮甫		
	张水军	张永康	张玉海*	张元芳	张志泰	郑克立*		
	郑树森	朱有华*	邹萍					
			秘书	明长生文	A sector when			

Transplant Organization Websites

The Chinese Medical Association Society of Transplantation website, before it was taken down in April 2006.

The Society of Transplantation website (<u>http://www.cstx.org/</u>) under the Chinese Medical Association (<u>http://www.cma.org.cn/</u>) became inaccessible shortly after the harvesting of organs from Falun Gong practitioners was first publicized on March 9, 2006. Searching for the Society of Transplantation website stored on <u>www.archive.org</u> reveals that the website was taken offline in April 2006.

We also found a listing of active transplant-related websites published in 2004 that are no longer accessible,³⁰³ including China Organ Transplant Online established primarily by Beijing Chaoyang Hospital's Urology and Kidney Disease Center, Transplant Space by the First Hospital of China Medical University's Organ Transplant Research Institute, the Chinese Renal Transplant Collaboration website by Zhengzhou Central Hospital's Kidney Transplant Department, and the Central China Military Renal Transplant Collaboration website operated by the People's Liberation Army Hospital No. 460's urologic surgery department, among others.

Hospital Websites

Xiangya Hospital Deletes Report of Record-Breaking 17 Transplant Surgeries in One Day

On May 14, 2006, Xiangya Hospital of Central South University published a report titled "Our Hospital Again Sets a New Record in Organ Transplant Surgeries." The report stated that the hospital set a new record by performing 2 liver, 7 kidney, and 8 corneal transplants in one day.³⁰⁴

The report was deleted shortly after it was mentioned on an overseas website. Records on <u>archive.org</u> indicate that the article had been deleted by June 22, 2006. However, the title of the report was still listed on the "Comprehensive Medical News" page.³⁰⁵

Clicking the link to the report results in the message, "The content you are looking for has been deleted, renamed, or is temporarily unavailable." Other articles in the same list were still accessible.

		更3
▶ 综合医讯		更
	■ 我院为男童实施心脏 " 安家 " 手术	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	■ 心胸外科采用新术式动静脉搭桥心脏	
R	■ 无气腹下完成腹腔鏡结肠癌根治术	
	- [组图]我院再创器官移植手术新记录	
	■ 普外科精心切除先天性畸形血管瘤	
	■ 专家提醒:怀孕不要太过营养	
	■ 普外科创新术式原位造肛门	
	■ 普外科新术切巨结肠	
	■ 高压氧治疗重度昏迷及四肢活动障碍患者	
	- 六旬老人反复出血 胃肠外科揪出元凶	
▶ 专科进展		更

A link to the deleted report "Our Hospital Again Sets a New Record in Organ Transplant Surgeries" on Xiangya Hospital's news portal.

Nevertheless, the original article is still available on the news website of Central South University, under the title "Xiangya Hospital Organ Transplantation Sets New Record: 17 Transplant Surgeries Completed in One Day." ³⁰⁶

Other hospitals also deleted information regarding their transplantation activities, capacity and personnel from their websites.

III. Restricted Access to Registries

For the book *Bloody Harvest*, David Kilgour and David Matas were able to garner information about transplant volumes from the China Liver Transplant Registry in Hong Kong.³⁰⁷ After publication of the book, the China Liver Transplant Registry shut down public access to aggregate statistics on its site. Access is available only to those who have a registry-issued login name and password.

For a while thereafter, the names and locations of transplant hospitals reporting to the registry remained public. The registry listed 35 national hospitals (including 9 military) and 45 provincial hospitals (including 11 military). After David Matas referred to this data publicly it was also removed from public view.

At the Transplantation Congress in Vancouver in August 2010, Haibo Wang, Assistant Director of the China Liver Transplant Registry, presented at the same session as did David Matas. David Matas asked him why public access to the data on the registry website was shut down and if it could be restored. His answer was that public access was shut down because people were misinterpreting the data. If anyone was to get access from then on, the registry first had to know the purpose for which the data was to be used and have some confidence that the data would not be misinterpreted.

The Chinese health system runs four transplant registries, one each for liver, kidney, heart and lung transplants. The liver registry is located in Hong Kong. ³⁰⁸ The other three are in Mainland China with kidney³⁰⁹ and heart³¹⁰ registries in Beijing and lung³¹¹ in Wuxi. The data on these other three sites are also accessible only to those who have registry-issued login names and passwords.

IV. Ministry of Health Notices Show Hospitals Widely Underreport Transplants

The Ministry of Health issued two regulations that indicated widespread, extensive underreporting by transplant centers in Mainland China:

- The Ministry of Health Medical Regulation Notice #55 of 2009 included a zero-tolerance policy of suspending the transplant approval of any hospital found not in compliance with human organ transplant reporting requirements.³¹²
- The Ministry of Health Medical Regulation Notice #105 of 2010 required all transplantations be reported within 72 hours of being performed. Hospitals found to be in violation would have their transplant qualifications suspended.³¹³

After these notices were issued, has the situation changed?

In April 2011, *The Economic Observer*'s report titled "Who can solve the difficulties in organ donation in China?" demonstrated that wide gaps exist between the reporting and registration system used by transplant centers and the real number of transplant surgeries.³¹⁴

The article cited an example in which Tianjin First Central Hospital (Oriental Organ Transplant Center) registered only 7 liver transplants (including those from both living and cadaveric donors) in 2010, yet its publicly reported liver transplant figure was 330. Hospital president Shen Zhongyang and Wang Haibo, who managed the National Liver Transplant Registry at Hong Kong University's Queen Mary Hospital, both declined to explain this discrepancy.

Per our earlier analysis, this hospital's transplant volume is at least 6,000 to 8,000 per year and may have reached as high as 7,800 to 10,400 per year. Its registered volume is not even a tiny fraction of the actual number of transplant surgeries. Its transplant center claims to have performed the most transplants in the entire country and was ranked first in the registration system consistently for more than a decade. This suggests that other transplant centers might have registered even fewer than 7 transplants per year.

From this example, we can see that underreporting among China's transplant centers can be described as "severe." The transplant statistics reported by government authorities must therefore be far from reality.

V. Causes of Underreporting

"Problems with the Organ Sources"

Wu Mengchao revealed in an interview with <u>iNewsweek.cn</u> on February 23, 2006, "There are problems with the organ sources, so it's hard to organize cases after performing [transplants], and we can't publish papers."³¹⁵

Financial Interests

Tax evasion has become a common practice for enterprises and institutions in Mainland China. In addition to the financial aspect, transplant centers also maintain two sets of books when it comes to transplant volume.

In the industry's early period of growth after 2000, because transplant volume was limited by technology and the cost of immunosuppressant medications, hospitals and doctors engaged in high-profile publicity to attract patients. Transplant volumes increased with the quick resolution of these obstacles. For self-financed hospitals, protecting themselves from the tax consequences of this surge in profits became a practical concern. Underreporting of transplant volumes became a way to evade taxation.

As mentioned earlier, the Oriental Organ Transplant Center performs thousands of transplants per year but reported only 7 liver transplants to the National Liver Transplant Registry in 2010.

We also examined such practices at Peking University People's Hospital. As of July 16, 2014, its website stated that the hospital had carried out a total of 600 liver and 510 kidney transplants since 2000. After becoming an approved transplant center in 2007, it claims to have performed "80 to 90 transplants per year."³¹⁶

In other words, as of 2014, Peking University People's Hospital has publicly reported that it has performed fewer than 1,200 liver and kidney transplants in over a decade.

However, in an interview with *China Economic Weekly*, Zhu Jiye inadvertently revealed entirely different numbers: "Before the pilot [donation] program started in 2010, all of our organ sources came from death-row prisoners. Our hospital once did more than 4,000 liver and kidney transplants in one year. These organs all came from death-row prisoners."³¹⁷

Zhu was describing events before 2010. The hospital's transplant center moved into its new 470-bed surgery building in December 2005. Its website now claims it performs 120 to 130 liver and kidney transplants per year,³¹⁸ a mere 1/33rd of the number stated by Zhu Jiye. It is unlikely that a transplant center with 470 beds would perform only 120 to 130 surgeries per year.

In another example, a senior military doctor who belonged to the General Logistics Department of the Shenyang Military Command wrote to the *Epoch Times* on March 31, 2006:

"The number of underground transplants performed in China exceeds the public figures by several times. For example, if the official number is 30,000 cases, then the actual number would be 110,000. This is also the root cause of plummeting prices of organ transplants in China ... Because there is a huge pool of available living organs, many military hospitals report their transplants to their supervising authorities. At the same time, they also carry out organ transplants on a large scale in private. This leads to the fact that the actual numbers are much higher than the official statistics."³¹⁹

VI. Falsifying Transplant Data

We found that underreporting of transplant volume is a common phenomenon among the 165 approved transplant hospitals. A series of representative case studies are presented below.

Oriental Organ Transplant Center

The Tianjin First Central Hospital Transplant Surgery Division was established in 1998. It later became the Oriental Organ Transplant Center in 2003. It is the largest such center in Asia and has ranked first in China for the cumulative number of transplants performed since 1998.³²⁰ Liver and kidney transplants became routine surgeries at the center in 1999.³²¹

The center's archived web pages show that it broke ground on its new building in 2002.³²² The Tianjin municipal government funded construction of the new building with plans for 500 transplant beds.³²³ The center aimed to perform 500 liver transplants and 300 kidney transplants per year.³²⁴ This implies that each transplant bed would accommodate fewer than two patients per year. We can thus see that the center began to deflate its transplant volume from an early stage.

On December 28, 2003, *Xinhua Net* reported that the Oriental Organ Transplant Center was officially approved for 500 beds. While its main focus was to be on the development of liver and kidney transplants, it would also develop pancreas, bone, skin, hair, stem cell, heart, lung, cornea, and larynx transplantation.³²⁵ An archived webpage from Jan 4, 2006 showed that this center had the facilities to simultaneously carry out nine liver transplants and eight kidney transplants.³²⁶

In September 2006, *Tianjin Daily News* reported that the center's new building officially entered operation with 500 beds.³²⁷

According to a special interview with Shen Zhongyang in February 2006 conducted by the *Chinese Journal of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine in Intensive and Critical Care*, the newly completed Oriental Transplant Center building had actually opened with 700 beds.³²⁸ This was 200 more than the bed count announced in September 2006.³²⁹ Its bed utilization rate reached 90%³³⁰ in October 2009 and 131% in 2013 before it added still more beds.³³¹

Even if we conservatively count the center as having 500 beds, when it achieved a 100% bed utilization rate (which would have been around 2010 given its growth trend), with an average liver transplant hospitalization time of 3 to 4 weeks,³³² its transplant volume may have reached 6,000 to 8,000 per year. With its 131% bed utilization rate in 2013, the corresponding annual volume may have been as high as 7,800 to 10,400.

Yet, the center's current website shows only 271 total beds, with 120 transplant surgery beds and seven liver and kidney transplant teams. This bed count is even fewer than when the center was established in 2003, let alone after its new building was put into use in 2006. In 2010, the hospital publicly claimed 330 liver transplants but reported only 7 to the official liver transplant registry.³³³

The center claims that it has completed 10,000 organ transplants in total.³³⁴ However, this number would have been easily surpassed by just a few of its doctors:

- The center's director Shen Zhongyang himself had reportedly completed close to 10,000 liver transplants by 2014.³³⁵ His colleagues and the majority of the doctors he trained had each independently completed over 1,000 transplants.³³⁶
- By 2011, Vice President Zhu Zhijun had completed 1,400 liver transplants with 100 liver transplants from relative donors.³³⁷
- Deputy Director Cai Jinzhen completed 1,500 liver transplants.³³⁸
- By July 2006, Associate Chief Surgeon Pan Cheng had independently completed over 1,000 liver transplants and participated in over 1,600 liver graft procurements.³³⁹
- Chief Surgeon Song Wenli from the Renal Transplant Department completed over 2,000 kidney transplants and over 100 combined transplants.³⁴⁰
- Associate Chief Surgeon Mo Chunbo completed over 1,500 kidney transplants.³⁴¹
- Chief Surgeon Gao Wei completed over 800 liver transplants with 100 from relative donors.³⁴²

In 2006, the center had 310 medical professionals.³⁴³ The total number of transplants performed by this center has been huge.

First People's Hospital of Yunnan Province

The First People's Hospital of Yunnan Province has deleted the online introduction to its organ transplantation department. Based on a version saved on <u>transplantation.org.cn</u>, on January 9, 2014, the hospital claimed to have conducted 18 liver transplants between April 2005 and February 2014, and 21 liver transplants to date.³⁴⁴

However, we found a liver transplant study published by one of its doctors, for which the patient sample size was six times the number of transplants the hospital had claimed. These samples were only a small portion of the large number of transplants that met the study's criteria. Therefore, the hospital's actual number of liver transplants is most likely well above six times the official number.

For example, Mo Yiwo, current director of hepatobiliary surgery, published a study that he conducted on eight piggyback orthotopic liver transplants over the 23 months between August 2000 and July 2002.³⁴⁵ Another doctor from the hospital published a paper about lung infections in 55 orthotopic liver transplant patients between April 2005 and May 2007.³⁴⁶ Zeng Zhong, deputy director of the transplantation center, published a paper about biliary reconstruction of 55 orthotopic liver transplant patients between April 2007.³⁴⁷ Another paper randomly selected 12 orthotopic liver transplant patients who underwent the surgery at the hospital between 2007 and 2009.³⁴⁸

The online profile of the hospital's transplantation department states that it has conducted 41 kidney transplants since 1983, including 17 with living relative donors.³⁴⁹

However, doctors at the hospital published a study in 2008 based on 50 "living relative-donor kidney transplants" between February 2002 and May 2008.³⁵⁰ Based on this number, in the six-year period between 2002 and 2008, the number of "living relative-donor kidney transplants" is three times the hospital's total claim for the 33-year period. Another study was based on a sample of 18 out of 84 kidney transplants.³⁵¹ From these contradictory fragments, one can see that the public transplant volume has been severely deflated.

PLA No. 458 Hospital

In 2016, a Lifeweek report titled "Medical Stories Behind the Lens" featured a segment regarding liver transplants at the PLA Hospital No. 458: ³⁵² On September 28, 2006, Dr. Sun Ningdong of the PLA 458 Hospital's Hepatobiliary Surgery Department hosted his first photography exhibition. Sun was most proud of one photo that had won many photography awards, "It's Again the Dead of Night" depicting a scene of the hospital's first liver transplant: "At that time, the surgery had already lasted 6 hours at night. Some people were dozing off, and some were moving. If you magnify it, you can see the eyes of the lead surgeon-they are really bright." The 458 Hospital has now performed over 140 liver transplants...



It's Again the Dead of Night — A scene of the PLA 458 Hospital's first liver transplant, Author: Dr. Sun Ningdong

This report shows that in the two years after its first liver transplant in 2004, this hospital carried out more than 140 liver transplants. Nine years later, however, its total number of liver transplants has not grown on paper.³⁵³

If this were really the case, the hospital could not have maintained its certification by the Ministry of Health. The hospital also self-reported doing 20 liver transplants each year (the minimum requirement to maintain its Ministry approval). Based on this number, by 2013, it should have performed over 300 liver transplants. Using a conservative figure of 70 cases per year from the media report, it would have accumulated nearly 800 liver transplants to date.

The patient rooms of the PLA Hospital No. 458 liver disease center are well equipped with amenities, including five "presidential suites" with high-speed Internet access. The center has 108 beds and can simultaneously carry out two liver transplants and one regular surgery.³⁵⁴ If we assume that each operating room is used only once per day (otherwise, only one operating room for liver transplants would suffice), it would have performed 700 per year, or 10,000 to date. We estimate that the hospital's public numbers represent about 1/70th of its actual liver transplant volume.

West China Hospital of Sichuan University

An introduction to the West China Hospital of Sichuan University's liver transplant center published on September 2, 2004 mentioned that its five full sets of imported liver transplant equipment allowed five liver transplant operations to be performed simultaneously and that the center had 72 beds.³⁵⁵ In July 2005, Prof. Yan Lvnan said at a symposium, "My department can do 3-5 liver transplants on the same day. The most we did was seven liver transplants in one day." ³⁵⁶

The webpage claimed that the center had conducted nearly 800 liver transplants, including more than 260 from relative donors. Based on its bed count and an average hospital stay of 30 days, the center would be able to perform more than 800 transplants in a single year.

The liver transplant center no longer appears on the hospital's website. The most recent search result states that the center "now routinely performs DCD (donation after cardiac death) liver transplantation, adult and pediatric living-donor liver transplantation, split form liver transplantation, constituting approximately 100 cases per year."³⁵⁷

- मन्त	四川大学					Q 请输入	搜索		
本を登え 年初版床 のNet Onn Stort of Mat	妄学院/华西医院 sacWet China Daquid, Schum Carenity	首页	医院概况	患者服务	医学教育	科学研究	华西远程	专题专栏	分院
现在的位置:首页 » 患者服务	»特色医疗中心 » 肝移植中心							标准	非字体 <mark>大</mark>
患者服务			四川大	学华西国	医院肝移	植中心	简介		
常见问题解答			发布时间: 20	04-09-02 ffi	者:肝移植中心	10000 viales - 10	C02 1/8		
就医指南	四川大学华西	Contraction of the second second					shed: Se	p. 2, 2004	Ļ
意见建议	胆胰研究室,是在4 学、科研于一体的图	居疗和研究相	机构。中心包括	572张床位的	移植病区、移		duction to splant Ce	o the Live nter	er
门诊医疗	纪70年代末开展了 下,实施各种术式#	临床肝脏移	直近800余例,	其中亲体肝和	多植260余例	<u>)</u>		as a trans	plant
交通指南	5年生存率达87.4% 中心专业技术						with 72	- 	:在医师16
住院医疗	人,博士后、博士会	±30余人。	个,只有奴役、 中心科研力量的 一五支撑计划项	創厚,近年仅	肝脏外科、肝	THE R. LEWIS CO.	了国家自然科	学基金、国家体	收受、国家

Introduction to the Liver Transplant Center at West China Hospital, published in 2004.

West China Hospital has Asia's largest ultra-clean surgery department. According to a purification engineering plan for the department, the hospital has 67 operating rooms, including at least 9 for the Urologic Surgery Department (3 originals and 6 newly constructed), at least 8 for the General Surgery department, and 6 for the Cardiothoracic Surgery Department.³⁵⁸

The hospital's web page, with a posting date of February 22, 2005 shows, "Since its first kidney transplant carried out in September 1978, the center has performed more than 4,000 kidney transplants." ³⁵⁹



Introduction to the Kidney Transplant Center at West China Hospital published in 2005.

By September 2014, the number of transplants listed had shrunk: "the center has performed more than 2,500 kidney transplants. ³⁶⁰ From 2011 onwards, more than 200 kidney transplants have been completed annually." ³⁶¹ This volume would require no more than one operating room.

শ্বন্দ্রন্দ্র	>川大峯					Q 请输入关键词			捜索
本 G 号 化	学院/华西医院 eWet Chim Hopital, Schum University	首页	医院概况	患者服务	医学教育	科学研究	华西远程	专题专栏	分院
您现在的位置:首页 » 医院概况 »	临床科室 » 手术科室 » 泌尿外	ト科						标准	時体大小
医院概况	四川大学华西医院肾脏移植中心简介								
华西医院简介	<u>发布时间: 2014-09-13</u> 浏览次数: 988 次								
组织构架	四川大学华西医院脊脏移植中心,是我国最早开展肾脏移植工作的单位之一,是四川省、成都市以及四川大学的重								
临床科室	点学科。 从1978年9月开展第一例肾脏移植至今,已开展肾脏移植手术2500余例,在全国肾脏移植中心中居于前列。我中心自								
历届党/政领导	2006年开展亲属活体肾移植以来,亲属活体肾移植数量逐年明显增加,至今已完成手术1000余例。从2011年起,我科每 年完成肾移植数量即超过了200例,其中亲属活体肾移植数量连续4年居全国第一,特别是2013年我科共完成亲属活体肾								
现任党/政领导	年元成育移值数量即超过了200%,其中示属估体育移值数量连续4年居至国第一,特別走2013年级将共元成示属估体育 移植超过230例,人肾存活率100%。目前,我中心正大力开展心跳死亡供者捐赠(DCD)工作,自2012年开展此项工作以								

Introduction to the Kidney Transplant Center at West China Hospital of Sichuan University, published in 2014.

Xinqiao Hospital of the Third Military Medical University

Xinqiao Hospital claims to be the largest organ transplant center in southwestern China. It was one of the first hospitals to carry out kidney, cornea, pancreas-kidney, and other types of transplants. Its published report, "Urology Surgery History of PLA Nephrology Center," states, "As of 2002, 2,590 renal transplants [have been] performed...The center once performed 24 kidney transplants in one day."³⁶²

	全军肾脏病中心	必派尿外科简史				
	基本情况 医大首批重点学科、全军 五十年代初。1986年被 1997年12月被评为博 医院由该科和肾内科一 年10月被批准为三医大 20年批准为重庆市肾脏 中心。 計拥有医教研主系列人员 計师1名、硕士生导师3 34名、中级6名、初级 3,博士后2名、博士10 As of 2002, 2,59	脊移植 2590 例次,并且还先后开展了睾丸移植、 核、脊上腺移植、胰肾十二指肠联合移植、 肝脏移植等,最长带背存活已逾 24 年 (1979 年 2 月 27 日手未)。1 年带肾存活已逾 24 年 (1979 年 2 月 27 日手未)。1 年带肾存活已逾 24 年 (1979 年 2 月 27 日手未)。1 年带肾存活已逾 24 年 (1979 年 2 月 27 日手未)。1 年带肾存活已逾 24 年 (1979 年 2 月 27 日手未)。1 年带肾存活已逾 24 年 (1979 年 2 月 27 日手未)。1 年带肾存活已逾 24 年 (1979 年 2 月 27 日手未)。1 年带肾存活已逾 24 年 (1979 年 2 月 27 日手未)。1 年带肾存活已逾 24 年 (1979 年 2 月 27 日手未)。1 年带肾存活已逾 24 年 (1979 年 2 月 27 日手未)。1 年带肾存活已逾 24 年 (1979 年 2 月 27 日手未)。1 年带肾存活已逾 24 年 (1979 年 2 月 27 日手未)。1 年常肾存活已逾 24 年 (1979 年 2 月 27 日手未)。1 年常賢存活率 98.7%。 約 整 1998 年龄、年均賢移植為紙水平在全部 約 整 在 一 大児実施育移植 为臨床研究現代了 本 26 砂炭料、1998 年龄 第 2 002 年熟育 市 2 1983 年龄 1 1983 年龄 1 1985 年龄 1 1985 年龄 1 日 1987 1 1 1985 1 1 1985 1 1 1985 1 1 1985				
该件也加有 可个病区、另设3 力学室、体外震器 长,年门诊量 90	- 1	splants in one day.				
该科器官移植的少数川 美器官移植的少数川 外移植中心的学习和 查研究后,于1978年 美了臂脏移植手术, 气人来自国内各省、 该科器官移植的	31%,治愈好转率97.1 历史悠久,是我国最早开 小单位之一。通过对国 博察以及大量的动物实 F1月首次在西南地区开 从此器官移植不断发展, 市、自治区。 肉例数量、种类以及成功 5.截止2002年,已进行	位开展器官移植。 普通認尿外科病区也积极开展各项新 技术、新业务。1984年先后在全军首家开展 经尿路前列腺电切术及经皮膀胱强患吊术、 1985年首次开展体外震波碎石术、1995年在 全国首先开展保留尿道前列腺切除术、2000 年先后于重庆市首次开展输尿管弹道碎石术 和前列腺癌根治术、2002年开展数膜后镜道 尿外科手术。这些处于国内、军内领先术平				

The introduction to the PLA Kidney Disease Center Urologic Surgery Department at Xinqiao Hospital states that it had performed 2,590 kidney transplants as of 2002.

However, its current webpage states, "Since our first kidney transplant performed in January 1978, our department has performed more than 2,100 surgeries to date, becoming the third site to exceed 2,000 surgeries in the country."³⁶³ Compared to its number from 2002 (2,590 cases), the current figure after 13 years is 490 cases short, which suggests that it has been deflated.



Since our first kidney transplant performed in January 1978, our department has performed more than **2,100** surgeries to date, becoming the third site to exceed 2,000 surgeries in the country.

Xinqiao's website in 2015 stated that it had only completed 2,100 kidney transplants.

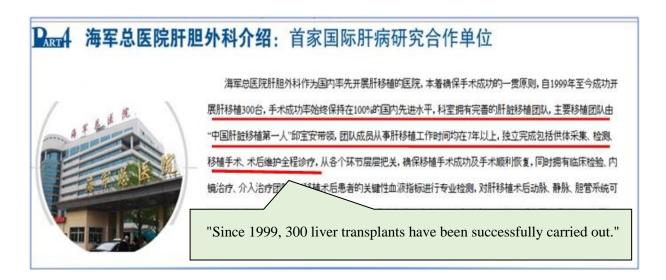
Navy General Hospital

As of 2012, its official web page titled "Introduction to hepatobiliary surgery" claimed, "Several thousand patients with end-stage liver cancer have gained a second life through liver transplantation at the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department of Navy General Hospital." ³⁶⁴

Yet, the same webpage in 2015 stated, "Since 1999, 300 liver transplants have been successfully carried out."



The hospital's front page dated October 8, 2015 referred to "thousands" of patients who had received liver transplants at the Navy General Hospital.



Another page dated October 8, 2015 stated that the hospital had performed only 300 liver transplants since 1999.

General Hospital of Jinan Military Command

The Jinan Military Command General Hospital's website states that its Urologic Surgery Department has completed 1,500 kidney transplants since 1978 and ranks among the top ten in China and among the top five in the military.³⁶⁵ These two figures imply that the hospital has performed fewer than 200 kidney transplants per year since 2003.

However, according to the *Qilu Evening News* in 2008, the department once performed 16 kidney transplants in 24 hours. In addition, <u>transplantation.org.cn</u> reported in 2012 that the department's director, Zhang Aimin, claimed that the hospital had performed more than 2,500 kidney transplants between 1978 and 2012.³⁶⁶ The total on the hospital's website in 2016 is 1,000 fewer than Zhang Aimin's figure from 2012.

Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University

The transplant center at the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University stated on its website in 2006, "Director Chen Guihua has served as lead surgeon for more than 1,000 liver transplants in recent years."³⁶⁷After the exposure of organ harvesting crimes, Chen's personal webpage showed that he undertook only over 100 liver transplants.³⁶⁸ On the night of February 10, 2004, Chen oversaw 4 liver transplant operations simultaneously. He conducted 246 liver transplants in 2005, according to the hospital's news website.³⁶⁹

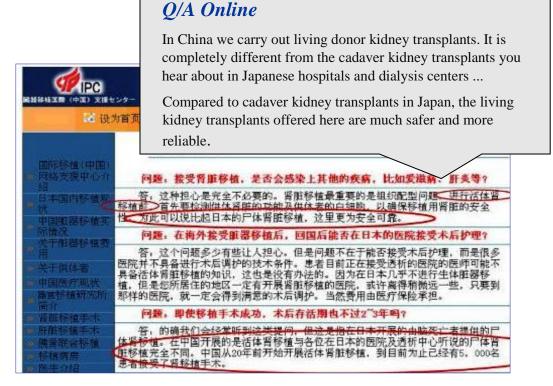
5 A State-Driven Crime

I. Organs Extracted from Living Bodies

Living transplants in Mainland China differ from those in the rest of the world. In China, it is common practice to excise whole vital organs from living sources. Extracting a whole vital organ kills the donor.

For example, Chinese Medical University's China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC) emphasized:

"In China we carry out living donor kidney transplants. It is completely different from cadaver kidney transplants you hear about in Japanese hospitals and dialysis centers...Compared to cadaver kidney transplants in Japan, what is offered here is much safer and more reliable."³⁷⁰



Screenshot of the website of International Transplantation (China) Network Support Center.

Chinese transplant hospitals claimed to have ample supplies of young, healthy organ donors. For example, the Liver Transplant Center at the People's Liberation Army General Hospital of Beijing Military Command stated that they had established a fast and efficient supply channel from which to obtain excellent quality livers in the vicinity of Beijing as well as from other cities and provinces.³⁷¹

In medical papers published by doctors from these hospitals, donors are often described as "free of hepatitis, fatty liver, malignant tumors and chronic disease with no long-term medication history or history of alcohol consumption." Most of these papers cited warm ischemia times (WIT: the period of time from circulatory arrest to perfusion of the organ) of less than 10 minutes, with some even listed as 0 minutes, and the majority of organ sourced from "brain-dead donors," "cadavers," "non-heartbeat cadavers," and "healthy young cadavers." A few examples are listed below:

Medical Institution	Time Period	Organ Source	Warm ischemia time (min)
Nanjing Medical University Affiliated Hospital	2005~2007	112 cadavers 15 living donors	0~10, average 3.96 ³⁷²
Second Artillery General Hospital	2004~2007	103 healthy young cadavers	0~5, average 3.9 ³⁷³
Shanghai Changzheng Hospital	2001~2004	240	0~8 374
Tianjin No.1 Central Hospital	2003~2005	195 non-heartbeat cadavers	0 ~8 ³⁷⁵

Warm ischemia times for liver transplants reported in medical publications

Zhang Xiaodong, director of the Kidney Transplant Center at Beijing Chaoyang Hospital, said, "After the heart stops beating, the circulation stops, and this will cause organs to fail. The tolerable WIT is 3 to 4 minutes for hearts, 5 to 8 minutes for livers, and 30 minutes for kidneys."³⁷⁶

Organs are transplantable only when the time and location of a donor's death are known in advance and the organ procurement team is well prepared. Thus, vital organs from those who have died outside of a hospital (e.g. in car accidents) are not viable for transplantation. Regardless, organs with warm ischemia times of 0 to 5 minutes from "no-heartbeat cadavers" have become a common source of transplants in China.

For decades, brain-dead donors have been the main source of transplant organs outside of China as such organs have the shortest warm ischemia times possible. Because Chinese tradition requires bodies to be preserved intact after death, China has neither brain death legislation nor significant voluntary organ donation.

Xinhua News Agency reported in August 2005 that among countries capable of transplantation, China is the only country without brain death legislation.³⁷⁷ As a result, 90% of Chinese doctors, as of August 22, 2014, were not aware of the criteria for verifying brain death.³⁷⁸

The number of organs sourced from brain-dead donors in China is negligible. On July 25, 2006, *Yangcheng Evening News* published a report titled "The first successful lung transplant from a brain-dead donor." Dr. Chen Zhonghua said, "Ms. Yang, a 39-year-old woman, is the first voluntary brain-dead organ donor in our country. … This is the first case that met international criteria for a brain-dead donor."³⁷⁹

The Organ Donation Management Commission of China was established on August 1, 2006. Dr. Chen Zhonghua served as the first Executive Chairman of the Organ Donation Management Commission of China.³⁸⁰ In July 2010, an article in the Organ Transplantation Journal stated, "since 2001, when Dr. Chen Zhonghua and his team began promoting organ sourcing for transplants from the brain dead, there have been over 60 successful organ donations after brain death in China."³⁸¹

Donations after cardiac death (DCD) were another commonly listed organ source in China's transplant centers. Warm ischemia times of 0 to 5 minutes with "no-heartbeat cadavers" ³⁸² have become a standard practice of Chinese transplant doctors. However, there have been few recorded DCD donors despite pilot programs to expand this type of procurement.

Although the Ministry of Health and the Chinese Red Cross launched the Human Organ Donation Pilot Program (DCD) in March 2010, many regions have not actually received any donations over the years. The Red Cross stated that, in the two years after DCD pilot program was launched, China completed 207 donations after cardiac death.³⁸³ Divided among the more than 147 participating hospitals, this is equivalent to less than one DCD case per year per hospital.

Heilongjiang Province did not complete its first DCD donation until June 2015.³⁸⁴ Fujian Province, a leader in heart transplantation in China, just completed its first DCD heart transplant in May 2015.³⁸⁵ The No. 81 Hospital of Nanjing Military Region completed the first DCD donation in the Nanjing Military Region in April 2015. It was also the second DCD donation in Jiangsu Province.³⁸⁶ One of the biggest transplant centers in Hubei Province, Dongfeng General Hospital, completed the first DCD liver transplant in northwestern Hubei in July 2015.³⁸⁷

Chinese transplant doctors have developed their own standard procedures for excising organs in order to achieve the desired short warm ischemia times. Because it is not possible to achieve a warm ischemia time of 5 minutes or less sourcing organs from cadavers, living people are killed with this type of organ extraction and turned into "no-heartbeat cadavers."

Tianjin Medical Journal published a study in 2009 that analyzed 1,600 liver procurements performed between 2004 and 2008 at the Tianjin Organ Transplant Center.³⁸⁸ Among these 1,600 cases, most livers were taken from young, healthy males with an average age of 34.5 years. Based on this study, Shen Zhongyang, director of the Center, created a surgical procedure for extracting livers from "no-heartbeat cadavers" that could keep the warm ischemia time to 5 minutes or less. This procedure has been adopted widely in China.³⁸⁹

Other well-known transplant centers have also developed organ excision procedures to minimize warm ischemia times. Liu Yongfeng, director of China Medical University's Institute of Organ Transplantation, created a technique for rapid extraction of an abdominal organ by excising surrounding organs simultaneously, which he claimed could reduce both organ damage and warm ischemic time. Currently, this explantation procedure is widely used in many hospitals throughout China.³⁹⁰

Between 2003 and August 2009, only 130 citizens successfully donated their organs after death in Mainland China.³⁹¹ This translates to fewer than 30 donations per year.³⁹² The number of livers used by the Tianjin Organ Transplant Center alone has exceeded the number of citizen organ donations in all of China.

Regarding "brain dead" organ procurement, Dr. Liao Jixiang, an organ transplant coordinator at People's Liberation Army Hospital No.303 in Nanning, Guangxi Province, explained, "Because in order to do a [transplant] surgery, there must be someone who has departed...we now follow the national brain death [standards], and there's virtually no [organ] procurement time. The ones before would at least have to be shot, and the heartbeat would have to have stopped for a few minutes, twenty-something minutes. Usually they rest for more than ten minutes or longer. Now there's not this segment of time...I personally feel that the quality of judicial organs [death-row prisoners] may not even be as good as that of the donors now...because they're already brain-dead, and it's just that their hearts are still beating, their other functions have stopped, and their organ function is not bad."³⁹³

Surgeon Pu Daxun of the **First Hospital of Harbin Medical University** said, "China has now implemented brain death legislation, unlike those [transplants] in the past that were illegal; now, they're legal."³⁹⁴

Liver transplant doctor Wu Liming at the **First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University** said, "We're now mainly in the DCD area. National policy allows it and encourages us all to do as usual."³⁹⁵

II. The Myths Behind Organ Sources

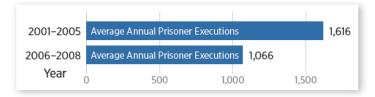
The Chinese government has changed its statements on organ sourcing several times, claiming that the vast majority of organs came from death-row prisoners, and later, voluntary donations.

Death-Row Prisoners

Although the Chinese regime treats the number of executions as a state secret, international organizations have attempted to estimate this number over the years using various sources.

Among them, Amnesty International counted death-row executions published in media reports and official databases. There were 8,401 executions between 1995 and 1999 with an average of 1,680 annually followed by an average of 1,616 annually between 2000 and 2005³⁹⁶ and 1,066 between 2006 and 2008.^{397 398 399} Since January 2007, when the law was changed to require that all death penalty cases be reviewed by the Supreme People's Court of China, the number of executions has decreased further. For example, in 2007, 15% of death penalty cases were dismissed after review.⁴⁰⁰

Average Annual Prisoner Executions



These annual figures are averaged from multi-year data on published execution cases collected by Amnesty International, which stopped providing estimates for China in 2009.

Amnesty stopped providing such estimates after 2008. Its 2017 report stated, "hundreds of documented death penalty cases are missing from a national online court database," which "contains only a tiny fraction of the thousands of death sentences that Amnesty International estimates are handed out every year in China."⁴⁰¹

The international community generally believes that the overall number of death-row executions in China has decreased since 2000, when it was thought to be approximately 10,000. ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴

A wide variety of sources indicate that death-row executions in China have decreased over the last two decades. Meanwhile, the number of organ transplants in China grew rapidly starting in 2000. This divergence widened in 2007, when transplants continued to grow while death penalty numbers fell further due to new judicial review procedures. Given that the number of voluntary donors remained low and flat throughout this period, this trend leaves a large gap of transplants for which organ sources are not accounted for by official reports.

Furthermore, the government promised to stop using organs from death-row prisoners beginning in 2015.⁴⁰⁵

At the same time, China's transplant numbers increased dramatically, He Xiaoshun, a member of the Expert Committee of the Human Organ Donation Commission, stated in March 2010, "The year 2000 was a watershed for the organ transplant industry in China...the number of liver transplants in 2000 reached 10 times that of 1999; in 2005, the number tripled further [since 2000]."⁴⁰⁶

The decline in the number of death-row prisoners stands at variance with the increase in organ transplants in China since 2000.

In 2013, the Director of Hepatobiliary Surgery at Peking University People's Hospital said, "Our hospital conducted 4,000 liver and kidney transplant operations within a particular year, and all of the organs are from death-row prisoners."⁴⁰⁷

Considering that many convicted death-row prisoners are not suitable candidates for organ sourcing due to health reasons, it is unlikely that there were sufficient death-row prisoners to serve as this hospital's true organ source for its 4,000 transplants.

While Chinese officials claim that the country performs about 10,000 transplants a year, based on government-imposed minimum capacity requirements, the 169 approved transplant hospitals could have conducted 60,000 to 100,000 transplants per year.⁴⁰⁸

It is clear that death-row prisoners, whatever the exact number may be, could account for only a small fraction of the total number of transplants performed in China.

Continued reliance on prisoner organs, including death-row executions

In July 2005, after years of denial, former Deputy Minister of Health Huang Jiefu acknowledged for the first time that the majority of transplant organs came from death-row prisoners.⁴⁰⁹ After live organ harvesting was exposed in March 2006, Chinese officials returned to the initial denial.^{410 411} Then, starting in January 2007, Huang has consistently said that organs are sourced from executed prisoners.⁴¹²

In August 2013, the National Health and Family Planning Commission issued Notice on Management Regulations for Human Organ Procurement and Distribution (Trial), requiring all approved transplant centers to use the new "Chinese organ distribution and sharing system." Patients on the waiting list should be entered into this national database, and donated organs should also go through this centralized distribution system.⁴¹³

At the China Organ Transplant Conference in November 2013, Huang Jiefu announced the "Hangzhou Resolution," which promises to discontinue the use of organs from death-row prisoners by June 2014. Among the 169 registered transplant hospitals, 38 signed the resolution.⁴¹⁴

In March 2014, Huang explained to *Beijing Times* that transplant reform "is not about not using organs from death-row prisoners, but not allowing hospitals or medical personnel to engage in private transactions with human organs."⁴¹⁵ "We will regulate the issue by including voluntary organ donations by death-row prisoners in the nation's public organ donation system."⁴¹⁶ "Once entered into our unified allocation system, they are counted as voluntary donations of citizens. The so-called death row organ donation doesn't exist any longer."⁴¹⁷

In December 2014, one year after the "Chinese organ distribution and sharing system" was announced, Chinese state-owned media declared that China would stop using death-row prisoners' organs for transplants from January 1, 2015 onwards, and that citizens' voluntary organ donations after death would be the only source for organ transplants.⁴¹⁸

The World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong's phone investigation in 2017 shows that doctors, nurses, and organ coordinators at the transplant hospitals investigated, as well as Red Cross organ donation coordinators, all said that they have not logged in to this website.⁴¹⁹

On June 10, 2017, kidney transplant coordinator Director Wang at Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital in Shandong Province told an investigator that the national organ distribution and sharing system "is all a lie and only going through formalities...you know that website can't do anything, it's all just a formality. Each [hospital] has its own channels...all the donors are found by each hospital itself, not centrally allocated by that national system. [National allocation] is impossible, impossible. The [national organ

distribution and sharing system] does not allow entry and is monitored by police; not just anyone can enter."⁴²⁰

The national organ distribution and sharing system advertised by the Chinese regime since 2013 is only a deception and cannot be logged into by transplant coordinators in various regions. The Chinese regime just uses this system to classify previously unidentified organ sources as voluntary donations.

According to *The New York Times* article "China Bends Vow, Using Prisoners' Organs for Transplants" published on Nov 17, 2015, organs from prisoners, including those on death row, can still be used for transplants in China, and that this use has the backing of policymakers.⁴²¹

On October 8, 2015, the *British Medical Journal* published an article titled "China's semantic trick with prisoner organs"⁴²² co-authored by five medical experts from the United States, Germany and Canada. It states, "The announcement of December 2014 itself is neither a law nor a governmental regulation." The article asserts that the Chinese authorities are simply playing word games by "labelling prisoner organs as voluntary donations from citizens."

Few voluntary donors as of the end of 2015

Traditional Chinese custom requires bodies to be preserved whole after death. Organ transplantation in China began in the 1970s, but by 2003, the number of voluntary donations remained at zero.⁴²³ There was no organ donation system in China before 2010,⁴²⁴ and the national organ donation system started in 2014.⁴²⁵ As of the end of 2015, China's trial organ donation and allocation systems still have not produced donations on any meaningful scale.⁴²⁶

In March 2010, China piloted an organ donation program in Shanghai, Tianjin, Liaoning, Shandong, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Fujian, Xiamen, Nanjing, Wuhan, and eventually in 19 provinces and cities.⁴²⁷ The Ministry of Health and China Red Cross jointly ran this program.

A year after the launch of the Nanjing Organ Donation pilot program in March of 2010, not a single voluntary organ donation had been received. In the 20 years prior to that, only three people in Nanjing had donated their organs.⁴²⁸

New Beijing Paper reported in March 2012 that 207 voluntary donors had donated organs after death in two years nationwide.⁴²⁹

When interviewed by *Guangzhou Daily* in 2013, Huang Jiefu stated that he performed more than 500 liver transplants in 2012, one of which was "the first voluntary citizen donation meeting Chinese standards."⁴³⁰

On February 25, 2013, the National Organ Donation Working Video Meeting reported that only 659 donations had occurred in total nationwide since March 2010.⁴³¹

In Shanghai, the first organ donation from a deceased organ donor was completed on August 21, 2013. There are 11 transplant centers in Shanghai approved by the Ministry of Health.⁴³²

According to an article titled "Many Challenges in Organ Donation" published by *Guangming Daily* on September 3, 2013, donor organ coordinators stated that, among 100 potential organ donors, about half were ineligible because they could not meet the requirements for donation. Of the remaining donors, about 30 provided organs that were unusable because of delays in organ acquisition after death. Ten donations were overruled by relatives' objections. In the end, there were fewer than five available donors.⁴³³

The National Health and Family Planning Commission established a new "Chinese organ distribution and sharing system" at the end of August 2013. Patients on the waiting list would be entered into this database, and donated organs were required to go through this centralized distribution system.⁴³⁴

Does this mean that all barriers to donation would be removed after the implementation of an "organ distribution and sharing system"?

At the Hangzhou Transplant Congress in November 2013, Dr. Ye Qifa, Executive Chairman of the China Organ Transplant Alliance and professor of organ transplantation at Central South University, expressed frustration that about 70% of the 165 approved transplant centers showed no interest in developing civilian organ donation programs. Doctors indicated that, no matter how well the computer matching and deployment system worked, it wouldn't work without an organ supply. Even when a donated organ became available, it was often of poor quality and could not be used. According to Dr. Ye, there existed a large gap between supply and demand.⁴³⁵

A China News Service report on March 11, 2015 stated that Mainland China had a voluntary organ donation rate of 0.6 per million people.⁴³⁶ A World Health Organization study put Chinese citizens' organ donation rate at 0.03 per million, only 1/20 of the above figure.⁴³⁷

At the 2015 China Organ Transplant Congress held in Wuhan on August 6-8, 2015, Huang Jiefu declared that China had successfully realized the transformation from reliance on prison sources to voluntary organ donation from citizens. Dr. Ye Qifa reported that 4,626 citizens in China donated their organs after death between 2010 and August 2015, totaling 12,405 major organs. He projected that in 2015 the number of transplant surgeries in China would pass 10,000 and may surpass the historical record set in 2006.⁴³⁸

Yet, as of today, China's trial organ donation and allocation systems still have not produced donations on any meaningful scale.⁴³⁹ Huang Jiefu indicated in an interview with *Beijing Youth Daily* on November 18, 2015 that the organ donation system in China does not function in practice because the Red Cross and the National Planning Commission, the two most important organizations in organ donation, did not actually coordinate with each other:

"The two departments jointly established a national organ donation and transplantation committee on March 1, 2014, but it exists in name only. So far, no meeting has been held yet."

In 2015, most institutes for voluntary organ donations did not answer calls made by investigators from the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong. The few offices that did answer the phone indicated that there were tiny numbers of people who had registered to donate, and that the number of successful donations was extremely low.⁴⁴⁰

On December 6, 2015, staff at the Red Cross Society of Beijing (phone number 86-10-6355-8766) said that organ donation was still in the preparatory stage. The Beijing Red Cross did not even have a donation office at the time and had not yet begun organ donation.⁴⁴¹ Yet, there are 20 approved large transplant centers in Beijing, many of them having a capacity of thousands of transplants per year.

On December 17, 2015, a female staff member at the Shanghai Red Cross organ donation office in Huangpu District (86-21-63365880) said that the office began to carry out donation work at the beginning of the previous year. The entire city of Shanghai had only 5 successful organ donations since the donation system began.⁴⁴²

On December 12, 2015, a Tianjin Red Cross worker (86-22-2731-1180) said that, since an organ donation database was created in 2003, there had been a total of 170 donated organs.⁴⁴³ Yet, Tianjin's Oriental Organ Transplant Center has over 500 transplant beds and an annual capacity of at least 5,000 transplants.

Wang Pei'an, a deputy minister at the National Health and Family Planning Commission, told the New York Times in April 2016, "For a long time we lacked an organ donation system ... we will use Chinese methods to solve [the problem]. This is a resolute struggle."⁴⁴⁴

Compared to the huge volume of transplants performed in China, the number of voluntary donors is negligible.

Living Relative-Donor Transplants

Many hospitals now list living-donor transplants as signature services with relative donors as main organ sources. However, we found that the actual number of donations is extremely low.

According to a report published by *Xinhua Daily* on April 12, 2006, Jia Ruipeng, director of the Kidney Transplant Center at Nanjing Hospital No.1 said, "Between the first living relative kidney transplant in 1972 and the end of last year, there were only 700 living relative kidney transplants in the country, accounting for only about 1.5% of all renal transplants."⁴⁴⁵

China's Ministry of Health has repeatedly proposed restrictions on living organ donations rather than encouraging the practice. According to a report published by China Network, Deputy Minister of Health Huang Jiefu said, in March 2008, that the National Human Organ Transplantation Clinical Application Committee (OTC) would strictly regulate and manage living organ transplantation. He said, "So far, the main source of organs is cadavers." ⁴⁴⁶ During the Human Organ Donation Pilot

Summary Conference held by Chinese Red Cross and the Ministry of Health in Hangzhou, on March 22, 2012, Huang Jiefu again said the State would gradually restrict living relative transplants.⁴⁴⁷

On March 27, 2012, Xiao Jiaquan, the director of the Urologic Department of the People's Hospital of Zhejiang Province, told the *Today Morning Express* that the Ministry of Health was restricting relative donation due to the adverse impact on donors' health and to curb underground organ trafficking.⁴⁴⁸

On March 26, 2012, <u>JCRB.com</u> (managed by the Supreme People's Procuratorate) published a case report regarding an underground kidney broker, Cai Shaohua (defendant), who said that doctors told them that the matching rate between relatives was very low; even if there is a marginal match, it could result in complications after surgery, which would only cause bigger losses for the patient's finances and health. Cai said,

"Now [among relative-donor] organ transplant surgeries, nine out of ten are fake relatives. Those in the hospitals are well aware of the things that we [brokers] do."⁴⁴⁹

Multiple Organs from One Donor

The Chinese regime advertised in its state-run media that, in certain cases, one donor's organs were used in several transplants. China's health officials sometimes use the possibility of procuring multiple organs from the same donor to explain the gap between the number of organ sources (including voluntary donors and death-row prisoners) and its official number of transplants. However, we find that this efficiency cannot be achieved in most cases. Factors affecting the usable ratio include organ life, geographic distance and limiting technical factors

Organ life: Human organs are a "non-reusable resource with an expiration time limit." When an organ is removed from the donor, it must be kept in a preservation solution and the transplant operation must take place within a limited time. According to the Notice on Management Regulations for Liver, Kidney, Heart and Other Transplantation Technologies issued by the Ministry of Health, the time should not exceed 24 hours for kidneys, 15 hours for livers, and 6 hours for hearts. ⁴⁵⁰

Chen Jingyu, a lung transplant surgeon at the Wuxi People's Hospital and a member of the National People's Congress, appealed for more government support to ensure the speedy transport of organs to avoid waste.⁴⁵¹

Huang Jiefu said on May 6, 2016 that 20% of transported organs are wasted on the way.⁴⁵²

Geography: Until the end of 2013, China did not have a national organ-sharing network. Tissue matching was mostly done within specific hospitals or regions.⁴⁵³ Unavoidably, given the time limits involved in how quickly organs must be used after being extracted from a body, many organs in China were wasted as a result. In fact, for many bodies, only one organ was utilized.⁴⁵⁴

It was not until October 2013 that the National Health and Family Planning Commission announced the "(Trial) Regulations for Obtaining Organs from Voluntary Donors and Organ Assignment,"⁴⁵⁵

which required all 165 approved hospitals to use the new National Organ Sharing Network; it also required all donated organs to be allocated by this system. Since then, the National Health and Family Planning Commission has required all transplant centers to register their patients to build a national waiting list.

There is an unwritten rule that transplantable organs can only be allocated locally. Local hospitals have monopoly control over local organ sources. Some hospitals have abundant organ sources but cannot find suitable matching recipients, thus many organs are wasted. Hospitals in regions that are short on organ sources have to try to obtain them from hospitals in localities that control abundant organ sources.⁴⁵⁶

Technical limiting factors: Strict limitations on ischemia times of transplanted organs place high technical demands on transplant centers when conducting transplants using multiple organs from the same donor. Until recently, very few institutions in China were capable of doing this successfully.

A December 2011 report said that more than 60 doctors carried out 6 transplant surgeries simultaneously at No. 303 Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command on that day. These included liver, lung, pancreas-kidney, and kidney transplants, as well as two corneal transplants.⁴⁵⁷ Dr. Sun Xuyong, President of the hospital's Transplantation Research Institute, revealed that the six organs were procured from the same donor. However, he did not reveal the source of the donor.

Lan Liugen, Deputy Director of the Surgery Division at No. 303 Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command, said that only two hospitals in China had this capability at the time. In addition to his hospital, the other was the Tongji Organ Transplant Research Institute of Huazhong University of Science and Technology.⁴⁵⁸

Reports in October 2015 indicated that the 2nd Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University carried out multiple transplants simultaneously using organs from the same donor. The article emphasized that this was the very first case in Heilongjiang Province.⁴⁵⁹

An August 2016 report indicated that the People's Hospital of Jiangsu Province carried out heart and lung transplants for two patients using organs from the same donor. The article emphasized that it was the first such case in the country.⁴⁶⁰

On November 23, 2015, Huang Jiefu said to *Beijing Youth Daily* that there were 2,500 organ donors in 2015 nationwide, which could theoretically allow for 2,500 heart transplants and 5,000 lung transplants. However, he said there were only more than 100 heart and lung transplants completed in the whole country, and almost all the organs were wasted.⁴⁶¹⁴⁶²

Based on the above, we conclude that the utilization rate of "donor organs" in China's transplant centers is much lower than those of well-established organizations in other countries. In the past two years, the Chinese regime intentionally advertised in its state-run media that, in certain cases, one donor's organs were used in several transplants. Our findings indicate that such cases are rare, and we believe that most reports serve to cover up actual organ sources.

Difficulties of Voluntary Donations

A report published online in December 2008 stated that almost all Chinese transplant doctors hold that voluntary organ donation would be "unachievable." Li Leishi, an academician at the Chinese Academy of Engineering and founder of the PLA Institute of Nephrology, wrote in a paper, "In China, organ donation after a citizen's death exists only theoretically. In actuality, it is not possible. There are no such conditions institutionally and legally ... China has no standard for defining brain death, and organ donation has no legal protection."⁴⁶³

To date, these issues have not seen substantive changes or improvements. In recent years, official state media have reported a few high-profile cases of individual human organ sales.⁴⁶⁴ The number of such reported transactions is miniscule.

An early 2006 report by Sanlian Life Weekly stated, "China currently has a voluntary organ donation rate from living relatives of 1.1%. The control of over 98% of organ sources originates from outside of the Ministry of Health system."⁴⁶⁵

III. Falun Gong

China's medical field began to conduct human organ transplantation in the 1960s. Our hospital survey found that there was tremendous development in China's human organ transplant industry after 1999. Within just a few years, China was performing more transplants than any other country in the world.⁴⁶⁶

Since 2000, the development of organ transplantation technology has been continuously incorporated into the National Five-Year Plans for multiple industries,^{467 468 469 470 471} the National Key Basic Research and Development Program (973 Program),⁴⁷² and the National High Technology Research and Development Program (863 Program).⁴⁷³ Most of the 169 approved transplant centers have received funding from national, military, and civilian research and development funds.

The exponential rise of human organ transplant surgery in China coincided with the start of the Chinese Communist Party's campaign to wipe out Falun Gong.⁴⁷⁴

Falun Gong is a meditation practice that revolves around ancient Chinese traditions of health and selfimprovement based upon the universal principles of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance.

By the end of the 1990s, the Chinese government estimated that over 70 million people were practicing Falun Gong.⁴⁷⁵ On July 20, 1999, the former Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin saw the group's popularity and revival of traditional values as a threat to his rule and launched a violent campaign to "bankrupt them financially, ruin their reputations, and destroy them physically."⁴⁷⁶

Disappearances

Since the very beginning of the persecution, Falun Gong practitioners have appealed to government departments in their respective provinces and in Beijing, only to be arrested en masse and tortured.

The Public Security Bureau in Beijing determined that, as of April 2001, a total of 830,000 Falun Gong practitioners had been registered or arrested, not including those who refused to give their names to police to avoid implicating their families or people in their workplaces and neighborhoods.⁴⁷⁷ The unidentified practitioners were not sent back to their hometowns.⁴⁷⁸ More practitioners were rounded up all across China.

According to a report by China's justice department, China had 670 operating prisons in 2004, holding a total of more than 1.5 million inmates.^{479 480} There were also 300 forced labor camps in operation before the laojiao system of RTL (Re-education Through Labor) camps was abolished at the end of 2013.⁴⁸¹ The Laogai Research Foundation stated in 2010 that as many as 3 to 5 million people were imprisoned in laogai camps.⁴⁸²

The US Congressional Executive Committee on China's annual report for 2008⁴⁸³ noted that international observers believed that half of those incarcerated in China's forced labor camps were Falun Gong practitioners. Ethan Gutmann estimates that Falun Gong constituted about half of the laogai system in 2001 and then leveled off to 15 to 20% over the long term, translating to about 500,000 to 1,000,000 Falun Gong practitioners being detained in the laogai system at any given time.⁴⁸⁴

Many detention centers were built or expanded all over China to contain the large number of Falun Gong practitioners who were arrested and detained. The Chinese Communist Party also made use of military and underground civil defense facilities to establish holding units for Falun Gong practitioners.^{485 486} These practitioners have disappeared, both legally and practically.

Policy of Destruction

On August 21, 2000, the Chinese Ministry of Public Security held a nationwide telephone conference to relay new orders that the practice of Falun Gong was to be eradicated in three months. ⁴⁸⁷ Du Daobin of Hubei Province reported in May 2003 that the local 610 Office, the Communist Party office charged with the repression of Falun Gong, had received instructions that stated, "no law regulates the treatment of Falun Gong practitioners," and "deaths of Falun Gong practitioners from beating are nothing and shall be counted as suicide; the bodies shall be directly cremated without investigating the person's identification." ⁴⁸⁸

On October 9, 1984, the 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 the "Provisional Regulations on the Use of Corpses or the Organs of Executed Prisoners." ⁴⁸⁹ It allowed the bodies and organs of prisoners to be used under certain conditions.

During the persecution of Falun Gong, perpetrators used the "Provisional Regulations" to justify that the families of practitioners killed could not claim the bodies of their loved ones. The Regulations contains a loophole that allows for the sourcing of organs from Falun Gong practitioners without either their consent or the consent of their family members, whether or not they have been sentenced to death.

This regulation paved the way for forced organ harvesting and the unlawful sale of bodies. The China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC) said on its website,

"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, Public Security system, judicial system, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Civil Affairs jointly promulgated laws 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."⁴⁹⁰



Screenshot of CITNAC's web page titled "The Current Situation of China's Organ Transplantation"

Cases of practitioners' bodies being cremated without the consent of their families continue to be reported on <u>Minghui.org</u>.

Blood Tests

In detention centers, Falun Gong practitioners are frequently given blood tests and medical examinations, while other prisoners (with the exception of Uyghurs, Tibetans and certain House Christian groups who are also targeted) receive no such examinations. Such examinations are a prerequisite for determining an individual's suitability for organ sourcing.

During the investigation, Ethan Gutmann interviewed over 50 Falun Gong practitioners who had been detained in labor camps and prisons in China, most of whom were forcibly given blood tests and unusual examinations. Many similar cases were recorded in Matas and Kilgour's book, *Bloody*

Harvest. The website <u>Minghui.org</u> publishes firsthand accounts of Falun Gong practitioners all over China who have been subjected to such examinations.

In April 2014, in Guizhou, Liaoning, Hunan, Hubei, Beijing and other locations, police entered practitioners' homes and forcibly took blood samples and cheek swabs. The policemen claimed to be following orders from above.⁴⁹¹ In one month, sixteen practitioners in the Dandong area of Liaoning Province had blood samples forcibly collected by police.⁴⁹²

IV. Party and Government Agencies

The regime mobilized the entire state apparatus in its campaign against Falun Gong. Below are the main agencies responsible for carrying out this campaign.

610 Office and Political and Legal Affairs Committee

In March 2015, Phoenix Satellite Television, a Hong Kong-based mandarin language station authorized by the Chinese government to broadcast in Mainland China, published an interview with Huang Jiefu, in which he stated,⁴⁹³ "When we decided to stop the reliance on executed prisoners for organ transplants, [it was] the most helpless period we've been in ... Using prisoner organs, this kind of situation naturally would come to have all kinds of murky and difficult problems in it. Do you know the meaning of my words? It became filthy, it became murky and intractable, it became an extremely sensitive, extremely complicated area, basically a forbidden area."

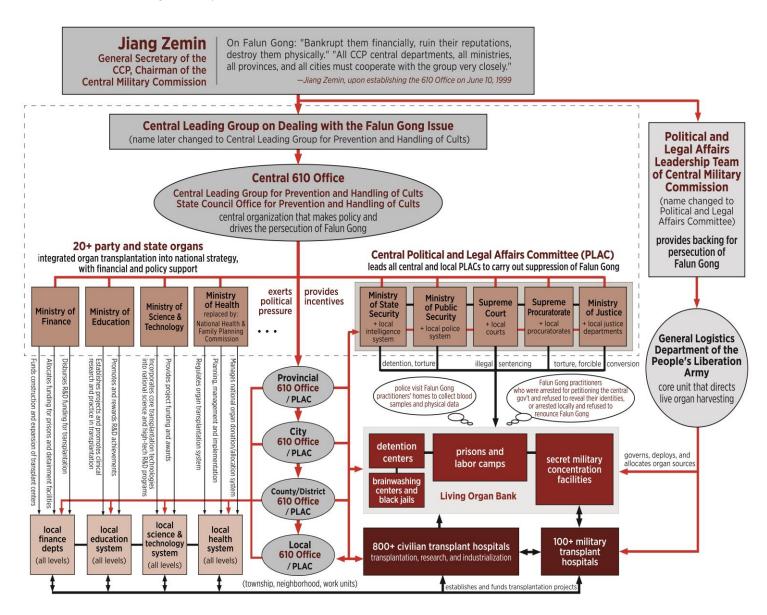
Huang mentioned that it is now possible to touch this forbidden area because of the downfall of a "big tiger" in the anti-corruption campaign, "Zhou Yongkang is the big tiger; he was our General Secretary of the National Political and Legal Affairs Committee, and a formerly member of the Politburo Standing Committee. Everyone knows this ... So as for where executed prisoner organs come from, isn't it very clear?"

The Political and Legal Affairs Committee was established in September 1949 to direct the work of the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Committee for Social and Legal Affairs, and the Ethnic Affairs Commission.⁴⁹⁴

Before the campaign against Falun Gong was officially launched, the Chinese Communist Party created a "Central Leading Group to handle the Falun Gong issue," under which an "Office of the Leading Group to handle the Falun Gong issue" was established. It is internally known as the "610 Office," deriving its name from the date of its founding, June 10th, 1999.

With a structure extending from top to bottom throughout the Party, government, and military, it was given the power to command all police and judicial organs. This organization is akin to the Chinese Communist Party's Central Cultural Revolution Group, and is dedicated to carrying out the systematic

eradication of the practice of Falun Gong. It is an ad hoc agency directly under the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and is endowed with extraordinary and extralegal power. It later changed its name to the Central Leading Group on Dealing with Heretical Religions or Office of Maintaining Stability.⁴⁹⁵



Roles of the Communist Party and government agencies in forced organ harvesting

The Political and Legal Affairs Committee and 610 Office have the power to control personnel and resources under more than 20 CCP and government agencies and organizations, such as the Ministry of Public Security (police system), Ministry of State Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, propaganda departments, and the fields of finance, culture, education, science and technology, and health throughout the country.⁴⁹⁶

A nationwide propaganda campaign has been a key tool in the suppression of Falun Gong. Since the persecution began in July 1999, the 610 Office has used the country's newspapers, television stations, radio stations, websites, and loudspeakers in rural areas to broadcast anti-Falun Gong propaganda. It also has used Xinhua News Agency, China News Service, Party-controlled media overseas, and Chinese consulates to spread this propaganda globally.

The demonization of and incitement of hatred towards Falun Gong provided a basis on which crimes against practitioners could be justified.

In 2002, Jiang Zemin promoted Zhou Yongkang to Minister of Public Security, as well as Deputy Secretary of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Committee, in which role he cooperated with Committee Party Secretary Luo Gan to implement the suppression of Falun Gong nationwide.

Zhou made the eradication of Falun Gong a major focus of domestic security work in China. During his tenure, the quantity of transplants taking place in China, with organs sourced from Falun Gong practitioners, continued to grow rapidly.

In October 2007, Zhou Yongkang replaced Luo Gan as the Party Secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Committee. Zhou became head of the "Central Leading Group to handle the Falun Gong issue" and was placed on the Party's highest strategic tier—the Politburo Standing Committee. At the end of 2013, the new Chinese Communist Party leadership removed Zhou Yongkang under charges of corruption and plotting to stage a coup. But the machinery set in place to carry out the persecution of Falun Gong has not stopped.

Ministry of Health, National Population and Family Planning Commission, and Others

The Ministry of Health (MOH) and its successor, the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC), are responsible for the planning, policymaking, regulation, and management of China's human organ transplant industry as well as the organ donation and allocation system.⁴⁹⁷

These agencies centrally coordinate and guide procurement and allocation, clinical care and services, post-operative registration, oversight, and donation. They organize and implement training and sharing in regulations, policies, and techniques for transplantation. In particular, they evaluate the qualifications of transplant institutions, as well as the capabilities and management of clinical practices. They also grant and manage permits for qualified transplant centers.

Since organ transplantation has been made a high priority in the national strategy and heavily emphasized as a future emerging industry, a large number of organ transplant projects have been funded under major national programs. The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Education, and the military have invested heavily in research, development, and personnel training in transplantation technology to meet the needs of this rapidly growing industry. New capabilities and techniques have emerged and have spread extensively, allowing live organ transplantation in China to grow into a large, industrialized operation in just a few years.

In March 2013, at the Twelfth National People's Congress, the former Ministry of Health and the National Population and Family Planning Commission were dissolved, and Huang Jiefu was relieved from his position as Deputy Minister of Health. Meanwhile, a new National Health and Family Planning Commission was founded.⁴⁹⁸

On March 1, 2014, the China Human Organ Donation and Transplantation Commission announced its establishment. It declared that, under the leadership of the National Health and Family Planning Commission and the China Red Cross Society, this Commission would work as a central management unit to guide and oversee the human organ transplant and donation system in China. Huang Jiefu was named the Commission's director.⁴⁹⁹

Huang Jiefu announced that China would discontinue the use of organs from death-row prisoners on January 1, 2015. That announcement itself has no legal effect and cannot be traced to any officially promulgated policy statements or laws. The State Council's Human Organ Transplant Ordinance promulgated on March 21, 2007, did not abolish the Provisional Regulations of 1984⁵⁰⁰ that allow the sourcing of organs from prisoners without consent. The 1984 Provisional Regulations remain valid today.⁵⁰¹

The Military

The People's Liberation Army is controlled by the Chinese Communist Party and is one of the few militaries in the world that belong to a party rather than the State.

From 1999 to May 2006, the Chinese Communist Party Central Military Commission held six special meetings on "handling foreign-related religious issues," which mainly targeted Falun Gong.⁵⁰² **The Communist Party's former leader Jiang Zemin authorized the General Logistics Department, to be 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 the secret detention facilities and the entire related process of live organ harvesting.⁵⁰³

According to an investigation by the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong, over 100 different military hospitals have developed or expanded their organ transplant facilities, with over 2,000 medical personnel involved.⁵⁰⁴ These include the General Hospital of the People's Liberation Army (No.301) that belongs directly to the Central Military Commission, all military branch general hospitals, general hospitals that belong to the seven regional military commands, hospitals affiliated with military medical universities, military hospitals coded with numbers, and armed police general hospitals. They have resolved many core technical issues in organ transplantation and have supported civilian hospitals with fresh organ supplies and technical assistance.

The 2016 report by Kilgour, Matas, and Gutmann explains, "A third explanation is a synthesis of the previous two. The Communist Party's demonization and brutalization of Falun Gong and the health system's insatiable demand for organs have lived in China in symbiosis. Each feeds off the other. The combination is a human rights and humanitarian disaster."⁵⁰⁵

China has been the great cradle of over five thousand years of civilization. Today, that ethical spirit may be on the wane, but there are still many people in Chinese who are guided by moral principles. If we are to live in an ethical world, there is no better place to start for both the Chinese and the international community than by stopping the Chinese organ harvesting juggernaut.

6 Appendix: Admissions

I. Wang Lijun's Human Body Experiments

The Experiments

Wang Lijun is one of the most high-profile law enforcement officials in China, in part because he was hand-picked and promoted by Bo Xilai, the Governor of Liaoning, a dark-horse contender for the Politburo Standing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and potentially a candidate for the very highest level of political leadership in China. Wang worked for 29 universities and research institutions with such titles ranging from part-time professor to chairman,⁵⁰⁶ and has been responsible for many medical innovations.^{507 508}

In May 2003, Bo Xilai transferred Wang Lijun to Jinzhou as police commissioner. Wang does not have a medical background, but soon after he took up the position, he established an "On-Site Psychological Research Center" located under the Jinzhou Public Security Bureau.

On September 17, 2006, in his acceptance speech for an award of two million RMB for the "Guanghua Innovation Special Contribution Award," Wang stated that "our scientific and technological achievements in the field are the crystallization of the thousands of intensive on-site tests and the efforts of many of our people ... to those who have served in the police force for many years, when we see a person go to the place of execution and in a matter of minutes this person's life is transformed and extended into the lives of other people, it is soul-stirring. This is a momentous undertaking." ⁵⁰⁹

Ren Jinyang, Secretary-General of the Guanghua Foundation, further remarked, "Professor Wang Lijun and the research center carried out basic research and clinical experiments to solve the problem of a recipient's body rejecting the extracted organs for transplant after lethal injections. They researched and developed a brand new protective solution, which is used to provide a perfusion treatment for livers and kidneys both in vivo and in vitro. Through animal experiments, in vitro experiments, and clinical application, they have made step-by-step scientific success in making it possible for an organ to be accepted by the recipient after lethal injections." ⁵¹⁰

In September 2004, *Sanlian Life Weekly* contained an article titled "Tianjin Survey: Asia's Number One' in Organ Transplantation," ⁵¹¹ in which the head medical resident at Tianjin Oriental Organ Transplant Center, Zhang Yamin, said that donor organ procurement is costly, that a single organ perfusion preservation solution is not a small expenditure, and that every major organ requires four bags of preservation solution at 5,000 RMB each. At the beginning, there were no domestic manufacturers of perfusion solutions, so they had to use preservation solutions brought back from Japan, bag by bag, by Shen Zhongyang.

Wang Lijun's drug experimentation with living subjects included improving medication for lethal injections to reduce complications from rejection responses after organ extraction and transplantation, as well as improving organ preservation solutions.⁵¹²

In June 2005, *Liao Shen Evening News* reported an example of Wang's work, "the entire process of lethal injections in death-row prisoners," which was intended to help more people understand the research.⁵¹³ At 5:00 am on June 9, 2005, in Cuijiatun in the Jinzhou City Economic and Technological Development Zone, a field experiment and study was carried out with a lethal injection. A researcher gave the following introduction.

"Through the entire process of a convict's death via lethal injection, the healthy person's vital signs will be measured before and after the injection, the amount of poison residue in various organs afterwards, the prisoner's psychological changes when facing death ... this data will provide important help to organ transplantation after death by lethal injection and other aspects of human organ transplantation. Whether in China or abroad, this is cutting-edge research."

The reporter described the experts gathered at the execution site as if they were staff of a research laboratory. The reporter referred to Wang Lijun as the director of the Psychological Research Center. The reporter also listed professor and doctoral advisor Xi Huanjiu, the dean of Jinzhou Medical College, and other experts in medicine, criminal investigation, and psychology. They were described as conducting psychological analyses and clinical research on reportedly violent criminals who received the lethal injections.

According to the Chinese Ministry of Commerce website, "Jinzhou Public Security Bureau's On-Site Psychological Research Center" works with over ten universities and medical institutions, among which are the China Criminal Police College, Peking University, Beijing Institute of Technology, Northeastern University of Finance and Economics, China Medical University, Jinzhou Medical School and the People's Liberation Army Military Hospital No. 205. It is dedicated to live psychological research and techniques. It also collaborated with universities in more than ten countries in joint research and academic exchanges, including the United States, Japan, Italy, Norway, and Sweden.⁵¹⁴

Wang Lijun also presided over a major project on atraumatic dissection in the Asia-Pacific region.⁵¹⁵ As shown in the center's introduction, above, institutions that took part in this project included the Swiss Virtual Dissection Foundation, the Tribunal Science Institute of University of Bern in Switzerland, Medical University of Graz in Austria, China Medical University, Jinzhou Medical College, and the People's Liberation Army Hospital No. 205.

The cooperative units of the Research team on transplants with organs extracted after **lethal injections:** Peking University, China Medical University, Jinzhou Medical School and the People's Liberation Army Hospital No. 205.



The cooperative units of the Research team on atraumatic dissection includes:

Swiss Virtual Dissection Foundation, the Tribunal Science Institute of University of Bern in Switzerland, Medical University of Graz in Austria, China Medical University, Jinzhou Medical College, and the People's Liberation Army 205 hospital. It included five Swiss medical doctors, two Austrians doctors, 11 holders of post-doctorates degrees, doctorates, and masters of the On-Site Psychological Research Center.

A brief introduction of Wang Lijun's "On-Site Psychological Research Center" at a seminar

Between 2003 and 2008, Wang Lijun carried out thousands of what were effectively live human experiments. This raises questions both as to how Jinzhou, a third-tier city, had thousands of death-row prisoners available for these experiments, and whether the prisoners were actually conventional death row convicts.

Wang Lijun was transferred to Chongqing City in June 2008, where he served as deputy mayor and police commissioner. During this period, he established the On-Site Psychology Research Center at Southwest University and acted as its director, professor, and doctoral advisor. He continuously intensified the study on atraumatic dissection. ⁵¹⁶



Wang's team conducting studies on atraumatic dissection at Chongqing Psychological Research Center

A Killing Apparatus

On August 27, 2014, *Beijing Youth Daily* reported that Wang Lijun had been awarded 254 patents in his office in Chongqing, 211 of which were submitted in 2011, an average of one application every 1.7 days. The report also mentioned a high-tech product called the "Primary Brain Stem Injury Impact Apparatus."⁵¹⁷

The patent's inventors were Wang Lijun and the fourth laboratory of the Field Research Institute of Surgery in Daping Hospital, affiliated with the Third Military Medical University. They published a paper in *Trauma Surgery* in 2008 Issue 2, entitled "Finite Element Simulation and its Clinical Significance of Traumatic Brain Injury Caused by Temporal Impact in the Quasistatic State." ⁵¹⁸

The paper claimed that the purpose of this study was to "Establish a simulation of a traumatic brain injury caused by a temporal impact ... discuss the biomechanics of brain injuries caused by a temporal impact ... results: the pressure at the impact point of the temporal bone and intracranial pressure increased with increased impact velocity...the results of the simulation matched the results of the biological experiment...this study has important implications for the diagnosis and prevention of brain injuries caused by temporal impacts."

The paper referred to a software simulation in which this process would be explored, to provide data for real-world scenarios. The paper also set out an experiment, stating that until October 2007, twelve corpse heads were used for the impact tests. All the subjects for the experiments were male, age 26-38, and with an average age of 31.

However, the overall purpose of the study seems contrary to its claim of saving lives. Instead, it studies injuries to the brain at different levels resulting from violent impacts to the primary brain stem. Victims are left with various levels of cognitive and sensory motor dysfunctions, which can lead to life threatening respiratory and circulatory malfunctions. ⁵¹⁹ Therefore, this process could be used to determine how best to kill. An impact to the temple that is placed just right can cause brain stem injury, loss of consciousness, and even brain death. The heart is still beating, and various organs and tissues continue to live. This impact is an effective alternative to lethal injection while maintaining organ function and reducing rejection responses.

In the China Patent Search System, we can find the "primary brain stem injury impact apparatus" ⁵²⁰ under patent number 201120542042X as pictured below. The inventors are Wang Lijun and the authors of the paper describing the impact experiments on 12 corpse heads. The instructions also claim that the device has a "simple structure, is easy to produce, and adapted to promote the application."

The protection of utility model patents is ten years from the filing date in China. It is odd that this patent application was submitted on December 11, 2011 and published in August 2012, but its current legal status shows that the patent was terminated in February 2016.

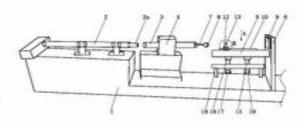
(19) 中华人民共和国国家知识产权局 (12)实用新型专利 (10) 授权公告号 CN 202376254 U (45) 授权公告日 2012.08.15 (21) 申请号 201120542042. X (22) 申请日 2011.12.22 (73)专利权人 重庆警官职业学院 **Utility Model Patent** 地址 401331 重庆市沙坪坝区大学城景铮3 Publication number: CN202376254U 666 号 Publication Date: August 15, 2012 (72)发明人 王立军 尹志勇 赵辉 王正国 Application Number: CN201120542042 (74)专利代理机构 重庆市前沿专利事务所 Application Date: December 22, 2011 50211 Patent applicant: Chongqing Police College 代理人 郭云 Inventors: Wang Lijun, Yin Zhiyong, Zhao Hui, Wang Zhengguo (51) Int. Cl. Patent name: Primary brain stem injury impact machine ASID 1/00(2006.01)

(54) 实用新型名称

原发性脑干损伤撞击机

(57) 摘要

本实用新型公开了一种原发性脑干损伤撞击 机,在机座(1)上横向设置高速气炮(2),高速气 炮(2)的右边对应设有长杆状的二次锤(3),该二 次锤横向穿设在固定座(4)的安装孔中,且固定 座(4)支撑在所述机座(1)上;在所述二次锤(3) 的右边水平设置动物固定平台(5),该动物固定 平台右边的机座(1)上竖直设有挡板(6),在所述 二次锤(3)的右端部通过连接杆(7)设有打击球 (8),且所述挡板(6)靠近动物固定平台(5)一 创 的板面上设有缓冲垫(9)。一种本实用新型能较 准确地制备中型动物的原发性脑干损伤模型,并 较好地克服传统两种方法制作动物原发性脑干损 伤模型的缺陷,结构简单,制作方便,适于推广运 用。



权利要求书 1 页 说明书 3 页 附图 3 页

Schematic and instructions for a "primary brain stem injury impact machine"

II. Plastinated Bodies

On November 19, 2005, "Bodies: The Exhibition" opened in Manhattan, New York City, sponsored by Premier Exhibitions. On display were 22 skinless corpses and 260 real human organ specimens that had tissue fluid extracted and silicone pumped into them.⁵²¹

One piece of the exhibit features a young mother and her unborn baby. According to Chinese law, pregnant women cannot be sentenced to capital punishment. Who would donate the remains of his unfortunate wife and unborn child to a paid exhibition? Where did these human specimens come from? How did they become exhibits?



Exhibit of a specimen holding his own skin and a mother carrying a baby in her body

This exhibition tours the world and has been shown in New York, Las Vegas, Atlanta, Los Angeles, and elsewhere, for a long period of time. In 2006, the *New York Times* reported that the exhibition had attracted more than 20 million visitors. According to the organizers, the human specimens were provided by Dalian Medical University in China and produced using body plastination technology invented by Gunther von Hagens.⁵²² Sui Hongjin, the deputy director of the Anatomy Department of Dalian Medical University and general manager of the plastination company of Dalian Medical University, explained "no one can recognize their identities." ⁵²³

Dalian Plastination Body Plant

Body plastination technology uses silicon, epoxy, and other polymer mixtures to replace fluids in the human body.⁵²⁴ Other than the plastination technology itself, the barrier to creating specimens is the availability of fresh human corpses. According to forensic medicine, the "fresh period" for a human body is just two days.⁵²⁵

In June 2002, Sui Hongjin, Deputy Director of the Anatomy Department at Dalian Medical University, opened a company with another partner named "Dalian Medical University Biology Plastination Ltd." In 2004, Sui registered another company named "Dalian Hongfeng Biology Ltd." Its main business is human body specimen manufacturing and exhibition.⁵²⁶

Sui Hongjin could receive fresh corpses from a variety of local sources. The drive from Wang Lijun's transplant operation in Jinzhou City to Dalian is about four hours. Wang Lijun was, as noted, a protégé and right-hand man to Bo Xilai. Bo was the mayor of Dalian from 1993 to 2000 and later Governor of Liaoning Province in 2002. During this time, he invested one billion RMB to carry out prison expansion and reconstruction throughout the province, and to build new large-scale prison facilities.⁵²⁷ In the vicinity of Sui Hongjin's corpse factories, there are Liaoning Province Prison No. 3, Dalian Nanguanling Prison, Dalian Labor Camp, and Yaojia Detention Center.

On November 27, 2003, a cover article named "Corpse Factory Investigation" published in the second issue of *Orient Outlook*⁵²⁸ reported that, in addition to the companies operated by von Hagens and Sui Hongjin in Dalian, there were plastination specimen plants in Guangzhou, Shanghai, Nanjing, Qingdao, Shenzhen, Tai'an and elsewhere, and that China had become the world's largest exporter of human specimens. On August 23, 2012, *Southern Metropolis Daily* reported that Mainland China has several dozen manufacturers engaged in human plastination.⁵²⁹

Trafficking Human Remains

Trafficking human cadavers has become a business. Plastinated specimens are publicly priced and traded. The Government of China calls for bids on such trades. Here are some examples:

Mudanjiang Medical College, teaching specimens and human services bid announcement 530

[Mudanjiang city government Web site – government procurement] Tender Date: June 30, 2011 Bid announcement: February 15, 2012 The successful supplier list: Dalian Hongfeng Biology Technology Co., Ltd. The bid price: 997,000 yuan (approximately \$150,000 USD) Tenderer Name: Mudanjiang Municipal Government Procurement Center Contact: Mr. Feng, Mr. Teng On May 17, 2006, a college student in northeastern China wrote to Minghui.org,⁵³¹ "Our tiny, amateurish medical college in Changchun somehow has more bodies and organ specimens than Waseda University in Tokyo. How is it possible that we have accumulated so many corpses and organ specimens in recent years after the Cultural Revolution? I asked the teacher whether these bodies were donated, but the teacher told me not to ask. Later I discovered that in the suburban district of Changchun there is a corpse processing plant. Today in China, do we really have so many cadavers from voluntary donors, so many that we need corpse processing plants? Bodies of infants and young children are also processed there. Are the Chinese parents really so 'noble' as to donate the remains of their own deceased infants?"

Sui Hongjin's Dalian Medical University Biology Plastination Ltd. is active in China's educational equipment procurement network, to which it sells plastinated specimens of all parts of the human body, such as the digestive system, nervous system, embryonic development, endocrine system, genitourinary (reproductive and urinary organs) system, respiratory system, sensory organs, including "fetuses [of] 10 weeks to 32 weeks." The company also offers negotiable product prices.⁵³²



Introduction of products of Dalian Medical University Biology Plastination Ltd on the website of China's educational equipment procurement network

Dalian Hongfeng Biology Technology Co., Ltd's body exhibition in Europe was called The Human Body. From February 2 to July 31, 2012, 200 real human body specimens were on display in Dublin, Ireland.⁵³³ Additional exhibits were simultaneously scheduled that year in other European countries. Budapest, Hungary exhibited more than 150 complete corpses from February 24 to May 27.⁵³⁴ From March 10 to June 10, The Human Body was on display in Prague, Czech Republic⁵³⁵ and in Ostend, Belgium from June 16 to September 9.⁵³⁶

For the nine years between 2004 and 2013, Sui Hongjin's several exhibits toured more than 60 cities in more than 20 countries. The number of visitors topped 35 million.⁵³⁷ In 2005, "Bodies—The Exhibition" in the US had become the main source of earnings for Sui's partner, Premier Exhibitions.

Claimed Police Sourcing

When asked about the "corpse source" by a reporter from *Southern Metropolis Daily*, Sui Hongjin, Chairman of Dalian Hongfeng Biology Technology Co., Ltd and director of the Anatomy Department of Dalian Medical University, declared, "The bodies are from [Dalian] Medical University autopsies. The source of origin is indicated as 'body without record."⁵³⁸

According to regulations and autopsy rules issued by China's Ministry of Health on February 22, 1979, medical colleges can use undocumented corpses remaining unclaimed after a month upon approval of a competent authority or the police department.⁵³⁹ Undocumented corpses must be embalmed if they are to be stored beyond a month before use. Otherwise, in 10 to 23 days after death, the body will have only hair, skin, cartilage and bone left intact.⁵⁴⁰

The corpses used in the body exhibits had been plastinated while fresh, which is within two days of death.⁵⁴¹ The corpses used by Sui Hongjin could not have been undocumented corpses. In August 2012, Sui Hongjin claimed in the *Southern Metropolis Daily*, "From the first day when Dalian Hongfeng was established, no plastinated specimen we have offered came from death row, there is no one," and "At present, none of our plastinated human specimens are from donors." "They come from people who have died in hospital and no one has claimed the bodies."⁵⁴²

In 2008, at the request of the Attorney General of New York State, Premier Exhibitions posted a disclaimer⁵⁴³ on the exhibition's official website and at the New York exhibition site, citing "Dalian Hongfeng" as the source of human body specimens.

"This exhibit displays full body cadavers as well as human body parts, organs, fetuses and embryos that come from cadavers of Chinese citizens or residents. With respect to the human parts, organs, fetuses and embryos you are viewing, Premier relies solely on the representations of its Chinese partners and cannot independently verify that they do not belong to persons executed while incarcerated in Chinese prisons."





Excerpt of Conversation with Sui Hongjin, Chairman of Dalian Hongfeng

Below is the translation of a transcript of a call made to Sui Hongjin by an investigator from the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong.⁵⁴⁴ The investigator assumed the identity of a Party investigator and asked Sui about his business operations, including the provenance of the corpses. The call was made in late 2012, a period of great political uncertainty in China, not long after the purge of Bo Xilai. Investigations were being launched into many of Bo's former colleagues, as well as his wife, Gu Kailai. These conditions would have helped to give Sui Hongjin the impression that he was speaking to a Party disciplinary investigator.

Investigator: What channels served as your main source of bodies?

Sui Hongjin: Dozens of corpses came from Public Security. They were procured by the Public Security Bureau.

Investigator: Then they are from the police. How many cadavers have you received thus far?

Sui Hongjin: I can't remember now, perhaps dozens...if you come in person to investigate, I will discuss the matter with you. It's not convenient to talk on the phone.

Investigator: Which Public Security Bureau supplied you?

Sui Hongjin: Dalian, the Dalian Public Security Bureau.

Investigator: So the source of the dead bodies you used was from the Public Security Bureau. Do you know where they got them?

Sui Hongjin: They ... how do I put it, this was in 2004, there was once an internal report, a report to the Ministry of Public Security ... because for some specific subjects, I only ask for a result. I cannot ask for too much detail ... because I know this is a sensitive matter. I'm willing to cooperate with your investigation ... if necessary, I can be interviewed, if you need a signed statement, that is not a problem. I stand by what I say.

Chinese Government Auspices

On July 17, 2006, nine Ministries of the Government of China jointly issued the "exit and entry of corpse and cadaver disposal regulations," prohibiting cadaver trading and the use of dead bodies for commercial activities. The regulations became effective on August 1, 2006.⁵⁴⁵

Sui Hongjin's human specimen business was not affected by the regulations. Instead, it began to grow and thrive. On November 23, 2010, *Dalian TV* reported, "Dalian Hongfeng Biological Technology Co., Ltd. conducts business with more than 100 world-famous museums, and its annual revenue has reached more than 200 million yuan."⁵⁴⁶



Part of the display of Dalian Hongfeng the "Mystery of Life Museum": The Lovers, Womb Fetus, and Mother and Baby Siamese specimens

On December 15, 2008, Dalian Hongfeng Biological Technology Co., Ltd. was selected by the Dalian Municipal Government as one of the "high-tech enterprises" to receive tax incentives. In May 2009, Dalian Hongfeng opened its "Mystery of Life Museum" to the public, touted as "the only comprehensive museum in the world where the first signs of life can be seen." According to Sui Hongjin, the "exhibition center was funded and supported by the Ministry of Finance and the China Association for Sciences; it was held in high regard and received support from various ministries and provincial and municipal leaders." ⁵⁴⁷

III. Whistleblowers

Whistleblowers are an essential resource for any investigation that takes place under an information blackout and they have played an important role in our investigations. The majority of the accounts we refer to were relayed to us at significant risk to the witnesses and their families. Often, the testimony itself simply cannot be verified, but in the context of new investigative techniques that reveal a landscape of mass transplant activity, the whistleblowers' testimony has new explanatory power. However, it is important to note that they often provide only one piece of the puzzle.

"Annie", who first made a public statement about the organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners in March 2006,⁵⁴⁸ was an employee at Sujiatun Hospital and knew that requests for goods such as toilet paper and rice were increasing dramatically. The supplies were sufficient not just for her hospital but also for a second hospital full of patients. Ultimately, her husband, a surgeon, told her that the hospital was housing practitioners of Falun Gong and murdering them for their organs in large numbers.⁵⁴⁹

Her husband told her that he had personally removed the corneas from approximately 2,000 anaesthetized Falun Gong prisoners in Sujiatun hospital in Shenyang City in northeast China during the two-year period before October 2003. The surgeon made it clear to his wife that none of the cornea "donors" survived the experience because other surgeons removed other vital organs and all of their bodies were then burned. Annie is not a Falun Gong practitioner.

A Military Doctor in Shenyang

On March 31, 2006, a person who identified himself as a senior military doctor, who belonged to the General Logistics Department of the Shenyang Military Command, wrote to the *Epoch Times*. ^{550 551}

"Sujiatun is one of 36 similar secret detention facilities. From the information I can access, Jilin has the largest camp that detains Falun Gong practitioners, with the code of 672-S. There are more than 120,000 people detained there, including Falun Gong people from throughout the country, serious offenders, and political prisoners. Just the Jilin Jiutai region, which has the fifth-largest secret detention facilities holding Falun Gong practitioners, detained more than 14,000 of them."

According to this military doctor, who chose to remain anonymous for his safety, "... the Chinese Communist Party Central Military Commission had documentation since 1962, and has followed through to today, that all death row and serious offenders can be treated according to the needs of national and socialist development and can be dealt with according to the 'revolutionary protocol.'"

"The seizure of organs from serious offenders was legalized by a supplementary regulation enacted in 1984. Many local public security departments deal with this either by directly transplanting from these people and cremating them afterwards, or by wounding them, forming death rituals, directly transplanting, and then cremating. After 1992, with the rising costs of industrial raw materials as a result of the development of many industries, human bodies became a valuable raw material. Both living bodies and corpses became raw materials."

"At present, the Chinese Communist Party Central defines Falun Gong members as an enemy class. This means that there is no need to report if they are treated in line with the needs of economic development. In other words, like serious offenders, Falun Gong people are no longer seen as human beings, but raw materials for products, and they became a commodity."

He wrote again to the *Epoch Times* in April 2006 to give more details of the process.

"Anyone targeted for organ transplantation would be taken away from prisons, forced labor camps, detention centers, secret camps, etc. At that point, their real name would be replaced with a code corresponding to a forged voluntary organ's name ... the next step would be to undergo the live organ transplant ... this person is no longer seen as a human being, but an animal. [Doctors] who have performed one or two cases may still have some lingering fear, but after tens of thousands of live transplants and destroying the bodies while still alive, one becomes numb."⁵⁵²

"All organ sources targeted are said to be voluntary. Falun Gong and other inmates use their real names during custody. However, a forged name is used during organ transplantation. They become a fictitious person, but this person's information is complete. There was also a signature on the voluntary organ donation form, but of course it was signed by someone else."

"I have seen more than 60,000 such counterfeit forms. Basically, it says that the person voluntarily donates the organ and bears all the consequences. Many signatures were from same person's handwriting."

"These materials will be kept for 18 months and be destroyed afterwards. They are kept at the provincial level of military commands and can be accessed only with approval from the commissioner(s) of the Central Military Commission."

"In fact, the number of underground, unofficial organ transplants in China is several times higher than the official figures. With an abundant source of living organs, many hospitals with military backgrounds also engage in large-scale organ transplantation in private, in addition to the official reports they submit to their superiors."

"China is the center of international live organ trading, and has accounted for more than 85% of the total number of live organ transplants in the world since 2000. According to the data reported to the Central Military Commission, a few people have been promoted and became Generals due to their 'achievements' in this field."

"The military acts as the organ transplantation management system. This type of management and organizational core belongs to the military system. This is something that the civilian government cannot match, because once it becomes a military secret, no one can acquire the information. We all understand how the military system works."

"The Central Military Commission authorizes relevant military personnel and units to manage military affairs. All information pertaining to these activities is regarded as a military secret. Personnel responsible for military control have the authority to arrest, detain or execute any doctors, police, armed police, and researchers who leak information."

A Healthcare Worker in Jinan

On April 14, 2006, a healthcare worker who worked in Jinan healthcare system for more than 20 years wrote to the overseas newspaper *Renminbao*.⁵⁵³

"The Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital and the Police General Hospital of Shandong Province colluded with the prisons and forced labor camps in a large-scale operation to conduct live organ harvesting for transplants. The hospital obtained directives from the [Party] Central and was fully involved."

"Both the Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital and the Shandong Police General Hospital (commonly known as Laogai Hospital, since such hospitals belong to the labor camp system) directly participated in organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners. These hospitals received and fully cooperated with instructions directly from the central level of the Communist Party. Many transplants using organs from living practitioners were performed by these two hospitals, which partnered with Shandong Provincial Prison, Shandong Province Women's Prison, and other prisons and forced labor camps. These institutions streamlined the supply of organs, including surgeons, extraction of organs, transplantation, distribution of profit, etc. ... The bodies of Falun Gong practitioners were used for hospitals' interns to conduct experiments. "

"Qianfoshan Hospital partnered with the Tianjin Oriental Organ Transplant Center to establish the Shandong Liver Transplant Institute. It boasted the largest transplant volume and the most advanced technology in liver transplantation in the province. The center also performed kidney, testicular, lung, and corneal transplants."

The hospital has a capacity of 800 beds. It has over 300 senior technical personnel, 44 doctoral and graduate advisors, and more than 90 part-time professors from Shandong University.

An Armed Police Officer in Jinzhou

On December 10, 2009, an armed police officer in Jinzhou, Liaoning Province reported and testified via phone to the World Organization to Investigate Persecution of Falun Gong that he had guarded one of the organ harvesting sites and personally witnessed the entire scene of two military doctors excising organs from a female Falun Gong practitioner.⁵⁵⁴

The armed guard was an eyewitness to a surgery on April 9, 2002, in an operating room on the 15th floor of the General Hospital of Shenyang Military Command, People's Liberation Army. He observed two military doctors extract organs from a female Falun Gong practitioner. The Military Identification No. of one of the doctors is 0106069. The victim was a middle school teacher in her thirties. Before the doctors killed her, she had been subjected to a month of severe torture, molestation and rape.

He stated, "No anesthetic was given. The knife dug straight into the chest. Their hands didn't even shake. If it were me, my hands would definitely shake..."

In 2002, this witness worked in the Liaoning Province Public Security system and participated in the arrest and torture of Falun Gong practitioners, including this female practitioner. She was covered in wounds from the ordeal. On April 9, 2002, the Liaoning Public Security department sent two military

doctors to the scene, one from the Shenyang Military Command General Hospital and another who had graduated from the Second Military Medical University. This female practitioner was fully conscious when her heart, kidney, and other organs were removed without anesthesia. The witness, armed with gun, guarded the scene throughout the whole process. He also stated that Wang Lijun, head of Jinzhou City Public Security, gave an order that they "must destroy Falun Gong practitioners completely."

A Vice President of a Medical University and Official of the Ministry of Public Security

In 2014 and 2015, Yang Guang, an expert in the Chinse issues who resides in Denmark, reported to the *Epoch Times* and New Tang Dynasty Television about two of his friends. One of his friends was a vice president of a medical university in northeastern China, in charge of logistics for its two affiliated hospitals. Before 2009, he was put in charge of the two hospitals, each of which conducted 2,000 to 3,000 organ transplants every year. The real name and former workplaces of Mr. Yang's first friend were verifiable online. There was no attempt to contact the witness, because of the dangers to which the contact would expose him. The hospitals' and witness's names are redacted for safety concerns.

Below are excerpts of the account of the first friend.

"The two affiliated hospitals of our university conducted 2,000 to 3,000 organ transplantation surgeries each year. Due to a pool of living organ sources, tissue matching took less than a month, sometimes as short as 48 hours...The 610 Office (the Communist Party bureaucracy charged with eradication of Falun Gong) transported organ sources to the hospitals in prisoner transport vehicles. Once the tissue matching was verified, the transplants were performed. After the surgeries, the bodies were cremated...We only get serial numbers [of the "organ sources"] and knew only that they were Falun Gong practitioners. Such cases accounted for 90% of transplants in the hospitals. The whole process was monitored by the members of 610 Office...We were required to maintain strict secrecy. All the serial numbers and data of organ transplants were reported to the supervising Chinese Communist Party Committee at the end of each year, and then were removed from our computers under the supervision of 610 Office personnel."⁵⁵⁵

"Beginning in 2000, the 610 Office started to supply us organs of Falun Gong practitioners. There were no names and addresses, just their gender, age, and a serial number. Whenever our hospitals sent medical teams to collect blood samples from the prisons, labor camps, and brainwashing centers, I had to prepare the tools, drugs, coolers and provide transportation. I have the complete records in hand ... The military and police hospitals usually conduct more transplants than civilian hospitals."

The vice president added that the actual death row prisoners, criminals who had been sentenced to death, account for only a small number of the organs procured. Even in the ten biggest cities in China, no more than fifty prisoners were executed annually. Senior Chinese Communist Party officials and their relatives refuse to accept organs from death-row prisoners. Those organs were usually reserved for foreigners who come to China for organ transplants. Prices for foreigners are not fixed. In some cases, those with money, desperate for an organ, have been charged up to \$2 million for a transplantation and hospital stay.⁵⁵⁶

Yang's other friend worked in the Ministry of Public Security and was in charge of informant stations in a major city on the coast of mainland China. During the New Year holidays in 2012, he told Yang

that as far as he knew, over the past decade, at least 500,000 Falun Gong practitioners' organs were harvested for transplants in civilian hospitals in China. This number did not include those from the hospitals affiliated with the armed police, military, and public security. The statistics of these hospitals were top secret and even the personnel in the Ministry of Public Security could not obtain them.⁵⁵⁷

IV. Phone Calls

Since Annie made her public statement about live organ harvesting in March 2006, the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong has conducted phone interviews with members of the judiciary, military, armed police, and organ transplant centers in 31 provinces, municipalities directly under the central government, and autonomous regions.

The targets of the investigation included members of the Politburo and the Politburo Standing Committee, the Vice Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Military Commission, a CMC member and former defense minister, a former head of the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department's Health Division, members of central and local Political and Legal Affairs Committees, agents of the 610 Office, transplant doctors in military and civilian hospitals all over China and an organ broker. Below are some examples.

Chen Qiang, Organ Liaison at People's Liberation Army Hospital No. 307

In Fengtai, Beijing, Chen Qiang, a kidney source liaison at the People's Liberation Army Hospital No. 307, provided further evidence that many Falun Gong practitioners who went to appeal to the central government were secretly detained. They were given a code in the system and became living organ sources.⁵⁵⁸

The following is part of the recorded dialogue between Chen Qiang and an investigator under the guise of a relative of a patient looking for organs (April 10, 2007, 3:09-3:28am EDT).

Investigator: ...by the way, how could you be so sure he [the source] was a Falun Gong practitioner? Did you find out for sure?

Chen: How to identify a Falun Gong practitioner? Well, when the time comes, then our side, our boss will have people showing you information, you know. He will show you the information and data. You can be sure. We have connections with government officials. There are connections to high-ranking officials. You know, I will show you such material even if you don't ask me for it.

Investigator: I heard from others that, several years ago, the Falun Gong practitioners did not disclose their names after they were taken away. There are quite many who belong to this type. Some were kept in the basement, and some are detained in neither prison nor forced labor camps.

Chen: What you said was what happened in 2003. I understand what you said. Those who didn't provide their names were in the 2003 records. You need to find them from the 2003 archival records.

Investigator: Were there many in 2003?

Chen: Oh yes. In 2003 records, there were many Falun Gong people.

Investigator: You know that several years ago, they secretly detained many Falun Gong practitioners who went to appeal but did not provide their names. There were no records, no registrations.

Chen: Yes, this is quite normal. If Falun Gong practitioners did not give their names, they would be given a code. If their names couldn't be identified, there would be their code numbers. Also, one can be tracked by fingerprints. That's how the source can be tracked. Nowadays in our society, especially for these types of matters...like our boss, like the connections to the detention centers, I cannot tell you. For situations like what you said, I cannot say casually. We have close relationships with them. Since we are engaging in this business, we have our people in each and every department. How can you get things done if we don't have our connections? This thing is just like a supply line, you know?

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

On September 30, 2014, Bai Shuzhong,⁵⁵⁹ former head of the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department Health Division, stated to an investigator of the World Organization to Investigate Persecution of Falun Gong, who assumed the identity of a Party investigator, and proceeded to ask Bai pointed questions about living organ harvesting: "Back then, it was Chairman Jiang ... there was an order, a sort of instruction ... to carry out this thing, that is, organ transplantation ... after Chairman Jiang issued the order, we all did a lot of work against the Falun Gong practitioners ... Thus, I should say, it was not just the military that was doing kidney transplants..."

Bai served in this role from 1998 to 2004. As the top officer leading core institutions of the military health system, he would have been the main person responsible for conveying instructions to implement this extermination policy.

Investigator: When you were head of the health division for the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department, regarding taking organs from the detained Falun Gong people for organ transplantation, was it an order from Wang Ke, the then-director of the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department? Or did it directly come from the Central Military Commission?

Bai: Back then, it was Chairman Jiang ... There was an instruction ... to carry out this thing, that is, organ transplantation ..., Chairman Jiang had an instruction that said this... about people selling kidneys for transplant surgeries. This, I should say, was not just the military that was doing kidney transplants.

Investigator: We also obtained some intelligence, that is to say, back then, the Joint Logistics Departments [of the Military Regions] had detained a number of Falun Gong people as live "organs", is that true?

Bai: This, this is back then, ah, I think, at least this is how I remembered, because back then after Chairman Jiang issued instructions, we all did a lot of work against the Falun Gong practitioners.

Investigator: You guys [the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department] and the Joint Logistics Department No. 1, Joint Logistics Department No. 2, including the Joint Logistics Department No. 4 subdivision, and the military hospitals they were in charge of, do you have a supervisory relationship with them?

Bai: We directly control the military medical universities. They are directly affiliated with the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department, and they received repeated orders, because Jiang paid a lot of attention to this matter back then, and put a lot of emphasis on this matter ... Jiang, when he was in the position, put a lot of emphasis, he gave instruction on this.

Chinese Communist Party Officials

The World Organization to Investigate Persecution of Falun Gong investigated a number of Politburo Standing Committee members, a vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Military Commission, and a Central Military Commission member.⁵⁶⁰

Li Changchun 561

On April 17, 2012, Li Changchun, a Politburo Standing Committee member, was asked by an investigator who assumed the identity of the chief secretary of Luo Dan about "the use of organs from detained Falun Gong practitioners for organ transplants and possible conviction of Bo Xilai for doing that." Li replied, "Zhou Yongkang is in charge of this specifically. He knows this."

Liang Guanglie 562

From May 4 to May 10, 2012, Liang Guanglie, former Secretary of Defense, former People's Liberation Army Chief of Staff, and member of the Central Military Commission, was investigated by the World Organization to Investigate Persecution of Falun Gong during a visit to the US. The investigator had assumed the identity of a member of special group investigating Wang Lijun.

Regarding the Grade 3A military hospitals using Falun Gong practitioners' organs for transplants, Liang replied, "I've heard about it ...I did not take care of that thing. I was in charge of military affairs, instead of the logistics and medically related [affairs]." When asked about this, he stated "it was discussed" during the Central Military Commission meeting.

Wei Jianrong_563

In September 2008, Wei Jianrong, former deputy director of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Committee, Chinese Communist Party stated that organ harvesting from detained Falun Gong practitioners had "happened a long time ago." The investigator had assumed the identity of an official of the Ministry of State Security.

Tang Junjie 564

In April 2012, when answering the investigator's question on "what kind of directions or commands did Bo give regarding removing organs from Falun Gong practitioners?" Tang Junjie, former Deputy Party Secretary of the Liaoning Political and Legal Affairs Committee, said, "I was asked to take care of this task. The Party's central [leadership] is actually taking care of this. The impact was quite big..." He added, "At that time we mainly talked about it during the meetings within the [Politburo] Standing Committee."

During this investigation, the investigator of World Organization to Investigate Persecution of the Falun Gong assumed the identity of a member of the Bo Xilai special investigation group under the Committee for Disciplinary Inspection of the Chinese Communist Party.

Reference

- ¹ Bloody Harvest F.C 31) A confession Authors: David Kilgour and David Matas http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#_Toc160145143
- ² Report into Allegations of Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China. David Matas and David Kilgour. 6 July 2006. http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0607/report060706-eng.pdf
- ³ The Slaughter : Mass Killings, Organ Harvesting, and China's Secret Solution to Its Dissident Problem Authors: Ethan Gutmann http://ethan-gutmann.com/the-slaughter/
- ⁴ Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/an-update/
- ⁵ China Liver Transplant Registry's 2006 Annual Report http://web.archive.org/web/20160216043257/http://www.slideserve.com/lerato/2006 《中国肝移植注册 2006 年度报告》 来源:中国肝移植注册网
- ⁶ 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 云南肾脏病医院-云南省器官移植中心分部
- ⁷ Bloody Harvest: Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China (Revised Edition) Appendix 5. The Recipient Experience January 1, 2007 David Matas, David Kilgour 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》
- ⁸ Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 285~286 Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody_Harvest-The_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf
- ⁹ Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 346~349 Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody_Harvest-The_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf
- ¹⁰ Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 314~315 Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody_Harvest-The_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf
- ¹¹ Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 287~288 Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody_Harvest-The_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf
- ¹² Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 304~314 Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody_Harvest-The_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf
- ¹³ Organ source transformed, however the number of transplant rises up instead of falling downing

Source: Beijing Youth Daily October 15th, 2015 http://epaper.ynet.com/html/2015-10/19/content_159772.htm https://archive.is/T3N0y 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

- ¹⁴ WHO Officials Claim Organ Transplants in China Becoming Transparent China News Service, Aug 20, 2015 www.hb.chinanews.com/news/2015/0820/222847.html https://archive.is/80ITf 《中新网》 世卫官员称中国器官移植变得阳光透明 Aug 20, 2015 - 中新社
- ¹⁵ Founder of Liver Surgery Wu Mengchao Shares Liver Disease Prevention and Secret to Long Life Source: Sina Health May 11, 2011 Reporter: Song Ruliang, etc. http://health.sina.com.cn/d/2011-05-11/145222445449.shtml https://web.archive.org/web/20120327035615/http://health.sina.com.cn/d/2011-05-11/145222445449.shtml 《新浪健康》肝脏外科创始人吴孟超分享肝病防治与长寿秘诀 2011 年 05 月 11 日
- ¹⁶ Beyond the Dark Veil of China's Organ Trade Source:Phoenix Weekly Dated:September 24, 2013 The original page has been removed from: http://www.51fenghuang.com/news/shehui/2412.html Refer to its archive: https://archive.is/B36qx 中国人体器官买卖的黑幕 《凤凰周刊》2013-9-24
- ¹⁷ Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network National Data, as of January 10, 2017 https://optn.transplant.hrsa.gov/data/view-data-reports/national-data/#
- ¹⁸ Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 372~374 Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody_Harvest-The_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf
- ¹⁹ Climbing the peak of transplantation, continue the wonderfulness of life https://archive.is/DATK4 攀登移植之巅 延续生命精彩
- ²⁰ Climbing the peak of transplantation, continue the wonderfulness of life http://www.dfmhp.com.cn/a/dongfengyilin/xingyedongtai/2010/1222/3020.html Wuhan University Research Institute of Hepatobiliary Diseases: A Race against Time www.people.com.cn - Hubei Channel May 21, 2015 Zhang Pei http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyienizhonghe/2015-05/7432.htm https://archive.is/DATK4DATK4DATK4DATK4SzewF 攀登移植之巅 延续生命精彩 武大肝胆疾病研究院:器官移植与时间赛跑 [日期: 2015-05-21] 来源: 人民网-湖北频道 作者:张沛
- ²¹ Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 372~374 Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody_Harvest-The_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf
- ²² People's Republic of China Executed "according to law"? The death penalty in China, Amnesty International, AI Index: ASA 17/003/2004

23 Roger Hood - 'Abolition of the Death Penalty China in World Perspective' (2009) 1CityUHKLRev1 ²⁴ The Next Frontier National Development, Political Change, and the Death Penalty in Asia Studies in Crime and Public Policy, David T Johnson, Franklin E Zimring ²⁵ Huang Jiefu: I only watched once the organ extraction procedure and felt changed needed Phoenix TV 2015-01-11 http://news.ifeng.com/a/20150111/42906812_0.shtml https://archive.is/YxJwf 黄洁夫: 我只看过一次摘取器官 觉得需要改变 凤凰卫视 2015年 01 月 11 日 ²⁶ "Huang Jiefu: 'Can death-row prisoners donate organ?' is a pseudo-proposition", Beijing Youth Daily. November 23, 2015 http://epaper.ynet.com/html/2015-11/23/content_167300.htm?div=-1 https://archive.is/hSlEd 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 27 Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 352~363 Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody_Harvest-The_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf 28 Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 352~363 Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody_Harvest-The_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf ²⁹ Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 424~425 Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody Harvest-The Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf 30 Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 394~399 Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody_Harvest-The_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf "Rainbow Club" for liver transplant recipients was established in the Armed Police General Hospital 31 Source: Armed Police General Hospital dated: 2005-09-05 http://www.transplantation.org.cn/WuJingZongYiYuanKuaiXun/2005-09/217.htm https://web.archive.org/web/20160227031623/http://www.transplantation.org.cn/WuJingZongYiYuanKuaiXun/2005-09/217.htm 肝移植受者"彩虹俱乐部"在武警总医院成立 日期: 2005-09-05 来源:武警总医院 32 Solution to the gap between the supply and demand of human organs Source: news.163.com http://news.163.com/special/reviews/humanorgan.html https://web.archive.org/web/20160227051453/http://news.163.com/special/reviews/humanorgan.html 人体器官供需求解 来源: 网易新闻 33 "The Long Wait for a Transplant." The World Transplant Games Federation. http://www.wtgf.org/page.asp?section=0001000100120014§ionTitle=China 34 Damon Noto. 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.

³⁵ Climbing the peak of transplantation, continue the wonderfulness of life Source: Dongfeng General Hospital Nov. 18, 2009 http://www.dfmhp.com.cn/a/dongfengyilin/xingyedongtai/2010/1222/3020.html https://archive.is/DATK4

https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-112hhrg75859/pdf/CHRG-112hhrg75859.pdf

110

攀登移植之巅 延续生命精彩 来源:东风医院 2009-11-18

- ³⁶ Wuhan University Research Institute of Hepatobiliary Diseases: A Race against Time www.people.com.cn - Hubei Channel May 21, 2015 Zhang Pei http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyienizhonghe/2015-05/7432.htm https://archive.is/SzewF 武大肝胆疾病研究院:器官移植与时间赛跑 [日期: 2015-05-21] 来源:人民网-湖北频道 作者:张沛
- ³⁷ The Maze of Organ Donation Source: infzm.com / Southern Weekend March 26, 2010 http://news.163.com/10/0326/10/62MP5K0G00011SM9.html https://archive.is/hsCZG 器官捐献迷 来源: 南方周末 2010-03-26
- ³⁸ Introduction to Academician Wu Mengchao: Inherit and carry forward the spirit of teamwork and unity, work hard to build an innovative country History Museum of Tongji University http://gtjuh.tongji.edu.cn/person/intro/new_page_25.htm https://web.archive.org/web/20130408004834/http://gtjuh.tongji.edu.cn/person/intro/new_page_25.htm 《同济大学校史馆》吴孟超院士简介 继承和发扬同济精神,为建设创新型国家而努力奋斗!
- ³⁹ Founder of Liver Surgery Wu Mengchao Shares Liver Disease Prevention and Secret to Long Life Source: Sina Health May 11, 2011 Reporter: Song Ruliang, etc. http://health.sina.com.cn/d/2011-05-11/145222445449.shtml https://web.archive.org/web/20120327035615/http://health.sina.com.cn/d/2011-05-11/145222445449.shtml 《新浪健康》肝脏外科创始人吴孟超分享肝病防治与长寿秘诀 2011 年 05 月 11 日
- ⁴⁰ Registration Statistics organdonor.gov As of 9/1/16 https://www.organdonor.gov/statistics-stories/statistics.html Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network National Data, as of January 10, 2017 https://optn.transplant.hrsa.gov/data/view-data-reports/national-data/#
- ⁴¹ Huang Jiefu: Stopping Use Organs From Death-Row Inmates CCTV 2015-01-11 http://news.cntv.cn/2015/01/11/VIDE1420988398831635.shtml CCTV 《面对面》黄洁夫:停用死囚器官.2015/01/11
- ⁴² Beyond the Dark Veil of China's Organ Trade Source:Phoenix Weekly Dated:September 24, 2013 The original page has been removed from: http://www.51fenghuang.com/news/shehui/2412.html Refer to its archive: https://archive.is/B36qx 中国人体器官买卖的黑幕 《凤凰周刊》2013-9-24
- ⁴³ YunNan Kunming Kidney Disease Hospital Overview http://tag.120ask.com/yiyuan/ynkmszbyy/info.html https://archive.is/v7DNL 云南昆明肾脏病医院-概况
- 44 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 云南肾脏病医院-云南省器官移植中心分部
- ⁴⁵ United States Renal Data System

http://www.usrds.org/2015/view/v2_07.aspx

- ⁴⁶ Organ Transplant waiting times rise fast Guardian July 4, 2011 http://www.theguardian.com/society/2011/jul/04/organ-transplant-waiting-times-rise
- ⁴⁷ 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
- ⁴⁸ "Application for Liver Transplantation" of China's Second Military University Changzheng Hospital The original page has been removed. Refer to its archive: http://www.transorgan.com/apply.asp http://images.epochweek.com/387/67-01.jpg 《第二军医大学长征医院》"肝移植申请"
- ⁴⁹ Prognostic Effects and Treatments of Severe Hepatitis Cases Journal of Clinical Surgery Volume 14, Issue 6, June 2006 Fu Zhiren and Ma Jun 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
- ⁵⁰ China Liver Transplant Registry's 2006 Annual Report China Liver Transplant Registry 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》 来源:中国肝移植注册网
- ⁵¹ Bloody Harvest: Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China (Revised Edition) Appendix 5. The Recipient Experience January 1, 2007 David Matas, David Kilgour 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》
- ⁵² Awarded Physician of Chinese Physician Prize Tan Jianming Source: Chinese Physician Association Website 2014 http://www.doctorpda.cn/prize/2014/detail/?id=76 http://web.archive.org/web/20170112182634/http://www.doctorpda.cn/prize/2014/detail/?id=76 中国医师奖获奖医师-谭建明 来源:中国医师协会官网 2014
- ⁵³ Bloody Harvest: Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China (Revised Edition) Appendix 5. The Recipient Experience January 1, 2007 David Matas, David Kilgour 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》
- ⁵⁵ In China, 98% of Organ Transplant Sources Controlled by Parties Other Than Ministry of Health Life Weekly, Sina.com April 7th, 2006 Guo Na http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyieneilifa/2006-04/467.htm https://archive.is/Ixf9t 中国 98%器官移植源控制在非卫生部系统 《三联生活周刊》新浪网 2006-4-6
- ⁵⁶ A successful fourth renal transplantation for a uremic patient with a single Kidney The personal website of Dr. Zhu Tongyu doctor

http://www.haodf.com/zhuanjiaguandian/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

- ⁵⁷ Shanghai Dongfang Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital, Anting Branch http://www.yamashitasekkei.co.jp/works/list/shanghaiehshospital.html https://archive.is/M0HVJ 上海東方肝胆外科医院安亭院区
- ⁵⁸ Rendering of Changzheng Hospital Pudong New campus http://www.smmu.edu.cn/_s2/02/bd/c1a701/page5.psp https://archive.is/iQuhC 长征医院浦东新院效果图
- ⁵⁹ Rendering: Birds-eye view of the central health care base at the People's Liberation Army General Hospital in Sanya, Hainan http://www.301hospital.com.cn/upload/jianjie3.png https://archive.is/YjdYm 中国人民解放军总医院海南三亚中央保健院鸟瞰效果图
- ⁶⁰ Wuhan Union Hospital surgical ward building http://photo.zhulong.com/proj/detail34951.html https://web.archive.org/web/20160524003714/http://photo.zhulong.com/proj/detail34951.html 武汉协和医院外科病房大楼
- ⁶¹ Wuhan Union Hospital surgical ward building project http://cnki.scstl.org/KCMS/detail/detail.aspx?filename=SNAD000001339279&dbcode=SNAD&dbname=SNAD https://archive.is/w9xoD 武汉市协和医院外科病房大楼工程
- ⁶² Introduction to the Urologic Surgery Department of Union Hospital affiliated with Tongji Medical College - Subject Characteristics http://www.whuh.com/Depart_content.php?class=1§ions_id=25 https://web.archive.org/web/20160312120607/http://www.whuh.com/Depart_content.php?class=1§ions_id=25 华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院泌尿外科-学科特色
- ⁶³ Department of Cardiovascular Surgery at Union Hospital of Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science & Technology, Source: Union Hospital of Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science & Technology http://www.whuh.com/Depart_content.php?class=1§ions_id=83 https://web.archive.org/web/20160312122008/http://www.whuh.com/Depart_content.php?class=1§ions_id=83 华中科技大学附属协和医院-心血管外科,来源:华中科技大学附属协和医院
- ⁶⁴ The Urology Surgery Department at Shanghai Renji Hospital http://renji.h.yynet.cn/departments.php?section_id=605 https://archive.is/dlvHF 上海仁济医院 - 泌尿外科
- ⁶⁵ The Urology Surgery Department at Shanghai Renji Hospital http://yyk.familydoctor.com.cn/2/schedule_81/ https://archive.is/I9G5d 上海仁济医院泌尿外科

⁶⁶ Shanghai Renji Hospital conducted up to 120 surgeries a day Source: Wenhui Daily, Dated: March 3, 2016

http://sh.people.com.cn/n2/2016/0303/c134768-27853288.html https://archive.is/xNtPY 仁济医院一日最多做 120 台手术 科主任"放手"让新人上 2016 年 03 月 03 日 08:45 来源:文汇报

- ⁶⁷ Looking at the Stars-Biography of Xia Qiang, Winner of the Ninth Chinese Physician Award, Director of the Liver Surgery Department at Renji Hospital Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine July 4, 2014 http://zixun.mingyizhudao.com/a/2774.shtml https://archive.is/f0gDz 仰望星空——记第九届中国医师奖得主, 附属仁济医院肝脏外科主任夏强 2014-07-04
- ⁶⁸ Department of Anesthesiology at Renji Hospital Affiliated with Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine http://www.jianke.com/hospital/hospital-category/911863-601 https://archive.is/UORjo 上海交通大学医学院附属仁济医院 麻醉科
- ⁶⁹ Introduction to the Liver Transplant Center at Renji Hospital Affiliated with Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine http://www.transplantation.org.cn/ZJiaoTongDaXueYiXueYuanFuShuRenJiYiYuanKuaiXun/2011-03/5506.htm https://archive.is/759ji 交通大学医学院附属仁济医院肝移植中心简介
- ⁷⁰ The liver transplant team of Organ Transplant Center at Shanghai Renji Hospital Dated: 2007-06-28 http://www.transplantation.org.cn/ZJiaoTongDaXueYiXueYuanFuShuRenJanDui/2007-06/1587.htm https://archive.is/ISOw2 上海仁济医院器官移植中心肝移植团队 [日期: 2007-06-28]
- ⁷¹ Looking at the Stars-Biography of Xia Qiang, Winner of the Ninth Chinese Physician Award, Director of the Liver Surgery Department at Renji Hospital Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine July 4, 2014 http://www2.shsmu.edu.cn/default.php?mod=article&do=detail&tid=354467 https://archive.is/f0gDz 仰望星空——记第九届中国医师奖得主, 附属仁济医院肝脏外科主任夏强 2014-07-04
- ⁷² The notice on the Ministry of Health issued health Tenth Five-Year Plan Source: 110.com, source: The Ministry of Health, Dated: 2001-07-23, Status: valid 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
- ⁷³ The Tenth Five-Year Plan on Chinese Health Technology Development and 2010 Vision Plan The National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China 2004-06-03 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
- ⁷⁴ 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
- ⁷⁵ 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

- ⁷⁶ The project start meeting of 863 Program on the fielf of biology and modern medical was held in Beijing 2012-07-31 http://www.cncbd.org.cn/News/Detail/3001 https://archive.is/2GU4s https://archive.is/npahC "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
- 77 Sujiatun Case Exposed for Three Weeks; Chinese Communist Party Makes First Formal Response. Epoch Times. 30 March 2006. http://www.epochtimes.com.tw/6/3/30/24771.htm 蘇家屯案曝光三週 中共首次正式回應 大纪元 更新: 2006 年 03 月 30 日
- ⁷⁸ Ministry of Health 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 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》
- ⁷⁹ Investigation Report of Live Organ Harvesting from Falun Gong Practitioners Throughout Mainland China. World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong. http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/699 《追查国际》关于中国大陆各地活体摘取法轮功学员器官的调查报告
- ⁸⁰ Twenty Free Organ Transplant Surgeries. Sina News. 28 April 2006. http://news.sina.com.cn/w/2006-04-28/08008809252s.shtml http://web.archive.org/web/20160122183140/http://news.sina.com.cn/w/2006-04-28/08008809252s.shtml

《新浪新闻中心》免费进行 20 例器官移植手术 2006 年 04 月 28 日

- ⁸¹ The tragedy is still going on. Minghui. 9 May 2006. http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/9/127277p.html 《明慧网》 惨绝人寰的悲剧仍在进行 2006 年 5 月 9 日
- ⁸² Climbing the peak of transplantation, continue the wonderfulness of life Source: Dongfeng General Hospital Nov. 18th, 2009 http://www.dfmhp.com.cn/a/dongfengyilin/xingyedongtai/2010/1222/3020.html https://archive.is/DATK4
 攀登移植之巅 延续生命精彩 来源:东风总医院 2009-11-18
- ⁸³ Wuhan University Research Institute of Hepatobiliary Diseases: A Race against Time www.people.com.cn - Hubei Channel May 21, 2015 Zhang Pei http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyienizhonghe/2015-05/7432.htm https://archive.is/SzewF 武大肝胆疾病研究院:器官移植与时间赛跑 [日期: 2015-05-21] 来源:人民网-湖北频道 作者:张沛
- ⁸⁴ 164 hospitals in China passed examination and approval by the Ministry of Health to carry out organ transplants Source: China News Net August 18, 2007 http://health.chinanews.cn/jk/hyxw/news/2007/08-18/1005195.shtml Original link no longer accesible. Refer to achived link: 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

⁸⁵ Introduction of Liver Transplantation Centre at The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University

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

- ⁸⁶ Birds-eye view of the First Hospital Affiliated with Zhejiang University Medical College, Yuhang Branch http://www.news.zju.edu.cn/news.php?id=40939 https://archive.is/6wdlg 浙大医学院附属第一医院余杭院区东南角鸟瞰图
- ⁸⁷ Introduction to Zhengzhou No. 7 People's Hospital http://www.120.net/yiyuan/jieshao/03o2blgaszpknec8.html http://web.archive.org/web/20170418164331/http://www.120.net/yiyuan/jieshao/03o2blgaszpknec8.html 郑州市第七人民医院
- ⁸⁸ Department of Renal Transplantation and Nephrology of Zhengzhou No. 7 People's Hospital has 30 years of continuous life relay race http://www.jinbw.com.cn/healthnews/2016-08-09/n_147067781431020.html https://archive.is/6GH24 郑州市第七人民医院肾移植肾内科 30 年不断上演的生命接力赛
- ⁸⁹ Introduction to Zhengzhou No. 7 People's Hospital http://www.120.net/yiyuan/jieshao/03o2blgaszpknec8.html http://web.archive.org/web/20170418164331/http://www.120.net/yiyuan/jieshao/03o2blgaszpknec8.html 郑州市第七人民医院
- ⁹⁰ Brief Introduction to Zhengzhou No. 7 People's Hospital http://www.alifeatime.org/meeting/201103/%E9%83%91%E4%B8%83%E7%AE%80%E4%BB%8B.pdf https://archive.is/6rvUU 郑州市第七人民医院简介
- ⁹¹ Organ transplant threshold higher, more than half of the transplant hospitals in Henan will lose qualification http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyieneilifa/2006-07/564.htm http://web.archive.org/web/20170330033401/http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyieneilifa/2006-07/564.htm 器官移植门槛"长高" 河南过半医院将失去此资格 来源: 大河报 2006 年 7 月 6 日 记者王芷荭
- ⁹² Department of Renal Transplantation and Nephrology of Zhengzhou No. 7 People's Hospital has 30 years of continuous life relay race http://www.jinbw.com.cn/healthnews/2016-08-09/n_147067781431020.html https://archive.is/6GH24 郑州市第七人民医院肾移植肾内科 30 年不断上演的生命接力赛
- ⁹³ Zhengzhou No. 7 People's Hospital builds its brand of heart and kidney http://epaper.dahe.cn/hnrb/t20070620_1008612.htm http://web.archive.org/web/20170418192206/http://epaper.dahe.cn/hnrb/t20070620_1008612.htm 鹰雁团队:用爱心修补生命——郑州市第七人民医院打造一流心肾专科品牌纪实 来源:河南日报 2007 年 06 月 20 日
- ⁹⁴ http://www.chinaasc.org/news/108747.html
 http://web.archive.org/web/20170418183348/http://www.chinaasc.org/news/108747.html
 机械工业第六设计研究院中标郑州市第七人民医院滨河院区项目
 来源:中国建筑学会网站(中机六院供稿) 2015 年 8 月 24 日

⁹⁵ The 30-year life relay race played by the Department of Renal Transplant Nephrology of Zhengzhou No. 7 People's Hospital

http://www.jinbw.com.cn/healthnews/2016-08-09/n_147067781431020.html https://archive.is/6GH24 郑州市第七人民医院肾移植肾内科 30 年不断上演的生命接力赛

- ⁹⁶ Department of Kidney Transplantation and Nephrology at Zhengzhou No. 7 People's Hospital Current situation http://www.zzsqy.com.cn/OfficeNewsDetail-38.html https://archive.is/Srlbv 郑州市第七人民医院肾移植肾内科 科室动态
- ⁹⁷ Training experience at the Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical College http://www.0575fy.com/html/2012/83_0820/3679.html https://archive.is/fTJI9 遵义医学院附属医院进修之体会 来源: 绍兴文理学院附属医院官网
- ⁹⁸ The Department of Urologic Surgery at the Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical College http://www.zmchospital.com.cn/Office/Show.asp?ID=97 https://archive.is/xHgu9 遵义医学院附属医院泌尿外科
- ⁹⁹ Introduction to Department of General Surgery of Tianjin Medical University General Hospital http://www.tjmugh.com.cn/info/content1.asp?infoId=2180 https://archive.is/Rzuou 天津医科大学总医院-普通外科专业
- ¹⁰⁰ Introduction to Department of Lung Cancer Surgery of Tianjin Medical University General Hospital http://www.tjmugh.com.cn/info/content1.asp?infoId=2191 https://web.archive.org/web/20160516235129/http://www.tjmugh.com.cn/info/content1.asp?infoId=2191 天津医科大学总医院-肺部肿瘤外科
- ¹⁰¹ Introduction to Urologic Department of Tianjin Medical University General Hospital http://www.tjmugh.com.cn/info/content1.asp?infoId=2176 https://archive.is/vWyLb 天津医科大学总医院-泌尿外科专业
- ¹⁰² Introduction to Ophthalmology Department of Tianjin Medical University General Hospital http://www.tjmugh.com.cn/info/content1.asp?infoId=2190 https://archive.is/99nQ9 天津医科大学总医院-眼科专业
- ¹⁰³ List of Hospitals Approved to Carry Out Human Organ Transplantation National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China http://web.archive.org/web/20140107075300/http://www.moh.gov.cn/zhuzhan/sjcx/201308/1ef2115e6ce84414b28bc c4b608d0910.shtml
 已批准开展人体器官移植项目的医院名单,中华人民共和国国家卫生和计划生育委员会,
- ¹⁰⁴ List of Hospitals Approved to Carry Out Human Organ Transplantation Source: China Organ Transplantation Development Foundation http://www.yzjjh.org/index.php?m=content&c=index&a=show&catid=23&id=77 http://web.archive.org/web/20170108230716/http://www.yzjjh.org/index.php?m=content&c=index&a=show&catid=23&id=77 已批准开展人体器官移植项目的医院名单,来源:中国器官移植发展基金会,
- ¹⁰⁵ Exploring Xiangya Organ Transplantation: Thousands of People Waiting for Surgery; Most Are Young Source: Sanxiang City News. Sina. November 10, 2012.

http://hunan.sina.com.cn/news/s/2012-11-10/095024769.html https://archive.is/dmgjS 探秘湘雅器官移植:上千人等待手术 多是年轻人 来源: 华声在线-三湘都市报 2012 年 11 月 10 日 106 Xi'an Jiaotong University First Affiliated Hospital Has Performed Over 4,000 Kidney Transplants; Longest Survival 35 Years. China News, April 17, 2015 http://www.chinanews.com/jk/2015/04-17/7216205.shtml https://archive.is/WLEQa 西安交大一附院肾移植超 4000 例 最长存活 35 年 来源:中国新闻网 2015年04月17日 107 The Road of Organ Transplantation in China Dooland.com. Source: Oriental Outlook. September 27, 2013. http://www.dooland.com/magazine/article_303295.html https://archive.is/U7wHH 中国器官移植之路 来源:瞭望东方周刊 2013-09-27 108 Liu, Yongxiao. "The Journey of a Healthy Liver." People.cn. Health Times, January 20, 2011. Page 3. http://paper.people.com.cn/jksb/html/2011-01/20/content 728278.htm https://archive.is/w95TU 一只健康肝的旅行 人民网 《健康时报》(2011年01月20日 第03版)记者 刘永晓 ¹⁰⁹ [News Report] Promoting a Rebound in Cross-Strait Physician Teams on the Organ Transplantation Platform http://newtalk.tw/news/view/2014-12-22/55049 https://archive.is/18BX3 [新聞報導]中促兩岸器官移植平台醫師團體反彈 ¹¹⁰ Chinese Organ Tranplant Fees to be Standardized, Named "Cheapest in the World" by Former Deputy Health Minister Source: ThePaper.cn 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"来源:澎湃新闻 ¹¹¹ Huang Jiefu recalled for the first time to participate in transplant organs from death-row prisoners, disclose the truth, supported by CCP Central Committee Source: Phoenix TV January 12th, 2015 http://phtv.ifeng.com/a/20150112/40940402 0.shtml https://archive.is/qKzmB 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 ¹¹² Organ source transformed, however the number of transplant rises up instead of falling downing Source: Beijing Youth Daily October 15th, 2015 http://epaper.ynet.com/html/2015-10/19/content 159772.htm https://archive.is/T3N0y 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 ¹¹³ China to have more organ transplantation hospitals China Daily. Source: Xinhua. May 15, 2016. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2016-05/15/content_25287057.htm https://archive.is/JYZSB 中国将有更多移植医院 来源:中国日报 2016-05-15 ¹¹⁴ 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

https://archive.is/DHnWJ 中国器官捐献尚需跨越哪些坎 人民日报 2017年 01 月 02 日

- ¹¹⁵ Time of Dragons Soaring and Tigers Leaping Kidney Transplantation Department of Organ Transplantation Center, Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University Hunan Online - Public Health October 21, 2005 http://hunan.voc.com.cn/content/2005-10/21/content_3479431.htm https://archive.is/xlZWE 龙腾虎跃正当时—记中南大学湘雅二医院器官移植中心肾移植科 湖南在线-大众卫生报 2005 年 10 月 21 日
- ¹¹⁶ Our Hospital's Cadaveric Kidney Transplant Numbers Greatly Exceed Last Year's Source: Department of Blood Purification at Qilu Hospital. December 26, 2010. www.qiluhospital.com http://www.qiluhospital.com/site57/ksxw/15301.shtml https://archive.is/67ofi 我院尸体肾移植数目大幅超越去年 来源:齐鲁医院血液净化科 2010-12-26
- ¹¹⁷ The Second Xiangya Hospital Expert Profile Peng, Longkai http://www.xyeyy.com/Pages/MZB/ZjIntro.aspx?staffid=503 https://archive.is/bCwpK 湘雅附二院专家介绍-彭龙开
- ¹¹⁸ Time of Dragons Soaring and Tigers Leaping Kidney Transplantation Department of Organ Transplantation Center, Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University Hunan Online - Public Health October 21, 2005 http://hunan.voc.com.cn/content/2005-10/21/content_3479431.htm https://archive.is/xlZWE 龙腾虎跃正当时—记中南大学湘雅二医院器官移植中心肾移植科 湖南在线-大众卫生报 2005 年 10 月 21 日
- ¹¹⁹ Our Hospital's Cadaveric Kidney Transplant Numbers Greatly Exceed Last Year's Source: Department of Blood Purification at Qilu Hospital. December 26, 2010.
 http://www.qiluhospital.com/site57/ksxw/15301.shtml
 https://archive.is/67ofi
 我院尸体肾移植数目大幅超越去年 来源:齐鲁医院血液净化科 2010-12-26
- ¹²⁰ "Organ Transplant" of General Hospital Awarded First "Shiyan Business Card" Title, Source: Dongfeng General Hospital Nov. 12th, 2011 http://www.dfmhp.com.cn/a/dongfengyilin/yiyuanyaowen/2011/1102/7158.html https://archive.is/WUH4j 总医院"器官移植"荣获首届"十堰名片"称号 来源:东风总医院 2011-11-02
- ¹²¹ Climbing the peak of transplantation, continue the wonderfulness of life Source: Dongfeng General Hospital Nov. 18th, 2009 http://www.dfmhp.com.cn/a/dongfengyilin/xingyedongtai/2010/1222/3020.html https://archive.is/DATK4
 攀登移植之巅 延续生命精彩 来源:东风总医院 2009-11-18
- ¹²² Organ Transplantation Breast Surgery of Dongfeng General Hospital Source: Dongfeng General Hospital http://www.dfmhp.com.cn/a/keshidaohang/shoushukeshi/qiguanyizhi/ https://archive.is/ZkHcG

东风总医院器官移植乳腺外科 来源:东风总医院

- ¹²³ Birds-eye view of Xi'an High-Tech District Hospital Source: Xi'an High-Tech District Hospital http://www.gxyy.net/aboutpc-8.html http://web.archive.org/web/20170112170806/http://www.gxyy.net/aboutpc-8.html 西安高新医院鸟瞰图 来源:西安高新医院
- ¹²⁴ A decade of the Urology Surgery Department, A Decade of Memory Source: Xi'an High-Tech District Hospital Sept.5th, 2012 Author: Zhang Liuyong http://www.gxyy.net/ksnewsshow-1886.html
 https://archive.is/thn12
 十年泌尿外科 10年记忆 来源: 西安高新医院 2012-09-05 作者: 张刘勇
- ¹²⁵ Shanghai Jiaotong University President Award Network Selection http://202.120.33.37/15xz/detail/detail_11.htm https://archive.is/qDIBC/ 上海交通大学校长奖网络评选
- ¹²⁶ Xia Qiang: A Young General of Liver Transplantation
 Source: people.com.cn, June 23, 2006, reporter: Huang Qi
 http://scitech.people.com.cn/GB/1057/4520977.html
 htts://web.archive.org/web/20160116202918/http://scitech.people.com.cn/GB/1057/4520977.html
 夏强: 肝移植学科的少帅 《人民网》 2006 年 06 月 23 日 黄祺
- ¹²⁷ The Miracle of 37 and 32
 Source: sina.com.cn / Courtesy: Xinmin Weekly June 14, 2006
 http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2006-06-14/143310153952.shtml
 https://web.archive.org/web/20160112163108/http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2006-06-14/143310153952.shtml
 《37 与 32 的奇迹》 来源: 新浪网 / 新民周刊 2006 年 06 月 14 日
- ¹²⁸ Facing Many Liver Transplant Surgeries, Doctors Work Through the Night at Renji Hospital Source: Sina Shanghai, Eastday.com-Wen Wei Po, August 19, 2013 http://sh.sina.com.cn/news/k/2013-08-19/085558296.html?from=sh_ydph https://web.archive.org/web/20160112163630/http://sh.sina.com.cn/news/k/2013-08-19/085558296.html?from=sh_ydph 仁济医院肝移植手术连台 医生彻夜走不出医院 来源:新浪上海 / 东方网-文汇报, 2013 年 8 月 19 日
- ¹²⁹ The Union Hospital "reinstalled" 4 hearts within 22 minutes Source: Wuhan Evening News, June 25, 2013 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
- Renewed Life after Organ Transplant Source: Guangzhou Daily, Date: March 14, 2006 http://gzdaily.dayoo.com/gb/content/2006-03/14/content_2439521.htm 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
- ¹³¹ 100th Anniversary of First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University Source: xkb.com.cn October 9, 2010.

http://epaper.xkb.com.cn/view/576424 https://archive.is/jAWwN 中山一院今庆百岁华诞 来源:新快报 2010-10-09

- ¹³² Guangdong Provincial People's Hospital experts Zheng Ke li The original link has been removed, refer to its archived page: https://web.archive.org/web/20140326223343/http://www.gd2h.com/zhuanjia.asp?pid=26&nid=118 广东省第二人民医院 - 专家介绍 郑克力
- ¹³³ Introduction to Peng Chenghong, Ranking List of Top 100 Famous Doctors in China Top10DR http://www.top10dr.com/mingyi/201511/infos2201.html http://archive.is/3byRy 中国名医百强排行榜-何晓顺
- ¹³⁴ 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 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
- General Hospital of Jinan Military Command Source: Qilu Evening News March 21, 2005 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
- ¹³⁶ Brief introduction to the liver transplant Center of West China Hospital, Sichuan University http://www.cd120.com/htmlylfwganyizhizhongxin/518.jhtml https://archive.is/rTETP 四川大学华西医院肝移植中心简介
- ¹³⁷ Liver Transplantation Expert Yan Lvnan (CCTV broadcast on 2007.3.26) Source: sina.com.cn
 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
- ¹³⁸ Completing 5 Liver Transplants in 17 Hours Without Sleep or Rest Chinese Organ Transplantation, Source: Southeast Express March 10, 2014 Author: Shuping Huang 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
- ¹³⁹ Chen Jingyu: Ten Years of Tempering Creates a Mythic Story in Transplant Field Source: cn-healthcare.com July 24th, 2014 Author: Liu Yinghui 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 来源: 健康界 2014-07-24 作者: 刘颖慧
- ¹⁴⁰ Completing 1 Liver Transplant, 6 Kidney Transplants, and 8 Corneal Transplants in the Same Day Xiangya Hospital of Center-south University. June 3, 2005.

http://www1.renminbao.com/rmb/article_images/2006-5-30-changsha06.jpg 同一天完成1台肝移植6台肾移植8台角膜移植 中南大学湘雅医院 2005-6-3

- ¹⁴¹ This Hospital Completed 7 Heart, Liver, and Kidney Transplants in One Day Xiangya Hospital of Center-south University. September 3, 2005.
 http://www1.renminbao.com/rmb/article_images/2006-5-30-changsha05.jpg 我院一天完成 7 台换心肝肾手术 中南大学湘雅医院 2005-9-3
- ¹⁴² Our Hospital Created a new record again for transplant operation Xiangya Hospital of Center-south University. 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
- ¹⁴³ Investigative leads: The Most Kidney Transplant Surgeries Were up to 21 Operations in one day in Beijing Chaoyang Hospital Source: minghui.org
 http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/7/29/76109.html
 http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/14/132998.html#2006-7-13-xs-1
 调查线索:北京朝阳医院肾移植手术最多一天达 21 台 明慧网 14/07/2006
- ¹⁴⁴ Kidney Transplants in One Day at Second People's Hospital of Shanxi Province on August 15 (2006) http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/9/11/137584.html
 https://archive.is/8zrPi
 山西省第二人民医院 8 月 15 日一天做肾移植 11 例 来源:明慧网
- ¹⁴⁵ WHO Officials Claim Organ Transplants in China Becoming Transparent China News Service, Aug 20, 2015 www.hb.chinanews.com/news/2015/0820/222847.html https://archive.is/80ITf 《中新网》 世卫官员称中国器官移植变得阳光透明 Aug 20, 2015 - 中新社
- ¹⁴⁶ Tianjin First Central Hospital renovation project Source: China Construction Transformation Network October 21, 2009 http://www.chinabrn.cn/material_detail.aspx?id=358 https://archive.is/yAz3W 天津市第一中心医院改造项目 来源: 中国建筑改造网 2009-10-21
- ¹⁴⁷ Tianjin First Center Hospital Source: enorth.com.cn June 25, 2014 http://news.enorth.com.cn/system/2014/06/25/011973313.shtml https://archive.is/H1D8F 天津市第一中心医院 来源:北方网 2014-06-25
- ¹⁴⁸ Pioneer first: Shen Zhongyang promote voluntary organ donation legislation Source: China Science and Technology Daily, dated: December 10th, 2014 http://digitalpaper.stdaily.com/http_www.kjrb.com/kjrb/html/2014-12/10/content_286091.htm?div=-1 https://archive.is/CEEQ9 先驱先行: 沈中阳推动自愿捐献器官立法 来源: 科技日报 2014-12-10
- ¹⁴⁹ Shen Zhongyang Baidu Encyclopedia http://baike.baidu.com/view/1577731.htm https://archive.is/gXqoe

沈中阳_百度百科

- ¹⁵⁰ Bring the hope of life by transplant
 tast.org.cn
 1/5/2015

 http://www.tast.org.cn/2015/1-5/15151628325.html
 http://www.tast.org.cn/2015/1-5/15151628325.html

 http://web.archive.org/web/20150329030610/http://www.tast.org.cn/2015/1-5/15151628325.html
 1/5/2015

 用移植带来生命的希望天津市科学技术协会
 1/5/2015
- ¹⁵¹ Shen Zhongyang: Hope of Transplants, Strengthening Life Source: Guangming Daily. January 27, 2011 Page 13. http://epaper.gmw.cn/gmrb/html/2011-01/27/nw.D110000gmrb_20110127_1-13.htm https://web.archive.org/web/20160513050439/http://epaper.gmw.cn/gmrb/html/2011-1/27/nw.D110000gmrb_20110127_1-13.htm 沈中阳: 移植希望,让生命坚强 来源: 光明日报 2011年01月27日13版
- ¹⁵² Investigation on tens of thousands of foreigners going to China for organ transplants, China has become the world's organ transplant Center Source: Phoenix Weekly Feb 22nd, 2006 Author: Chen Yanhui http://web.archive.org/web/20100611090330/http://news.ifeng.com/phoenixtv/83932384042418176/20060222/751049.shtml 数万外国人赴华移植器官调查 大陆成全球器官移植新兴中心 来源: 《凤凰周刊》 2006-02-22 谌彦辉
- ¹⁵³ Entering the Well-Known Specialty Center of the People's Liberation Army: The Organ Transplantation Center of the No. 309 Hospital of the People's Liberation ArmyXinhua Military Source: XinhuaNet February 28th, 2012 http://news.xinhuanet.com/mil/2012-02/28/c_122763047.htm
 https://archive.is/wLAPm
 独家专访 309 医院器官移植中心主任石炳毅:器官移植应不断创新 来源:新华网 2012 年 02 月 28 日
- ¹⁵⁴ Brief Introduction of the Second Affiliated Hospital to General Hospital (No. 309 Hospital) of the People's Liberation Army Source: Good Doctors Online May 7th, 2008 http://309ent.haodf.com/zhuanjiaguandian/309ent_5317.htm https://archive.is/NvKbX 解放军总医院第二附属医院(原 309 医院)简介 来源:好大夫在线 2008-05-07
- ¹⁵⁵ Tan Jianming's Advanced Accomplishments people.com.cn / www.doctorpda.cn June 4th, 2014 http://health.people.com.cn/n/2014/0604/c385611-25104541.html https://archive.is/kfG6Q 谭建明先进事迹 来源: 人民网 / www.doctorpda.cn 2014 年 06 月 04 日
- ¹⁵⁶ Zhu Youhua of Changzheng Hospital, a fighter against kidney diseases Source: Wen Hui Po Sept. 11th, 2010, by Ren Quan and Dong Yuqing http://www.shenyounet.com/?action-viewnews-itemid-3838 https://web.archive.org/web/20160125011436/http://www.shenyounet.com/?action-viewnews-itemid-3838 长征医院朱有华: 修行艺术的肾斗士 来源: 文汇报 2010年9月11日 作者: 任荃 董悦青
- ¹⁵⁷ Medical Expert FuYaowen, Source: Jilin Jilin Celebrity Online http://mr699.cn/html/13413.html https://archive.is/v3Xxl 医学专家傅耀文 来源:吉林名人网
- ¹⁵⁸ The Progress of Clinical Renal Homotransplantation in ChinaMedical Journal of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces, June 2004, 15 (6), Author: Yu Lixin http://qikan.9med.net/upload/pdf/160/1653/98377_3634.pdf https://web.archive.org/web/20160131013506/http://qikan.9med.net/upload/pdf/160/1653/98377_3634.pdf

我国临床同种肾脏移植进展 《武警医学》杂志 2004 年 6 月 15 卷 6 期 第一军医大南方医院器官移植中心于立新

- ¹⁵⁹ Investigation Leads: The new "organ transplanting policy" is for covering the continuous crime http://www.minghui.org/mh/article_images/2007-9-12-image001.jpg http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2007/9/17/162387.html 调查线索:新出台"器官移植政策"是中共继续犯罪的掩盖一明慧网
- Specialist list of Hua Xin Hospital First Hospital of Tsinghua University http://health.sohu.com/20050803/n240219253.shtml https://archive.is/yx3SU 清华大学第一附属医院专家名单
- ¹⁶¹ Brief Introduction to the Organ Transplant Department of the Guangdong Second People's Hospital http://www.gd2h.com/ks/0040/ http://web.archive.org/web/20160124015650/http://www.gd2h.com/ks/0040/ 广东省第二人民医院器官移植科-科室简介
- ¹⁶² Investigation Leads: Guangdong Second People's hospital carried out six kidney transplant on August 4th, 2006 http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2013/9/30/-279442.html 《明慧网-调查线索:零六年八月四日广东省第二人民医院做六例肾移植》
- ¹⁶³ Introduction to the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department of the People Liberation Army Navy General Hospital Source: Navy General Hospital Hepatobiliary Surgery Department, 2002-2012 http://www.hjganai.com/zttj/ganyizhi/185.html [retrieved March 9, 2015. Link not accessible as of Feb. 2016] https://web.archive.org/web/20150309062549/http://www.hjganai.com/zttj/ganyizhi/185.html 海军总医院肝胆外科简介 2002-2012
- ¹⁶⁴ WOIPFG Report on the Status of the Chinese Communist Party's Live Organ Harvesting from Falun Gong Practitioners. July 19, 2017.
 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
- ¹⁶⁵ Recording and transcript of phone investigation of Dr. Wang of the Transplantation Department at the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University. February 11, 2017.
 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
- ¹⁶⁶ Recording and transcript of phone investigation of liver transplant coordinator Xie Qinfen at Zhejiang University International Hospital. February 28, 2017. http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2017/07/72524_investigation_report_1500066592_100.mp3 <u>https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/72524#TR-8</u> 2017-02-28 对浙大国际医院肝移植器官协调员谢琴芬的电话调查录音及内容记录
- ¹⁶⁷ 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
 <u>https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/72524#TR-1</u>
 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
- ¹⁶⁸ 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. May 30, 2017. http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2017/07/72524 investigation report 1500066592 97.mp3 https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/72524#TR-5 2017-05-30 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

- ¹⁶⁹ Another advertisement of free liver transplantation comes into sight in China! Forum at Congress on Organ Harvesting, June 27, 2017 <u>http://www.sohu.com/a/145446454 223169</u> https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/71179 吉林旅游广播
- ¹⁷⁰ List of 173 organ transplant hospitals. National Health and Family Planning Commission. May 26, 2017. http://www.nhfpc.gov.cn/zhuz/yzjg/201705/4a3bb274fff6489a91f2a17df3438e54.shtml
 <u>http://archive.is/UBYXe</u>
 173 家器官移植医院名单 卫计委 2017-05-26
- ¹⁷¹ Former Deputy Minister of Health Huang Jiefu: China's number of transplant hospitals has grown to 173.
 Beijing News. June 11, 2017.
 http://www.bjnews.com.cn/news/2017/06/11/446413.html
 http://archive.is/cS9eR
 原卫生部副部长黄洁夫:我国器官移植医院已增至 173 家 新京报,2017-06-11
- ¹⁷² With about 10,000 organ transplants per year, what obstacles does China's organ donation need to overcome? iNFZM.com. January 2, 2017. www.infzm.com/content/122011 https://web.archive.org/web/20170724005704/http://www.infzm.com/content/122011 每年器官移植仅约1万例 中国器官捐献需跨哪些坎 南方周末, 2017-01-02
- ¹⁷³ Introduction to Shanghai Changzheng Hospital http://www.chzpetct.com/ https://web.archive.org/web/20160121144605/http://www.chzpetct.com/ 上海长征医院简介
- ¹⁷⁴ Introduction of Shen Zhongyang. Ho Leung Ho Lee Foundation Foundation. http://www.hlhl.org.cn/news/findnews/showsub.asp?id=1251 https://archive.is/KpBC5 何梁何利基金: 沈中阳
- ¹⁷⁵ Introduction of Zheng Shusen. Ho Leung Ho Lee Foundation Foundation. http://www.hlhl.org.cn/news/findnews/showsub.asp?id=1311
 https://archive.is/kGcS7
 何梁何利基金:郑树森
- ¹⁷⁶ Liver Transplantation Innovation Team of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University Science Technology Department of Zhejiang Province http://www.zjkjt.gov.cn/news/images/zss.pdf http://web.archive.org/web/20160119045936/http://www.zjkjt.gov.cn/news/images/zss.pdf 浙江大学附属一院肝移植创新团队
- ¹⁷⁷ The Organ Transplant Department of the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Sun Yat-sen University

Source: Official web site of the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Sun Yat-sen University http://www.gzsums.net/zhuanke_6448.aspx http://web.archive.org/web/20170109082011/http://www.gzsums.net/zhuanke 6448.aspx 中山大学第一附属医院器官移植科 来源:中山大学第一附属医院官网 ¹⁷⁸ Introduction of He Xiaoshun Source: Good Doctors Online http://hexiaoshun.haodf.com/api/index/ajaxdoctorintro?uname=hexiaoshun https://archive.is/YxGWV 医生介绍: 何晓顺 来源: 好大夫在线 ¹⁷⁹ Organ Transplantation Techniques in Shanghai Have Great Value, Last Year's Transplant Quantity Near 1,000 cases, Source: *Liberation Daily* Dated: February 24, 2004 http://news.163.com/2004w02/12472/2004w02 1077586863983.html https://archive.is/Kr056 上海器官移植术"含金量"高去年移植总数近千例 ¹⁸⁰ Dou Kefeng: Open and Sincere Science and Technology Digest March 18, 2014 Hou Jie http://paper.zgkjxww.com/Html/2014-3-14/6547.html https://web.archive.org/web/20160125072307/http://paper.zgkjxww.com/Html/2014-3-14/6547.html 窦科峰: 披肝沥胆献真情 《科技文摘报》 March 18, 2014 侯洁 Introduction of Department of Kidney Transplantation, Xi'an Jiaotong University http://www.dyyy.xjtu.edu.cn/jypt/yyks/yjzx/qgyzyjs.htm https://archive.is/p1ZKd 西安交通大学附一院 - 肾移植科科室简介 ¹⁸² Tongji Hospital of Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology -Department of Organ Transplantation http://www.tjh.com.cn/Section/IndexTeach.aspx?title=%E5%99%A8%E5%AE%98%E7%A7%BB%E6%A4%8D https://archive.is/tQlEL 同济医院器官移植科 ¹⁸³ The high price of illness in China http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/4763312.stm http://web.archive.org/web/20161206013257/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/4763312.stm 184 Privatization and Its Discontents — The Evolving Chinese Health Care System Source: The New England Journal of Medicine September 15, 2005 / N Engl J Med 2005; 353:1165-1170 Authors: David Blumenthal, M.D., M.P.P., and William Hsiao, Ph.D. http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejmhpr051133 http://web.archive.org/web/20161206014134/http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejmhpr051133 ¹⁸⁵ The Organ Transplant Center of People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital http://www.309yizhi.com/webapp/Center/intro.jsp The above page was available in early July, 2006 and has been removed afterwards. The archived page is at http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.309yizhi.com%2Fwebapp%2FCenter%2Fintro.jsp&x=0&y=0 解放军第309 医院器官移植中心

¹⁸⁶ The Fall of Zhou Yongkang Broke the Trade Chain of organs from death-row prisoners WorldJournal.com March 17, 2015

http://www.worldjournal.com/2868003/article- &npg=2# http://archive.is/igp2c 周永康落馬 摧毀死囚器官交易鏈 世界新闻网 March 17, 2015 187 The Difficulty of Legislation in Organ Transplantation Life Week, 2006 Issue 13, April 17, 2006 Guo Na http://www.lifeweek.com.cn/2006/0417/14976.shtml https://archive.is/AXFtm 器官移植立法之难 三联生活周刊 2006年第13期 作者: 郭娜 2006-04-17 188 Standardization of Human Organ Transplantation Beijing Public Health Information Online October 26th, 2007 http://www.phic.org.cn/hangyexinxi/quanguoweisheng/200710/t20071026_31743.htm https://archive.is/H0q4a 人体器官移植亟待规范 来源:北京公共卫生信息网时间: 2007-10-26 189 Introduction of China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center Archived web page https://web.archive.org/web/20041023003404/http://www.zoukiishoku.com/EN/index.htm 《国际移植(中国)网络支援中心》 英文 190 Price list (archived web page). China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC). April 22, 2006. http://en.zoukiishoku.com/list/cost.htm http://web.archive.org/web/20070829032259/http://en.zoukiishoku.com/list/cost.htm 中國國際移植網 - 公開的價錢表 191 China will officially launch organ transplant organ allocation and follow three major principles Source: Xinhuanet / Beijing Evening News Feb. 26th, 2013 http://news.xinhuanet.com/politics/2013-02/26/c_114810548.htm https://web.archive.org/web/20130301043710/http://news.xinhuanet.com/politics/2013-02/26/c_114810548.htm 我国将正式启动器官移植器官分配将遵从3大原则 来源: 新华网 / 北京晚报 2013 年 02 月 26 日 192 The Maze of Organ Donation Source: infzm.com / Southern Weekend March 26th , 2010 http://news.163.com/10/0326/10/62MP5K0G00011SM9.html https://archive.is/hsCZG 器官捐献迷宫《南方周末》 2010年3月26日 193 Military Doctor Discloses the CCP's Official Process of Stealing and Selling Falun Gong Organs Source: The Epoch Times April 30st, 2006 http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/6/4/30/n1303902.htm 军医披露中共盗卖法轮功器官官方流程 大纪元 2006-04-30 194 General Logistics Department of People's Liberation Army is the core of organ harvesting mechanism Minghui Net, author: Jun Chen, Dated: November 11, 2009 http://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2012/5/2/133041.html http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2009/11/11/212318.html 解放军总后勤部是活摘器官的核心机构(图) 明慧网 作者: 甄钧 2009年11月11日 195 Strategies and Consideration for Organ Transplantation and Brain Death Legislation in Mainland China Chinese Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine, 2009 Vol. 9, Issue 4, p.400-407 Publisher: Rao Wei http://www.cjebm.org.cn/Upload/PaperUpLoad/71bfb8e4-6680-41b6-af85-f9ca97e2cee5.pdf https://web.archive.org/web/20160109154641/http://www.cjebm.org.cn/Upload/PaperUpLoad/71bfb8e4-6680-41b6af85-f9ca97e2cee5.pdf 中国大陆"器官移植与脑死亡立法"的策略与思考,《中国循证医学杂志》 2009,9(4):400~407页

¹⁹⁶ The continuation of wonderfulness of life through organ transplant

http://www.hbver.com/Article/gyhjqt/gyz/200307/1891.html http://web.archive.org/web/20170112224233/http://www.hbver.com/Article/gyhjqt/gyz/200307/1891.html 器官移植 延续生命的精彩 2003-7-28 文章来源:大众网一齐鲁晚报

- ¹⁹⁷ Labor Camps and Detention Centers Around Expose Shady Deal-Organ Plotting http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/18/125534.html http://web.archive.org/web/20160229181035/http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/4/18/125534.html 《各地劳教所看守所黑幕曝光(图谋器官)》【明慧网】Apr 18, 2006
- ¹⁹⁸ The medical specialties of Changhai Hospital: kidney transplant http://www.chhospital.com.cn/dept/dept4/special/special4.htm https://web.archive.org/web/20080510054453/http://www.chhospital.com.cn/dept/dept4/special/special4.htm 长海医院特色医疗:肾脏移植
- ¹⁹⁹ Changde City First People's Hospital Urology Surgery Department 2nd Ward specialist Zhou Jianhui http://www.cdsyy.com/art/2010/10/6/art_21713_623966.html https://archive.is/OWHjM 常德市第一人民医院一泌尿外科二病区-专科特色
- ²⁰⁰ Investigation Leads: Waiting Time for Matched Organs Still Very Short in China http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2014/9/26/调查线索-中共仍在经营活体器官移植库-298157.html https://archive.is/IMqfG http://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2014/9/28/3480.html 调查线索:中共仍在经营活体器官移植库一明慧网
- ²⁰¹ The difficult rebirth of a kidney transplant acceptor http://paper.people.com.cn/jksb/html/2015-11/16/content_1634947.htm https://archive.is/DNtRB 换肾人的艰难重生 来源: 健康时报 2015年11月16日 记者 刘子晨
- ²⁰² Liver Transplant Surgery Self-Lowers "Social Status", Source: Chutian Metropolis Daily, Dated: August 14, 2001 http://www.hbver.com/Article/gyhjqt/gyz/200108/414.html https://archive.is/eWGks 《肝移植手术自降"身价"》 来源: 楚天都市报 2001-08-14
- ²⁰³ Wuhan Liver Transplantation created the low price record Source: Golden Medicine Network August 20th, 2001 http://www.hbver.com/Article/gyhjqt/gyz/200108/644.html https://archive.is/vhN6l 武汉肝移植创国内同类手术的最低价 来源:金药网 2001-8-20
- ²⁰⁴ Liver transplant hospitals Introduction: Peking University First Hospital Surgical Department liver transplant Source: haoyisheng.com Dated: Feburary 25, 2009 http://med.haoyisheng.com/09/0225/310006734.html https://archive.is/3qKue 介绍一些肝移植医院 - 北京大学第一医院外科 - 肝脏移植简介 来源: 好医生 2009 年 02 月 25 日
- ²⁰⁵ Exclusive Interview: Professor Lu Shichun talking about liver transplantation http://www.transplantation.org.cn/YouAnYiYuanKuaiXun/2011-08/5864.htm

https://archive.is/blbK8 独家访谈——卢实春教授谈肝移植 来源: 肝宝宝 2011-08-25

- ²⁰⁶ Department of Gallbladder Surgery at Union Hospital of Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science & Technology, Source: Union Hospital of Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science & Technology http://www.whuh.com/Depart_content.php?class=1§ions_id=15 https://archive.is/9JngZ 华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院肝胆外科,来源:华中科技大学附属协和医院
- ²⁰⁷ Transplant cost- The Fu Wai Cardiovascular Disease Center http://www.fuwaihospital.org/News/Articles/Index/1761 http://archive.is/zPIbY 中国医学科学院阜外医院-移植费用
- ²⁰⁸ The Lung Transplant Center of Shanghai Chest Hospital http://www.shxkyy.com/departmentsInfo.aspx?id=2551&cid=6 https://archive.is/01KMX 上海市胸科医院肺移植中心
- ²⁰⁹ Vice Minister of the Ministry of Health Interviewed Regarding Human Organ Transplant Regulation Source: Chinese Government Website May 8th, 2007 http://www.gov.cn/gzdt/2007-05/08/content_607932.htm https://archive.is/UGEkI 卫生部副部长就人体器官移植条例实施接受采访 来源:中国政府网 2007-5-8
- ²¹⁰ Appendix 5. The Recipient Experience BLOODY HARVEST— Revised Report into Allegations of Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China by David Matas, Esq. and Hon. David Kilgour, Esq., 31 January 2007 http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#_Toc158023098
- ²¹¹ 'Japanese Flock to China for Organ Transplants', The Asia-Pacific Journal, Japan Focus-Clifford Coonan, David McNeill, Vol. 4, Issue 4, No. 0, April 2, 2006, http://www.japanfocus.org/-Clifford-Coonan/1818/article.html https://archive.is/atE1p
- ²¹² 'Japanese Flock to China for Organ Transplants', The Asia-Pacific Journal, Japan Focus-Clifford Coonan, David McNeill, Vol. 4, Issue 4, No. 0, April 2, 2006, http://www.japanfocus.org/-Clifford-Coonan/1818/article.html https://archive.is/atE1p
- ²¹³ Exclusive: Revealing the Shocking Secrets Hidden in Medical University Affiliated Hospitals Source: Epoch Times
 http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/14/2/28/n4094048.htm
 曝隐藏在医科大学附属医院里惊天秘密 来源:大纪元时报 2014年03月16日
- ²¹⁴ Liver Transplantation took 4 hours, Tongji Hospital created national record low price http://www.hbver.com/Article/gyhjqt/gyz/200212/1383.html
 https://archive.is/DVQZ4
 4 小时换个肝费用跌破 15 万 同济医院创全国纪录 2002-12-20 作者:田巧萍 文章来源:武汉晚报

²¹⁵ Shanghai Transplantation technology at leading level all over the world Source: Xinhuanet, Feb 2nd, 2003 http://www.hbver.com/Article/gyhjqt/gyz/200302/1344.html https://archive.is/3yN7K 上海器官移植多项技术居世界领先地位 文章来源:新华网 2003-2-2

- ²¹⁶ Shanghai Transplantation technology at leading level all over the world Source: Health Newspaper (jkb.com.cn) Feb 7th, 2003 Author: Jin Yonghong http://www.hbver.com/Article/gyhjqt/gyz/200302/1359.html https://archive.is/vgOld 肝移植如果四处"开花" 文章来源: 健康报 2003-2-7 作者:金永红
- ²¹⁷ Jiangsu Pronvince People's Hospital makes liver transplantation "big" Source: Yangtz Evening News July 5th, 2003 http://www.hbver.com/Article/gyhjqt/gyz/200307/1752.html https://archive.is/2qgOD 江苏省人民医院肝移植做"大"了 文章来源:扬子晚报 2003-7-5
- ²¹⁸ Apply for euthanasia after a successful liver transplant Source: Health Newspaper (jkb.com.cn) Dec 3rd, 2004 http://www.hbver.com/Article/gyhjqt/gyz/200412/3351.html https://archive.is/JyZSI 新生后的沉重: 肝移植成功却申请安乐死 文章来源: 健康报 2004-12-3
- ²¹⁹ Can't afford to the expensive medicine after transplant Source: Shenyang Evenging News Nov 12th, 2004 http://www.hbver.com/Article/gyhjqt/gyz/200411/3294.html https://archive.is/ozhRd 无力承担术后昂贵费用 肝移植大学生面临停药 文章来源: 沈阳晚报 2004-11-12
- ²²⁰ Understand why the Ministry of Health restrict to do organ transplant for foreigners Source: Southern Weekend Feb 6th, 2009 Author: Yao Yijiang http://www.hbver.com/Article/gyhjqt/gyz/200902/6408.html https://archive.is/dFQ5n 解读卫生部严限为外国人实施器官移植背后 来源:南方周末 2009-2-6 作者:姚忆江
- ²²² Huang Jiefu recalled for the first time to participate in transplant organs from death-row prisoners, disclose the truth, supported by CCP Central Committee
 Source: Phoenix TV January 12th, 2015
 http://phtv.ifeng.com/a/20150112/40940402_0.shtml
 https://archive.is/qKzmB
 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
- ²²³ [News Report] Promoting a Rebound in Cross-Strait Physician Teams on the Organ Transplantation Platform http://newtalk.tw/news/view/2014-12-22/55049
 https://archive.is/18BX3
 [新聞報導]中促兩岸器官移植平台醫師團體反彈

224	Chinese Organ Tranplant Fees to be Standardized, Named "Cheapest in the World" by Former Deputy Health Minister Source: ThePaper.cn 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"来源: 澎湃新闻
225	Legal Loophole Facilitates Market for Human Kidneys, Illegal Sales Rampant in Shanghai Source: Xin'an Evening News http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2004-01-14/15361586708s.shtml https://web.archive.org/web/20160127002103/http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2004-01-14/15361586708s.shtml 上海非法卖肾猖獗 法律漏洞"成就"卖肾市场 来源:新浪网
226	Prevention and treatment of hepatitis B and liver cancer - Interview to Dong Jiahong reprint of <i>Xinhua.Net</i> The orginal link has been removed. Refer to archive http://www.btch.edu.cn/ksdh/wkb/gdywk/jkjy_gdwk/7499.htm https://web.archive.org/web/20160218174251/http://www.btch.edu.cn/ksdh/wkb/gdywk/jkjy_gdwk/7499.htm 乙肝和肝癌的防治-董家鸿访谈(转自新华网) 清华长庚医院肝胆胰外科网页
227	"Relying on the market to protect the battlefield," said Zhang Cong from PLA No. 452 Hospital Source: Xinhuanet Jan 12 th , 2009 xinhua reporters: Liu Yonghua, Zhu Yingtao http://news.sohu.com/20090112/n261710745.shtml https://archive.is/5rsNd 解放军452医院院长张聪:依托市场保障"战场"来源:新华网 2009 年 01 月 12 日 新华社记者刘永华、朱映涛
228	Brief Introduction of the Organ Transplantation Center of the No. 309 Hospital of the People's Liberation Army 2010-11-17 The orginal link has been removed. Refer to archive http://www.309yy.com/_Dept/View.aspx?id=3323 http://web.archive.org/web/20140417235354/http://www.309yy.com/_Dept/View.aspx?id=3323 解放军第309医院器官移植中心简介 发表时间: 2010-11-17
229	Changes of Daping Hospital During 30 years: Annual Income Increased from A Few Million to 900 Million Source: xyxy.net Dated: May 11, 2009 http://www.dph-fsi.com/xwdt_nr.asp?id=622 https://archive.is/ELtna 从年收入百万到9个亿 看大坪医院30年变迁 《寻医问药网》2009年5月11日
230	11 Kidney Transplants in One Day at Second People's Hospital of Shanxi Province on August 15 (2006) Minghui.net http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/9/11/137584.html 山西省第二人民医院 8 月 15 日一天做肾移植 11 例 《明慧网》
231	Imported products are no longer the only dominant http://www.gmw.cn/01gmrb/2004-08/01/content_68987.htm http://archive.is/eKPLm 不再是进口产品"一枝独大"
232	A novel immunosuppressant fingolimod: research advances http://en.oversea.cnki.net/kcms/detail/detailall.aspx?filename=gwyz201301023&dbcode=CJFQ&dbname=CJFQ2013 http://archive.is/gSCly 新型免疫抑制剂芬戈莫德的研究进展
233	Research progress of the application of immunosuppressants in organ transplantation <u>http://oa.paper.edu.cn/file.jsp?urltitle=%E5%85%8D%E7%96%AB%E6%8A%91%E5%88%B6%E5%89%82%E5%99</u> <u>C%A8%E5%99%A8%E5%AE%98%E7%A7%BB%E6%A4%8D%E4%B8%AD%E5%BA%94%E7%94%A8%E7%</u> 9A%84%E7%A0%94%E7%A9%B6%E8%BF%9B%E5%B1%95

免疫抑制剂在器官移植中应用的研究进展

- ²³⁴ Research progress of immunosuppressant withdrawing after liver transplantation http://www.organtranspl.com/expressnews/detail/qkid/67/id/251.html http://archive.is/XYXaY 肝移植术后免疫抑制剂撤退的研究进展
- ²³⁵ Key Laboratory of Organ Transplantation at Zhongshan Hospital of Shanghai Fudan University http://yxky.fudan.edu.cn/6299/list.htm https://archive.is/qZDmX 复旦大学附属中山医院器官移植重点实验室
- ²³⁶ Imported products are no longer the only dominant http://www.gmw.cn/01gmrb/2004-08/01/content_68987.htm http://archive.is/eKPLm 不再是进口产品"一枝独大"
- ²³⁷ Imported products are no longer the only dominant http://www.gmw.cn/01gmrb/2004-08/01/content_68987.htm http://archive.is/eKPLm 不再是进口产品"一枝独大"
- ²³⁸ Special report on diagnosis and treatment of liver transplantation: Interview with West China Hospital liver transplant expert Yan Lvnan http://paper.people.com.cn/jksb/html/2006-06/19/content_7050098.htm http://archive.is/RaPvb 肝移植诊治专题:采访华西医院肝移植专家严律南
- ²³⁹ Organ transplant stimulating immunosuppressant market Source: Medical Economic News 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
- ²⁴⁰ China Science and Technology Development Report: Development of organ transplant immunosuppressant products http://www.most.gov.cn/kjfz/kjxz/2011/201303/P020130314581869370712.pdf 中国科学技术发展报告:研制器官移植免疫抑制剂产品
- ²⁴¹ Investment prospects in the immunosuppressant industry http://www.sentao.com.cn/upload/pdf/86.pdf https://archive.is/i0d0h 免疫抑制剂行业的投资前景
- ²⁴² Immunosuppressant tacrolimus keeps a strong market, the domestic drug gradually rise up https://read01.com/0eEd0M.html https://archive.is/pH81f 免疫抑制剂他克莫司市场坚挺,国产药渐发力
- ²⁴³ Immunosuppressant Market Growth Accelerates Novartis might be the Largest Winners China Pharmaceutical News September 20, 2010 http://www.bioon.com/industry/market/456985.shtml
 https://web.archive.org/web/20170407074113/http://www.bioon.com/industry/market/456985.shtml
 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

244	Winner of the Ninth Chinese Physician Prize - Tan Jianming
	http://www.cmda.net/9ysjiang/detail/-id=76.htm
	https://web.archive.org/web/20170109191334/http://www.cmda.net/9ysjiang/detail/-id=76.htm
	第九届中国医师奖获奖医师谭建明

- ²⁴⁵ Winner of the Ninth Chinese Physician Prize Tan Jianming http://www.cmda.net/9ysjiang/detail/-id=76.htm https://web.archive.org/web/20170109191334/http://www.cmda.net/9ysjiang/detail/-id=76.htm 第九届中国医师奖获奖医师谭建明
- ²⁴⁶ Introduction of Kidney Transplantation Department of Shanghai Changzheng Hospital http://zyouh.u.yynet.cn/intro.php https://archive.is/ol671 上海长征医院肾移植科:主任医师朱有华
- ²⁴⁷ Introduction of Shanghai Changzheng Hospital-Department of Organ Transplantation http://www.shczyy.com/front/officeShow.aspx?id=21 https://web.archive.org/web/20160507170618/http://shczyy.com/front/officeShow.aspx?id=21 上海长征医院 器官移植科
- ²⁴⁸ Giving Patients New Lives--Du Yingdong, Deputy Director of Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery at No. 107 Hospital Source: 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
- ²⁴⁹ The new hospital ward building was put into use in No. 107 Hospital Souhu.net/ Qilu Evening News Apr 22, 2012 http://m.sohu.com/n/341320996/?v=3 https://web.archive.org/web/20160212213443/http://m.sohu.com/n/341320996/?v=3 107 医院新病房大楼启用 来源: 搜狐网 / 齐鲁晚报 2012 年 4 月 22 日
- ²⁵⁰ "Tianjin First Central Hospital Sets Record, Uses 2 Hours to Complete a Liver Transplant Surgery" Source: Sohu, December 26, 2003. http://news.sohu.com/2003/12/26/97/news217489734.shtml
 https://archive.is/rhpvK
 天津一中心医院创纪录 仅用 2 小时完成肝移植手术 来源:新华网 2003 年 12 月 26 日
- ²⁵¹ Introduction to Fudan University Organ Transplant Center http://www.transplantation.com.cn/About.Asp https://web.archive.org/web/20140726202428/http://www.transplantation.com.cn/About.Asp 复旦大学器官移植中心简介
- ²⁵² Introduction to Liver Surgery Department of Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University http://www.zs-hospital.sh.cn/keshi/detail.aspx?id=100001093&cid=150&kid=218 https://archive.is/dQlu1 复旦大学附属中山医院肝外科简介
- ²⁵³ Kidney Transplantation Medical Encyclopedia 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

²⁵⁴ Shen Zhongyang - Ho Leung Ho Lee Foundation http://www.hlhl.org.cn/news/findnews/showsub.asp?id=1251 https://archive.is/KpBC5 沈中阳 -何梁何利基金

- ²⁵⁵ Shen Zhongyang Ho Leung Ho Lee Foundation http://www.hlhl.org.cn/news/findnews/showsub.asp?id=1251 https://archive.is/KpBC5 沈中阳 -何梁何利基金
- ²⁵⁶ Introduction of The Organ Transplant Institute of The Third Xiangya Hospital http://shfw.xy3yy.com/dwk/yzzk/ https://archive.is/g7fXt 湘雅三医院移植专科介绍
- ²⁵⁷ Cardiovascular Surgeon Liao Chongxian's successful story in heart and combined transplantation Source: China Review Academic Publishers Limited http://bj.crntt.com/crn-webapp/cbspub/secDetail.jsp?bookid=52001&secid=52266 https://archive.is/GnM97 功夫不负有心人—心血管外科专家廖崇先教授攻克心脏和联合器官移植的事迹 来源:中国评论学术出版社
- ²⁵⁸ The Famous Cardiovascular Surgeon and Organ Transplant Specialists Liao Chongxian Source: Chongqing Liao Clan http://www.cqlszqh.com/html/2015/mr_0105/190.html https://web.archive.org/web/20160608203748/http://www.cqlszqh.com/html/2015/mr_0105/190.html 著名的心血管外科和器官移植专家—廖崇先 来源:重庆廖氏宗亲会
- ²⁵⁹ Brief Introduction to the Diagnostic and Treatment Center for Lung Transplant Treatment at Wuxi People's Hospital http://www.wuxiph.com/KeShi/WaiKeJiTong/165.html https://archive.is/HNryh 无锡市人民医院肺移植诊疗中心简介
- ²⁶⁰ Chen Jingyu: Ten Years of Tempering Creates a Mythic Story in Transplant Field Source: cn-healthcare.com July 24th, 2014 Author: Liu Yinghui 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 来源: 健康界 2014-07-24
- ²⁶¹ Chen Jingyu: Ten Years of Tempering Creates a Mythic Story in Transplant Field Source: cn-healthcare.com July 24th, 2014 Author: Liu Yinghui 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 来源: 健康界 2014-07-24 作者: 刘颖慧
- ²⁶² Brief Introduction to the Diagnostic and Treatment Center for Lung Transplant Treatment at Wuxi People's Hospital http://jiuyi.ewsos.com/yiyuan/keshijieshao-FeiYiZhiZhongXin441300 https://web.archive.org/web/20160312031250/http://jiuyi.ewsos.com/yiyuan/keshijieshao-FeiYiZhiZhongXin441300 无锡市人民医院肺移植中心科室介绍
- ²⁶³ Media Release of the Ninth International Conference on blood chemistry hosted by Zhejiang Medical Association http://www.zjma.org/news-36037.html https://archive.is/8hY2S 浙江医学会第九届国际血液净化学会议新闻通稿

134

- ²⁶⁴ Zheng Shusen, The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University http://www.cmm.zju.edu.cn/chinese/scholar.php?uid=436 https://web.archive.org/web/20150613180948/http://www.cmm.zju.edu.cn/chinese/scholar.php?uid=436 浙大一院院长郑树森
- ²⁶⁵ The introduction to Zheng Shusen of the Chinese Academy of Engineering http://www.zdxb.zju.edu.cn/article/show_article_one.php?article_id=12223 https://archive.is/OIirX 浙江大学报郑树森院士简介
- ²⁶⁶ Introduction to People's Liberation Army No. 181 Hospital http://www.baike.com/wiki/%25E4%25B8%25AD%25E5%259B%25BD%25E4%25BA%25BA%25E6%25B0%259 1%25E8%25A7%25A3%25E6%2594%25BE%25E5%2586%259B%25E7%25AC%25AC181%25E5%258C%25BB %25E9%2599%25A2 https://archive.is/2ybcF 解放军第 181 医院介绍 互动百科
- ²⁶⁷ The Project of Experimental and Clinical Application Research of Heart Transplantation Reached the International Advanced Level http://www.gxhospital.com/article_detail.asp?id=912 https://archive.is/5Hxmk 我院《心脏移植实验和临床应用研究》达国际先进水平
- ²⁶⁸ Introduction to the liver surgery departmental Peking Union Medical College Hospital http://www.pumch.cn/Category_691/Index.aspx https://web.archive.org/web/20110726090452/http://www.pumch.cn/Category_691/Index.aspx 肝脏外科—北京协和医院
- ²⁶⁹ Introduction of Department of Kidney Transplantation, Xi'an Jiaotong University http://www.dyyy.xjtu.edu.cn/jypt/yyks/lcks/zbyysyzk.htm https://archive.is/XzGJs 西安交通大学附一院 - 肾移植科科室简介
- ²⁷⁰ Investigation Clue: Kidney Transplant Status at the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University minghui.org http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/10/132658.html https://web.archive.org/web/20160123212325/http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/7/10/132658.html 调查线索:西安交通大学医学院第一附属医院肾移植情况一明慧网
- ²⁷¹ Voluntary organ donation from citizens is the continuation of life under the sun Source: Phoenix Television March 16, 2015 14:28 http://phtv.ifeng.com/a/20150316/41011507_0.shtml
 https://web.archive.org/web/20160519000750/http://phtv.ifeng.com/a/20150316/41011507_0.shtml
 公民自愿器官捐献是阳光下的生命延续 来源:风凰卫视 2015 年 03 月 16 日 14:28
- ²⁷² Home Page of Chinese Hospitals Directory http://www.a-hospital.com/w/%E5%8C%BB%E9%99%A2%E7%AD%89%E7%BA%A7 https://archive.is/xxu5x 《 医院名录查询网》首页
- ²⁷³ There are 20918 hospitals in China in 2010 Source: Xinhua net 2011-08-17 http://news.xinhuanet.com/society/2011-08/17/c_121874179.htm http://archive.is/PJoU4
 2010 年全国共有各级各类医院 20,918 家 来源: 新华网 2011 年 08 月 17 日

- 274 Chinese Hospital Class Inquiry System https://www.hqms.org.cn/usp/roster/index.jsp http://web.archive.org/web/20150526223125/https://hqms.org.cn/usp/roster/index.jsp 中国医院等级查询系统
- ²⁷⁵ Chinese Hospital Class Inquiry System https://www.hqms.org.cn/usp/roster/index.jsp http://web.archive.org/web/20150526223125/https://hqms.org.cn/usp/roster/index.jsp 中国医院等级查询系统
- ²⁷⁶ The Difficulty of Legislation in Organ Transplantation Source: Life Week, 2006 Issue 13 / April 17, 2006; Author: Guo Na http://www.lifeweek.com.cn/2006/0417/14976.shtml https://archive.is/AXFtm 器官移植立法之难 来源: 《三联生活周刊》 2006-04-17 作者: 郭娜 2006 年第 13 期
- ²⁷⁷ Wuhan University Research Institute of Hepatobiliary Diseases: A Race against Time Source: www.people.com.cn - Hubei Channel May 21, 2015 Zhang Pei http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyienizhonghe/2015-05/7432.htm https://archive.is/SzewF 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 2015-05-21 作者:张沛
- ²⁷⁸ WOIPFG Releases List of 7371 Medical Personnel from 765 Non-Military Medical Institutions Suspected of Harvesting Organs from Living Falun Gong Practitioners, December, 2014 http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/45858 http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/351 WOIPFG Releases List of 2098 Medical Personnel in 100 People's Libertion Armyand Armed Police Hospitals Suspected of Live Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/45100 《追查国际发布中共 765 家非军队系统医疗机构涉嫌活摘法轮功学员器官的 7371 名医务人员的追查名单》 《追查国际发布中共军队和武警系统 100 家医院涉嫌活摘法轮功学员器官的 2098 名医务人员的追查名单》
- ²⁷⁹ Notice from Office of the Ministry of Health on Registration of Medical Departments for Human Organ Transplantation National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China NHFPC Publication [2007] No. 87 http://www.moh.gov.cn/mohbgt/pw10708/200804/18974.shtml https://archive.is/6n8iU 《卫生部办公厅关于做好人体器官移植诊疗科目登记工作的通知》
- ²⁸⁰ 164 hospitals in China passed examination and approval by the Ministry of Health to carry out organ transplants Source: China News Net August 18, 2007 http://health.chinanews.cn/jk/hyxw/news/2007/08-18/1005195.shtml Original link no longer accesible. Refer to achived link: 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
- ²⁸¹ List of Hospitals Approved to Carry Out Human Organ Transplantation National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyieneizhizi/2013-08/6714.htm http://web.archive.org/web/20130827115623/http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyieneizhizi/2013-08/6714.htm 已批准开展人体器官移植项目的医院名单,中华人民共和国国家卫生和计划生育委员会,2013-08
- ²⁸² List of Hospitals Approved to Carry Out Human Organ Transplantation National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China http://web.archive.org/web/20140107075300/http://www.moh.gov.cn/zhuzhan/sjcx/201308/1ef2115e6ce84414b28bcc4b608d0910.shtml 《已批准开展人体器官移植项目的医院名单》,中华人民共和国国家卫生和计划生育委员会,2014-01-07

- ²⁸³ Notice from the Ministry of Health on the management issuance of the 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》
- Organ source transformed, however the number of transplant rises up instead of falling downing Source: Beijing Youth Daily, October 15th, 2015
 http://epaper.ynet.com/html/2015-10/19/content_159772.htm
 https://archive.is/T3N0y
 黄洁夫:器官来源转型 移植数不降反升 来源:北京青年报 2015年10月15日
- ²⁸⁵ "China to have more organ transplantation hospitals."
 China Daily. Source: China Daily / Xinhua. May 15, 2016.
 http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2016-05/15/content_25287057.htm
 https://archive.is/JYZSB
 中国将有更多移植医院 来源:中国日报 2016-05-15
- ²⁸⁶ Which hurdles organ donation in China needs to overcome *People Daily* Jan 2, 2017. http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrbhwb/html/2017-01/02/content_1740227.htm https://archive.is/DHnWJ 中国器官捐献尚需跨越哪些坎 人民日报 2017 年 01 月 02 日
- ²⁸⁷ Brief Introduction of the Oriental Organ Transplant Center http://ootc.net/CenterContent.aspx?newsID=51 https://archive.is/bJ7kL 东方器官移植中心简介
- ²⁸⁸ The shifting Chinese health system World Health Organization Asia Pacific Observatory 2015 Vol. 5 No. 7 http://www.wpro.who.int/asia_pacific_observatory/hits/series/china_health_systems_review_cn.pdf?ua=1 转型中的中国卫生体系 - 世界卫生组织亚太卫生体系和政策观察 - 2015 年第五卷第七期
- ²⁸⁹ China Claims It Would Crack Down on Illegal Organ Transplants Source: Radio Free Asia, Dated: August 18, 2014 http://www.rfa.org/mandarin/yataibaodao/renquanfazhi/xql-08182014101222.html https://archive.is/11fBJ 中国称将严打"非法器官移植"来源: 自由亚洲电台 2014-08-18
- ²⁹⁰ Notice of issuance of heart transplants and other medical technology projects access standards http://www.gdwsjd.gov.cn/zwg/zcfg/200908/t20090822_13191.htm http://archive.is/YuX5D 关于颁发心脏移植等医疗技术项目准入标准的通知 广东省卫生和计划生育委员会 粤卫〔2003〕67 号
- ²⁹¹ Climbing the peak of transplantation, continue the wonderfulness of life Source: Dongfeng General Hospital Nov. 18, 2009 http://www.dfmhp.com.cn/a/dongfengyilin/xingyedongtai/2010/1222/3020.html https://archive.is/DATK4
 攀登移植之巅 延续生命精彩 来源:东风医院 2009-11-18

292	Kidney Harvesting Gang Runs Wild in Wuhan, Female University Student Killed and Dumped, Family Members of Victims Beaten While Appealing to College Source: SINA Global News November 30, 2011 http://dailynews.sina.com/gb/news/int/kwongwah/20111130/01082957519.html https://web.archive.org/web/20160118161434/http://dailynews.sina.com/gb/news/int/kwongwah/20111130/01082957519.html 割肾党横行武汉 女大学生遇害弃尸 家属大学请愿被殴 来源: 《新浪全球新闻》 2011 年 11 月 30 日
293	Sharing System Moves Chinese Organ Transplantation into the Public Welfare Era Source: China Economic Weekly, 2013, Issue 34 Liu, Yanqing http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjjzk/html/2013-09/06/content_1295101.htm https://web.archive.org/web/20160116163206/http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjjzk/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 来源:《中国经济周刊》2013 年第 34 期 刘砚青
294	The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University celebrates its 100th Anniversary, Xinkuai Paper, October 9, 2010 http://www.ycwb.com/ePaper/xkb/html/2010-10/09/content_940841.htm https://web.archive.org/web/20161110104634/http://www.ycwb.com/ePaper/xkb/html/2010-10/09/content_940841.htm 中山一院今庆百岁华诞
295	Japanese Flock to China for Organ Transplants Asia Times - Greater China April 4, 2006 By David McNeill and Clifford Coonan (Republished with permission from Japan Focus) http://atimes.com/atimes/China/HD04Ad01.html http://www.japanfocus.org/-Clifford-Coonan/1818/article.html https://archive.is/ORM7p
296	Organ source transformed, however the number of transplant rises up instead of falling downing Source: Beijing Youth Daily October 15 th , 2015 http://epaper.ynet.com/html/2015-10/19/content_159772.htm https://archive.is/T3N0y 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
297	Japanese national suspected of illegal operations in China, arrested according to law by Shenyang prosecution office. Sohu News. October 16, 2007. http://news.sohu.com/20071016/n252687782.shtml https://archive.is/1X0Ve 一日本人涉嫌在华非法经营 被沈阳检方依法批捕 来源: 《中国新闻网》2007年10月16日
298	Price list (archived web page). CITNAC. August 29, 2007. http://web.archive.org/web/20070829032259/http://en.zoukiishoku.com/list/cost.htm 中國國際移植網 - 公開的價錢表
299	Online Answers (archived web page). China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC) September 5, 2004. 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
300	Facts of Chinese Transplantation (archived web page). China International Organ Transplant Center. October 23, 2004. https://web.archive.org/web/20041023025352/http://www.zoukiishoku.com/EN/list/facts.htm

³⁰¹ The Selection of Volunteers (archived web page). CITNAC. August 29, 2007. http://web.archive.org/web/20070829032308/http://en.zoukiishoku.com/list/volunteer.htm 《国际移植(中国)网络支援中心》在线回答

Introduction of China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center. October 22, 2004. http://zoukiishoku.com/en/list/us.htm https://web.archive.org/web/20041022233347/http://zoukiishoku.com/en/list/us.htm 303 Domestic Online Organ Transplant Resources Source: Hbver.com. June 10, 2004. Source: Health News. http://www.hbver.com/Article/gyhjqt/gyz/200406/2864.html https://archive.is/0wq7x 国内的网上器官移植资源 健康报 2004-6-2 304 Completed 17 transplants one day, does Changsha have an organ allocation system?. http://www.epochtimes.com/b5/6/5/30/n1333932.htm 305 Xiangya Hospital of Center-south University. June 22, 2006. https://web.archive.org/web/20060622184627/http://www.xiangya.com.cn/medpro/xyyx/index.html ³⁰⁶ "Xiangya Hospital Organ Transplantation Sets New Record: 17 Transplant Surgeries Completed in One Day." Central South University. http://news.csu.edu.cn/info/1142/97907.htm https://archive.is/ogLUL 307 Liver Transplant Registry, Queen Mary Hospital, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong https://www.cltr.org/pages/stateinfo/stateinfo_info_detail.jsp?id=6292&objId=10&number=12&curPage=2&isAll=0 https://archive.is/4NH9L 308 Liver Transplant Registry, Queen Mary Hospital, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong https://www.cltr.org/pages/stateinfo/stateinfo info detail.jsp?id=6292&objId=10&number=12&curPage=2&isAll=0 https://archive.is/4NH9L 309 Kidney Transplant Registry http://www.csrkt.org https://web.archive.org/web/20170109192119/http://www.csrkt.org/main/index.do http://www.csrkt.org/main/contact.do https://archive.is/ckKVY 310 Heart Transplant Registry, People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital, Beijing, effective from April 2010, Fuwai Cardiovascular Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing http://www.cotr.cn https://web.archive.org/web/20170109192711/http://www.cotr.cn/jsp/login/uLogin.jsp 311 Lung Transplant Registry http://www.cotr.cn, effective from April 2010, Wuxi People's Hospital, Wuxi https://web.archive.org/web/20170109192711/http://www.cotr.cn/jsp/login/uLogin.jsp ³¹² The Ministry of Health Medical Regulation Notice (2009) #55 http://www.moh.gov.cn/zwgkzt/s9968/200908/42294.shtml http://web.archive.org/web/20161205110116/http://www.moh.gov.cn/zwgkzt/s9968/200908/42294.shtml 卫生部关于进一步加强人体器官移植监管工作的通知 313 The Ministry of Health Medical Regulation Notice (2010) #105 http://www.nhfpc.gov.cn/zhuzhan/wsbmgz/201304/d43ba2c1bfb74615a2c10bed02073d49.shtml http://web.archive.org/web/20161205105713/http://www.nhfpc.gov.cn/zhuzhan/wsbmgz/201304/d43ba2c1bfb74615a2c10bed02073d49.shtml 卫生部办公厅关于加强人体器官移植数据网络直报管理的通知 314 Who can solve the difficulties in organ donation in China? Source: Economic Observer, dated: April 6, 2011 http://www.shenyounet.com/?action-viewnews-itemid-3936 https://archive.is/jR3ZG 中国器官捐献之困谁人能解? 来源: 经济观察报 2011年4月06日

315	Wu Mengchao: Medical Ethics Are More Important Than Techniques; It Is Most Important for Doctors to Learn to Be Human http://politics.people.com.cn/GB/1026/4134662.html https://archive.is/2NZpt
	吴孟超: 医德比医术更重要 医生最重要是学会做人 来源:人民网 2006年02月23日
316	Liver and kidney transplant at Peking University People's Hospital http://www.pkuph.cn/cn/tesezhenliaoxiangmu/2444.html https://web.archive.org/web/20150218203812/http://www.pkuph.cn/cn/tesezhenliaoxiangmu/2444.html 北京大学人民医院 - 肝肾移植
317	Expert: organs from death-row prisoners sources reduce will increase patients waiting for treatment http://news.xinhuanet.com/legal/2013-09/03/c_125305093.htm https://archive.is/BvIUm 专家:死囚器官来源减少将使等待救治患者增多 来源:新华网/中国经济周刊 2013年09月03日
318	Peking University People's Hospital, Kidney transplantation, July 16, 2014 http://www.pkuph.cn/cn/tesezhenliaoxiangmu/2444.html https://archive.is/GVWk1 北京大学人民医院-肝肾移植【2014-07-16】
319	Military doctor reveal the CCP stealing and selling organs of Falun Gong <i>EpochTimes</i> April 30, 2006 http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/6/4/30/n1303902.htm 军医披露中共盗卖法轮功器官官方流程 来源: 大纪元时报 2006年4月30日
320	Bring the hope of life by transplant tast.org.cn 1/5/2015 http://www.tast.org.cn/2015/1-5/15151628325.html https://archive.is/vbxy4 用移植带来生命的希望 来源:天津市科学技术协会 1/5/2015
321	Brief Introduction of the Oriental Organ Transplant Center http://ootc.net/CenterContent.aspx?newsID=51 https://archive.is/bJ7kL 东方器官移植中心简介
322	The Oriental Organ Transplant Center Source: web.archive.org/web http://web.archive.org/web/20060104005901/http://www.ootc.net/AboutUS/ootc_intro.aspx 天津东方器官移植中心网站,原网页被删,来源:国际互联网档案中心
323	Oriental Organ Transplant Center Put into Use Yesterday Source: Tianjin Daily News Online – Daily News September 5 th 2006 Reporter: Xu Yang http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2006-09-02/09019916538s.shtml https://archive.is/PC0hS 东方器官移植中心昨天投入使用 来源:天津日报网-每日新报 2006-09-05 记者: 徐杨
324	Oriental Organ Transplant Center Source: Medical Information Network – 19/10/2010 http://www.120china.org/yiyuan/yiyuan_733.html http://web.archive.org/web/20170106114812/http://www.120china.org/yiyuan/yiyuan_733.html 东方器官移植中心 来源: 医疗信息网 2010-10-19
325	The Gospel for Organ Transplant Receipants: The largest Organ Transplantation Centre in Asia Founded Source: <i>Xinhua Net</i> December 29, 2003 http://www.39.net/disease/sbzt/ejym/ZLFF/zxzx/156178.html http://web.archive.org/web/20170109090525/http://www.39.net/disease/sbzt/ejym/ZLFF/zxzx/156178.html 肝移植者福音-亚洲最大的器官移植中心成立 来源:新华网 时间: 2003 年 12 月 29 日

³²⁶ Oriental Organ Transplant Center Put into Use Yesterday Chinese Organ Transplant Website / Source: Tianjin Daily Website - Daily News September 5, 2006 Xu Yang 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] 来源: 天津日报网-每日新报 -徐杨 ³²⁷ Oriental Organ Transplant Center Put into Use Yesterday Chinese Organ Transplant Website / Source: Tianjin Daily Website - Daily News September 5, 2006 Xu Yang 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] 来源: 天津日报网-每日新报 -徐杨 328 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. https://web.archive.org/save/ embed/http://www.cccm-em120.com/zhongxiyiguokan/cccm/pdf/2006-2/1%E6%98%94%E6%97%A5%E6%8B%BC%E6%90%8F%E8%BF%9B%E5%8F%96%20%E4%BB%8A%E6%9 7%A5%E9%87%8D%E5%BB%BA%E8%BE%89%E7%85%8C%E2%80%94%E2%80%94%E8%91%97%E5%90 %8D%E7%A7%BB%E6%A4%8D%E5%AD%A6%E4%B8%93%E5%AE%B6%E6%B2%88%E4%B8%AD%E9% 98%B3%E6%95%99%E6%8E%88.pdf 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 329 Oriental Organ Transplant Center Put into Use Yesterday Source: Tianjin Daily News Online - Daily News, September 5th, 2006, Xu Yang http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2006-09-02/09019916538s.shtml https://archive.is/PC0hS 东方器官移植中心昨天投入使用 来源:天津日报网-每日新报 2006-09-05 记者: 徐杨 330 Tianjin First Central Hospital renovation project Source: China Construction Transformation Network October 21, 2009 http://www.chinabrn.cn/material detail.aspx?id=358 https://archive.is/yAz3W 天津市第一中心医院改造项目 来源: 中国建筑改造网 2009-10-21 ³³¹ Tianjin First Center Hospital Source: enorth.com.cn June 25th , 2014 http://news.enorth.com.cn/system/2014/06/25/011973313.shtml https://archive.is/H1D8F 天津市第一中心医院 北方网 2014-06-25 ³³² A research project conducted by He YongJin has passed the appraisal, August, 2015 http://www.tj-fch.com/sitecn/magazineInfo.aspx?id=7813&cid=7792 https://archive.is/m0n8T 疼痛科贺永进主任开展一项课题研究通过验收 2015年8月 333 Who can solve the difficulties in organ donation in China? Source: Economic Observer, dated: April 6, 2011 http://www.shenyounet.com/?action-viewnews-itemid-3936 https://archive.is/jR3ZG 中国器官捐献之困谁人能解? 来源: 经济观察报 2011年4月06日 334 Pioneer first: Shen Zhongyang promote voluntary organ donation legislation Source: China Science and Technology Daily, dated: December 10th, 2014 http://digitalpaper.stdaily.com/http_www.kjrb.com/kjrb/html/2014-12/10/content_286091.htm?div=-1 https://archive.is/CEEQ9 先驱先行:沈中阳推动自愿捐献器官立法 科技日报 2014-12-10

- ³³⁵ Shen Zhongyang Baidu Encyclopedia http://baike.baidu.com/view/1577731.htm https://archive.is/gXqoe 沈中阳_百度百科
- ³³⁶ Bring the hope of life by transplantation
 Source: Tianjin Association of Science and Techonlogy tast.org.cn 1/5/2015
 http://www.tast.org.cn/2015/1-5/15151628325.html
 http://web.archive.org/web/20150329030610/http://www.tast.org.cn/2015/1-5/15151628325.html
 用移植带来生命的希望 天津市科学技术协会 1/5/2015
- ³³⁷ Biography of Zhu Zhijun, Vice President of Tianjin First Central Hospital, Tianjin ENORTH NETNEWS http://news.enorth.com.cn/system/2011/08/09/007096368.shtml http://web.archive.org/web/20151228010601/http://news.enorth.com.cn/system/2011/08/09/007096368.shtml 天津市第一中心医院副院长朱志军简历 来源:北方网 2011-08-09
- ³³⁸ Cai Jinzhen, Division of Liver Transplantation, Tianjin First Central Hospital haodf.com http://400.haodf.com/haodf/caijz http://web.archive.org/web/20150316195400/http://400.haodf.com/haodf/caijz 天津市第一中心医院_肝移植外科-蔡金贞- 好大夫在线
- ³³⁹ Precautions and Related Issues Analysis of Quick Liver Extraction Source: Tianjin Medical Journal 2009 Volume 37 Issue 9 p.793-794 Authors: Cheng Litian, Shen Zhongyang etc. http://www.126doc.com/p-10636144.html 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, 郑虹, 邓永林, 潘澄, 臧运金
- ³⁴⁰ Song Wenli, Division of Liver Transplantation, Tianjin First Central Hospital Guahao.com http://www.guahao.com/expert/0db3c13d-ef80-4901-a234-512ae0f7b466000?hospDeptId=b55dd752-651b-4e06-88b6-bf61d43ba3ec000&hospitalId=c6b99af3-7ac3-403c-bc5c-346fd03d358e000 http://web.archive.org/web/20160123052832/http://www.guahao.com/expert/0db3c13d-ef80-4901-a234-512ae0f7b466000?hospDeptId=b55dd752-651b-4e06-88b6-bf61d43ba3ec000&hospitalId=c6b99af3-7ac3-403c-bc5c-346fd03d358e000 天津市第一中心医院 - 肝移植外科 - 宋文利 挂号网
- ³⁴¹ Mo Chunbai, Division of Liver Transplantation, Tianjin First Central Hospital Guahao.com http://www.guahao.com/expert/0040fb37-4d35-44c4-8481-3912ce723108000?hospDeptId=b55dd752-651b-4e06-88b6-bf61d43ba3ec000&hospitalId=c6b99af3-7ac3-403c-bc5c-346fd03d358e000 http://web.archive.org/web/20160123052944/http://www.guahao.com/expert/0040fb37-4d35-44c4-8481-3912ce723108000?hospDeptId=b55dd752-651b-4e06-88b6-bf61d43ba3ec000&hospitalId=c6b99af3-7ac3-403c-bc5c-346fd03d358e000 天津市第一中心医院_肾移植外科-莫春柏挂号网
- ³⁴² Gao Wei, Division of Liver Transplantation, Tianjin First Central Hospital haodf.com http://400.haodf.com/haodf/gggwei http://web.archive.org/web/20140122083953/http://400.haodf.com/haodf/gggwei 天津市第一中心医院 - 肝移植外科 - 高伟 好大夫在线
- ³⁴³ 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.

https://web.archive.org/save/_embed/http://www.cccm-em120.com/zhongxiyiguokan/cccm/pdf/2006-2/1%E6%98%94%E6%97%A5%E6%8B%BC%E6%90%8F%E8%BF%9B%E5%8F%96%20%E4%BB%8A%E6%99 7%A5%E9%87%8D%E5%BB%BA%E8%BE%89%E7%85%8C%E2%80%94%E2%80%94%E8%91%97%E5%90 %8D%E7%A7%BB%E6%A4%8D%E5%AD%A6%E4%B8%93%E5%AE%B6%E6%B2%88%E4%B8%AD%E9% 98%B3%E6%95%99%E6%8E%88.pdf 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

- ³⁴⁴ The Department of Organ Transplantation at First People's Hospital of Yunnan Province http://www.transplantation.org.cn/ZYunNanSheng1RenMin/2014-01/6947.htm https://web.archive.org/web/20160123175043/http://www.transplantation.org.cn/ZYunNanSheng1RenMin/2014-01/6947.htm 云南省第一人民医院器官移植科
- ³⁴⁵ Adult piggyback orthotopic liver transplantation a report of 8 cases Source: *Digestive Surgery*, 2002, vol., No. 5 P365 ~ 367; Author: Mok I wait http://journal.9med.net/upload/pdf/147/3063/162828_6397.pdf http://web.archive.org/web/20170113054900/http://journal.9med.net/upload/pdf/147/3063/162828_6397.pdf 成人原位背驼式肝移植 - 附 8 例报告 来源: 《消化外科杂志》2002 年第一卷第 5 期 P365~367; 作者: 莫一我
- ³⁴⁶ Early pulmonary infection following orthotopic liver transplantation in 55 cases Source: Journal of Clinical Rehabilitative Tissue Engineering Research April 29, 2008 Vol. 12 No. 18 http://www.cqvip.com/qk/80481b/200818/27276545.html / http://www.cqvip.com/read/read.aspx?id=27276545 https://archive.is/ZjdTw 原位肝移植术后早期肺部感染 55 例分析 《中国组织工程研究与临床康复》2008 年 4 月 29 日 第 12 卷第 18 期
- ³⁴⁷ Early pulmonary infection following orthotopic liver transplantation in 55 cases Source: Journal of Kunming Medical University 2008, (4): 89-92 http://www.cqvip.com/qk/91182x/200804/28287668.html / http://www.cqvip.com/read/read.aspx?id=28287668 https://archive.is/BIKWK 肝移植胆道重建方法的临床近期疗效观察 《昆明医学院学报》2008, (4): 89-92
- ³⁴⁸ Early pulmonary infection following orthotopic liver transplantation in 55 cases Source: Journal of Kunming Medical University 2010, (6): 84-88 http://www.paper.edu.cn/journal/downCount/1003-4706(2010)06-0084-05 https://archive.is/Bx98a 肝移植术后早期急性排斥反应的微透析监测 《昆明医学院学报》2010, (6): 84-88
- ³⁴⁹ The Department of Organ Transplantation at First People's Hospital of Yunnan Province http://www.transplantation.org.cn/ZYunNanSheng1RenMin/2014-01/6947.htm https://archive.is/oh2Xs 云南省第一人民医院器官移植科 中国器官移植网
- ³⁵⁰ 50 cases of live donor kidney transplant nursing experience Source: Journal of Kunming Medical University 2008, (5): 219-220 http://www.cqvip.com/qk/91182x/200805/28729397.html https://archive.is/V9QF1 50 例活体供肾肾移植护理体会 《昆明医学院学报》2008, (5): 219-220
- ³⁵¹ Fungal and virus infection following kidney transplantation Source: Journal of Clinical Rehabilitative Tissue Engineering Research April 30, 2009, Vol. 13, No. 18 http://www.cqvip.com/qk/80481b/200918/30236075.html https://archive.is/V4ygJ 肾移植后的真菌和病毒感染 《中国组织工程研究与临床康复》2009 年 4 月 30 日 第 13 卷 第 18 期
- ³⁵² Medical story behind the lens (2016/1/4) https://www.douban.com/note/549566701/ https://archive.is/eoL1i

镜头背后的医学故事 (2016/1/4)

- ³⁵³ Department of Liver Transplant, 458th Hospital of PLA Source: official web site of 458th Hospital of PLA 2013-11-21 http://www.458hospital.com/gandan/ts/276.html https://archive.is/dvgOd 肝胆外科特色: 肝脏移植外科 来源: 解放军 458 医院官网 2013-11-21
- ³⁵⁴ The Liver Disease Department of the PLA No. 458 Hospital http://www.medste.gd.cn/Html/dip/Class985/Class1033/16530320070427091500.html https://archive.is/hRWZC 解放军第四五八医院肝病中心
- ³⁵⁵ Brief Introduction to the Transplant Center of West China Hospital of Sichuan University http://www.cd120.com/htmlylfwganyizhizhongxin/518.jhtml https://archive.is/rTETP 四川大学华西医院肝移植中心简介 发布时间: 2004-09-02
- ³⁵⁶ Directo of General Surgery Yan Lvnan's speech at the advanced education forum of Sichuan University source: The Propaganda Department of West China Hospital http://www.cd120.com/htmlnewsdongtaixinwen/1055.jhtml http://web.archive.org/web/20170106080953/http://www.cd120.com/htmlnewsdongtaixinwen/1055.jhtml 记我院普外科严律南主任在川大先进性教育座谈会上的发言 华西医院宣传部 2005-07-15
- ³⁵⁷ Brief introduction to the department of liver surgery of West China Hospital source: Official web site of West China Hospital http://www.cd120.com/htmlganzangwaike/68755.jhtml https://archive.is/XIciO 华西医院肝脏外科科室简介 来源:华西医院官网
- ³⁵⁸ Sichuan University West China Hospital Clean Surgery Department Engineering Design Document Wendang Net. http://www.wendangwang.com/doc/d50d8fdbe3e98b0dcc4e230 https://web.archive.org/web/20160527062448/http://www.wendangwang.com/doc/d50d8fdbe3e98b0dcc4e230e 四川大学华西医院洁净手术部工程设计说明
- ³⁵⁹ Introduction to the Kidney Transplant Center of West China Hospital of Sichuan University http://www.cd120.com/htmlylfwshenzangyizhizhong/811.jhtml https://web.archive.org/web/20160527092103/http://www.cd120.com/htmlylfwshenzangyizhizhong/811.jhtml 四川大学华西医院肾移植中心简介 发布时间: 2005-02-22
- ³⁶⁰ Introduction to the Kidney Transplant Center of West China Hospital of Sichuan University http://www.cd120.com/htmlzkjswaikexingkeshimini/66669.jhtml http://web.archive.org/web/20160605042730/http://www.cd120.com/htmlzkjswaikexingkeshimini/66669.jhtml 四川大学华西医院肾脏移植中心简介
- ³⁶¹ Introduction to the Kidney Transplant Center of West China Hospital of Sichuan University http://www.cd120.com/htmlylfwshenzangyizhizhong/811.jhtml https://web.archive.org/web/20160527092103/http://www.cd120.com/htmlylfwshenzangyizhizhong/811.jhtml 四川大学华西医院肾移植中心简介 发布时间: 2005-02-22
- ³⁶² A Brief History of the Military Nephrology Center Urology Surgery page 157 《全军肾脏病中心泌尿外科简史》 157 页
- ³⁶³ Xinqiao Hospital, Second Affiliated Hospital, Third Military Medical University Kidney Transplantation

http://www.xqhospital.com.cn/news/tsyl_new.asp?filename=300 https://archive.is/Kb4py 第三军医大学第二附属医院-新桥医院特色医疗 - 肾移植

- ³⁶⁴ Introduction to the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department of the People Liberation Army Navy General Hospital Source: Navy General Hospital Hepatobiliary Surgery Department, 2002-2012 http://www.hjganai.com/zttj/ganyizhi/185.html [retrieved March 9, 2015. Link not accessible as of Feb. 2016] http://archive.li/0oX43 海军总医院肝胆外科简介 2002-2012
- ³⁶⁵ The Department of Urologic Surgery at Jinan Military General Hospital http://www.jnjqzyy.cn/htm/MNWK/ http://web.archive.org/web/20130605100623/http://www.jnjqzyy.cn/htm/MNWK/ 济南军区总医院泌尿外科
- ³⁶⁶ Organ transplantation is the renewal of life and health management help "Second Life" http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zshenmeiti/2012-06/6192.htm https://web.archive.org/web/20160419181358/http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zshenmeiti/2012-06/6192.htm 器官移植为生命续约 健康管理助力"第二生命" 2012-06-13
- ³⁶⁷ Guangdong Provincial Organ Transplantation Research Center Source: Center News, Dated: February 23rd, 2006 original web site removed, refer to the archived link: https://web.archive.org/web/20070806054714/http://www.organtransplantation.cn/newsdetail.asp?id=57 广东省器官移植研究中心—中山大学肝脏移植中心 "中心新闻" 23/02/2006
- ³⁶⁸ Chen Guihua from the Liver Transplant Center at the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University http://chengh.u.yynet.cn/intro.php https://archive.is/IUM7W 中山大学附属第三医院 -肝脏移植中心-陈规划
- ³⁶⁹ Guangdong Provincial Organ Transplantation Research Center Source: Center News, Dated: February 23, 2006 original web site removed, refer to the archived link: https://web.archive.org/web/20070806054714/http://www.organtransplantation.cn/newsdetail.asp?id=57 广东省器官移植研究中心—中山大学肝脏移植中心 "中心新闻" 23/02/2006
- ³⁷⁰ China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC) Online Answers http://zoukiishoku.com/cn/wenda/index.htm Refer to its archive: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
- ³⁷¹ Introduction to the Liver Transplant Center of the PLA Military General Hospital of Beijing http://jzgdk.cnkme.com/papers/show/21865 https://web.archive.org/web/20140418004834/http://jzgdk.cnkme.com/papers/show/21865 北京军区总医院肝移植中心简况 2009 年 02 月 25 日
- ³⁷² Treatments for Biliary Complications of Liver Transplantation Source: China Modern Medicine, 2009 Vol. 16, Iss. 4 p.12-14 Authors: Qing Jianjie, Xia Yongxiang, Wu Zhengshan, Zhang Feng and Wang Xuehao http://www.100md.com/html/paper/1674-4721/2009/04/07.htm https://archive.is/UcN60 肝移植术后胆道并发症的处理措施 《中国当代医药》2009 年 16 卷 04 期 12-14 页 作者:秦建杰,夏永祥,武正山,张峰,王学浩
- ³⁷³ The impacts of surgical procedures to the liver function during perioperative following liver transplant

China General Practice 2007 Volume 10, Issue 23, p.1947-1950 http://www.cnki.com.cn.dincheng.cn/Article/CJFDTOTAL-QKYX200723011.htm https://archive.is/OxWDH 手术方式对肝移植围术期肝功能影响 《中国全科医学》2007年10卷23期1947-1950页 作者:李耀锋周丁华 ³⁷⁴ 231 cases and 240 times of liver transplantation retrospective analysis Source: Shanghai Medical Journal, 2004 Volume 27, Issue 11, p.805-807 Author: Fu ZhiRen, Wang Zhengxi http://book.nhlib.cn:8080/handle/123456789/3246766 https://web.archive.org/web/20160307041255/http://book.nhlib.cn:8080/handle/123456789/3246766 例 240 次肝移植手术方式回顾分析 《上海医学》 2004 年 27 卷 11 期 805-807 页 作者: 傅志仁,王正昕 ³⁷⁵ Chinese Journal of Hepatobiliary Surgery Chinese Journal of Hepatobiliary Surgery 2007 Volume 13, p.132-133 http://www.zhgdwkzz.com/CN/abstract/abstract4258.shtml https://archive.is/bEoBP#selection-441.0-441.24 《中华肝胆外科杂志》2007年13卷02期132-133页淮明生,朱志军,高伟,张威,蔡金贞,冯钢,沈中阳 ³⁷⁶ Organ donation encountered difficulties: constrained by death criteria http://www.chinanews.com/jk/2012/02-23/3692959.shtml http://web.archive.org/web/20120309093740/http://www.chinanews.com/jk/2012/02-23/3692959.shtml 器官捐献遭遇困境:两头热中间冷 受死亡标准制约 2012年02月23日 来源:人民日报 ³⁷⁷ The Ministry of Health Conference on Organ Transplantation Center in October Source: Xinhua net August 13, 2005 http://news.xinhuanet.com/newsCenter/2005-08/13/content_3348219.htm https://archive.is/qLEJ0 "卫生部器官移植中心 10 月挂牌"来源:新华网 2005 年 08 月 13 日 378 No brain death regulation in China, 90% of doctors are not clear about the specifications either qq.net Aug 22, 2014 http://news.gg.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"来源:腾讯网新闻 2014年8月22日 379 First brain dead donor lung transplant successful Source: ycwb.com July 25th 2006 http://www.ycwb.com/GB/content/2006-07/25/content 1171814.htm http://web.archive.org/web/20140916044348/http://www.ycwb.com/GB/content/2006-07/25/content 1171814.htm 首例脑死亡患者供体肺成功移植 来源: 金羊网 2006-07-25 380 Dead Child Donated Organs that Saved Three Lives Source: Legal Evening News Sept 10th, 2006 Author: Yao Yi http://www.fawan.com/Item/7396.aspx http://web.archive.org/web/20160305201053/http://www.fawan.com/Item/7396.aspx 辞世患儿捐器官挽救仨生命 来源:法制晚报 2006 年 09 月 10 日 作者:姚奕 381 Clinical application of lungs from brain death donor harvested by international standardized methods Source: Organ Transplantation July 2010 Issue 4, P. 230-233 Authors: Weidong, Chen Jingvu http://www.xueshu.com/qgyz/201004/12879122.html http://web.archive.org/web/20170112000324/http://www.xueshu.com/qgyz/201004/12879122.html 国际标准化脑死亡供肺的临床应用 3 例报告 《器官移植》2010 年第 4 期 230-233 作者: 卫栋,陈静瑜 382 Evidence of Live Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners Collected from Chinese Medical Papers http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/44735 https://archive.is/RalVg http://www.upholdiustice.org/node/263 https://archive.is/KBEMK 中国大陆医学专业论文中有关中共活体摘取法轮功学员器官的证据 ³⁸³ Organ Donation Pilot Program did not Solve the Dilemma of the Supply and Demand Disparity After Two Year Trial Source: New Beijing Paper March 26, 2012

http://news.sciencenet.cn/htmlnews/2012/3/261753.shtm https://archive.is/fL2bJ 我国器官捐献试点两年未破供求悬殊困局 作者: 吴鹏 底东娜 来源: 新京报 发布时间: 2012-3-26

- ³⁸⁴ Our province completed the first DCD donation Source: Health and Family Planning Commission of Heilongjiang Province Heilongjiang Daily June 08, 2015 http://www.hljhfpc.gov.cn/news_show.php?vid=0&cid=3&id=19495 http://web.archive.org/web/20161217175635/http://www.hljhfpc.gov.cn/news_show.php?vid=0&cid=3&id=19495 我省首例 DCD 捐献完成 黑龙江卫生和计划生育委员会新闻办 来源: 黑龙江日报 2015-6-8
- ³⁸⁵ Fujian province completed the first DCD heart transplant reviving a heart in 37 minutes Source: Dongkuai Net May 06, 2015 http://mn.sina.com.cn/news/s/2015-05-06/detail-iavxcafs6947707.shtml?from=mn_cnxh http://web.archive.org/web/20161217180448/http://mn.sina.com.cn/news/s/2015-05-06/detailiavxcafs6947707.shtml?from=mn_cnxh 福建首例 DCD 心脏移植成功 37 分钟"复活心脏" 来源:东快网 2015-5-6
- ³⁸⁶ The No.81 Hospital completed the first DCD donation of Nanjing Military Command Source: Dongkuai Net May 06, 2015 http://www.81.cn/zghjy/2015-04/28/content_6464828.htm http://web.archive.org/web/20161217185229/http://www.81.cn/zghjy/2015-04/28/content_6464828.htm 第八一医院完成南京军区首例心死亡供体捐献 来源:解放军第八一医院官网 2015-4-28
- ³⁸⁷ Dongfeng General Hospital completed the first DCD liver transplantation in the Northwest of Hubei Province Source: Dongfeng General Hospital Website July 14, 2015 http://www.dfmhp.com.cn/a/dongfengyilin/yiyuanyaowen/2015/0714/10310.html https://archive.is/Kh4Fk 东风总医院完成鄂西北首例 DCD 肝移植手术始末 来源:东风医院官网 2015-7-14
- ³⁸⁸ Precautions and Related Issues Analysis of Quick Liver Extraction Source: Tianjin Medical Journal 2009 Volume 37 Issue 9 p.793-794 Authors: Cheng Litian, Shen Zhongyang etc. http://www.126doc.com/p-10636144.html 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,郑虹,邓永林,潘澄,臧运金
- ³⁸⁹ Shen Zhongyang Source: Ho Leung Ho Lee Foundation http://www.hlhl.org.cn/news/findnews/showsub.asp?id=1251 https://archive.is/KpBC5 沈中阳 -何梁何利基金
- ³⁹⁰ Explore and Innovation Cast Brilliance 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 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
- ³⁹¹ The Way of Legalizing Organ Donation, Huang Jiefu: Stopping the use of organs from executed prisoners starting next year First Financial Daily December 3, 2014 Author: Zhang, Liuchang http://www.yicai.com/news/2014/12/4048091.html https://archive.is/dYCVt 器官捐献的法治化之路 黄洁夫:明年起停止死囚器官使用 《第一财经日报》 作者:张流常 日期: 2014-12-03
- ³⁹² Mainland China had only 130 people donate organs in 6 years Source: Chinanews.com 2009-08-23 First Financial Daily December 3, 2014 Author: Zhang, Liuchang

http://www.chinanews.com/jk/news/2009/08-23/1830388.shtml http://web.archive.org/web/20170112005140/http://www.chinanews.com/jk/news/2009/08-23/1830388.shtml 中国内地6年仅130人死后捐献器官 来源:中国新闻网(北京) 2009-08-23 10:25:17 ³⁹³ Recording and transcript of phone investigation of organ transplant coordinator Dr. Liao lixiang of the Transplantation Department at No.303 Hospital in Nanning, Guangdong Province. May 30, 2017. http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2017/07/72524 investigation report 1500066592 97.mp3 https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/72524#TR-5 2017-05-30 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 ³⁹⁴ WOIPFG Report on the Status of the Chinese Communist Party's Live Organ Harvesting from Falun Gong Practitioners. July 19, 2017. 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 ³⁹⁵ WOIPFG Report on the Status of the Chinese Communist Party's Live Organ Harvesting from Falun Gong Practitioners. July 19, 2017. 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 396 AI Records of the Number of People Sentenced to Death/Executed in China http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#_ftnref100 397 The death penalty in China in 2006 Amnesty International October 8, 2007 http://www.amnesty.org.au/adp/comments/4059/ 398 2007 world death penalty statistics published Amnesty International April 15, 2008 http://www.amnesty.org.au/news/comments/11957/ 399 Death Penalty: 2,390 executions in 2008 worldwide, 72 per cent in China. Amnesty International March 22, 2009 https://www.amnesty.org/en/press-releases/2009/03/death-penalty-2390-executions-2008-worldwide-72-cent-china-20090324/ 400 In 2007 15% of the Death Penalty Case was Dismissed by the Review Source: china.com.cn 2008-03-09 http://www.china.com.cn/aboutchina/txt/2008-03/09/content 12026073.htm https://archive.is/pLTVP#selection-743.57-743.60 2007年15%的死刑案经复核被驳回 中国网 china.com.cn 2008-03-09 ⁴⁰¹ "Death Penalty: World's biggest executioner China must come clean about 'grotesque' level of capital punishment." Amnesty International. 11 April 2017. https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2017/04/china-must-come-clean-about-capital-punishment/ ⁴⁰² People's Republic of China Executed "according to law"? - The death penalty in China, Amnesty International, AI Index: ASA 17/003/2004 ⁴⁰³ Roger Hood - 'Abolition of the Death Penalty China in World Perspective' (2009) 1CityUHKLRev1 ⁴⁰⁴ The Next Frontier National Development, Political Change, and the Death Penalty in Asia Studies in Crime and Public Policy, David T Johnson, Franklin E Zimring ⁴⁰⁵ Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 400~405 Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody_Harvest-The_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf ⁴⁰⁶ 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 器官捐献迷 2010-03-26 来源: 南方周末

- ⁴⁰⁷ Sharing System Moves Chinese Organ Transplantation into the Public Welfare Era China Economic Weekly, 2013, Issue 34 Liu, Yanqing http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjjzk/html/2013-09/06/content_1295101.htm https://web.archive.org/web/20160116163206/http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjjzk/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》2013 年第 34 期 刘砚青
- ⁴⁰⁸ Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 372~374 Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody_Harvest-The_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf
- ⁴⁰⁹ China to 'tidy up' trade in executed prisoners' organs Source: Asia Times December 3 2005 From Jane Macartney in Beijing http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/news/world/asia/article2612313.ece 50-2
- ⁴¹⁰ At the Heart of China's Organ Trade May 12, 2006 Bruno Philip http://www.theguardian.com/theguardian/2006/may/12/guardianweekly.guardianweekly11 http://archive.is/U0pow
- ⁴¹¹ It is a Rumor That China .5 Performs Transplantation with death-row prisoners' Organs, Source: Labor Daily, April 11, 2006 http://news.sina.com.cn/o/2006-04-11/09378666246s.shtml https://archive.is/y1w1i
 2006 年 4 月 11 日 《东方网一劳动报》 《中国取死刑犯器官移植是谣言》
- ⁴¹² Government policy and organ transplantation in China, Source: The Lancet, Author: Huang Jiefu, etc. http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140673608613598/fulltext?isEOP=true https://archive.is/VHdyK 《中国器官移植的政策》,黄洁夫等,国际医学杂志《柳叶刀》(The Lancet)
- ⁴¹³ Issuing Notice on Management Regulations for Human Organ procurements and Distribution (Trial) Issued by 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
- ⁴¹⁴ Huang Jiefu recalled the first involvement in death row organ transplant revealed the truth http://phtv.ifeng.com/a/20150112/40940402_0.shtml http://web.archive.org/web/20161205111236/http://phtv.ifeng.com/a/20150112/40940402_0.shtml 黄洁夫回忆首次参与死囚器官移植 披露真相获中央支持 [日期: 2015-01-12] 来源:凤凰卫视
- ⁴¹⁵ Former Deputy Minister of Health: 38 Hospitals stopped using Death-Row Prisoners for Organ Transplants. 2014-03-05 http://news.china.com.cn/2014lianghui/2014-03/05/content_31674738.htm
 https://archive.is/WjyU4
 原卫生部副部长: 38家医院已停止使用死囚器官
 京华时报 发布时间: 2014-03-05
- ⁴¹⁶ "Government seeks fairness in organ system for inmates" China Daily USA, 2014 March 07, Shan Juan http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/epaper/2014-03/07/content_17331138.htm https://archive.is/LVEGi
- ⁴¹⁷ Former Deputy Minister of Health: 38 Hospitals stopped using Death-Row Prisoners for Organ Transplants Source: Capital Times 2014-03-05

http://news.china.com.cn/2014lianghui/2014-03/05/content 31674738.htm https://archive.is/WjyU4 原卫生部副部长: 38家医院已停止使用死囚器官 京华时报发布时间: 2014-03-05 ⁴¹⁸ China to scrap organ harvesting from executed prisoners, Source: chinadaily.com.cn, Dated:2014-12-04 http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-12/04/content_19025683.htm https://archive.is/Cywei ⁴¹⁹ WOIPFG Report on the Status of the Chinese Communist Party's Live Organ Harvesting from Falun Gong Practitioners. July 19, 2017. https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/72524 http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2017/07/72524 investigation report 1500066592 94.mp3 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 ⁴²⁰ 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 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 ⁴²¹ China Bends Vow, Using Prisoners' Organs for Transplants, Source: The New York Times, By Didi Kirsten Tatlow, Dated: November 17, 2015 http://cn.nytimes.com/china/20151117/c17prisoners/en-us/ ⁴²² China's semantic trick with prisoner organs, Source: British Medical Journal, Dated: 8 Oct, 2015, By Kirk C Allison, Norbert W Paul, Michael E Shapiro, Charles Els, and Huige Li. http://blogs.bmj.com/bmj/2015/10/08/chinas-semantic-trick-with-prisoner-organs/ 423 For the First Time, China Releases Organ Donation Guidelines to Prevent Organ Trading, Xinhua News Agency http://news.xinhuanet.com/legal/2015-08/24/c_128159262.htm https://archive.is/3zrpL 《新华网》 --中国首次发布器官捐献指南 杜绝器官买卖 ⁴²⁴ Dilemma and Resolution Strategy of Sources of Liver Transplantation in China Journal of Medicine and Philosophy May 2010, Volume 31, No. 5 Authors: Puchao Yu, Chen Hong, Armed Police General Hospital http://www.docin.com/p-230290924.html https://archive.is/fEaF6 我国肝移植肝源的困局及其化解方略》作者:武警总医院蒲朝煜,陈虹, 《医学与哲学杂志》 2010年5月第31卷第5期 ⁴²⁵ Huang Jiefu: I only watched once the organ extraction procedure and felt changed needed Phoenix TV 2015-01-11 http://news.ifeng.com/a/20150111/42906812_0.shtml https://archive.is/YxJwf 黄洁夫: 我只看过一次摘取器官 觉得需要改变 凤凰卫视 2015年 01 月 11 日 426 "Huang Jiefu: 'Can death-row prisoners donate organ?' is a pseudo-proposition" Beijing Youth Daily. November 23, 2015 http://epaper.ynet.com/html/2015-11/23/content_167300.htm?div=-1 https://archive.is/hSlEd 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 427 Sharing System Moves Chinese Organ Transplantation into the Public Welfare Era China Economic Weekly, 2013, Issue 34 Liu, Yanging http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjjzk/html/2013-09/06/content_1295101.htm

https://web.archive.org/web/20160116163206/http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjjzk/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》 记者 刘砚青 428 After One Year, No Donations at Nanjing Organ Donation Pilot Program Site EastDay.com, Source: Yangtze Evening News February 25, 2011 http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2011-02-25/051122011730.shtml https://archive.is/nZsLE 2011年2月25日,《东方网》来源:《扬子晚报》,<一年来南京器官捐献试点无捐献> 429 Organ Donation Pilot Program did not Solve the Dilemma of the Supply and Demand Disparity After Two Year Trial New Beijing Paper March 26, 2012 http://news.sciencenet.cn/htmlnews/2012/3/261753.shtm https://archive.is/fL2bJ 我国器官捐献试点两年未破供求悬殊困局作者: 吴鹏 底东娜 来源: 新京报 发布时间: 2012-3-26 430 Huang Jiefu, the former Vice Minister of Health: I want to take the lead to bow to donors Source: Guangzhou Daily, Dayang Net, March 13, 2013. http://news.dayoo.com/guangzhou/201303/13/73437_29475945.htm https://archive.is/cNGOl 卫生部原副部长黄洁夫:我要带头向捐献者鞠躬 来源: 广州日报 大洋网 2013 年 3 月 13 日 431 National Organ Donation Working Video Conference Held China Red Cross 2013-02-26 http://2010.scredcross.org.cn/html/detail.asp?ID=5151 https://archive.is/hwRFF 全国人体器官捐献工作视频会议召开 China Red Cross 2013-02-26 432 Sharing System Moves Chinese Organ Transplantation into the Public Welfare Era China Economic Weekly, 2013, Issue 34 Liu, Yanqing http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjjzk/html/2013-09/06/content_1295101.htm https://web.archive.org/web/20160116163206/http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjjzk/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》记者:刘砚青 433 Many Challenges in Organ Donation, Guangming Daily Dated: Sep. 3, 2013, Author: Chen Haibo http://guancha.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 434 Issuing Notice on Management Regulations for Human Organ procurements and Distribution (Trial) Issued by 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 435 Expert: 70% of Hospitals Qualified to Perform Organ Transplants Did Not Purse Organ Donations for Transplants Source: Caixin.com, Dated: November 29, 2013 http://china.caixin.com/2013-11-29/100611484.html https://archive.is/Xtyzf 专家: 七成器官移植资质医院未推行捐献移植 【财新网】 2013-11-29 436 Huang Jiefu: Stopping the sourcing of organs from executed prisoners marks China's human rights progress Source: chinanews.com http://www.chinanews.com/gn/2015/03-11/7120692.shtml https://archive.is/v7jv9 黄洁夫: 取消死囚器官来源标志中国人权事业进步 来源: 《中国新闻网》 2015年3月11日

⁴³⁷ Sharing System to Promote Chinese Organ Transplantation Entering the Era of Public Service:

Interview with Zhu Jiye, Director of Institute of Organ Transplantation at Beijing University, Director of Hepatobiliary Surgery at Beijing University People's Hospital Source: China Economic Weekly Issue: 34, 2013, No. 5 Liu Yan Qing http://paper.people.com.cn/zgjjzk/html/2013-09/06/content_1295101.htm https://archive.is/quP4a 共享系统推动中国器官移植进入公益化时代— 专访北京大学器官移植研究所所长, 北京大学人民医院肝胆外科 主任朱继业 来源:《中国经济周刊》(2013 年第 34 期)记者 刘砚青

- ⁴³⁸ WHO Officials Claim Organ Transplants in China Becoming Transparent China News Service, Aug 20, 2015
 www.hb.chinanews.com/news/2015/0820/222847.html https://archive.is/80ITf 《中新网》 世卫官员称中国器官移植变得阳光透明 Aug 20, 2015 - 中新社
- ⁴³⁹ "Huang Jiefu: 'Can death-row prisoners donate organ?' is a pseudo-proposition" Beijing Youth Daily. November 23, 2015 http://epaper.ynet.com/html/2015-11/23/content_167300.htm?div=-1 https://archive.is/hSIEd 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
- ⁴⁴⁰ The volume of organ transplants in China did not decrease WIOPFG, Dated: Dec 20, 2015 http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/50795
 《追查国际最新调查: 中共活摘法轮功学员器官没停反增》 2015 年 12 月 20 日更新
- ⁴⁴¹ Phone audio recording: http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2015/50795_2015_12_06_13-25-37_861063558766bei_jing_shi_hong_hui_juan_xian_zai_chou_jian_-edited-ms.mp3

⁴⁴² Phone recording:

http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2015/64139_2015_12_17_09-30-25_shang_hai_huang_pu_qu_hong_shi_zi_zhi_you_5li_qi_guan_juan_xian_shi_xian_._862163365880.mp3

⁴⁴³ Phone recording:

http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2015/50795_2015_12_11_tian_jin_shi_hong_shi_zi_hui_gon g_zuo_ren_yuan_shuo_cong_2003nian_jian_ku_dao_xian_zai_juan_liao_170duo_ge_edited-pb.mp3

- 444 Signing Up Organ Donors in China Can Be an Uphill battle" https://www.nytimes.com/2016/04/07/world/asia/china-organ-donor.html
- ⁴⁴⁵ 68-year-old mother donate kidney to save son brought up the topic: encourage living donation from relatives http://xh.xhby.net/mp1/html/2006-04/12/content_235744.htm
 https://archive.is/eVC0W
 68 岁老母割肾救儿引出的话题:提倡亲属间活体器官捐赠
- ⁴⁴⁶ Department of Health will establish national regulatory body in April http://www.china.com.cn/txt/2008-03/14/content_12542119.htm http://web.archive.org/web/20161217221329/http://www.china.com.cn/txt/2008-03/14/content_12542119.htm 卫生部称活体器官移植将设国家监管机构4月成立 来源:中国网 2008-3-14

⁴⁴⁷ Living transplant between relatives will be restricted, shall we donate or not when family members in need? http://news.qq.com/a/20120328/000592.htm https://archive.is/Kwwd8 亲属间活体移植将受限制 家人急需器官捐不捐?

- ⁴⁴⁸ Living transplant between relatives will be restricted, shall we donate or not when family members in need? http://news.qq.com/a/20120328/000592.htm https://archive.is/Kwwd8 亲属间活体移植将受限制 家人急需器官捐不捐?
- ⁴⁴⁹ Beijing's largest organ trading case defendant: Donor relatives almost are all false http://news.sohu.com/20120326/n338931624.shtml https://archive.is/JBEUp 北京最大器官买卖案被告:供体几乎都是假亲属
- ⁴⁵⁰ Issuing Notice on Management Regulations for Liver, Kidney, Heart and Other Transplantation Technologies Document 243 issued by National Health and Family Planning Commission July 4, 2006 http://www.nhfpc.gov.cn/yzygj/s3585u/200804/93275d481c9e46249c3f3650188c57d3.shtml https://archive.is/6aygK#selection-185.0-185.10 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》
- ⁴⁵¹ "Organ Transplants Suffer Amid China's Transportation Delays." Didi Kirsten Tatlow. New York Times. November 12, 2015. https://sinosphere.blogs.nytimes.com/2015/11/12/china-organ-transplants/
- ⁴⁵² Former Minister of Health Huang Jiefu: 20% of the transported organs are wasted Source: The Beijing News May 6, 2016 http://www.bjnews.com.cn/news/2016/05/06/402483.html https://archive.is/ZPJkm 原卫生部副部长黄洁夫:约 20%转运的器官浪费了 来源:《新京报》 2016年5月6日
- ⁴⁵³ Issuing Notice on Management Regulations for Human Organ procurements and Distribution (Trial) Issued by 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
- ⁴⁵⁴ Standardization of Human Organ Transplantation Beijing Public Health Information 2007-10-26 The original link has been removed. Refer to archive. http://www.phic.org.cn/hangyexinxi/quanguoweisheng/200710/t20071026_31743.htm https://archive.is/H0q4a 人体器官移植亟待规范 《北京公共卫生信息网》 2007-10-26
- ⁴⁵⁵ With Allocation by Computer System, Organ Transplantation Enters an Era of Fair Distribution Source: Science and Technology Daily October 9th, 2013 http://news.sciencenet.cn/htmlnews/2013/10/283535.shtm https://web.archive.org/web/20131013024053/http://news.sciencenet.cn/htmlnews/2013/10/283535.shtm 计算机系统分配 器官移植进入"公平时代"
- ⁴⁵⁶ China promotes the introduction of Organ Transplant Act the gray areas is expected to be eliminated Source: Sina.com.cn / *Caijing Magazine* November 30, 2005 http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2005-11-30/11228448288.shtm https://archive.is/l23m2

我国推动器官移植法出台 灰色地带问题有望消除 新浪新闻/来源:《财经》杂志 2005年11月30日

- ⁴⁵⁷ One donor supply six organs, making six acceptor rebirth, one of the few transplant operations national wide http://news.gxnews.com.cn/staticpages/20130109/newgx50eca3b5-6746649.shtml
 https://archive.is/KdarZ
 1 人供 6 个器官让 6 人重生 移植手术在全国为数不多
- ⁴⁵⁸ Lanzhou University Second Hospital finished the second DCD transplant, one donor survived five http://szlzdx.taoyatao.com/firm/V0/Topic.aspx?topicid=92925 https://archive.is/bUltQ 兰大二院完成甘肃省第二例 DCD 供体器官移植 一供体使五人重生
- ⁴⁵⁹ First case in Heilongjiang Province: The 2nd Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University carried out multiple transplants simultaneously http://www.my399.com/node_3032/content_1677824.htm http://web.archive.org/web/20161221113120/https://archive.is/WzUTm 哈医大二院完成多器官同时移植 为我省首例 哈尔滨新闻网-新晚报 2015-10-24 03:36
- ⁴⁶⁰ First case in China: the same transplant team finish heart and lung transplants from the same source http://www.jlwb.net/国内首次 一天内一个手术组同时完成心和肺的移/ https://archive.is/IpV2s 国内首次 一天内一个手术组同时完成心和肺的移植 她移植了肺 她移植了心 供体来自同一小伙 金陵晚报 2016 年 8 月 27 日
- ⁴⁶¹ Huang Jiefu: It is a false proposition whether the death row can donate an organ Source: Beijing Youth Daily November 23, 2015 http://epaper.ynet.com/html/2015-11/23/content_167300.htm?div=1 https://archive.is/sAAgE 黄洁夫: 死囚可否捐器官是伪命题 来源:北京青年报 2015年11月23日
- ⁴⁶² Countless hopes die on the road China's donor organs are wasted Source: Deutsche Welle (DW) November 25, 2015 http://www.dw.com/zh/无数希望死在路上中国捐献器官浪费严重/a-18874770?&zhongwen=simp https://archive.is/azH7I 无数希望死在路上——中国捐献器官浪费严重 来源:德国之声 2015年11月25日
- ⁴⁶³ Li Leishi: Organ Donation After Death Theoretically Exists But In Reality Hard To Do source: Sohu Health November 27, 2008 http://health.sohu.com/20081127/n260870584.shtml
 http://archive.is/NWzWL
 黎磊石: 死亡后器官捐献理论上存在 现实中难做到 来源: 《搜狐健康》 2008 年 11 月 27 日
- ⁴⁶⁴ The Case of "Murder and Organ Theft" Source: CAIJING Magazine, Dated: September 2, 2009 http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyienizhonghe/2009-09/3906.htm https://archive.is/5TBaY
 "杀人盗器官"案 来源: 《财经》2009 年第 18 期 总第 245 期 作者: 欧阳洪亮, 贺信 日期: 2009 年 08 月 31 日
- ⁴⁶⁵ In China, 98% of Organ Transplant Sources Controlled by Parties Other Than Ministry of Health China Liver Transplant Net Life Week, Sina April 7, 2006 Guo Na http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyieneilifa/2006-04/467.htm https://archive.is/Ixf9t
 中国 98%器官移植源控制在非卫生部系统-中国肝移植网 来源: 《三联生活周刊》2006年4月7日

467	The notice on the Ministry of Health issued health Tenth Five-Year Plan Source: 110.com, source: The Ministry of Health, Dated: 2001-07-23, Status: valid 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
468	The Tenth Five-Year Plan on Chinese Health Technology Development and 2010 Vision Plan The National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China 2004-06-03 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
469	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
470	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
471	The project start meeting of 863 Program on the fielf of biology and modern medical was held in Beijing 2012-07-31 http://www.cncbd.org.cn/News/Detail/3001 https://archive.is/2GU4s https://archive.is/npahC "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
472	National Key Basic Research and Development Program (973 Program). http://baike.baidu.com/view/4785810.htm?fromtitle=973%E8%AE%A1%E5%88%92&fromid=3055993&type=syn https://archive.is/PPzqi 国家重点基础研究发展计划(973 计划)
473	National High Technology Research and Development Program (863 Program). http://baike.baidu.com/view/4785616.htm?fromtitle=863%E8%AE%A1%E5%88%92&fromid=114257&type=syn https://archive.is/T0ds4 国家高技术研究发展计划(863 计划)
474	Bloody Harvest 20) A policy of persecution David Matas, David Kilgour http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#_Toc160145132
475	Number of Falun Gong practitioners in China in 1999: at least 70 million - See more at: http://faluninfo.net/article/517/Number-of-Falun-Gong-practitioners-in-China-in-1999-at-least-70-million/#sthash.FUe8zweP.dpuf http://faluninfo.net/article/517/Number-of-Falun-Gong-practitioners-in-China-in-1999-at-least-70-million/
476	Bloody Harvest: Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China (Revised Edition) January 1, 2007 David Matas, David Kilgour http://bloodyharvest.info/ http://www.organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131-ch.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》

- ⁴⁷⁷ Bloody Harvest 23) Massive arrests David Matas, David Kilgour http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#_Toc160145135
- ⁴⁷⁸ Bloody Harvest 25) Unidentified David Matas, David Kilgour http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#_Toc160145137
- ⁴⁷⁹ More than 670 prisons in China detain more than 1.5 million inmates Chinanews.com October 26, 2004 http://www.chinanews.com/news/2004/2004-10-26/26/498645.shtml
 https://archive.is/PN0Fm#selection-415.0-415.17
 中国监狱 670 多所在押 150 多万人 罪犯改好率超 90% Chinanews.com 2004 年 10 月 26 日
- ⁴⁸⁰ The Sixth Annual Conference of International Corrections and Prisons Association Held in Beijing http://www.moj.gov.cn/jcgzzds/content/2005-05/17/content_133959.htm?node=288 https://archive.is/PLQIa 国际矫正与监狱协会第六届年会在京举行 2005-05-17
- ⁴⁸¹ More than 300 labor camps and more than 50,000 detention police facing function and job transition Yanzhao Evening News November 21, 2013
 http://www.dffyw.com/fayanguancha/sh/201311/34418.html
 https://archive.is/tFZF1
 300 多家劳教所 5 万余名劳教警察面临转型转岗
- ⁴⁸² The Laogai: Exercising Dictatorship Over Dissent http://laogai.org/system/files/lrf_laogai_factsheet.pdf http://web.archive.org/web/20170111172544/http://laogai.org/system/files/lrf_laogai_factsheet.pdf
- ⁴⁸³ Congressional-Executive Commission on China 2008 Annual Report http://www.cecc.gov/publications/annual-reports/2008-annual-report http://web.archive.org/web/20170113064120/http://www.cecc.gov/publications/annual-reports/2008-annual-report
- ⁴⁸⁴ The Slaughter: Mass Killings, Organ Harvesting and China's Secret Solution to Its Dissident Problem Ethan Gutmann (August 2014)
- ⁴⁸⁵ On the Chinese Communist Party's Murder Industry in Recent Years, Part 1 Source: Minghui.org May 5, 2006 http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/articles/2006/5/20/73525.html 看近年来中共的杀人产业(上) 【明慧网】 http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/5/-126892.html
- ⁴⁸⁶ Voice record of phone call investigation to Zhou Yongkang Source: World Organization to Investigate the persecution of Falun Gong 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
- ⁴⁸⁷ Chinese Gov't Plan to "Eradicate Falun Gong in 3 Months" August 30, 2000 (Falun Dafa Information Center) http://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2000/8/31/7247.html
- ⁴⁸⁸ "My conscience forbids me to keep silent any longer" AFAR Association for Asian Research, 12/5/2003 http://www.asianresearch.org/articles/1739.html http://web.archive.org/web/20170113064319/http://www.asianresearch.org/articles/1739.html

⁴⁸⁹ 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 Source: 110.com October 9, 1984 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

- ⁴⁹⁰ China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC) Actual situation 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
- ⁴⁹¹ Falun Gong Practitioners Forced to Submit to Blood Tests http://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2014/7/19/2101.html 《明慧网》多地警察上门逼迫法轮功学员验血 http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2014/7/5/多地警察上门逼迫法轮功学员验血-294315.html
- ⁴⁹² Dandong Police Claimed It Is a "Task" to Forcibly Perform Blood Tests on Falun Gong Practitioners Terrible Secret Lies Behind, Source: The Epoch Times http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/14/9/19/n4252384.htm 丹东警察 称是"任务" 法轮功学员被强验血成任务 背后藏惊天秘密 《大纪元时报》
- ⁴⁹³ Huang Jiefu: Voluntary organ donation by citizens is a continuation of life under the sun Source: Phoenix Television, March 16, 2015 http://news.ifeng.com/a/20150316/43349299_0.shtml https://archive.is/YRmiK 黄洁夫:公民自愿器官捐献是阳光下的生命延续 来源:凤凰卫视 2015年03月16日
- ⁴⁹⁴ The previous and present life of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Committee Source: CCTV network - Observer Dated: January 8, 2014 Reporter: Wang Lei http://opinion.cntv.cn/2014/01/08/ARTI1389186023778553.shtml https://archive.is/IfBNv 中央政法委的前世今生 央视网-观察家 2014年01月08日 记者王磊
- ⁴⁹⁵ Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 411~413 Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody_Harvest-The_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf
- ⁴⁹⁶ Former 610 Office Head Li Dongsheng Indicted MingHui.net August 24, 2015
 http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2015/8/24/%E6%81%B6%E6%8A%A5%E4%B8%B4%E5%A4%B4-%E6%9D%8E%E4%B8%9C%E7%94%9F%E8%A2%AB%E5%85%AC%E8%AF%89-314629.html 李东生被公诉 明慧网 2015 年 8 月 24 日
- ⁴⁹⁷ China Human Organ Donation and Transplantation Commission was set up National Health and Family Planning Commission People's Republic of China 2014-03-07 http://www.nhfpc.gov.cn/yzygj/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
- ⁴⁹⁸ BBC China 3/10/2013 (in Chinese): China State Council announced organizational reform plans

http://www.bbc.com/zhongwen/simp/china/2013/03/130310_china_ministries.shtml?c https://archive.is/0o8pl BBC 中文网 — 中国宣布国务院机构改革方案 2013 年 3 月 10 日 ⁴⁹⁹ China Human Organ Donation and Transplantation Commission was set up National Health and Family Planning Commission People's Republic of China 2014-03-07 http://www.nhfpc.gov.cn/yzygj/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 2014-03-07 ⁵⁰⁰ Human Organ Transplant Ordinance The central government portal / Source: State Council Dated: April 6, 2007, http://www.gov.cn/zwgk/2007-04/06/content_574120.htm http://archive.is/0DDp 《人体器官移植条例》 中央政府门户网站/来源:国务院办公厅 2007年04月06日 ⁵⁰¹ "Interim Provisions regarding the use of the death-row prisoners' bodies or organs from corpses by the Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Civil Affairs" Status: valid Publish date: October 9, 1984; validate date: October 9, 1984 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》 状态:有效 发布日期:1984-10-09 生效日期: 1984-10-09 ⁵⁰² Military Doctor Discloses Content of Meeting of Central Military Committee on How to Deal with Foreign Religions Source: The Epoch Times 2006-05-07 http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/6/5/7/n1310577.htm 军医披露中央军委处理涉外宗教会议内容 大纪元 2006-05-07 ⁵⁰³ Forced Live Organ Harvesting Program in China is State-Orchestrated and Militarized Minghui.org http://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2015/1/15/147973.html 江泽民军事化活摘器官的罪恶产业(图) http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2015/1/10/-302972.html ⁵⁰⁴ WOIPFG Releases List of 2098 Doctors in 100 PLA and Armed Police Hospitals Suspected of Live Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/45100# Toc401944927 《追查国际发布中共军队和武警系统 100家医院涉嫌活摘法轮功学员器官的 2098 名医务人员的追查名单》 ⁵⁰⁵ Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 424~425 Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016 http://endorganpillaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Bloody_Harvest-The_Slaughter-June-23-V2.pdf ⁵⁰⁶ Cover story - Thoroughly expose Wang Lijun Source: Southern Weekly Issue 48, December 17, 2012 http://gongfa.com/html/gongfaxinwen/201212/17-2112.html https://web.archive.org/web/20150318232142/http://gongfa.com/html/gongfaxinwen/201212/17-2112.html 起底王立军 来源:《南都周刊》2012年12月17日 第48期 封面故事 507 China jails Bo Xilai's former police chief Wang Lijun for 15 years Source: The Guardian, 24 September 2012 http://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/sep/24/china-police-chief-wang-lijun-jailed

508 The Slaughter pp. 260-269. For the plastination reference see pp.296-303 509 The Speech of Professor Wang Lijun at the Award Ceremony of "China Guanghua Science and Technology Development Foundation Special Innovation Contribution Award" http://www.360doc.com/content/12/0211/11/7915662_185743859.shtml https://archive.is/obsrD 现场心理研究中心主任王立军教授在"光华创新特别贡献奖"颁奖典礼上谈话 510 "China Guanghua Science and Technology Development Foundation Special Innovation Contribution Award" given to the public security front researchers Beijing Guanghua Science & Technology Development Foundation official website September 21, 2006 https://web.archive.org/web/20090203134248/http://ddfchina.org/71/109-2008-07-07-03-11-47.html 《光华龙腾网》2006年9月19日,任晋阳秘书长在"光华创新特别贡献奖"颁奖仪式上的讲话 511 Tianjin Survey: No. 1 of organ transplants in Asia Source: Sanlian Life Weekly 2004-09-22 the 38th issue of 2004 Author: Wang Hongliang http://www.lifeweek.com.cn/2004/0922/9783.shtml http://web.archive.org/web/20121103070413/http://www.lifeweek.com.cn/2004/0922/9783.shtml 天津调查:器官移植的"亚洲第一" 来源: 三联生活周刊 2004-09-22 2004 年第 38 期 作者: 王鸿谅 ⁵¹² "China Guanghua Science and Technology Development Foundation Special Innovation Contribution Award" given to the public security front researchers Beijing Guanghua Science & Technology Development Foundation official website September 21, 2006 https://web.archive.org/web/20090203134248/http://ddfchina.org/71/109-2008-07-07-03-11-47.html 《光华龙腾网》2006年9月19日,任晋阳秘书长在"光华创新特别贡献奖"颁奖仪式上的讲话 513 Eyewitness: "cannibal demons "calmly accepted lethal injection, source: Liao Shen Evening News June 13, 2005, Jinzhou Correspondent: Chang Chin http://news.gq.com/a/20050613/000395.htm http://web.archive.org/web/20170112013119/http://news.qq.com/a/20050613/000395.htm 现场目击:"食人恶魔"平静接受注射死刑 来源:辽沈晚报 2005 年 6 月 13 日,记者:常钦 514 The Psychological Research on-site Center of the Public Security Bureau in Jinzhou City The official Website of the Ministry of Commerce of People's Republic of China http://csn.mofcom.gov.cn/fwhy/display.php?e_id=50894 https://web.archive.org/web/20120220014110/http://csn.mofcom.gov.cn/fwhy/display.php?e_id=50894 锦州市公安局现场心理研究中心 来源:中国服务网 (中国商务部网站) 515 Wang Lijun, former deputy Mayor of Chongqing http://www.baike.com/wiki/%E7%8E%8B%E7%AB%8B%E5%86%9B[%E5%8E%9F%E9%87%8D%E5%BA%86 %E5%B8%82%E5%89%AF%E5%B8%82%E9%95%BF] https://archive.is/9T2Y0 王立军[原重庆市副市长] 来源: 互动百科 516 Wang Lijun and his mysterious research Center Source: Epoch Times, 2012-04-19 http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/12/4/19/n3569890.htm 王立军与他的神秘研究中心 来源: 大纪元时报 2012-04-19 517 Corrupt official engaged in inventions sought profit and fame through patents Source: Beijing Youth Daily, August 27th, 2014 http://epaper.ynet.com/html/2014-08/27/content 81838.htm https://archive.is/IRFvt/ 贪官搞发明借专利牟私利 来源:北京青年报 2014年 08月 27日

- ⁵¹⁸ Finite Element Simulation and its Clinical Significance of Traumatic Brain Injury Caused by Temporal Impact in the Quasistatic State Source: CNKN. net https://web.archive.org/web/20160406033245/http://www.cnki.net/KCMS/detail/detail.aspx?recid=&filename=CX WK200802021&dbname=CJFD2008&dbcode=CJFQ&urlid=&yx=&uid=WEEvREcwSlJHSldRa1FiL0NvZXB6M HpYUFF2OW9BM1QvRU9PY1RTaHRFSINVNklXWjVNM01uOElXZG5kdVcrR3hRPT0=\$9A4hF_YAuvQ5obg VAqNKPCYcEjKensW4IQMovwHtwkF4VYPoHbKxJw!!&v=MDk1MTRxVHJXTTFGckNVUkx5ZlkrWnBGeWp rVUxyT0pqWGNaYkc0SHRuTXJZOUhaWVI4ZVgxTHV4WVM3RGgxVDM= 准静态下颞部撞击致颅脑伤的有限元模拟分析及其临床意义 中国知网
- ⁵¹⁹ Brain stem injury Medical Encyclopedia http://big5.wiki8.com/naogansunshang_37550/ https://archive.is/jUPhI/ 医学百科:脑干损伤
- ⁵²⁰ Utility model patent https://docs.google.com/viewer?url=patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/pdfs/051961132af5eeb77814/CN202376254U.pdf https://archive.is/eYYvc 实用新型专利
- ⁵²¹ Exhibition gives a look inside the human body http://www.newyorkcool.com/archives/2006/January/arts_1.html https://archive.is/HrdbR http://www.nbcnews.com/id/10137337/ns/health-health_care/t/exhibition-gives-look-inside-human-body/#.WEUtHfl96Uk https://archive.is/b9mQ3
- ⁵²² China Turns Out Mummified Bodies for Displays http://www.nytimes.com/2006/08/08/business/worldbusiness/08bodies.html https://archive.is/ridx
- ⁵²³ Beijing held human body exhibit [Photos] Source: Sohu.com Date: April 6, 2004 Author: Nayuan, Luxin http://travel.sohu.com/2004/04/06/32/article219753285.shtml https://web.archive.org/web/20120726143244/http://travel.sohu.com/2004/04/06/32/article219753285.shtml 北京办"人尸展览"[组图] 来源: 搜狐网 2004年4月6日 作者: 那媛 陆欣
- ⁵²⁴ Human plasticized specimens Source: Rizhao China rz.gov.cn May 12th, 2004 http://www.rz.gov.cn/kjjy/kpzs/20040512151758.htm https://web.archive.org/web/20041103062426/http://rz.gov.cn/kjjy/kpzs/20040512151758.htm 人体塑化标本 来源: 中国日照网 2004年5月12日
- ⁵²⁵ Forensic Postmortem Interval/fresh Source: baike.com http://www.baike.com/wiki/%E6%AD%BB%E4%BA%A1%E6%97%B6%E9%97%B4%E6%8E%A8%E6%96%AD https://archive.is/84ccO 死亡时间推断 互动百科
- ⁵²⁶ Sui Hongjin: Ten Years of grinding sword joys and sorrows Source: China Association for Science and Technology Web site April 20th, 2011 http://www.cast.org.cn/n35081/n10371505/13429137.html https://archive.is/H9nE6 隋鸿锦: 十年磨剑悲欢路 来源: 中国科学技术协会官网 2011年 04 月 20 日

527 Recording of Bo Xilai's Voice Confirms CCP Brutality Against Falun Gong Source: MingHui.org September 17, 2013 | By He Yu http://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2013/9/17/142061.html 薄熙来录音曝光 揭中共掩盖的黑幕 【明慧网 二零一三年八月三十一日/ 荷雨) ⁵²⁸ Corpse factory investigation Source: Orient Outlook magazine Date: November 27, 2003 http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2003-11-24/05132195329.shtml https://web.archive.org/web/20120901041633/http://news.sina.com.cn/c/2003-11-24/05132195329.shtml 尸体工厂调查 来源:《瞭望东方》周刊 2003年11月27日 529 Dalian Hagens suspected using death-row prisoners for body exhibition Source: Southern Metropolis Daily Date: August 23, 2012 http://www.southcn.com/nfdaily/finance/content/2012-08/23/content_53435285_2.htm https://archive.is/BrIbP 大连哈根斯疑用死囚尸体做展览 2012年8月23日 ⁵³⁰ Announcing the bids on the human specimens and Medical Services of Mudanjiang Medical College Source: Mudanjiang city government official Website February 15, 2012 http://www.mdj.gov.cn/zwgk/zfcg/20120215/095751.html https://web.archive.org/web/20160109215101/http://www.mdj.gov.cn/zwgk/zfcg/20120215/095751.html 牡丹江医学院人体教学标本及服务项目中标公告 来源:牡丹江市政府网站 2012 年 2 月 15 日 ⁵³¹ Investigative leads: The Corpse Plant in Changchun Suburb and The Body Specimens Library at an Amateur College Source: Minghui Net May 17, 2006 http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2006/5/17/128039.html 调查线索: 长春郊区的尸体加工厂和业余大学的尸体标本库 明慧网 2006年5月17日 ⁵³² Fetuses 10 weeks to 32 weeks Source: China's educational equipment procurement network August 3rd 2012 http://www.caigou.com.cn/c60333/product_967819.shtml https://archive.is/SGy7i/ 胎儿 10 周到 32 周 - 《中国教育装备采购网》 2012-08-03 ⁵³³ "World premiere of the Human Body Exhibit - Dublin February 2" (Ireland) By Kathleen Harris, 24th January 2012 http://www.ireland.com/leisure/culture/museums/the-human-body-exhibition-has-world-premiere-in-dublin-february-2nd/630531 https://web.archive.org/web/20120413083254/http://www.ireland.com/leisure/culture/museums/the-human-bodyexhibition-has-world-premiere-in-dublin-february-2nd/630531 534 Multimedia Kft brought The Human Body Exhibit to Budapest **HK Exhibitions Inc** http://budapestinfo.hu/esemenynaptar_en.html?eid=304 https://web.archive.org/web/20121121035313/http://budapestinfo.hu/esemenynaptar en.html?eid=304 535 Human Body exhibit marked by controversy http://ceskapozice.lidovky.cz/human-body-exhibit-marked-by-controversy-fp8-/tema.aspx?c=A120329 135029 pozice 62045 https://archive.is/M516O ⁵³⁶ Human Body Exhibition kick off in Belgium http://www.cam111.com/photonews/2012/08/05/150404.html (contains pictures by Xinhua) http://web.archive.org/web/20170113015352/http://www.cam111.com/photonews/2012/08/05/150404.html

⁵³⁷ Life Mystery Museum, Jinshitan, Dalian Baidu Encyclopedia http://baike.baidu.com/subview/13864180/14428990.htm https://archive.is/VALWs 大连金石滩生命奥秘博物馆

- ⁵³⁸ Dalian-Based von Hagens Plastination Factory Suspected of Using Executed Prisoners' Corpses in Exhibition Nanfang Metropolis News August 23, 2012 Reporter: Wang Xing Student reporter: Ruan Yang http://www.southen.com/nfdaily/finance/content/2012-08/23/content_53435285_2.htm https://archive.is/PrwcP 大连哈根斯疑用死囚尸体做展览 来源: 南方都市报 2012-08-23
- ⁵³⁹ Notice from Ministry of Health About the Re-Release of "Autopsy Rules" September 10, 1979 (79) Health Education No. 1329, Medicine and Health Administration and Enforcement Electronic Library September 10, 1979 http://www.moj.gov.cn/2008sfjd/2005-11/16/content_791669.htm https://archive.is/ouzbw 公安部关于转发卫生部重新发布试行《解剖尸体规则》的通知 来源: 医药卫生管理与执法电子图书库 1979 年 9 月 10 日
- ⁵⁴⁰ Forensic Postmortem Interval/fresh Must occur before the body starts swelling, within 1 to 2 days after death Source: Baidu Works Collection http://wenku.baidu.com/view/668a3f69b84ae45c3b358ca1.html https://archive.is/rYLy5 法医-死亡时间推断
- ⁵⁴¹ Handler des Todes spiegel.de 2004-1-19 Von Rubel, Sven und Wassermann, Andreas http://www.spiegel.de/spiegel/print/d-29725567.html https://web.archive.org/web/20121023025128/http://www.spiegel.de/spiegel/print/d-29725567.html 「死亡交易」来源: 《明鏡週刊》2004年1月19日
- ⁵⁴² Dalian-Based von Hagens Plastination Factory Suspected of Using Executed Prisoners' Corpses in Exhibition Source: Southern Metropolis Daily August 23, 2012 Reporter: Wang Xing Student reporter: Ruan Yang http://www.southen.com/nfdaily/finance/content/2012-08/23/content_53435285_2.htm https://archive.is/PrwcP 大连哈根斯疑用死囚尸体做展览 来源:《南方都市报》 2012 年 8 月 23 日 记者: 王星,实习生: 阮洋
- ⁵⁴³ Bodies the Exhibition Disclaimer Premier Exhibitions http://www.premierexhibitions.com/exhibitions/4/4/bodies-exhibition/bodies-exhibition-disclaimer https://web.archive.org/web/20120917021215/http://www.prxi.com/disclaimer.html 《美国第一展览公司网站》"免责声明"
- ⁵⁴⁴ Phone Conversation with Sui Hongjin, Chairman of Dalian Hongfeng Audio recording: http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/files/report/2012/11/26133_suihongjin_7.mp3

⁵⁴⁵ Provisions on the Administration of Entry and Exit of Cadavers and Cadaver Management, Jointly Issued by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Commerce, General Administration of Customs, State Administration for Industry and Commerce, and General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine Ministry of Health Website July 17, 2006
http://www.tlmzw.com/article_show.asp?id=736&m_id=31&pid=29
https://web.archive.org/web/20160110012640/http://www.tlmzw.com/article_show.asp?id=736&m_id=31&pid=29
科技部,公安部,民政部,司法部,商务部,海关总署,国家工商总局,国家质检总局九部委联合发布
"尸体出入境和尸体处理的管理规定 来源:卫生部网站 -《中央政府门户网站》 2006 年 7 月 17 日

546	Proceeding Deeply and Widely to Open Wider to the Outside World Dalian TV - Dalian News November 23, 2010 http://www.dltv.cn/xinwen/2010-11/23/cms50476article.shtml https://web.archive.org/web/20111219053156/http://www.dltv.cn/xinwen/2010-11/23/cms50476article.shtml 深度广度同步推进 对外开放跨越升级 来源:大连电视台《大连新闻》频道 2010年11月23日
547	CPPCC Proposal of "About Vigorously Developing Mystery of Life Museum" and Other Folk Cultural Industries Baidu Library - Chinese text library http://www.chinadmd.com/file/zs3xretza63wutzoaat3tiat_1.html https://archive.is/vHTQ5 关于大力发展"生命奥秘博物馆"等民间文化产业的政协议案 《百度文库网》
548	Witnesses Testify on Live Organ Harvesting at Sujiatun Concentration Camp The Epoch Times http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/6/3/17/n1257362.htm http://web.archive.org/web/20170113065904/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》
549	Bloody Harvest 31) A confession http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#_Toc160145143
550	Insider Testimony of Senior Military Doctor in Shenyang Military Command Regarding Sujiatun Concentration Camp Source: The Epoch Times March 31, 2006 http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/6/3/31/n1271996.htm http://web.archive.org/web/20170113065810/http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/6/3/31/n1271996.htm 沈阳军区老军医指证苏家屯集中营内幕 《大纪元时报》
551	Forced Organ Removal: China UK Parliament debate Jim Shannon, 11 October 2016, Volume 615 https://hansard.parliament.uk/search/MemberContributions?house=Commons&memberId=4131 https://archive.is/9Vzjd
552	Military Doctor Discloses the Chinese Communist Party's Official Process of Stealing and Selling Falun Gong Organs Source: The Epoch Times http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/6/4/30/n1303902.htm https://archive.is/fEDS2 军医披露中共盗卖法轮功器官官方流程《大纪元时报》
553	I know the inside story (Figure) RenMingbao April 14, 2006 http://www.renminbao.com/rmb/articles/2006/4/14/40064p.html https://archive.is/ulAE6 投书:公布我知道的内情(图) 人民报 2006年4月14日
554	WOIPFG: Additional Testimony Provided by Eyewitness of Organ Harvesting from Living Victim(s) http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/336 http://web.archive.org/web/20170113065954/http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/336 追查国际: 活摘现场目击者的更多证词
555	Exclusive: Revealing the Shocking Secrets Hidden in Medical University Affiliated Hospitals Epoch Times http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/14/2/28/n4094048.htm http://web.archive.org/web/20170113070100/http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/14/2/28/n4094048.htm 曝隐藏在医科大学附属医院里惊天秘密《大纪元时报》
556	Account Sheds Light on Organ Harvesting From Falun Gong in China Source: Epoch Times July 10, 2014, by Huang Qing, Gisela Sommer & Matthew Robertson http://www.theepochtimes.com/n3/795506-account-cheds_light-on-organ_harvesting-from-falun-gong-in-china/

http://www.theepochtimes.com/n3/795506-account-sheds-light-on-organ-harvesting-from-falun-gong-in-china/ https://archive.is/B5qBW

- ⁵⁵⁷ Insider Discloses Shocking News About the Chinese Communist Party's Live Organ Harvesting Epoch Times http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/15/7/25/n4488461.htm http://web.archive.org/web/20170113070158/http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/15/7/25/n4488461.htm 中共活摘器官 知情人曝光惊人内幕 《大纪元时报》
- ⁵⁵⁸ Collection of Evidence of Live Organ Harvesting from Falun Gong Practitioners by the Chinese Communist Party http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/241#_Toc367315077 Audio recording below: http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/files/report/2013/09/35848_2-chenqiang-307-new-edited.mp3 《追查国际关于中共活体摘取法轮功学员器官证据专辑》 http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/46728#_Toc366574827
- ⁵⁵⁹ 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 《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
- ⁵⁶⁰ WOIPFG's investigation of harvesting living Falun Gong practitioners' organs by Zeng Qinghong, former member of the Standing Committee of the CCP Central Committee, Liang Guanglie, former Secretary of Defense, and Guo Boxiong, CMC Vice Chairman October 21, 2014 http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/45053 追查国际对原中央常委曾庆红, 原中共国防部长梁光烈, 原中央军委副主席郭伯雄就活摘法轮功学员器官的调查取证 2014 年 10 月 21 日
- ⁵⁶¹ Collection of Evidence of Live Organ Harvesting from Falun Gong Practitioners by the Chinese Communist Party Audio recording: http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/241#_Toc367315094 http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/files/report/2013/09/35848_19-21595_luyin2_lichangchun-final.mp3 http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/46728#_Toc366574844

⁵⁶² WOIPFG's investigation of harvesting living Falun Gong practitioners' organs by Zeng Qinghong, former member of the Standing Committee of the CCP Central Committee, Liang Guanglie, former Secretary of Defense, and Guo Boxiong, CMC Vice Chairman October 21, 2014 Audio recording: http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/45053 http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/files/report/2014/10/45053_liangguanglie.mp3 追查国际对原中共国防部长梁光烈, 原中央常委曾庆红, 原中央军委副主席郭伯雄就活摘法轮功学员 器官的调查 取 2014 年 10 月 21 日

⁵⁶³ WOIPFG releases phone records regarding involvement of Zhou Yongkang and key Chinese Communist Party officials in organ harvesting April 30, 2012 Audio recording: http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/216 http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/files/report/2012/04/21595_luyin1_weijianrong-final.mp3 《追查国际》追查国际公布最新关于周永康涉嫌介入活摘法轮功学员器官罪行的部分录音 2012年4月30日 http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/21595

⁵⁶⁴ WOIPFG releases phone records regarding involvement of Zhou Yongkang and key Chinese Communist Party officials in organ harvesting April 30, 2012 Audio recording: http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/216 http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/files/report/2012/04/21595_luyin1_weijianrong-final.mp3 《追查国际》追查国际公布最新关于周永康涉嫌介入活摘法轮功学员器官罪行的部分录音 2012年4月30日 http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/21595