

MEDICAL GENOCIDE

HIDDEN MASS MURDER IN CHINA'S ORGAN TRANSPLANT INDUSTRY



CHINA ORGAN HARVEST
RESEARCH CENTER

When one thinks of China, one may picture its tremendous economic growth and its status as an emerging superpower. It is playing an increasingly large role in global trade and geopolitics, drawing large amounts of foreign investment into its lucrative markets.

There is another, hidden side of China—one that many observers in the West have been reluctant to talk about since the Tiananmen Square Massacre in 1989. We are referring to China’s role as one of the world’s foremost violators of human rights.

The Communist Party has used every aspect of society to carry out its repressive policies and maintain its rule, often using violent means. The medical field is no exception. The first recorded case of doctors harvesting organs from a political prisoner occurred in the 1970s, when a woman was executed and her kidney was transplanted into the son of a senior party cadre. The Uyghurs were subjected to these abuses in the 1990s.

The list of groups labeled as “enemies of the state” continued to grow. Under party doctrine, it was expected that these populations be used as resources for the state. To this end, they were systematically demonized and dehumanized in the eyes of the Chinese public.

No group has suffered more at the hands of the Chinese Communist Party than practitioners of Falun Gong, a spiritual and meditation practice of self-improvement based on the principles of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance. The practice attracted a following of more than 70 million in China. This popularity led to a nationwide persecution that began in 1999, under which many Falun Gong practitioners have disappeared without a trace.

After 1999, China’s organ transplantation industry grew exponentially. Within just a few years, over 1,000 hospitals in China were performing a combined tens of thousands of transplants a year. Evidence that has emerged over the past decade shows that the state has killed and harvested organs from not only convicted death-row prisoners but also prisoners of conscience to meet the rapidly growing demand for organs.

This publication introduces the decade of research and evidence that reveal the true scale and severity of these crimes.

Governments, institutions, businesses, and individuals in the international community all have a moral obligation to help stop this ongoing atrocity.

CONTENTS

1. Background	4
2. A Decade-Long Investigation	6
3. China’s On-Demand Organ Transplant System	8
• Explosive Growth of China’s Transplant Industry Since 2000	
• Short Waiting Times	
• Abundant Organ Supplies	
4. A Very Large Volume of Transplants	10
• Continued Growth After International Attention in 2006	
• Actual Volume Orders of Magnitude Greater Than Official Figure	
5. Unidentified Organ Sources	12
• The Victims	
6. A State-Driven Crime	14
7. Timeline	16
8. Myths and Facts	18
• "Most organs are sourced from convicted death-row prisoners"	
• "Voluntary donations are the main source of organs for transplants in China"	
• "China’s use of immunosuppressants accounts for only 10,000 transplants per year"	
• How can doctors be made to extract organs from living people?	
9. Global Response	20
• Legislation	
• Resolutions	
10. How You Can Help	22

Background

Over the past decade, reports have emerged that the Chinese government is killing prisoners of conscience to supply its vast, lucrative organ transplantation industry. Researchers have uncovered new evidence and figures mined from a variety of sources that reveal the true nature and scale of these abuses.

On June 22, 2016, three independent investigators—former Canadian Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific David Kilgour, Canadian human rights lawyer David Matas, and London-based investigative journalist Ethan Gutmann—published *Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update*, a 680-page report illustrating a state-driven industry that transplants far more organs—by an order of magnitude—than can be accounted for by officially acknowledged organ sources, which China says are limited to executed death-row prisoners and voluntary donors.

The new report concludes:

- Based on government-imposed minimum capacity requirements, the 169 approved transplant hospitals could have conducted 60,000 to 100,000 transplants per year, in contrast to its official claim of 10,000 per year. These hospitals had the capacity to perform more than one million total transplants since 2000. More than 1,000 hospitals applied for permits in 2007 to continue performing transplants.
- The main sources of the massive number of organs are primarily practitioners of Falun Gong, as well as Uyghurs, Tibetans, and House Christians.
- Organ pillaging in China is a crime directed by the Communist Party and carried out by the military, state institutions, hospitals, and transplant professionals.

Visit EndOrganPillaging.org for the full report.

Israel, Spain, Italy, and Taiwan have passed laws restricting their citizens from traveling to China to receive organ transplants from illicit sources.

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

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

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

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

—Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, U.S. Congresswoman (R-FL)



A Decade-Long Investigation

The issue first came to light in March 2006, when a woman claimed that as many as 4,000 Falun Gong practitioners had been killed for their organs at the hospital where she worked. Her husband, a surgeon at the same hospital outside the city of Shenyang in Northeast China, had disclosed to her that he had removed corneas from the living bodies of more than 2,000 Falun Gong practitioners between 2000 and 2001.



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

In response, David Kilgour and David Matas launched an independent investigation. After months of research, including undercover interviews with doctors throughout 12 provinces in China, they came to “the regrettable conclusion that the allegations are true.” Kilgour and Matas later compiled their findings in the book *Bloody Harvest*.

At about the same time, investigative journalist Ethan Gutmann began his own research that would last seven years. He reached similar conclusions in his book *The Slaughter: Mass Killings, Organ Harvesting, and China's Secret Solution to Its Dissident Problem*.

The three investigators were nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for their work.

Over the past decade, we investigated hundreds of transplant hospitals in China, uncovered and summarized huge quantities of data, as well as relevant policy directives affecting the growth of the transplant industry in China. Drawing upon media reports, official policies and statements, medical journals, hospital websites, and web archives, we found that, in just a few short years, China's transplant industry had become the most prolific in the world despite the lack of an effective organ donation system. It has continued to grow after live organ harvesting gained international attention in 2006. Furthermore, we examined the Party and state policies that have resulted in the extralegal killing of prisoners of conscience and how the military and civilian institutions have been mobilized to conduct organ harvesting from these unwilling “donors.”

“Across China, a gruesome trade in human organs is taking place on a mass scale. Like something out of a horror movie, livers, kidneys, hearts, lungs, and corneas are being cut out from prisoners of conscience while they are still alive. If anything proves the meaning of the term ‘crime against humanity,’ it is this bloody, ghoulis practice.”

—Benedict Rogers, Deputy Chair of the U.K. Conservative Party Human Rights Commission



David Kilgour, David Matas and Ethan Gutmann published a new report in June 2016 on the continuation and scale of forced organ harvesting in China.

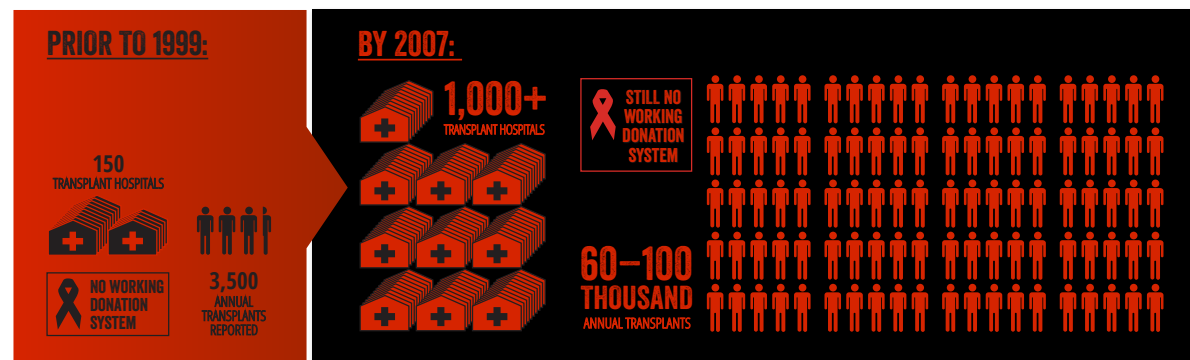
China's On-Demand Organ Transplant System

RAPID GROWTH OF CHINA'S TRANSPLANT INDUSTRY SINCE 2000

China began to conduct research and clinical experiments in human organ transplantation in the 1960s. It was not until 2000 that the industry entered a period of tremendous growth.

Before 1999, there were 150 transplant institutions in mainland China. In 2007, more than 1,000 hospitals applied for permits from the Ministry of Health to continue performing transplants. The surge in transplants, while initially supplying the needs of the domestic population, rapidly resulted in a boom in transplant tourism from other countries, making China a global center for those in need of new vital organs.

The year 2000 was a watershed for the organ transplant industry in China. Liver transplants increased ten fold between 1999 and 2000 and tripled between 2000 and 2005.



Explosive development of China's organ transplant industry after 1999

In January 2015, China's transplant chief and former Deputy Minister of Health, 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."

SHORT WAITING TIMES

Most patients in other countries with advanced healthcare capabilities and well-organized organ donation and allocation systems have to wait years for a transplant. In China, waiting times for kidney and liver transplants have commonly been listed in weeks.

China's Liver Transplant Registry System indicated in 2005 and 2006 that more than 25% of cases were emergency transplants, for which organs were found within days or even hours.

ABUNDANT ORGAN SUPPLIES

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

There are recorded cases of doctors excising several organs (8 sets of kidneys in one case) for one patient before a match was found. Some patients received second, third, or even fourth transplants.

There are numerous reports of surgical teams performing transplants around the clock and hospitals performing 10, 20, or even more transplants in a single day, sometimes carried out concurrently.

Extensive lists of transplant types and their fees were openly posted on hospital websites.

"There is credible evidence that Chinese prisoners of conscience are murdered on demand for their organs, in a process of reverse matching not practiced anywhere else in the world. In most countries with well-regulated deceased donor programs, legally and ethically procured organs from a dying person are offered to recipients on the waiting list who are the best 'match' for the available organs. In China, this process is turned on its head. Wealthy recipients are matched against a large pool of prisoners, with the best matched prisoner scheduled for execution at the convenience of surgeon and recipient."

—Wendy Rogers, Professor of Clinical Ethics and Deputy Director of the Macquarie University Research Centre for Agency, Values and Ethics

A Very Large Volume of Transplants

CONTINUED GROWTH

AFTER INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION IN 2006

After China's harvesting of organs from non-consenting prisoners received international attention in 2006, the Ministry of Health implemented a new approval system for transplant hospitals. Among the 1,000 that applied, 169 eventually received permits to continue performing transplants.

Our research found that while some smaller, unapproved institutions either reduced or stopped transplant operations, others that could still obtain organs continued to operate. Large, approved institutions achieved even greater growth with decreased competition. Thus, the industry as a whole has continued to grow steadily after 2006.

Hospitals have added transplant beds, opened new wards, and moved into new buildings.

Since 2015, Huang Jiefu, China's top transplant official, has repeatedly announced plans on different occasions to increase the number of qualified transplant hospitals from 169 to 300, or even 500, over the next few years.

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

—Website of the Liver Transplant Center of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University

ACTUAL VOLUME

ORDER OF MAGNITUDE GREATER THAN OFFICIAL FIGURE

The investigators found that China performs more transplants than any other nation in the world. Since 2000, the U.S. has performed an average of 6,000 liver transplants a year. In China, this figure is matched by just a few hospitals. For instance, Tianjin Oriental Organ Transplant Center, which predominately focuses on liver transplants, has more than 500 dedicated transplant beds. This corresponds to a capacity of 6,000 to 8,000 transplants per year.

Based on government-imposed minimum capacity requirements for transplant centers and other data, the 169 Ministry-approved transplant hospitals could have conducted 60,000 to 100,000 transplants per year. Thus, these 169 approved hospitals had the capacity to perform more than one million total transplants since 2000.

China's official figure of 10,000 transplants per year is surpassed by just a few hospitals. However, more than 1,000 hospitals applied for permits in 2007 to continue performing transplants. This suggests they also met the Ministry's minimum capacity requirements for transplant centers it certifies. Many continued to perform transplants despite not having received approval. Therefore, the actual number of transplants performed yearly in China may be orders of magnitude greater than official figure.



This 17-story organ transplantation building at the Oriental Organ Transplant Center at Tianjin First Central Hospital opened in 2006 with 500 dedicated transplant beds.

Unidentified Organ Sources

Traditional Chinese custom requires bodies to be preserved intact after death. China did not start piloting organ donation systems until 2010, and a national system was not established until late 2013. Nevertheless, by 2015, it still had not produced donations on any meaningful scale.

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. In addition, Huang Jiefu, China's top transplant official, announced that China stopped using organs from death-row prisoners beginning in 2015.

Therefore, since the year 2000, when the Chinese organ transplant system began to take off, the organ sources identified by the government—voluntary donors and executed death-row prisoners—have accounted for only a small fraction of all transplants performed in China.

“We carry out kidney transplants from living sources.
It’s completely different from cadaveric kidney transplants ...”

—Archived web page of the China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center



Falun Gong practitioners unfurl banners on Tiananmen Square to protest the persecution. The banners read “Truthfulness, Compassion, Tolerance.”

THE VICTIMS

The investigators observed tremendous development in China's human organ transplant industry after 1999. This growth coincided with the start of the Chinese Communist Party's campaign to wipe out Falun Gong.

Falun Gong is a meditation practice based on ancient Chinese traditions of health and self-improvement, and the principles of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance. By the end of the 1990s, the government estimated that over 70 million people were practicing Falun Gong, a figure quoted by several Western news media.



Falun Gong practitioners meditate in Muxidi, Beijing before the persecution began in 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 "ruin their reputations, bankrupt them financially, and destroy them physically."

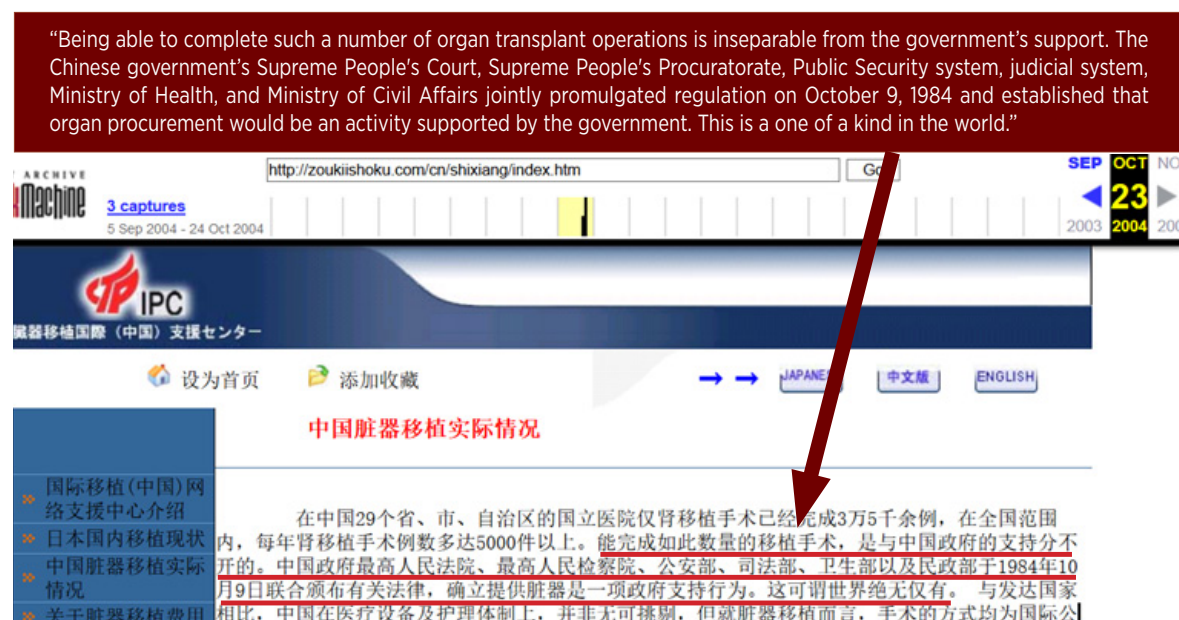
Millions of Falun Gong practitioners from around China traveled to Beijing to appeal to the central government, only to be arrested and tortured. When many were unwilling to disclose their identities to protect their families and friends, they became part of a large anonymous population held captive by the state. More practitioners were rounded up all across China. Those who refused to renounce their faith began to disappear without a trace.

A State-Driven Crime

Since 2000, the Chinese regime has prioritized organ transplantation in its national strategy and as a future emerging industry. The Ministries of Health, Science and Technology, and Education, as well as the military, have all invested heavily in transplant technology R&D, personnel training, and industrialization. Most approved transplant centers have received significant funding from all levels of government. The development of new capabilities and techniques allowed transplantation in China to grow into a large, industrialized operation in just a few years.

The Ministry of Health (MOH) and its successor, the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC), have been fully responsible for the overall planning, policy making, regulation and management of China's transplant industry and organ donation and allocation system. More than 765 civilian hospitals have been involved in organ transplantation.

Former Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin authorized the General Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army as the core unit to lead every level of the military to eradicate the practice of Falun Gong. The military was given the power to manage secret detention facilities and the entire process of live organ harvesting. Over 100 military and armed police hospitals have been involved in organ transplantation. They have resolved many core technical issues and supplied civilian hospitals with fresh organs on demand.

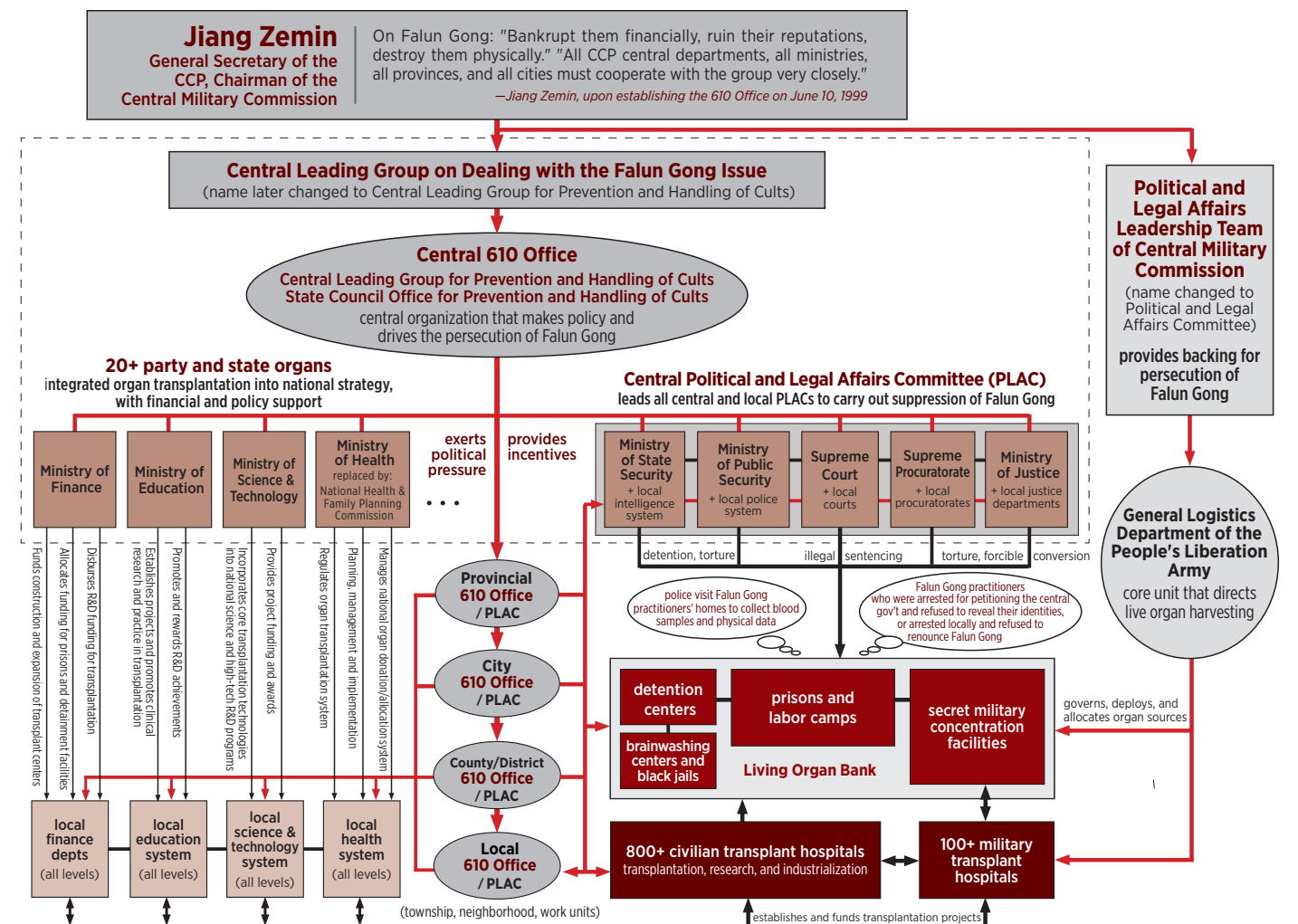


Archived web page of the China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC)

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

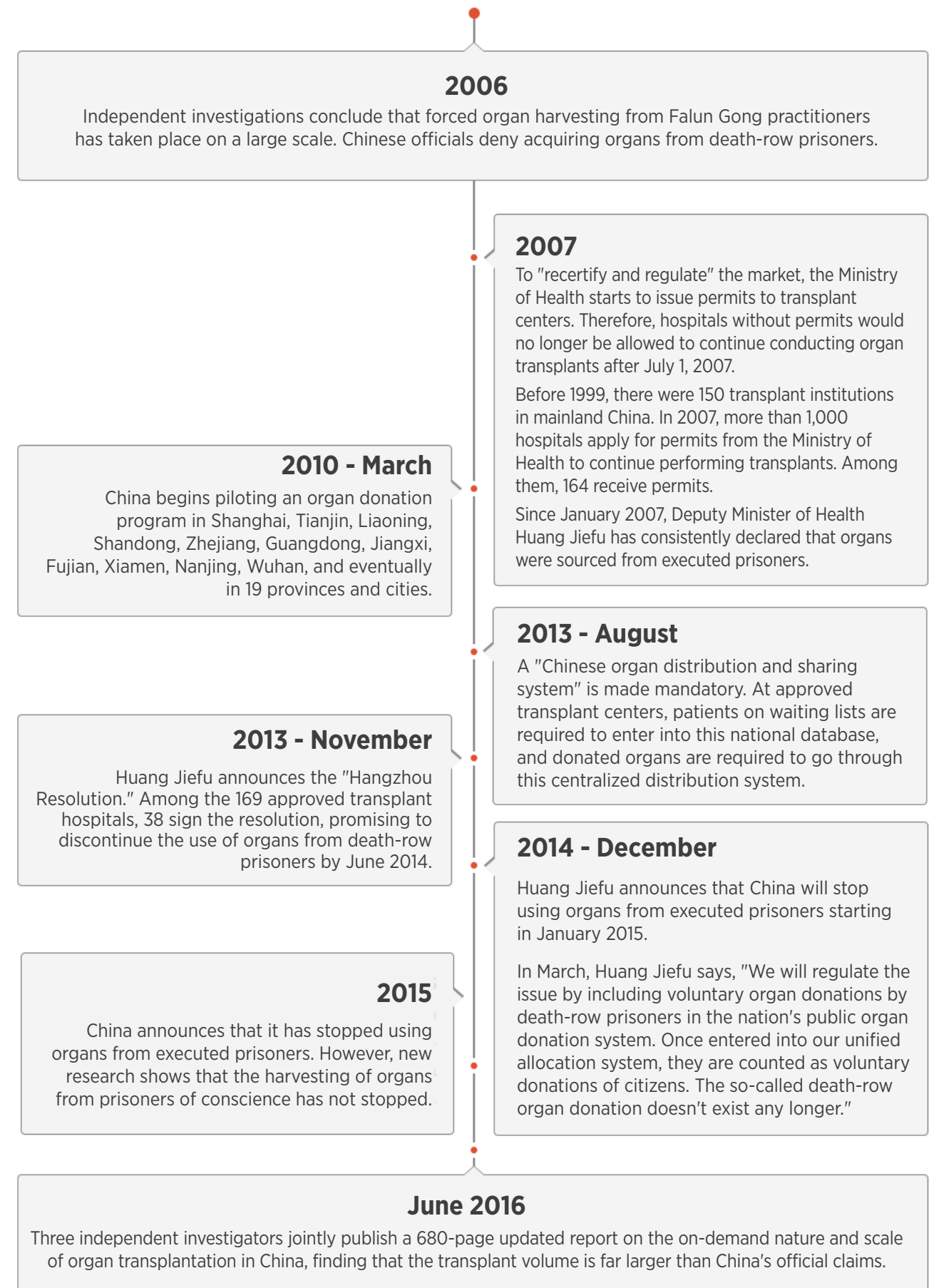
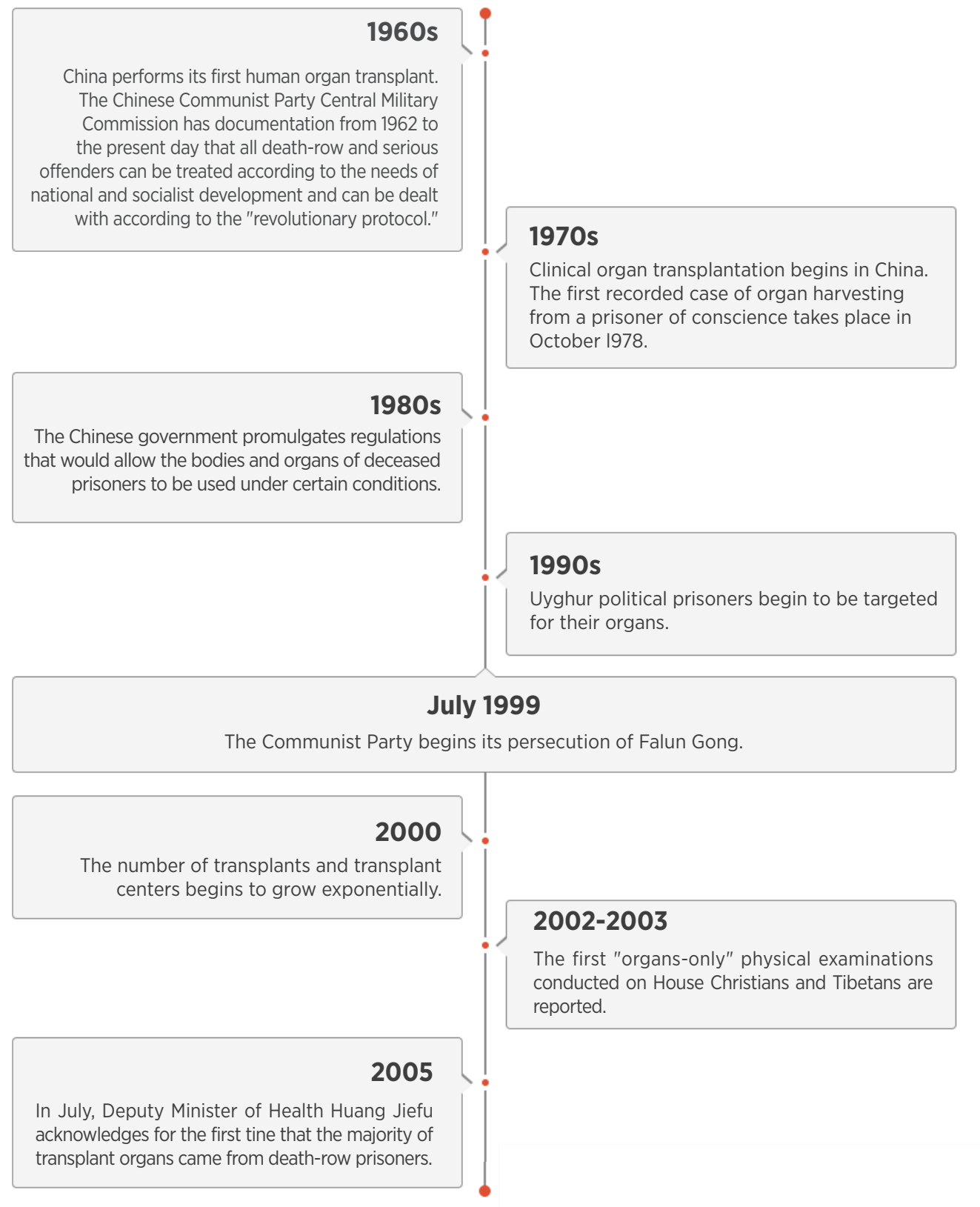
Since the persecution began in July 1999, anti-Falun Gong propaganda has been broadcast throughout China and spread globally by the Party's overseas media outlets and consulates. The demonization of and incitement of hatred towards Falun Gong provided a basis on which crimes against practitioners could be justified.

“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.” —David Kilgour, David Matas, and Ethan Gutmann



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

Timeline



Myths and Facts

Myth: "Most organs sourced from convicted death-row prisoners"

Fact: China's transplant volume has increased dramatically since 2000 with a thirty-fold increase between 1999 and 2005 alone. Based on government-imposed minimum capacity requirements, the 169 approved transplant hospitals in China have the capability to conduct 60,000 to 100,000 transplants per year. In comparison, many sources estimate the number of death-row executions in China in the thousands each year, with the number decreasing since 2000. Furthermore, Huang Jiefu announced that China stopped using organs from death-row prisoners beginning in 2015. Given that the number of voluntary donors remained low and flat, this widening gap between transplant volume and death-row executions cannot be accounted for by official organ sources.

Even if China has discontinued the use of organs from death-row prisoners as claimed, its extrajudicial killing of prisoners of conscience for organs has never been acknowledged and continues on a far larger scale. Unfortunately, the Chinese government's public relations campaign with respect to death-row prisoners has drawn the world's attention away from its killing of innocents for their organs, which is a crime against humanity.

Kilgour, Matas, and Gutmann conclude in their 2016 report that the massive number of organs have been sourced primarily from practitioners of Falun Gong as well as from Uyghurs, Tibetans, and House Christians.

Myth: "Voluntary donations are the main organ source for transplants"

Fact: Organ transplantation in China began in the 1970s, but by 2003, the number of voluntary donations remained at zero. There was no organ donation system in China before 2010, and the national organ donation system started in 2014. As of the end of 2015, China's trial organ donation and allocation systems still have not produced donations on any meaningful scale. Impediments included cultural inhibitions and a lack of legislation for brain death and legal framework needed to facilitate voluntary donation.

Huang Jiefu stated in 2013 that he had performed more than 500 liver transplants in 2012, one of which was "the first voluntary citizen donation meeting Chinese standards." In Shanghai, a city with 11 transplant centers approved by the Ministry of Health, the first organ donation from a deceased donor was carried out in August 2013.

Myth: "China's use of immunosuppressants accounts for only 10,000 transplants per year"

Fact: The Chinese government lists the research and development of immunosuppressants as key national scientific research projects. Many transplant-related institutions engaged in R&D early on.

By 2004, domestic immunosuppressant drug manufacturers had captured almost half of the market share from imported and joint-stock drug companies. In 2006, this market was worth nearly 10 billion RMB, and there were more than 100 manufacturers producing nearly 30 drugs. Transplant hospitals in China generally use domestic products rather than imported drugs. Based on an average drug cost of 30,000 RMB per patient per year, this market could have supported over 300,000 patients, an average of 50,000 to 60,000 per year since 2000. This is far more than the official claim of 10,000 transplants per year.

Our research indicates that China's organ transplant industry has continued to undergo momentous development after the initial exposure of China's forced organ harvesting in 2006. Its immunosuppressant drug market would therefore have grown far larger than the 10 billion RMB figure in 2006. International drug sales, as indicated by IMS Health data, reflect only a small portion of China's actual drug market.

How can doctors be made to extract organs from living people?

China started performing transplants using organs harvested from executed prisoners on a small scale in the 1970s. In the years that followed, organs from prisoners of conscience, Uyghurs, Tibetans and House Christians in captivity were used. Today, prisoners of conscience, especially Falun Gong practitioners, continue to be harvested.

Under the Communist Party's doctrine, such prisoners are labelled as "enemies of the state" and systematically dehumanized, to be used at will as resources of the state. A supplementary regulation was enacted in 1984 that allowed the bodies and organs of prisoners to be used under certain conditions. During the persecution of Falun Gong, a loophole in this regulation was used to source organs from Falun Gong practitioners without consent, whether or not they have been sentenced to death. Although Huang Jiefu announced that China had discontinued the use of organs from death-row prisoners in 2015, the 1984 Provisional Regulations are still valid today.

"All the people [who] graduated from their system, they too have the same mindset; they are the product produced by the CCP. Our ideology at the time was that being able to participate in doing away with the country's enemies was a glorious thing, even genuinely believing what we were doing is for a good cause."

—Enver Tohti, a former Uighur surgeon who was ordered to extract the organs from a living prisoner in 1995

Global Response

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

LEGISLATION

Israel

Israel passed the Organ Transplant Act in 2008, which prohibits insurance companies from reimbursing costs for transplants received in other countries that violate Israeli organ trade and trafficking guidelines.

In the three years following its enactment, travel of Israeli patients to China for organ transplants stopped completely. There has also been a significant increase in domestic organ donations and registered donors.

Spain

A 2010 amendment to the Criminal Code imposed new penalties for those who promote, facilitate or advertise the procurement or illegal trafficking of human organs. It also applies to recipients consenting to receive a transplant with knowledge of its illicit origin. The law imposes penalties of 6 to 12 years imprisonment for vital organs and 3 to 6 years for non-vital organs.

Italy

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

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

Taiwan

The Human Organ Transplantation Act of 2015 bans the sale, purchase, and brokerage of organs. It also prohibits the use of organs from executed prisoners and organ tourism, regardless of foreign laws. For transplants performed abroad, the law requires hospitals in Taiwan to document the country, hospital, and source of the donor organ.

In addition to fines, the law imposes imprisonment of 1 to 5 years for those involved in brokering organs or organ tourism. Doctors who engage in organ brokerage will have their licenses revoked.

RESOLUTIONS

European Parliament

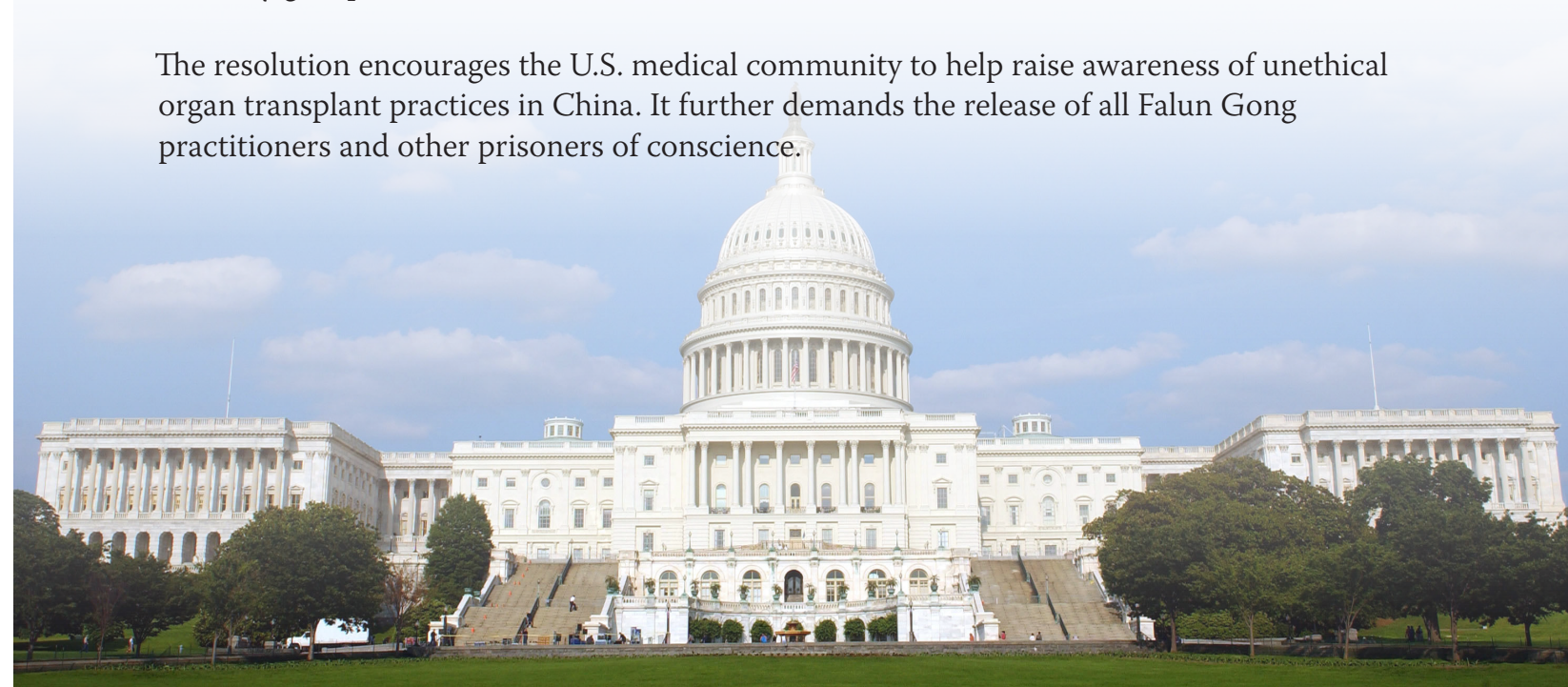
The European Parliament passed a similar resolution on December 12, 2013, which recommends that its Member States raise awareness of organ transplant abuses among their citizens travelling to China.

The resolution also calls for the prosecution of those found to have engaged in such unethical practices and for China to allow UN officials to conduct an investigation into organ transplant practices in the country.

United States

On June 13, 2016, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.Res.343, “Expressing concern regarding persistent and credible reports of systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience in the People’s Republic of China, including from large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups.”

The resolution encourages the U.S. medical community to help raise awareness of unethical organ transplant practices in China. It further demands the release of all Falun Gong practitioners and other prisoners of conscience.



How You Can Help

Many of us outside China can play an important part in ending these atrocities. It is our responsibility to raise awareness by every means possible in order to stop these horrific crimes from being committed against our fellow human beings.

Some countries and organizations have enacted legislation or amended policies to prevent their citizens or members from participating in unethical organ procurement. Here's a list of actions experts recommend:

GOVERNMENTS

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

MEDICAL FIELD

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

NGOS

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

RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND MEDIA

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

BUSINESSES

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

INDIVIDUALS

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



In 2013, nearly 1.5 million people in over 50 countries and regions signed a petition to the United Nations to call for an end to the killing for organs in China.

ABOUT US

The China Organ Harvest Research Center is a nonprofit organization committed to conducting and presenting objective research on non-consensual organ harvesting in China. We seek, discover, translate and analyze primary sources and other evidence from Chinese and overseas sources. It is our firm belief that non-consensual organ harvesting, especially when perpetrated against prisoners of conscience, is a crime against humanity and a new form of state terrorism. We feel it is our duty to bring this issue to the attention of the public and ultimately to help end this barbaric practice.

Before establishing this organization, we studied the Chinese organ transplantation system for over a decade. Our work has formed the basis of independent reports that have been cited by CNN, The New York Times, PBS, The Globe and Mail, and The Times of London.

We cannot achieve this goal alone. Facing such atrocities, every member of society has a duty to act in order to safeguard basic morality and speak out on behalf of those who cannot speak for themselves. We look forward to collaborating with other researchers, medical professionals, politicians, and human rights activists to deepen our understanding of what has taken place and what continues to take place in China today.

WRITING AND EDITORIAL TEAM

Written by: Grace Yin, David Li

Research by: China Organ Harvest
Research Center

Edited by: Bill Boericke, Ann F Corson
Nicole Hond

Art director: Grace Yin

Graphic design by: Olli Törmä, Pin Lee
Liam Hutchison, Michelle Li

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special thanks to Ethan Gutmann, David Matas, David Kilgour, and Sarah Cook for their contribution to the content and comments.

Five experts, including two independent scholars and three China and medical specialists, participated in research or provided research support but wished to remain anonymous. Three China scholars who wished to remain anonymous served as academic advisers.

The main cover image was adapted from original work created by Wei Jane Chir.

ChinaOrganHarvest.org



COHResearch