2022

FORCED ORGAN HARVESTING IN CHINA

A MULTIDISCIPLINARY ISSUE

HANDBOOK FOR TEACHING STAFF

PREPARED BY: INTERNATIONAL COALITION TO END TRANSPLANT ABUSE IN CHINA
INTRODUCTION .......................................................................................................................... 3

WHAT IS FORCED ORGAN HARVESTING IN CHINA: UNDERSTANDING THE EVIDENCE .......................................................................................................................... 4

FORCED ORGAN HARVESTING IS RELEVANT TO MANY DISCIPLINES ........................................................................................................................ 6

LEGAL (Law, Criminal Justice and Criminology) ................................................................. 7
HEALTH (Medicine, Health, Psychology and Counselling) .................................................. 7
SOCIAL SCIENCES (History, Asian Studies, Politics and International Relations) .......................................................................................................................... 8
HUMANITIES (Journalism, Media and Communications) ................................................. 8
BUSINESS AND COMMERCE .............................................................................................. 9

AUDIO VISUAL TEACHING RESOURCES ....................................................................... 10

EXAMPLES OF DISCUSSION AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS ........................................ 12

GENERAL .................................................................................................................................. 12
LEGAL (Law, Criminal Justice and Criminology) ................................................................. 12
HEALTH (Medicine, Health, Psychology and Counselling) .................................................. 14
SOCIAL SCIENCES (History, Asian Studies, Politics and International Relations) ........................................................................................................................ 15
HUMANITIES (Journalism, Media and Communications) ................................................. 17
BUSINESS AND COMMERCE .............................................................................................. 18

SPEAKERS ................................................................................................................................ 19

CONTACT ETAC ..................................................................................................................... 19

APPENDIX .................................................................................................................................. 20

STUDENT HANDBOOK ............................................................................................................. 21
This resource is to support your teaching on the topic of forced organ harvesting (FOH) from prisoners of conscience in China.

There is growing international concern about human rights abuses being committed in China against religious and ethnic minorities. In particular, forced organ harvesting is a serious violation of human rights that demands attention and action. With transplant tourism on the rise, this issue has implications for people all over the world. There have now been multiple calls for governments and international bodies to investigate and not only condemn these human rights abuses, but also take action to halt them.

This handbook is a resource for courses in a range of disciplines. It offers a comprehensive guide to teaching about FOH (including practical advice and strategies for the classroom). Please feel welcome to provide us with input for keeping this digital resource up-to-date and useful.

This handbook for teaching staff outlines:

- What is Forced Organ Harvesting (FOH)
- The Relevance of Forced Organ Harvesting to Different Disciplines
- Discussion and Research Question Examples
- Additional Resources
- Speakers
- Contact ETAC

The appendix includes a copy of the Forced Organ Harvesting Handbook for Students, which includes:

- Introduction to Forced Organ Harvesting
- What is Forced Organ Harvesting in China: Understanding the Evidence
- China Tribunal
- Witness Testimonies
- Undercover Phone Calls
- Current Global Developments
- Media Coverage
- Additional Resources
- Advocacy
Forced organ harvesting (FOH) is a form of organ trafficking where people are killed for their organs to be removed for transplantation. Since 2006, following multiple extensive investigations, the government of China has been accused of forcibly harvesting organs from prisoners of conscience, principally practitioners of Falun Gong (a Buddhist meditation practice) and Uyghur Muslims (a Turkic ethnic group)—killing the victims in the process.

The Chinese government engages in the persecution and large-scale arbitrary arrest and detention of these groups. There is also evidence suggesting that House Church Christians and Tibetans may have been targeted for forced organ harvesting.

The recipients of trafficked organs, who may be Chinese citizens or transplant tourists who travel to China, pay substantial sums to receive the trafficked organs.

Concerns about FOH have been raised with Chinese officials and Chinese medical practitioners on numerous occasions but are routinely met with denials that are not supported by evidence of the claimed voluntary organ donation system.

The most recent and comprehensive assessment of the evidence about forced organ harvesting in China was conducted by the China Tribunal chaired by Sir Geoffrey Nice QC. This was an independent people’s tribunal established to investigate forced organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience in China and determine what criminal offences, if any, have been committed by state or state-approved bodies, organisations or individuals in China that may have engaged in forced organ harvesting. The Tribunal's Final Judgment, delivered in June 2019, unanimously found that forced organ harvesting continues in China.

For further information, please refer to the Student Booklet (Appendix 1) and the following resources:
• Forced Organ Harvesting Explainer Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u2bUusvh3c0

• China Tribunal Judgment short documentary: https://chinatribunal.com/final-judgement-film/

• Understanding the Evidence about Forced Organ Harvesting by Professor Wendy Rogers: https://youtu.be/c1_14uxzg0A

• https://chinatribunal.com

• https://endtransplantabuse.org
FOH is a complex issue that intersects with many social and political issues and domains of life, from medicine and law to politics and history. For this reason, it is relevant to professionals and students from many different disciplines.

At first glance, FOH may appear to be a predominantly medical and legal issue due to the involvement of the medical profession and the crimes committed by various parties. It is vital to understand the practical medical, surgical and ethical aspects of FOH, in addition to the various Chinese and international laws and conventions that are transgressed by FOH. However, FOH is much broader than this—it is a complex, interdisciplinary issue that involves multiple domains.

To understand how and why FOH has occurred and continues to occur, we should look to the social sciences such as history, politics and Asian studies, in addition to the disciplines of medicine, law and criminology. FOH is a sociocultural issue firmly located in the specific context of China in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.

The ways that we, as a society, discuss serious issues is also important; thus, FOH is relevant to the language-rich humanities disciplines. The ways that FOH has been handled in the media are particularly worthy of study. The pivotal role played by journalists in uncovering these human rights abuses places journalism and media studies at the heart of FOH scholarship, in addition to English and other language- and linguistics-related subjects.

Finally, in understanding the relevance of various disciplines and subjects to FOH, we may focus on some of the specific actors involved. Due to the involvement of overseas parties such as transplant patients and tourists, in addition to medical staff and organisations, FOH is highly relevant to international studies and relations, tourism and business studies. Further, an understanding of FOH may be vital for anyone working in the fields of psychiatry, psychology and counselling who may encounter victims of FOH.
LEGAL (Law, Criminal Justice and Criminology)

FOH and other actions by the Chinese Communist Party violate international, medical and human rights law. In March 2020, the China Tribunal (the first comprehensive and independent analysis of the evidence to date about crimes relating to organ sourcing in China) unanimously found that China had committed crimes of FOH, amounting to crimes against humanity. In addition, by condoning forced organ harvesting, the Chinese Communist Party fails to support the rule of law within China.

FOH is enabled by the Chinese government, in addition to a complex transnational criminal network of predatory brokers, human traffickers and unscrupulous clinicians. It is important for students to consider the contributing factors, including the social and individual mechanisms, involved in FOH to assist in forecasting and controlling this and other similar crimes. Criminal justice professionals will be responsible for investigating and gathering evidence of FOH to ensure that the perpetrators are arrested, trialled and sentenced accordingly.

Medical professionals outside of China who collaborate with China in organ transplantation medicine, research and training are also at risk of complicity in crimes against humanity. (https://globalrightscompliance.com/project/do-no-harm-policy-guidance-and-legal-advisory-report/)

HEALTH (Medicine, Health, Psychology and Counselling)

Through being complicit in FOH, the Chinese medical profession violates fundamental norms of medical ethics. The global medical community has a moral responsibility to demand the cessation of forced organ harvesting in China. It is important that medical students understand the abuses occurring in China and the ethical and health ramifications—for patients and doctors—of engaging in illegal and unethical transplant tourism.

It is also important for medical institutions and medical professionals to know their business and human rights obligations, both hard and soft law, regarding collaborating with China in organ transplant medicine, research and training.

FOH causes considerable emotional, social, psychological, spiritual and physical harm to victimised communities. Therefore, it is important for medicine, counselling and psychology students to understand the types of traumas associated with FOH, including imprisonment and torture. Further, they must understand how these types of trauma intersect with culture, history, politics, race, gender, location and language.
SOCIAL SCIENCES (History, Asian Studies, Politics and International Relations)

To understand how forced organ harvesting started and is perpetuated, it is necessary to understand its social, cultural, economic and political contexts.

FOH is an issue deeply rooted in China's specific historical context. The historical development of organ procurement from executed death row prisoners and minority groups, who are detained in China simply for their faith or ethnicity, can be examined and analysed by history students to contribute to investigating the evolution, causes and effects of FOH.

Asian Studies can contribute to the understanding of FOH through an analysis of culture, language, politics and history. Students who engage in critical analysis of FOH from within an interdisciplinary Asian Studies framework will be equipped to enable change within employment sectors such as foreign affairs, criminal justice, journalism, business and education.

Many global governments have failed to acknowledge or investigate allegations of FOH, and responses have varied; some governments have acted fast to ensure people cannot access these organs, whereas others have delayed enacting legislation. Politics students are well placed to investigate political reasons for the different reactions to FOH across the globe and how governments could and should act.

FOH is relevant to many areas of international relations, such as world trade, transnational crime, public interest, construction of exogenous and endogenous identities, technology transfer, bioengineering, bioethics and the material capabilities that FOH supplies to global actors of various kinds. International relations students are well placed to understand FOH as a complex, transnational issue within a global context.

HUMANITIES (Linguistics, Journalism, Media and Communications)

Journalism is a vital avenue for informing the public, and various stakeholders, about FOH, which rarely receives sufficient media coverage. Therefore, journalism, media and communications students can play a key role in protecting and promoting human rights—they have a responsibility to expose such human rights abuses.

How stories are written has a huge impact on how audiences consider, discuss and act on issues. Therefore, students of linguistics, English studies, creative writing and philosophy are well placed to study how stories have been and are being told about FOH and to ensure that these stories are told in the future.
Beyond a human rights violation, FOH is also a complex economic and commercial issue. FOH is lucrative for doctors and hospitals involved in China, in addition to other international actors. It is important for business and entrepreneurship students to investigate relevant Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) business and human rights obligations and understand the business and commercial implications of becoming involved (intentionally or unintentionally) in the organ trade. The OECD Guidelines state that there is an obligation on commercial enterprises to act within the framework of internationally recognised human rights and the international human rights obligations of the countries in which they operate. The OECD sets out a list of obligations to which organisations must adhere, such as the implementation of policies to ensure the protection of human rights, and for organisations to seek ways to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts that are directly linked to their business operations even if they do not contribute to those impacts.
Explainer Video by ETAC – 7 minutes 30 seconds

The International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China (ETAC) explainer video provides an over-arching explanation of the state-sanctioned crime of forced organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners and Uyghurs in China.

China Tribunal Final Judgment Film – 8 minutes 55 seconds

The China Tribunal, chaired by Sir Geoffrey Nice QC, is an independent people’s tribunal established to inquire into FOH from, amongst others, prisoners of conscience in China and to investigate what criminal offences, if any, have been committed by state or state-approved bodies, organisations or individuals in China that may have engaged in FOH.

Public Broadcast of China Tribunal hearings footage – December 2018 and April 2019 China – various times

The first public hearings of the China Tribunal took place on December 2018 and April 2019 in central London at the Grand Connaught Rooms. During the hearing, the Tribunal heard evidence from over 50 fact witnesses, investigators and experts.
Understanding the Evidence of Forced Organ Harvesting in China with Prof Wendy Rogers - 43 minutes 22 seconds

This presentation provides an overview of the multiple lines of evidence, and the primary investigations and reports, that were reviewed by the China Tribunal. It is aimed to inform those who are new to the issue of FOH from prisoners of conscience in China, and to assist participants so they understand the main lines of evidence and can explain them to others in their advocacy.

UN Human Rights Council: China Tribunal – 1 minute 31 seconds

Mr Hamid Sabi, Counsel to the China Tribunal, addresses the UN Human Rights Council in its 42nd Session.

Hard to Believe Full Documentary—54 minutes 45 seconds

This is an award-winning insight into why the world is ignoring China’s mass-market sale of human organs.
GENERAL

In a climate of increasing compassion fatigue towards human rights issues, particularly towards those happening overseas or “far away”, how can attention be brought to serious abuses such as killing prisoners of conscience for their organs?

What could cause a society to become desensitised towards the abuse of a particular group of people, to the point that individuals from that group are dehumanised and treated as living commodities for sale?

Consider the large number of prisoners of conscience held captive in China. What rights, if any, do you think a government should have over an individual’s choice of religious belief or political views?

What poses a greater risk to the Chinese society—confronting the perpetrators of serious crimes or being silent and ignoring them? Why?

LEGAL (Law, Criminal Justice and Criminology)

Discussion questions:

- What impact does the level of desensitisation towards any group have upon a society? On the perpetrators who commit the crime?
- Is there recourse for victims to take a case to the International Criminal Court (ICC)? If so, what articles in the Rome Statute would be engaged? What would be the challenges in bringing a case to the ICC?
What can be done to halt crimes against humanity when even governments and media will not engage with an issue?

What risks of complicity exist for medical professionals who collaborate with China in transplant medicine, research and training?

What legal protections (vs cultural norms) are currently in place to prevent this from happening in your country?

What can be done to prevent serious crimes against humanity from happening in the future in China or anywhere in the world?

Discuss the specific challenges in identifying the scope of FOH, gathering information and evidence, and building the necessary platform and alliances to address it.

Discuss the element of intent of crimes against humanity and its relevance to FOH.

Is there recourse for victims to take a case to the International Criminal Court? If so, what articles in the Rome Statute would be engaged?

What would be the challenges in bringing a case to the ICC (including associated challenges)?

**Research questions:**

- What laws are broken when FOH is committed?
- How can FOH be considered an “atrocity crime”?
- Is FOH a crime against humanity? Explain.
- How can international and domestic criminal laws be amended to stop FOH?
- What are the legal implications of FOH?
- Why have crimes against humanity, such as FOH, not yet been codified in a dedicated treaty of international law?
- Which statutes and other laws may be drawn upon to assist in the prosecution of those involved in FOH?
- How has the independent China Tribunal into FOH been important for creating legal changes?
- Considering the definition of “trafficking in persons” set forth in Article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (2000), what are the implications for foreign persons (natural or legal) whom have been directly or indirectly complicit in FOH? Especially consider the phrases ‘receipt of persons’ and “abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.”[1]

Spokesperson for China’s Foreign Ministry, Wang Wenbin, recently said about the Uyghur Tribunal (2021-) that: “Such a ‘tribunal’ is neither legal nor credible. It is just another anti-China political farce concocted by a few people. It attempts to run in the name of ‘tribunal’ to engage in anti-China political and public opinion manipulation. This is nothing but an insult on the law.[2] Considering the influence of peoples’ tribunals since the Russell-Sartre Tribunal (1966) on the Vietnam War, is it correct to say that peoples’ tribunals are legal “in name only”? How is this like the assertions of John Austin (1790–1759) that international laws are “laws improperly so called . . . laws set or imposed by general opinion . . . the law set by fashion”? [3] What are the implications for international jurisprudence and custom if states omit objection to People’s Republic of China dismissals in this light?
Why do criminals become involved in organ trafficking?
How have different jurisdictions approached FOH?
What can be done to prevent transnational transplant-related crimes?
How do statistics in China hide criminality?
How do China’s racial crime rates against Uyghur/Falun Gong practitioner communities compare with those against other Chinese populations?
How has China prevented prison population build-up?
What have been the costs of incarcerating Uyghur/Falun Gong practitioner communities in China?
Are patients who receive organs from victims of FOH complicit in any crimes?
Are doctors who transplant organs from victims of FOH guilty or innocent of crimes against humanity? Explain your answer.
How does FOH in China interact with the organ trade in other parts of the world?
What kind of challenges do you think investigators and prosecutors face in FOH cases?
In whose interest does the criminal justice system in China operate?
What are the historical development and social psychological elements of prisons in relation to FOH?
How are investigations of international crimes such as FOH different to investigating ordinary crimes?

HEALTH (Medicine, Health, Psychology and Counselling)

Discussion questions:

- Why do you think Enver Tohti, the surgeon in China, did not know he was doing something wrong when he removed the organs from a prisoner who had been shot (but not completely killed)? - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FoXKMcw4sIHY
- If transplant surgeons kill as part of their work, instead of save lives, what impact does this have on a society’s trust in doctors and the medical profession?
- How do you think the transplant profession and medical ethics in China differ from those in Western countries?
- What responsibility does the international medical community have when they train and engage with Chinese transplant surgeons outside of China? What about pharmaceutical companies that supply drugs vital for transplant surgery and recovery to Chinese hospitals?
- What can be done to increase awareness in your country so those who are on an organ waiting list do not consider transplant tourism as an option?
- What kinds of issues might arise in treating persons who have been involved in FOH? Survivors? Doctors? Hospital staff?

Research questions:

- Is there any professional ethical obligation for health care professionals outside China to take responsibility for their colleagues’ complicity with such abuses, given the cultural and
political differences that influence their work?

- What business and human rights obligations do medical institutions and professionals have when collaborating with China? And what risks of complicity exist? (see: https://globalrightscompliance.com/project/do-no-harm-policy-guidance-and-legal-advisory-report/)
- How do restrictive state transplantation processes in the Global North affect the emerging black market organ trade?
- What can and should health care professionals across the globe who are motivated to advocate on this issue do, either as individuals or collectively within their medical specialties?
- Has the biomedical industry perpetuated FOH? If so, how?
- How can organ donation systems be altered to prevent FOH?
- Extrapolate key features that are applicable to preventing FOH within medical practice outside of China.
- How does the black market in human organs threaten public health?
- In relation to FOH, why is it important to study the impact of culture on psychology?
- How should we conduct ourselves when treating survivors of FOH?
- What could be the social psychological impacts for survivors of forced organ scans who were held in detention?
- What are the social psychological impacts for doctors, surgeons and other medical staff who were forced to participate in FOH?
- What forms of psychological torture coincide with FOH?
- What psychological issues may recipients of organs face if they chose to receive an organ transplant in China?
- What are the specific social and cultural considerations when counselling survivors of FOH?
- What specific issues relating to vicarious trauma from FOH must we consider?
- What challenges may we face when counselling someone who has participated in FOH?
- What legal obligations do we have when counselling someone who has participated in FOH?

**SOCIAL SCIENCES (History, Asian Studies, Politics and International Relations)**

**Discussion questions:**

- The atrocities of the Holocaust were not believed when the first witnesses emerged. Why is there a tendency to ignore allegations of serious crimes when they first surface?
- Under the rule of Chinese Communist leader, Mao Zedong, more than 80 million Chinese citizens died of unnatural causes. What role does the violent history of the Chinese Communist Party play in continuing the abuse of its own citizens?
- How does China’s prison system differ from the prison system in your country?
- When meeting with Chinese officials, should our representatives censor themselves or stand up for their own values?
While China’s government still retains the law that permits the use of organs from executed prisoners, do you think their announcements about ceasing using prisoner organs are credible?

What responsibility do foreign governments have regarding stopping FOH in China, particularly if their citizens are recipients of Chinese organs?

What type of laws could or should be implemented to stop FOH and prevent further abuse? Which governments and organisations are likely to have the most impact, and why?

China’s government uses the terms “state secrets” and “domestic issue” for topics they wish foreigners to remain ignorant of. If a ‘state secret’ is a crime against humanity, how can foreign governments help to stop the crime?

Do you think the United Nations intentionally ignored the petition of 1.5 million signatures requesting them to investigate FOH in China? If so, why?

What impact is there upon a country’s ethical standards if it chooses to ignore crimes against humanity and genocide in another country? How important are those standards?

Research questions:

In what ways does FOH in China resemble other mass atrocities from global history?

Identify key events throughout the twentieth century in China that may have contributed to the emergence of FOH.

Describe the evolution of FOH in relation to key events in China.

How can FOH be situated within the specific context of China in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries?

Highlight the moral/human rights crisis in China that has led to the use of political prisoners as organ “donors”, identifying and describing the people that are vulnerable to forced organ harvesting.

Should governments act following the findings of independent tribunals on FOH in China?

Martin Wight, of the English School, developed the concept of “Three Traditions” in International Relations.[1],[2] How does the recent civil society–centred activity through the China Tribunal and Uyghur Tribunal demonstrate the potential potency of “World Society”, and likewise the limits of “International Society” institutions, in producing normative shifts?

The Chinese Communist Party and the People's Republic of China have responded to the recent peoples' tribunals chaired by Sir Geoffrey Nice QC by dismissing them as baseless exercises in Sinophobia[1]—is this a valid criticism?

Constructivist theory posits that public image and self-reflection on notions of identity are salient in any analysis of international interaction.[2] How does state and intergovernmental organisations’ tacit unwillingness, incapability or reluctance to investigate FOH affect their exogenous and endogenous identities on the world stage?

Does globalisation affect (or has it affected) the prevalence of FOH?

Why are certain groups more targeted by FOH in China?

Highlight the moral and human rights crisis in China that has led to the use of political prisoners as organ “donors”, identifying and describing the people that are vulnerable to FOH.

Examine advocacy in terms of identifying successful strategies for positive change and further actions in the context of forced organ harvesting in China.
• How is FOH attuned to questions of inequality, power and health?
• What political, social and economic strategies could prevent the root causes of FOH?
• How is FOH stigmatised or even celebrated in specific cultural contexts?
• What does the way a society responds to FOH tell us about that society and its values, and about where that society sets its priorities?
• The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is supplemented by the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (2000). Article 3 of the protocol categorises FOH alongside forced prostitution, sexual abuse of children and slavery.[1] Does FOH seem any less deserving of social scientists’ attention? Should FOH be considered more trivial or less immoral a crime than these other atrocities? Why?

HUMANITIES (Journalism, Media and Communications)

Discussion questions:

• What risks do journalists take when they report on issues censored by regimes like the Chinese Communist Party while inside China?
• Is it better for a media outlet to follow the censorship guidelines of a foreign regime like the Chinese Communist Party to gain limited access or to follow the free speech guidelines of their own country?
• What impact can media coverage have on stopping crimes against humanity? How important is media coverage for bringing justice and holding perpetrators accountable?
• How does state-run media in a country such as China differ from media in your country?
• How much should foreign governments and international relations influence the media coverage in your country?
• Why is a free press important in your country? What do people lose when the press is not able to report freely?
• How can your journalism empower your audience? How might you, within the confines of journalism ethics, encourage this?
• What might be your specific impact goal if you were to write a story on FOH?

Research questions:

• Why has there been such a lack of interest in the Chinese Communist Party’s human rights violations, such as FOH, by the mainstream media?
• What role does mainstream news media play in exposing the issue of FOH?
• How does media propaganda play an active, supportive role in facilitating the atrocities of FOH?
• How does China suppress the reporting of FOH?
• Explain how disinformation prevents public awareness of FOH.
• Discuss how politicians create opportunities to disseminate disinformation directly to the public through bypassing the media’s gatekeeping and their editorial scrutiny.
What ethical and legal obligations do journalists have when covering stories about FOH?
What difficulties may a journalist face when interviewing survivors of FOH?
What information is relevant to include when creating a news story about FOH?
How can victims or survivors of FOH and their families be protected when developing news stories about FOH?
Find two or more examples of media coverage of forced organ harvesting. Determine whether they are examples of opinion vs fact-based journalism, explaining the reasons.
What are the legal, ethical, logical and security aspects of interviewing people from FOH victim communities? (Activity: After discussing the following considerations, conduct a mock interview with a FOH survivor.)

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

Discussion questions:

- How can FOH affect business and commerce?
- What are the risks to businesses when doing business with China?
- How can business and commerce facilitate FOH?
- Do medical companies have a responsibility to conduct due diligence when doing business that might have a connection with FOH, or is it a matter for the public sector to address?
- What can individual businesses do to tackle FOH?
- What due diligence would need to be conducted by universities and hospitals if considering a collaboration with China in relation to organ transplantation medicine, research and training?
- Is complicity an issue for companies who supply China with medical devices used for transplantation?

Research questions:

- How can FOH affect business and commerce?
- What are the risks to businesses when doing business with China?
- How can business and commerce facilitate FOH?
- Do medical companies have a responsibility to conduct due diligence when doing business that might have a connection with FOH, or is it a matter for the public sector to address? (see: https://globalrightscompliance.com/project/do-no-harm-policy-guidance-and-legal-advisory-report/)
- What can individual businesses do to tackle FOH?
- What economic strategies could prevent the root causes of FOH?
- How might the mainstream economic system perpetuate FOH?
- Do corporations have a responsibility to prevent FOH from occurring?
- How can corporations play a role in stopping FOH?
- How can social enterprise prevent FOH?
- What business activities intersect with the issue of FOH?
- How can profitability be compromised through the continuation of FOH?
- How would you go about raising capital for a social enterprise that aimed to stop FOH?
SPEAKERS

If you are interested in someone from the FOH victim diaspora or an expert from ETAC speaking to your class, please contact ETAC directly at: info@endtransplantabuse.org

CONTACT ETAC

The International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China (ETAC) is a coalition of lawyers, academics, ethicists, medical professionals, researchers and human rights advocates dedicated to ending FOH in China.

ETAC was founded in 2014 and is an independent, non-partisan organisation. We are not aligned with any political party, religious or spiritual group, government or any other national or international institution. Our members have a range of backgrounds, belief systems, religions and ethnicities. We share a common commitment to supporting human rights and ending the horror of forced organ harvesting.

For any further information about FOH or the work of ETAC, please contact us at: info@endtransplantabuse.org
Please find your copy of the Student Booklet below.
2022

FORCED ORGAN HARVESTING IN CHINA

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HANDBOOK FOR STUDENTS

PREPARED BY: INTERNATIONAL COALITION TO END TRANSPLANT ABUSE IN CHINA
Forced organ harvesting (FOH) is a form of organ trafficking in which people are killed for their organs to be removed for transplantation. Since 2006, following multiple extensive investigations, the government of China has been accused of forcibly harvesting organs from prisoners of conscience, principally Falun Gong (a Buddhist meditation practice) practitioners and Uyghur Muslims (a Turkic ethnic group)—killing the victims in the process.

The Chinese government engages in the persecution and large-scale arbitrary arrest and detention of these groups. There is also evidence suggesting that House Church Christians and Tibetans may have been targeted for forced organ harvesting.

The recipients of trafficked organs, who may be Chinese citizens or transplant tourists who travel to China, pay substantial sums to receive the trafficked organs.

Concerns about forced organ harvesting have been raised with Chinese officials and Chinese medical practitioners on numerous occasions but are routinely met with denials that are not supported by evidence of the claimed voluntary organ donation system.

Forced organ harvesting is a complex issue that intersects with many social and political issues and domains of life, from medicine and law to politics and history. For this reason, it is relevant to professionals and students from many different disciplines.
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, Australia

**PROCESS OF FORCED ORGAN HARVESTING**

- Chinese Government imprisons innocent people for their beliefs or ethnicity
- Victims undergo chest x-rays, ultrasounds and blood tests in prison hospitals and detention centres
- A buyer pays for an organ to be made available
- Victim who is the best match is killed and their organs are extracted for transplantation

USA/Europe/Australia/Canada/Taiwan

- Ethical Matching
- (1-4 years waiting time)
- 100% Voluntary donors
- Ethically selected recipients (no payment)

China

- Reverse Matching
- (2-4 weeks “waiting” time)
- Matched prisoners of conscience 'donors' are KILLED TO ORDER
- Paying “recipient” customers
The China Tribunal, an independent people’s tribunal, was established in 2018 with the goal of hearing and assessing evidence to determine whether forced organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience is occurring in China, and if so what (if any) international crimes have been committed. The Tribunal consisted of a panel of seven eminent, independent and impartial experts and was chaired by Sir Geoffrey Nice, QC, an internationally respected expert in international criminal law who formerly served as lead prosecutor of Slobodan Milosevic for Serbian War Crimes at the International Criminal Court, The Hague.

Over a period of 12 months, the China Tribunal’s work included public hearings in December 2018 and April 2019, over the course of which 50 fact witnesses, experts and investigators testified. The China Tribunal also reviewed additional reading material and submissions and received expert opinions and advice on law from Edward Fitzgerald QC and Datuk N. Savananthan.

On March 1st, 2020, the Tribunal issued its Judgment, which included the following conclusions:

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

“In regard to the Uyghurs the Tribunal had evidence of medical testing on a scale that could allow them, amongst other uses, to become an ‘organ bank’.”

“Commission of Crimes Against Humanity against the Falun Gong and Uyghurs has been proved beyond reasonable doubt.”

“Governments and any who interact in any substantial way with the PRC [People’s Republic of China] ... should now recognise that they are, to the extent revealed above, interacting with a criminal state.”


MULTIPLE LINES OF EVIDENCE REVIEWED BY THE CHINA TRIBUNAL INCLUDE:

- Telephone investigations to Chinese transplant specialists confirming extremely short waiting times to receive organs, sometimes 2–4 weeks, with Falun Gong organs also available
- Official Communist Party documents of policy and practices
- Personal testimony of relatives of the deceased victims and fellow internees
- Websites advertising transplant services to foreigners, including heart transplants
- Chinese data showing more transplant operations each year than officially claimed
- Forced medical tests of Falun Gong practitioners and Uyghurs, including CT scans, x-rays and ultrasounds
- A statistical analysis showing that current official Chinese organ donation data has been manipulated and does not represent the real numbers

WHO ARE THE VICTIMS?

FALUN GONG PRACTITIONERS - Falun Gong is a Buddhist meditation practice based on ancient Chinese traditions of health and self-improvement that follows the guiding principles of truthfulness, compassion and tolerance. The Falun Gong community became victims from 1999 when the Chinese Communist Party started a campaign of persecution.

UYGHURS - Uyghurs are ethnically and culturally a Turkic people living in areas of Central Asia including Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region/East Turkestan in north-western China. Uyghurs are predominantly Sunni Muslims, practise a moderate form of Islam and lead mainly secular lives. In 2017, Uyghurs began to be incarcerated in vast numbers with reports emerging of forced organ scans in detention.
VIDEOS

Forced Organ Harvesting Explainer Video – 8 mins

Understanding the Evidence of Forced Organ Harvesting in China with Prof Wendy Rogers

China Tribunal Judgment - Short Documentary

China Tribunal Hearings Footage – December 2018 and April 2019

UN Human Rights Council: China Tribunal

Hard to Believe
WHAT IS FORCED ORGAN HARVESTING IN CHINA?

UNDERSTANDING THE EVIDENCE
RELEVANT TERMS IN UNDERSTANDING FORCED ORGAN HARVESTING

Organ Trafficking
- illicit removal of organs from living or dead persons
- absence of free, voluntary informed consent
- removal of organs for financial or other benefit

Forced Organ Harvesting (FOH)
- killing a person without their consent so that their organs may be removed for transplantation into another person

Prisoners’ Organs
- removal of organs from persons who are imprisoned and, therefore, unable to give free voluntary consent
- use of prisoners’ organs is prohibited by international ethical and professional guidance from bodies including World Health Organization, The Transplantation Society, World Medical Association, Declaration of Istanbul Custodian Group, United Nations and Council of Europe

Types of Executed Prisoners
- prisoners of conscience, who are imprisoned for their beliefs or opinions and who do not advocate for or condone personal violence
- convicted or criminal prisoners, who are imprisoned and sentenced to death on the basis of being found guilty of a crime by the criminal justice system

Organ Scanning
- using medical equipment to check the health of organs in a living prisoner (includes ultrasounds, x-rays and CT scans)

Falun Gong Practitioners
- people who practice Falun Gong, an ancient Chinese spiritual discipline in the Buddhist tradition that consists of moral teachings, meditation and four qigong exercises
- Falun Gong’s core values are truthfulness, compassion and tolerance

Uyghurs
- Uyghurs (or Uighurs, Uygurs) are ethnically and culturally a Turkic people living in areas of Central Asia including Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR)/East Turkestan in north-western China
- Uyghurs are predominantly Sunni Muslims, practise a moderate form of Islam and lead mainly secular lives

Blood Tests
- examination of a person’s blood to screen for infectious diseases and do cross matching for transplantation

Cross Matching
- type of testing to find out whether an organ will be compatible with the intended recipient

Waiting List
- names of people who need a transplant who are put in a queue to wait their turn for an organ to be available
- in Australia and other countries, the waiting list is approximately three years for a kidney, and 9–12 months for a liver
- in China, the waiting list is often weeks rather than months or years
UNDERSTANDING THE EVIDENCE ABOUT FORCED ORGAN HARVESTING

Extensive reports since 2006 have documented the scale and severity of state-sanctioned forced organ harvesting from prisoners and prisoners of conscience in the People’s Republic of China.

Independent reporting and pressure from international medical and governmental institutions have prompted the Chinese government to announce multiple reforms.\(^1\text{--}^4\)

Official statements claim that reforms are designed to bring China’s transplantation system into line with international standards and enable China’s transplantation system and professionals to gain international legitimacy and acceptance. Despite these claims and the gradual development (since 2010) of a voluntary organ donation system, evidence continues to emerge regarding large-scale and severe human rights violations in the sourcing of organs for transplants in China.

The most recent and comprehensive assessment of the evidence about forced organ harvesting in China was conducted by the China Tribunal. This was an independent people’s tribunal established to investigate forced organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience in China and determine what criminal offences, if any, have been committed by state or state-approved bodies, organisations or individuals in China that may have engaged in forced organ harvesting. The Tribunal’s Final Judgment, delivered in June 2019, unanimously found that forced organ harvesting continues in China.\(^5\)

CHINA TRIBUNAL FINDINGS\(^6\)

- **Forced organ harvesting has been committed for years throughout China on a significant scale.**
- **Falun Gong practitioners have been one—and probably the main—source of organ supply.**
- **In regard to the Uyghurs, the Tribunal had evidence of medical testing on a scale that could allow them, amongst other uses, to become an “organ bank”.**
- **Commission of crimes against humanity against the Falun Gong and Uyghurs has been proved beyond reasonable doubt.**
- **The Tribunal has no evidence that the significant infrastructure associated with China’s transplantation industry has been dismantled and, absent a satisfactory explanation as to the source of readily available organs, concludes that forced organ harvesting continues till today.**
**TIMELINE OF FORCED ORGAN HARVESTING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pre-1999</td>
<td>Little transplant activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Human Rights Watch reports forced organ harvesting from executed prisoners including political offenders and other non-violent criminals</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Persecution of Falun Gong practitioners begins</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Rapid increase in transplant numbers</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Denial of using prisoners’ organs</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Official admission about using organs from executed prisoners</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>First investigation into forced organ harvesting in China: <em>Bloody Harvest: The Killing of Falun Gong for their Organs</em> (Matas and Kilgour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Start of pilot volunteer donor program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Investigation released: <em>The Slaughter: Mass Killings, Organ Harvesting and China's Secret Solution to its Dissident Problem</em> (Gutmann)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Official claim that all organs now sourced from volunteers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Analysis of Chinese data in the <em>Update</em> shows 60,000–100,000 transplants performed each year (Kilgour, Matas and Gutmann)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>President Xi issues directive to repress Uyghur religious practices and inter large numbers of Uyghurs in camps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Statistical analysis shows China's official transplant data is falsified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>China Tribunal Judgment: Forced organ harvesting has been happening and continues</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOW DO WE KNOW FORCED ORGAN HARVESTING OCCURS?

There are two key lines of evidence about forced organ harvesting in China: direct and indirect evidence.

DIRECT EVIDENCE

Direct evidence comes from people who were personally involved in forced organ harvesting. China Tribunal Witness 26 (name withheld) described being ordered to participate in forced organ harvesting in the 1990s, from an incompletely executed prisoner.

In 1995, Enver Tohti was ordered to remove organs from a prisoner who was not dead:

“The victim was a man in his 30s, unshaved with long hair and civilian clothes. The bullet gone through his right chest. The man seems already dead anyway, so I start my incision … cutting his skin, blood could be seen, it implies that his heart was still beating, he was alive! My chief surgeon whispered to me ‘Hurry up’.”


INDIRECT EVIDENCE

In addition to direct evidence, multiple types of indirect evidence confirm the historical and continued practice of forced organ harvesting in China.

WITNESS ACCOUNTS

Multiple witnesses have described incidents and conversations indicating that forced organ harvesting took place. The following are several examples of this evidence.
Prisoners were threatened with organ harvesting if they did not comply with various orders or were told that, if they resist, their ‘heart, liver, spleen and lungs will be taken’. Israeli heart surgeon, Dr Jacob Lavee, reported that a patient of his went to China in 2005 for a heart transplant booked in advance. This could only happen if a prisoner was killed to order on the agreed date. In 2006, a Chinese doctor at the World Transplant Congress in Boston explained that all the organs for transplant came from Falun Gong practitioners. In 2018, a Japanese journalist interviewed three Japanese patients who had travelled to China for transplants. The recipients waited only two weeks for liver or kidney transplants, and they paid for these.

George Karimi, in prison for matters not related to Falun Gong, gave an account of executions and of conversations about organ harvesting from executed prisoners, specifically about ‘prisoners not needing organs after death’. He gave one account of a guard, who knew of or dealt with 24 or 25 Falun Gong prisoners being executed and only one being spared, and explained that the one spared was unwell—‘if sick, organs are of no use’.9

MEDICAL TESTING OF PRISONERS

Medical tests conducted on prisoners provide indirect evidence of forced organ harvesting.10

Many witnesses have described having blood taken for unknown purposes. Medical tests, including ultrasounds, x-rays and physical examinations, were performed on prisoners who did not consent to the tests. No reason was provided for the tests, and prisoners were not given any results. Only prisoners of conscience, including Falun Gong practitioners, Uyghurs, Tibetans and some House Christians, were tested.

TORTURE OF PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

The China Tribunal received evidence of the torture of prisoners of conscience.11 This evidence is important because it provides context about the overall treatment of prisoners of conscience and helps in understanding the full range of crimes that may have been committed. The fact that prisoners were tortured reveals the widespread and systematic nature of the persecution. Evidence about torture came from Falun Gong practitioners and Uyghurs.

INCARCERATION OF PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE INCLUDING FALUN GONG PRACTITIONERS AND UYGHURS

As with evidence of torture, evidence of incarceration provides context for forced organ harvesting and demonstrates the systematic nature of the repression of Falun Gong practitioners and Uyghurs.12 In 1999, the Chinese president, Jiang Zemin, ordered the establishment of the 610 Office for the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. There are
multiple accounts from Falun Gong practitioners of being imprisoned and tortured for their beliefs. Since 2017, mass incarceration of Uyghurs has also occurred. Uyghur witnesses to the China Tribunal described their imprisonment in Laogai camps, including being required to sing 'red' songs and speak only Mandarin, witnessing and suffering torture and undergoing blood and medical tests. Mass blood and DNA testing in Xinxiang has been reported. Credible reports of Uyghur forced organ harvesting have been supplied by Dolkun Isa, Erkin Sidick and Ethan Gutmann.13, 14, 15

**HOSPITAL PHONE CALLS**

Since 2006, various investigators have made calls to Chinese hospitals posing as patients needing organs. Doctors in these hospitals have admitted using Falun Gong practitioners as organ sources, offered Falun Gong practitioners as organ suppliers, stated they use live organs from prisoners and refused to divulge the source of organs.16 For example, on 26 May 2017, in a call verified by the China Tribunal, Director Wang of Yaasntai Yuhuangdong Hospital made these comments about a kidney transplant:

**Wang:** ... it will be within half a month, within two weeks.  
**Investigator:** So you can still find that kind from the prison?  
**Wang:** You need to find the ones under 30 years old.

Wang confirmed that the hospital circumvents the official Red Cross organ distribution system, performs hundreds of procedures and has its own channels to source organs. For example, young person kidneys are available within 10 days.

**In one forensically verified phone call, Bai Shuzhong, the former People’s Liberation Army (PLA) Minister for Health, confirms that a direct order to harvest organs from Falun Gong was issued by former Chinese president, Jiang Zemin:**

**Investigator:** ... regarding taking organs from the detained Falun Gong people for organ transplantation, was it an order from the director of the PLA General Logistics Department?  
**Bai Shuzhong:** Back then, it was Chairman Jiang. There was an order. It instructed to carry out this thing, that is, organ transplantation.17

Further calls made in 2019 continue to indicate that organs are readily available and that they are from healthy young sources.18
SCALE OF TRANSPLANT ACTIVITY

Evidence regarding the scale of transplant activity is vital because it indicates that there was and is a plentiful supply of organs. Evidence about transplant volumes in China was compiled in the 2016 *Update*. This report provides a very detailed examination of the transplant programs of hundreds of hospitals in China. The *Update* draws on media reports, official propaganda, medical journals, hospital websites and a large number of deleted websites found in archives. The report analyses hospital revenue, bed counts, bed utilisation rates, surgical personnel, training programs, state funding and more. This evidence shows that China is performing 60,000–100,000 transplants per year, as opposed to the much smaller numbers (10,000–20,000) that are officially reported.

SHORT WAITING TIMES

Short waiting times provide further indirect evidence about forced organ harvesting in China. The China Tribunal heard evidence from the 2000s to 2018 of pre-scheduled operations (including heart transplants) and short wait times. The average kidney wait time in China is close to several days or weeks, compared to 1000–1,500 days in the UK and USA. This is a critical piece of evidence because short waiting times and pre-booked transplants cannot occur in voluntary systems, which rely on the accidental or unpredictable deaths of donors. Short waiting times and pre-booked transplants show that organs are available on demand. This is evidence of a group of living people who can be killed to order for their organs. Numerous undercover phone calls confirm waiting times as short as two weeks.

FALSE OFFICIAL CHINESE DATA

Since 2015, China has published data about the numbers of donors and transplants performed each year, claiming that all organs come from volunteers. However, these figures are not reliable. In 2019, a detailed statistical analysis of official Chinese data found evidence of systematic falsification and manipulation of official organ transplant datasets. This study is important because it shows that official Chinese claims about the numbers of transplants performed in China cannot be trusted.

TRANSPLANT TOURISM

Finally, transplant tourism is another key source of indirect evidence. Evidence of historic transplant tourism includes archived websites advertising organs for sale and the experience of Dr Lavee’s patient who had a heart transplant in China in 2005. Websites promote or have promoted organ transplantation in China.

In 2017, a Korean TV station conducted an investigation at Tianjin Central Hospital. The transplant centre staff quoted wait times for organs ranging from days to weeks and solicited monetary ‘donations’ from patients in exchange for scheduling transplants even more quickly. Although China claims to have stopped performing transplants for foreign patients, the international department performed eight transplants the day before the visit.
The evidence regarding forced organ harvesting in China is complicated. However, central questions demand answers:

**How can China perform so many transplants?**

**Where do all the organs come from?**

There is relatively little direct evidence to answer these questions. Firsthand testimony of organ harvesting from the victims themselves is impossible because the victims die in the process. Whistleblowers such as surgeons are rare. However, there are multiple lines of indirect evidence for forced organ harvesting (as outlined above), including the personal testimony of fellow internees and relatives of deceased victims, the short waiting times, the gaps in the medical statistics, the conversations with government officials, the advertisements and the admissions of university and military hospital personnel.

“The overall value of the collective body of evidence is greater than the mere sum of its parts. Individual lines of evidence, when brought together, paint a backdrop of planned, systematic, institutional and intentional forced organ harvesting.”

*Andrew Khoo, China Tribunal Member*


CHINA TRIBUNAL
The China Tribunal, chaired by Sir Geoffrey Nice, QC (who formerly served as lead prosecutor of Slobodan Milosevic at the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia – the ICTY), has conducted the first independent legal analysis of all available evidence regarding forced organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience in China in order to determine what criminal offences, if any, may have been committed by individuals affiliated to state or state-approved bodies, organisations or officials in China that may have engaged in forced organ harvesting. Joining Sir Geoffrey Nice QC were six panel members from the US, UK, Malaysia and Iran, bringing expertise in international human rights law, transplant surgery, international relations, Chinese history and business.

The China Tribunal was initiated by the International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China (ETAC), a human rights charity comprising lawyers, academics, medical professionals, researchers and human rights advocates dedicated to bringing an end to forced organ harvesting in China. ETAC felt compelled to establish the China Tribunal given the many reports, some from very eminent bodies, that have dealt with forced organ harvesting but that have not dealt specifically with whether China’s transplant practices have amounted to – or included – commission of international criminal offences. While ETAC initiated the Tribunal, there was a necessary and scrupulous separation between ETAC and the Tribunal. All evidence submitted and communications were via Counsel to the Tribunal, Hamid Sabi.

The Tribunal issued a public call for evidence and counter-evidence and, over a period of 12 months, conducted public hearings in December 2018 and April 2019 where over 50 fact witnesses, experts and investigators contributed evidence. The China Tribunal also received expert legal opinions from Edward Fitzgerald QC and Datuk N. Sivananthan.

The Tribunal contacted representatives of the WHO, The Transplantation Society (TTS), the Declaration of Istanbul Custodian Group (DICG) and the Pontifical Academy of Sciences (PAS), along with prominent Chinese transplant professionals and the Chinese Government, inviting them to provide evidence on past and present transplant practices in China.

In June, 2019, the China Tribunal announced that the allegations had been proved beyond reasonable doubt. The Tribunal's Judgment, in part, announced that:
“Forced organ harvesting has been committed for years throughout China on a significant scale and ... Falun Gong practitioners have been one - and probably the main - source of organ supply.”

“In regard to the Uyghurs the Tribunal had evidence of medical testing on a scale that could allow them, amongst other uses, to become an 'organ bank'.”

“The Tribunal has no evidence that the significant infrastructure associated with China's transplantation industry has been dismantled and absent a satisfactory explanation as to the source of readily available organs concludes that forced organ harvesting continues till today.”

“Commission of Crimes Against Humanity against the Falun Gong and Uyghurs has been proved beyond reasonable doubt.”

“Governments and any who interact in any substantial way with the PRC [People's Republic of China] ... should now recognise that they are, to the extent revealed above, interacting with a criminal state.”
The China Tribunal issued a ‘Call to Action’ urging the international community to help bring to an end to the horrific illegal practice of forced organ extraction from innocent victims and the immoral organ trade that it fuels.

In the Judgment, The China Tribunal noted:

“that forced organ harvesting is of unmatched wickedness even compared- on a death by death basis – with the killings by mass crimes committed in the last century. There is justifiable belief in the minds of some or many – rising to probability or high probability – that Genocide has been committed.”

“In line with this, and by considering the evidence and the law, there can be no doubt that there is a duty on those who have the power to institute investigations for, and proceedings at, international courts or at the UN to test whether Genocide has been committed. They should act immediately to determine accountability for any acts contrariety to the provisions of the Genocide Convention.”

In light of the Tribunal's Judgment, there is a need for urgent action.

These actions include the following:

- Universities and hospitals should immediately stop all transplant related collaboration with China, including transplant research and training.

- Governments must introduce and support legislation that specifically prohibits transplant tourism.

- The international community should publicly condemn forced organ harvesting and call for a commission of inquiry into forced organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience in China.

- The Chinese Government must be held accountable for “the commission of crimes against humanity against the Falun Gong and the Uyghurs…”
WITNESS TESTIMONIES
THEY TOOK BLOOD SAMPLES AND DID ULTRASOUND TESTS. WE HAD AN INJECTION ONCE EVERY 10 DAYS.

GULBAHAR JELILOVA
Uyghur
Incarcerated for 1 year, 4 months

No. 3 Prison in Urumqi, No. 2 Detention Centre, Urumqi Women’s Prison (May 2017 to September 2018)

On the night of my arrival at No. 3 Prison, I was stripped naked for a medical examination. They took a blood sample and urine sample before placing me in a cell. In less than one week, I, along with other prisoners with black hoods over our heads, were taken to an unknown place. There was medical equipment in the corridor. We were examined, blood samples were taken, and we also had ultrasound tests. We were examined once a week. In No. 2 Prison, there is a big medical clinic where we were examined regularly.

THEY TOOK BLOOD SAMPLES AND DID ULTRASOUND TESTS. WE HAD AN INJECTION ONCE EVERY 10 DAYS.

I, and everyone else, had a full check-up once a month and I had an ultrasound scan three times. They also performed an X-ray to check my lungs. Many ladies were taken from the cells (including from my cell) and they did not come back.
JINTAO (TONY) LIU
FALUN GONG PRACTITIONER
Incarcerated for 2 years, 2 months

Every year during my detention, the authorities would force us to have blood taken and x-rays but never notified me of any result. I was locked in a cell with about eight drug addicts, who were commonly induced to abuse Falun Gong practitioners. These drug addicts were rostered on shifts to persecute me by the guards' order. The cell had a surveillance camera installed, so the guards knew everything that happened inside.

ONE DAY A DRUG ADDICT INMATE WAS BEATING MY BACK AND WAIST AND ANOTHER INMATE CAME IN FROM OUTSIDE AND YELLED AT HIM, “DON’T INJURE HIS ORGANS!”

I felt strange—why these guys did not care about my wellbeing but cared about my organs?

ZUMURET DAWUT
UYGHUR
Incarcerated for 3 months

First they took me to a hospital, and that is what they do, first take you to a hospital. Only after they removed the black hood from over my head did I realize I was in a hospital. I saw police in uniform everywhere, also people wearing white coats walking about, so I guessed that I was in a hospital.

They tested my eyes and they took finger prints before I was taken to what looked like a prison. As soon as I was taken inside I knew it was a prison.

We were given medicine every day. After taking it we became numb emotionally. I felt heavy, as if lifeless. Up until now, after leaving the camp such a long time ago I still didn’t have a monthly period.
YU XINHUI  
FALUN GONG PRACTITIONER  
Incarcerated for 6 years

Guangzhou Huachua Detention Center (Guangzhou First Detention Center),  
Cha Tau Detention Center (Guangzhou Third Jail) and Sihui Prison (2001 to 2006)

During my detention in the Guangdong Sihui Detention Centre, around the end of 2001, I was subjected to physical check-ups and blood tests. The prison personnel said these were for the purpose of seeing whether we had AIDS or any contagious diseases. I had chest X-rays three times. Only once, they just looked at me a little; other times, they took the whole X-ray. The first time, I don’t know if they took the X-ray or not, but I felt that they were just doing a preliminary check-up. The other times after that, however, they did the full check-up, taking the X-ray and processing it.

They didn’t look at my mouth or ask me to open my mouth; they looked at my eyes. They took a rubber tube and stuck it down my mouth. It was a black tube. It went all the way down to my stomach, as thick as a finger. I think they were doing examinations. I don’t know why. I did not have physical wounds at the time. They didn’t ask me anything about my health.

In late 2004, one of the prisoners who was assigned to surround me and make me renounce my beliefs once said, ’if you don’t do what we say, then we’ll torture you to death and sell your organs.’ Everyone in prison knows that there exists a list of names. People [are] taken away, and no one will return. They always take away a group of people, sometimes several dozen, sometimes under twenty.

The harshest time was in the middle of 2006. I remember it was at midnight. Suddenly, we heard the noise of a vehicle starting outside. We were very curious, because the whole prison was very quiet. So, I stuck my head out of the window to look, as did some other prisoners. We saw parked outside were three or four large buses, with iron bars blocking the windows. There were also a few armed police’s military vehicles, as well as the prison guards’ cars and some ambulances, like the ones from the hospital, but they were not official. Then, in several columns the armed police and the prison guards entered into the prison ward I was in. Then, starting from the first floor, noises kept arising. When it finally reached our floor, the third floor, I heard that the guards and the police were scolding the prisoners, “don’t look. Turn your face. Lie on the bed. When your name is called, come out immediately. You are not allowed to bring anything.” Then, only names were called, one after another. Sometimes, only one name would be called for a prison cell. When they reached my cell, they called away three prisoners.

One prison doctor who was sympathetic to us Falun Gong practitioners secretly told me, “Don’t go against the Communist Party. Don’t resist them. If you do, when the time comes, you won’t even know how you have died.

WHEN IT HAPPENS, WHERE YOUR HEART, LIVER, SPLEEN, AND LUNGS WILL BE TAKEN, YOU WON’T EVEN KNOW.

Falun Gong practitioners all practice qigong. They often exercise their bodies, so their bodies are very good. Think about it, those organs are, of course, very good so do you think we would rather pick you practitioners or those other prisoners? Those prisoners all abuse drugs or alcohol. Your practitioner organs are the best.”
ABDUWEI AYUP  
UYGHUR  
Incarcerated for 1 year, 10 months  

When I was taken to Urumqi, before being transferred to the centre, I was taken for a health check. As I was wearing the black hood, I don’t know which hospital I was taken to. The procedure was first a blood sample, urine sample, then a saliva sample.

“I BELIEVE THEN I WENT THROUGH AN X-RAY BECAUSE I REMEMBER I FELT SOMETHING ON MY CHEST. AT THE TIME, I DIDN’T KNOW WHAT WAS HAPPENING. I HAD COLD GEL ON MY BODY AND SOMETHING ON TOP DOING THE CHECK.”

After this check-up, I was taken to the detention centre.

LIU YUMEI  
FALUN GONG PRACTITIONER  
Incarcerated for 2 years, 4 months  
Fushun House of Detention, Fushun Detention Centre, Fushun Labour Camp, Fushun Women Re-education School, Guangzhou Shahe Detention Centre, Beijing Xuanwu District Detention Centre and Liaoning Tieling Detention Centre (2 years and 4 months total)

I was kidnapped by police in Beijing and was sent to Xuanwuu District Detention Centre and was detained there.

“POLICE THERE SAID TO ME, “IF YOU DO NOT TELL US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, ALL YOUR ORGANS WILL BE HARVESTED AND YOUR FAMILY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO FIND YOUR BODY.”

They performed medical checks on me. At the time, there were 10 people in the queue. They asked me to put my hands behind my head and crouch down. I said that I am not a prisoner, I can’t do this.

The policeman came to me and kicked me into the crouching position, and I was unable to get up. I went to that place for physical checks. The doctor was a prison doctor belonging to the detention centre. She took my blood. I saw through the window there were many people analysing something. I did not know what they were looking for.

At the time, Jiang Zemin was in power and said that we need to eradicate all these people till the very last one and with the use of any torturing methods. During that time, there were many who were persecuted to death; many prisoners went insane because of persecution and torture.
I was taken to a medical clinic or a hospital in Pichan, on 26 March 2017. They gave me water to drink before taking me to the toilet, insisting that I provide them with a urine sample. About half an hour later, they took blood samples from my arm. Then, I was placed on a bed for a full body check.

After their completion, I was taken to a police station where I was given an eye test. My eyelids were held open, and I was instructed to look left, right, up and down, and, at the same time, they took photographs of the positions of the irises of my eyes.

The second time I had a full body examination was in the Karmay Hospital after I had been interrogated and tortured. I remember clearly that it was on the 7th of April.

They handcuffed me and placed a black hood over my head. I was taken to a hospital (or a clinic) first, where I was given a full body examination, including blood samples. The hood was never removed. After the procedure had been completed, I was taken to a prison where I had to change into a prison uniform before being placed in a cell among 13 other young men. They were all Uyghur men in shackles.

THEY USED ULTRASOUND, APPLYING COLD GEL, AND CHECKED MY KIDNEYS, THEN AN ECG FOR MY HEART AND MY LUNGS. I BELIEVE THEY WERE USING ULTRASOUND AS A COLD GEL WAS PLACED ON DIFFERENT PARTS OF MY BODY.

THEY CHECKED MY LUNGS, AS I WAS TOLD TO BREATHE IN DEEPLY AND OUT SLOWLY; THE TESTS LASTED FOR ABOUT TWO HOURS.
I WAS FORCED TO PUT MY ARM THROUGH A HOLE IN A WINDOW. THE NURSE THEN WRAPPED A RUBBER BAND AROUND MY ARM AND PUT A NEEDLE INTO MY VEIN AND TOOK ANOTHER TWO GLASS TUBES OF MY BLOOD.

When I first entered the detention centre, the blood test was done with no reason nor results. The first time was in the clinic. The second and third times were just outside of the cell. They did not ask me any questions.

“The heart exam was done in the detention centre clinic.

Three times blood was drawn, one tube each time. The same doctor who works in the detention centre did it. I don’t know the name. I did not see other people being blood tested.”

PRIVATE WITNESS
FALUN GONG PRACTITIONER
Incarcerated for 1 year
Yiatai No. 2 Detention Center, Shandong Province Jail (January 2016 to January 2017)

One day, after a few months of suffering abuse, a nurse came to my cell with some guards. She wrapped a rubber band around my arm and took two glass tubes of my blood. At the time, I didn’t know what was going on.

In jail, I was beaten and abused more often. I was slapped, punched, kicked and yelled at, but they never hit me in the organs. After a few months of being in the jail, guards came to my cell and took me to the jail hospital.

Only Falun Gong practitioners were subject to blood tests. I was very afraid that I would be killed for my organs. I didn’t sleep well after that and lived in fear that I would be killed until my release on 29 January 2017.
On 22 April, I was taken to the hospital in Chechen Town, and a black hood was placed over my head. I could not see which channels or which kind of gates we went through to the examination room. I do know, however, that I did not go through the normal route where the normal people go to have a health check. Despite having a hood over my head, I knew that they took blood out of my veins twice, but I do not know how much. They also checked my blood pressure and checked my heartbeat. Another machine was used, and I was told to take a deep breath. Then, I believe they took me to a basement. I felt I was in a lift, so I am quite sure it was a basement. I was taken into a very dark room, and they removed the black hood and the handcuff and the shackles. They removed all my clothes, put me completely naked.

Each time when I and others were taken to the camps, prior to being categorised and put into certain cells, they had to go through a detailed health check—a blood test and an ultrasound—and the women had to go through a very intimate examination, something was inserted inside. There were young women aged 23–26, and I saw that, on occasions, when they stopped breathing, they were then dragged by their feet and taken away. I also witnessed women between 14–18 years of age being taken away and never returning.
I was brought to a mobile medical vehicle outfitted with advanced equipment to have a chest exam, abdominal exam, and my blood checked. I don’t know the name of the equipment. The medical vehicle was parked at the door of the building where we were imprisoned. I remember clearly that this examination was only done on Falun Gong practitioners who recently entered the prison and had not given up their faith.

If this check-up was only done for new prisoners, this can’t be the case either because there were many others who were sent to the prison together with us.

"THE VEHICLE WAS WELL-EQUIPPED, AND THE EXAMINATION WAS DONE MAINLY ON OUR CHESTS, INTERNAL ORGANS AND BLOOD. AT THAT TIME, I EVEN WONDERED WHY THEY ONLY PERFORMED THIS EXAMINATION ON BOTH OF US HEALTHY FALUN GONG PRACTITIONERS AND NOT CHECK THE OTHER PRISONERS WHO HAD SEVERE ILLNESSES?"
PHONE CALL EVIDENCE
2019 UNDERCOVER PHONE CALL INVESTIGATIONS TO CHINESE HOSPITALS

- Extremely short waiting times for organs
- Payments for transplants
- Organs available on demand

Beginning in 2006, various investigators have made calls to Chinese hospitals posing as patients needing organs. Doctors in these hospitals have admitted using Falun Gong practitioners as organ sources, offered Falun Gong practitioners as organ suppliers, stated they use live organs from prisoners and refused to divulge the source of organs.

Below are a selection of transcripts from 2019 phone call investigations conducted by the World Organisation to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG). The China Tribunal assessed similar evidence by WOIPFG and found their work to be authentic.

(The China Tribunal's comments on WOIPFG can be found in the China Tribunal Judgment. https://chinatribunal.com/wpcontent/uploads/2020/03/ChinaTribunal_JUDGMENT_1st March_2020.pdf)

The following calls were published after the China Tribunal Judgment was released.

List compiled by the International Coalition to End Transplant Abuse in China (ETAC). Call transcripts and audios provided by WOIPFG.
**EXCERPT:**

**Investigator:** Oh, if the registration is okay, in the fastest case, how long do we have to wait?

**Dr Feng Zhendong:** It depends on if we have the liver source. If you had called earlier, then we would have had it today.

**Investigator:** What does it mean that if I had called earlier?

**Dr Feng Zhendong:** It means that I would have done it for you today.

**Investigator:** Ah, is that so? That means...

**Dr Feng Zhendong:** Today...

**Investigator:** So it can be done quickly, right?

**Dr Feng Zhendong:** Right

**Investigator:** So they have a friend that recommended ... a classmate recommended that we go to the military hospitals, saying that your hospital does a good job and also quickly. So I think, yes.

**Dr Feng Zhendong:** Because our hospital generally has relatively abundant liver sources, many donated organs. So our liver sources are relatively abundant. [...]  

**Investigator:** Registration means waiting in line, right?

**Dr Feng Zhendong:** Yes. It would be good if you had called last week.

**Investigator:** Is that so?

**Dr Feng Zhendong:** We would have had it today.

**Investigator:** So almost every day you have [organs]. Whether it matches or not is another issue. Is that what you mean? [...]  

**Dr Feng Zhendong:** Not almost every day, but we basically have [organs] almost every month.

**Investigator:** Ah, every month.

**Dr Feng Zhendong:** Yes, in the fastest cases, we basically have organs every week.

**Investigator:** Ah, that's fine. So if we are lucky, maybe we can get it done on the same day or the next day. That is also possible.

**Dr Feng Zhendong:** Yes, if you come here to register, maybe a liver source will become available immediately. But the surgery can be done at least three days later. It cannot be done as soon as you come over.

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1. It appears that this PLA hospital has organs arrive on a particular day upon being ordered.
2. Surgeries are not performed 3 days after an organ recipient goes to the hospital for the transplant. An organ recipient is rushed to the hospital once the organ becomes available.
**Investigator:** [...] Do you do kidney transplants yourself?

**Dr Zhang Shanbin:** Yes, I do!

**Investigator:** Oh, you do. Then I'd like to ask, is my relative going to have his examination done as an inpatient, or at the outpatient clinic? How would you arrange all this?

**Zhang Shanbin:** An inpatient examination is more convenient for the patient, since all organs are allocated nationwide ... allocated across the entire country, you see? [...] 

**Investigator:** What I'm saying is that the time is needed from admission, examination, and all the way to the transplant surgery—the entire time?

**Zhang Shanbin:** Now listen, if he is admitted first and gets his examination done first, it would probably take another four or five days or so after his examination is completed, okay?

**Investigator:** Okay. You can do it [the surgery] in just four or five days after his examination is done, right?

**Zhang Shanbin:** Yeah, we can do it right after the examination.

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**HOSPITAL:** First Affiliated Hospital, Zhengzhou University

**CALL RECIPIENT:** Nurse Yan

**DATE:** September 2, 2019

**EXCERPT:**

**Investigator:** Well, if that is the case, if you can do hundreds of cases a year, based on that figure, it should be no problem to get it done in half a month, right?

**Nurse Yan:** Ah ... Most of our cases are done like in half a month, yes, most of them are like that. For the details, you will have to talk with the director in person, and I can only give you a rough idea now, because the director, along with his whole group, is off work now.
Investigator: I would like to ask, roughly, on average, how long does it take to get the surgery done at your hospital?

Dr Yang Ping: What is his blood type?

Investigator: He has blood type B, blood type B, ah.

Dr Yang Ping: For blood type B, it shouldn't take long. If lucky, if after this call you get him registered today, he may get one by tomorrow. That happened a lot! [...] Dr Yang Ping: You can rest assured of the quality. We do a medical examination to check for any illness, and must be responsible for that. We can do seven or eight cases in a month.

Investigator: Right, you are right, because after the confirmation, is your liver source supply tight? Can we get a liver organ soon? Can we get it in a month?

Nurse Wang: Well, in some fast cases, wait time is only two to three days, but in slow cases, it’s about a month. This will need [...] 

Investigator: Then how long will it take us to get discharged, if the postoperative recovery is good?

Nurse Wang: Normally it’ll take two to three weeks. [...] 

Investigator: Director Guo is the chief surgeon, right?

Nurse Wang: Director Guo is our liver transplant surgeon here, Director of Liver Transplant. [...] 

Investigator: How many years has he been doing [liver transplantation]? How many years have your doctors been doing liver transplants?

Nurse Wang: [We] started that just a few years after 2000. The number of cases in the past two years went higher, because of our more marketing efforts and the slightly higher public recognition we got.
Investigator: Ah, my husband is blood type B, so, approximately how long does he need to wait for his surgery?

Dr Zhang: Generally, we can make the arrangements in one month.

Investigator: Is it possible to get it done in one or two weeks? It is an urgent case.

Dr Zhang: You know, he must come over to get the tests done first. We’ll determine how soon we need to get it done based on the test results. Such routine surgeries usually can be done within one month.

Investigator: Oh, based on your experience, the shortest wait time is less than one month, or perhaps half a month, right?

Dr Zhang: Well, in some cases, it can be done in just a few days.

Investigator: So, in general, how long would be the wait time, according to your experiences? Based on your experience, can it be done in a week, in the fastest case?

Zhang Shengbin: Sometimes that happens, if there’s an organ source that suddenly shows up in these few days! If not, it could be ten days to half a month, one or two months, or something like that.
**EXCERPT:**

**Investigator:** So, based on your experience, is there a chance to have it done in a week?

**Nurse 1:** Like those who have been waiting here, some are fast. There were cases where it took two weeks; there were also cases where it took one month; there were cases where the surgeries were done right away upon admission, when there were matched organs found. So, it's hard to say, because the liver source and kidney source are not communicated or arranged beforehand and it is possible that there is a match that becomes available all of sudden, which we don't know either.

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**HOSPITAL:** Armed Police General Hospital, Beijing  
**CALL RECIPIENT:** Nurse name unknown  
**DATE:** July 10, 2019

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**EXCERPT:**

**Investigator:** Oh, those 18 beds are all for liver transplants, right?

**Doctor Wang:** Right. It is impossible for you to get admitted into our hospital as soon as you arrive here.

**Investigator:** Oh, so we have to wait for it.

**Dr Wang:** You need to check if there're any patients being discharged. If so, if beds become available, then it is your turn. [...] 

**Dr Wang:** Hum ... If fast, it's only half a month. It depends on how soon our patients can be discharged. If they are discharged quickly, if the hospital beds become available, then getting admitted into the hospital can be very quick.

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This call indicates that it is possible to receive a transplant once a hospital bed becomes available. This is not possible in an ethical system. It indicates the organs are available on demand and dependent on a bed in the hospital being available.
Investigator: Yes, then that hospital told me to get into the queue. They also told me to call and inquire about a few more hospitals, and pick whichever hospital offers the shortest wait time. Oh, does your hospital do it every day?

Nurse: We almost, almost do that daily. [...] 
Nurse transfers the investigator to Dr Chen Dong[...]

Dr Chen Dong: What is his blood type? 
Investigator: His blood type is B.

Dr Chen Dong: They all have to wait, have to wait, it won't be very fast, it will take at least about a month.

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Investigator: How about the wait time? How long does he need to wait for surgery?

Liang Guiyou: It depends, it depends. Ask him to call me.

Investigator: Ah, so approximately, in a half a month, is it possible to get it done?

Liang Guiyou: Ah, it should be fine. It can be done in three months for sure. [...] 
Investigator: I must ask for a kidney organ of good quality and a well-experienced surgeon, you know? Well ... 

Liang Guiyou: Yes.

Investigator: If this is okay, then how about the organ sources? Can you find us a healthier, younger and better one (organ)?

Liang Guiyou: I can get it, I can find one.
Investigator: Hey, I'm from Hebei. May I ask if your hospital still does liver transplants?
Doctor: Yes, we do. Go ahead!
Investigator: Ah, well, one of my family members has advanced liver cirrhosis. Now he is looking to have a liver transplant.
Doctor: Then you come over here!
Investigator: So, how long is the wait time if one goes to your hospital?
Doctor: Ah, come over here. That depends on your personal situation, okay? You're welcome to come.
Investigator: How long will he wait to have it done? Can you give me an approximate figure? How long will he wait?
Doctor: It can be done within one or two months.
Investigator: How much does it cost to get a transplant done?
Doctor: Ah, let's talk about that when you come over here, okay? Come here and we'll take the time and tell you the details.

Investigator: I'm calling from Qingtian. I have, eh, a friend, a relative of mine, who wants to have a liver transplant. I wonder how long he needs to wait if he wants the surgery done in your hospital?
Doctor: Ah, what's his blood type?
Investigator: Blood type B.
Doctor: Ah, generally speaking, there are relatively more B-type patients in our waiting list. So it may take two to three months.
Investigator: Two to three months! What would be the shortest wait time? Is it possible to get it done a little sooner?
Doctor: The shortest one—it depends on the liver sources. If you are determined and lucky, if there is a suitable liver available, it may take a few weeks for blood type B if you are near the front in the queue.
2006 PHONE CALL REVEALS THAT FORMER PRESIDENT JIANG ZEMIN ISSUED THE ORDER TO KILL FALUN GONG PRACTITIONERS FOR THEIR ORGANS

In one forensically verified phone call, Bai Shuzhong, the former People’s Liberation Army (PLA) Minister for Health, confirms that a direct order to harvest organs from Falun Gong was issued by former Chinese president, Jiang Zemin.

Investigator: ... regarding taking organs from the detained Falun Gong people for organ transplantation, was it an order from the director of the PLA General Logistics Department?

Bai Shuzhong: Back then, it was Chairman Jiang. There was an order. It instructed to carry out this thing, that is, organ transplantation.

SOURCE:
China Tribunal Judgment: paragraph 324, footnotes 230-231
https://chinatribunal.com/final-judgment/
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS
UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS ISSUE CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

On June 14, 2021, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights issued a press statement announcing that a joint correspondence was issued to the Chinese Government by 12 UN Special Rapporteurs and human rights experts, regarding allegations of forced organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners, Uyghurs, Tibetans, Muslims and Christians in China.

UN human rights experts,* including nine UN Special Rapporteurs, reviewed credible reports including those detailing forced medical examinations, such as blood tests, ultrasound and x-rays, discriminatively conducted only on ethnic, linguistic or religious minorities illegally detained in China. Results from these forced examinations are stored in databases that facilitate organ allocation. There is no evidence to suggest that other prisoners undergo medical examinations.

“Forced organ harvesting in China appears to be targeting specific ethnic, linguistic or religious minorities held in detention, often without being explained the reasons for arrest or given arrest warrants, at different locations,” they said. “We are deeply concerned by reports of discriminatory treatment of the prisoners or detainees based on their ethnicity and religion or belief.”

“According to the allegations received, the most common organs removed from the prisoners are reportedly hearts, kidneys, livers, corneas and, less commonly, parts of livers. This form of trafficking with a medical nature allegedly involves health sector professionals, including surgeons, anaesthetists and other medical specialists.”

“Despite the gradual development of a voluntary organ donation system, information continues to emerge regarding serious human rights violations in the procurement of organs for transplants in China,” the UN experts said.

“The experts call on China to promptly respond to the allegations of ‘organ harvesting’ and to allow independent monitoring by international human rights mechanisms.”

The full correspondence to China was released in August 2021 – read it here: https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownLoadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=26382

LEGISLATION

Nine countries now have legislation that addresses organ trafficking and transplant tourism. Bills are currently in process in the USA, Canada, France and Australia. https://endtransplantabuse.org/legislation/
GLOBAL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE RELEASE A 'WORLD'S FIRST' LEGAL ADVISORY REPORT & POLICY GUIDANCE - 2022

“Do No Harm: Mitigating Human Rights Risks When Interacting with Medical Institutions & Professionals in Transplantation Medicine” is the first business and human rights advisory that specifically addresses transplantation medicine, research and training. It also addresses the risk of complicity regarding forced organ harvesting and organ trafficking.

The Advisory and Policy Guidance are relevant to a range of stakeholders including hospitals, universities, professional societies, medical journals, independent professional bodies, medical schools and associated medical professionals in the field of organ transplantation. It will also be of interest to lawyers, ethicists, think tanks and policy makers.

Read and download the documents here: https://globalrightscompliance.com/project/do-no-harm-policy-guidance-and-legal-advisory-report/

IPAC STATEMENT

The Inter-Parliamentary Alliance on China issued a statement in July 2021 marking the 22 years since the brutal persecution of Falun Gong began in China. The statement expresses concerns about forced organ harvesting and calls upon governments globally to take action to stop the organ harvesting trade. Read the statement here - https://ipac.global/statement-on-the-22nd-anniversary-of-the-persecution-of-the-falun-gong/

US STOP FORCED ORGAN HARVESTING BILL

Presented in the Senate and House this bi-partisan legislation seeks to fight the global organ trafficking trade and to specifically address the Chinese Communist Party’s practice of forced organ harvesting. The Stop Forced Organ Harvesting Act of 2021 will expand the US government’s powers to combat organ harvesting, prohibit the export of organ transplant surgery devices to entities responsible for human organ trafficking, impose sanctions on individuals and government officials in countries who support human organ trafficking and forced organ harvesting, and introduce mandatory reporting on human organ trafficking in foreign countries and on US institutions that train organ transplant surgeons.

**Execution by organ procurement: Breaching the dead donor rule in China - The American Journal of Transplantation (2022)**
Matthew Robertson & Dr Jacob Lavee

Dr Adnan Shariff

**Letter to Editor – Transplant International (2020)**
Sharif A, Jacob Lavee, Ashley Baquero, Maria Fiatarone Singh, David Matas, Bernadette Richards, Michael E. Shapiro, Torsten Trey and Wendy Rogers

**Chinese Doctors Admitted in Undercover Calls That Harvested Organs Were Available, Informal Tribunal Finds - BMJ (2020)**
Gareth Iacobucci

**COVID-19 and Transplant Research from China: An ethical dilemma (2020)**
W. Rogers and J. Lavee

**Against the Use and Publication of Research Using Unethically Procured Data: The Case of Chinese Transplant Research (2020)**
W. Higgins, W. Rogers, A. Ballantyne and W. Lipworth

Matthew P. Robertson, Raymond L. Hinde and Jacob Lavee

Wendy Rogers, Matthew P Robertson, Angela Ballantyne, Brette Blakely, Ruby Catsanos, Robyn Clay-Williams and Maria Fiatarone Singh
T. Trey, A. Sharif, A. Schwarz, M. Fiatarone Singh and J. Lavee

Smoke and Mirrors: Unanswered Questions and Misleading Statements Obscure the Truth about Organ Sources in China (2016)
W. Rogers, T. Trey, M. Fiatarone Singh, M. Bridgett, K. Bramstedt and J. Lavee

China's Terrible Transplant Secret (2016)
Wendy Rogers

Hard to Believe Documentary Review (2016)
Holly Northam

Historical Development and Current Status of Organ Procurement from Death-Row Prisoners in China (2015)
Kirk C. Allison, Arthur Caplan, Michael E. Shapiro, Charl Els, Norbert W. Paul and Huige Li

China's Semantic Trick with Prisoner Organs (2015)
Kirk C Allison, Norbert W Paul, Michael E Shapiro, Charl Els and Huige Li

Bleaching Organ Procurement Crimes in China (2015)
Jacob Lavee, MD

Organ Procurement from Executed Prisoners in China (2014)
A. Sharif, M. Fiatarone Singh, T. Trey and J. Lavee

The Use of Prisoners as Sources of Organs: An Ethically Dubious Practice (2011)
Arthur Caplan
“They’ll Take Your Liver and You Won’t Even Know”: China’s Real-Life Squid Game: How Organs Are Harvested from Thousands Every Week for a ‘Kill to Order’ Market - And Why the World Is Powerless to Stop It - The Daily Mail UK

Levi Parsons

Exclusive: Renowned Aussie Doctor Calls for All Chinese Surgeons to Be Banned from Western Hospitals and Unis amid Claim Many Are Returning to China to Take Part in Its ‘Real-Life Squid Game’ Organ Harvesting Market - The Daily Mail UK

Levi Parsons

China Harvested Organs from Living People: Doctors Helped with Executions - Haaretz, Israel

David Stavrou

China Is Harvesting Organs from Falun Gong Members, Finds Expert Panel - Reuters

Sonia Elks

China Accused of Forced Organ Harvesting from Prisoners of Conscience - Sunday Guardian Live

John Dobson

China Killing Prisoners to Harvest Organs for Transplant, Tribunal Finds - Forbes

Zak Doffman

The China Tribunal Pronounced Its Verdict on Organ Harvesting in China - Forbes

Dr. Ewelina U. Ochab

Call For Retraction of 400 Scientific Papers amid Fears Organs Came from Chinese Prisoners - The Guardian

Melissa Davey

For more press coverage of The China Tribunal and forced organ harvesting, click HERE
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL COALITION TO END TRANSPLANT ABUSE IN CHINA (ETAC)
https://endtransplantabuse.org/

“Do No Harm: Mitigating Human Rights Risks When Interacting with Medical Institutions & Professionals in Transplantation Medicine” - Global Rights Compliance

Joint Correspondence to the Chinese Government - 12 UN Special Rapporteurs & Human Rights Experts -
https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=26382

China Tribunal - https://chinatribunal.com

Speech at the United Nations Human Rights Council regarding the China Tribunal:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oP7KJ5tey4o

INITIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Bloody Harvest / The Slaughter: An Update (2016)
David Kilgour, David Matas and Ethan Gutmann

The Slaughter (2014)
Ethan Gutmann

Bloody Harvest (2006)
David Matas, David Kilgour
CALLS TO ACTION

UNIVERSITIES:

- Students and faculty can investigate whether your institution has links to any hospitals in China in relation to organ transplantation.

- Discuss immediately the need for due diligence, assessing the nature of the relationship and severing partnerships and collaborations with Chinese hospitals in the field of organ transplantation medicine, research and training. Refer to the Global Rights Compliance Advisory and Policy Guidance. (see p. 43 of this document)

- Develop policy around collaborations and partnerships with China in relation to organ transplantation medicine, research and training. (see p. 43 of this document)

- Refrain from funding trips to China in relation to organ transplantation, research and training.

- Cease student exchanges with Chinese universities or hospitals in relation to organ transplantation.

- Disseminate information about the issue and evidence to staff.

After acquiring new knowledge about FOH, what comes next?

A broad range of individuals, groups and institutions have responsibilities to respond and, thus, contribute to raising awareness about FOH and halting this atrocious issue.

Below are some initial calls to action.

To connect with others who are taking action, visit: https://endtransplantabuse.org/support/
NGOs, CSOs and Student Groups

- Issue a public statement regarding forced organ harvesting. A range of angles could be taken depending on your organisation mandate. View other public statements here: https://endtransplantabuse.org/public-statements/

- Urge government bodies to respond and implement legislation.

- Join the #NotFromChina Pledge to help stop #murderfororgans in China, as a partner organisation and advocate on social media. https://endtransplantabuse.org/pledge