Joint Submission to
the UN Universal Periodic Review

31st Session of the UPR Working Group

People’s Republic of China

(Oct-Nov 2018)

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

The Human Rights Law Foundation (HRLF) is a not-for-profit 501(c) organization established to deter human rights abuses, develop human rights legal standards, and educate the public on the cultural forms and institutions that undergird the practice of persecutory campaigns. HRLF was launched in 2005.
Contents

Right to Life, Liberty and Security of the Person ................................................................. 3
Follow-Up to Preceding Reviews .......................................................................................... 3

SUMMARY ............................................................................................................................ 4

ONGOING KILLING OF PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE FOR ORGANS .................... 6
  I. Transplants Performed on Demand.................................................................................. 6
  II. Continued Growth After Exposure............................................................................... 7
  III. Developments Since Claimed Reform in 2015............................................................ 8
  IV. Inbound Transplant Tourism Continues to Thrive ....................................................... 8
  V. Official Transplant Volume Challenged ........................................................................ 9
  VI. Transition to Ethical Organ Sourcing Not Implemented in Practice ....................... 10
  VII. Roles of The State in Transplant Abuse .................................................................. 11
  VIII. Global expansion and implications ....................................................................... 13

RECOMMENDATIONS ........................................................................................................ 15

REFERENCE ....................................................................................................................... 156
Right to Life, Liberty and Security of the Person

Follow-Up to Preceding Reviews

The killing of prisoners of conscience for organs in China has not been addressed in previous reviews. Because the best available evidence shows that this crime has not stopped but continues at full capacity, this issue concerns an ongoing loss of life, and we request consideration based on the nature, urgency and severity of the subject matter.

A related recommendation was made in the 2013 UPR cycle but was not accepted (A/HRC/25/5):

186.142. Stop the prosecution and persecution of people for the practice of their religion or belief including Catholics, other Christians, Tibetans, Uyghurs, and Falun Gong, and set a date for the visit of the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief (Canada).
SUMMARY

After it came to light in 2006 that prisoners of conscience throughout China were being killed extrajudicially and their organs taken for transplants,\(^1\)\(^2\)\(^3\)\(^4\)\(^5\)\(^6\) the Chinese government made a series of contradictory statements regarding organ sourcing. In 2015, China asserted that it had ceased using executed death-row prisoners and transitioned entirely to voluntary donations.\(^7\)

However, international observers have raised concerns that the reform was only a “semantic trick.”\(^8\)

To determine the extent to which an ethical organ donation and transplantation framework has been implemented, we examined the industry’s nature, scale, and organ sources by analyzing hundreds of transplant hospitals, government and industry statements, official policies and legislation, and the broader operation of China’s transplant system. This extensive review found that the seemingly overnight transition to ethical sourcing has not been implemented in practice.

As executed death-row prisoners decreased in number over time and became “a stream without a source,”\(^9\) China began piloting an organ donation program in 2010\(^10\) and announced its nationwide expansion in 2013.\(^11\) Chinese officials later said that the donation framework was developed in just a few years, a process that took other countries decades:\(^12\)\(^13\) the reported percentage of organs sourced from donations jumped from 23% in 2013\(^14\) to 80% in 2014,\(^15\) with voluntary donations officially becoming the sole official organ source in 2015.\(^16\) For a complete transition in this system to have taken place in one or two years is implausible.

Moreover, longstanding cultural inhibitions and lack of public trust in the Chinese medical system have kept the number of donations extremely low; the 373,536 registered donors as of 2017,\(^17\) based on the proportion of registered and actual donors in the U.S., would have yielded only dozens of donations.\(^18\)

Despite this reported shift to a less readily available source of organs, China’s transplant industry had continued to expand apace. The latest evidence shows that China continues to perform transplants on demand at a scale far greater than its claimed figure of 15,000 per year, which has been systematically deflated and falsified; the number can be exceeded by just a few of China’s 173 government-approved transplant centers. In fact, China came to perform more transplants than any other nation in just a few years after the industry took off in 2000 despite a dearth of voluntary organ donations.\(^19\)\(^20\)\(^21\) The industry has continued to grow rapidly even after the killing of prisoners of conscience for organs gained international attention in 2006.\(^22\)

Furthermore, China’s legal framework cannot facilitate voluntary donations yet contains numerous loopholes that allow unethical organ sourcing. Agencies providing regulatory oversight for the donation system remain empty shells. China’s top transplant spokesperson admitted in a media interview that China has only one person managing and overseeing the organ donation process, compared to 1,500 in the U.S.\(^23\) “Entire Chain of Organ Transplantation Are in the Hospitals.”\(^24\)

China’s OPOs (Organ Procurement Organization) are established inside ministry-approved transplant centers, and include the same surgeons involved in unethical organ procurement and transplantation and operate without oversight. The heavily publicized national organ donation and
allocation system does not function on the claimed scale in practice and is only a façade used to launder illicit organs.\textsuperscript{25}

This raises the question of what the true sources of organs in China are. Despite a small number from this voluntary system, the vast majority of transplant organs used in China continue to be sourced from prisoners of conscience, particularly Falun Gong practitioners, who have been killed extrajudicially on a large scale since the Chinese government launched its campaign to eradicate this spiritual practice in 1999, a year coinciding with the start of a dramatic expansion of the transplant industry in China.\textsuperscript{26} 27 28 29 30 Falun Gong remains the largest group of prisoners of conscience in China, and its practitioners have been systematically detained, imprisoned, tortured, and forcibly given blood tests and medical examinations both in state custody and in their homes.

In addition to Falun Gong, developments in recent years and a history of taking organs from Uighur political prisoners in the late 1990s indicate that Uighurs in Xinjiang and other vulnerable populations may also be victimized by forcible organ extraction. Human rights groups and international media have reported the emergence of large-scale extralegal detention of Uighurs in political indoctrination centers in recent months.

In December 2017, Human Rights Watch reported that the Chinese government collected DNA samples and blood type information from 19 million Uighurs in Xinjiang in 2017 under the guise of a public health program; before that, the public security system had built a national database of more than 40 million individuals, including dissidents and migrants.\textsuperscript{31} These circumstances match those surrounding Falun Gong detainees and their vulnerability to organ harvesting.\textsuperscript{32} 33 34

The harvesting of organs from prisoners of conscience for transplantation supports the government’s campaign to destroy groups it labels “enemies of the state,” serves its United Front efforts to gain influence with foreign dignitaries and the elite of overseas Chinese, and incentivizes hospitals and doctors to participate in these abuses.\textsuperscript{35}

Nevertheless, China’s illusion of progress has led some international organizations to endorse and promote its donation and transplantation system. Academic institutions and commercial entities have thus renewed their collaboration with China. This false appearance of reform was created by China’s of questionable data, ambitious blueprints, transplant center showcases, and presentations at high-profile international events, including two Vatican summits on organ trafficking in February 2017 and March 2018.

In addition to perpetuating thriving inbound transplant tourism, China is seeking to make organs procured in the mainland available to residents in other countries in its neighborhood, including as part of its Belt and Road Initiative. By expanding the “Chinese mode” of donation and transplantation—a system supported by the killing of innocents—to other parts of Asia and beyond,\textsuperscript{36} 37 38 39 40 the Chinese regime implicates the entire international community in its organ crimes.
ONGOING KILLING OF PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE FOR ORGANS

Shortly after the first whistleblowers came forward in 2006, international researchers began to investigate these allegations. They include David Kilgour, former Canadian Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific, and David Matas, an international human rights lawyer. They came to “the regrettable conclusion that the allegations are true.” The two were joined by investigative journalist Ethan Gutmann, who conducted an independent investigation and reached similar conclusions.

In 2016, Kilgour, Matas, and Gutmann jointly published an update to their prior research and stated, “The ultimate conclusion is that the Chinese Communist Party has engaged the State in the mass killings of innocents, primarily practitioners of the spiritually-based set of exercises, Falun Gong, but also Uighurs, Tibetans, and select House Christians, in order to obtain organs for transplants.”

In response to growing international condemnation, China announced in 2015 that it no longer used executed death-row prisoners for organs and moved entirely to voluntary donations. However, international observers have raised doubt about this claim.

We examined hundreds of transplant hospitals, government and industry statements, policies, legislation and regulations, media reports, as well as the history and operations of China’s organ donation and transplantation system to determine the transplant industry’s true nature, scale, sources of transplant organs, the extent to which an ethical framework has been implemented, and the drivers and roles of perpetrators in the abuse.

I. Transplants Performed on Demand

Most organ transplants performed in China continue to be scheduled ahead of time, have short waiting times, and use organs taken from living sources.

Since the early 2000s, hospitals have advertised and quoted wait times between days and weeks, including for re-transplants in case of failure. The China Liver Transplant Registry’s 2006 Annual Report reported that 1,150 (26.6%) of a sample of 4,331 liver transplants were classified as emergency transplants for which organ sources had to be found within three days or even hours. In elective cases, waiting times for liver transplants were commonly listed in weeks.

Transplant surgeries are mostly scheduled ahead of time, as seen in individual and institutional accounts reflected in hospital profiles, media reports, and other sources. For example:

- An Israeli patient traveled to China for a heart transplant scheduled two weeks ahead of time
- A hospital conducted 5 liver transplants and 6 kidney transplants simultaneously
- A hospital performed 4 heart transplants simultaneously in one afternoon
One hospital advertised “donors seeking matched recipients” and promised, “in case of failure, [to] continue to perform transplants until one is successful.”51 Doctors could procure multiple organs for the same patient in quick succession, in case of rejection or to have as spares.52 It is not uncommon in China for a patient to receive multiple transplants of the same organ.53 Furthermore, the vast array of transplantable organ types, with their prices openly listed on hospital websites, gives the impression that any body part can be replaced as needed.54

One hospital website emphasized, “In China, we carry out living donor kidney transplants. It is completely different from cadaveric kidney transplants that you hear about in Japanese hospitals.”55 It is common practice to excise whole vital organs from living bodies in China, thus killing the “donor.” All of these occur in the absence of significant voluntary organ donations.

Liver extraction procedures with warm ischemia times of under 5 minutes became a Chinese industry standard well before 2009.56 57 Such short warm ischemia times could not have been obtained using “no-heartbeat cadavers” as claimed, given that China had no donation system before 2010.

Other innovations have been developed to extract organs in the best possible condition for transplants. Wang Lijun, a high-profile law enforcement official, won an award for developing a lethal injection drug that reduces organ rejection rates after transplantation. This development was based on thousands of experiments on living bodies.58 He was also awarded a patent for a “primary brain stem injury impact apparatus,”59 which could be used to cause brain death with fewer adverse effects on transplantation, compared to lethal injection.60

**II. Continued Growth After Exposure**

After the allegations of forced organ harvesting attracted international scrutiny in 2006, the Chinese government acknowledged sourcing organs from death-row prisoners while attributing illicit transplants to a chaotic market.61 The Ministry of Health started a new approval system and issued permits to 169 transplant centers,62 creating the illusion that most of the 1,000 transplant hospitals stopped performing transplants in July 2007.63 64 Hospitals systematically removed and deflated the number of transplants they performed. Furthermore, the Chinese regime waged a public relations campaign through its spokespeople, media and agents to create a false impression that the number of transplants had gradually decreased.

Organ procurement and transplants were being performed around the clock and have routinely overwhelmed medical teams.65 66 67 68 69 70 71 One hospital trained all of its general surgeons to perform kidney transplants independently.72 Many transplant centers have had bed utilization rates of 100-200%.73 74 Transplant centers have expanded significantly with more beds and new wards, wings, and buildings.75 76 77 78
III. Developments Since Claimed Reform in 2015

The increased transplant center capacity still could not meet demand even after China announced that donations had become the sole source of organs for transplants.79 80 81 Huang Jiefu (Chairman of the National Organ Donation and Transplantation Committee and former Deputy Minister of Health) attributed the limiting factor not to organ availability but rather to a lack of qualified hospitals and experienced doctors.82 In recent years, he repeatedly expressed his desire to increase the number of approved transplant hospitals from 169 to 300 and even 500.83 84 85 He is on record also pushing to make organs procured in China available to other regions, implying that China has an abundance of organs.86 87 88

In May 2017, the government increased the number of approved transplant hospitals from 169 to 173.89 According to official sources, China performed 50% more transplants in 2017 than the year before.90 91 Huang Jiefu declared in August 2017 that China would increase the number of approved transplant hospitals to 300 and perform the most transplants in the world by 2020.92

Phone investigations conducted between July 2016 and June 2017 found that organ sources remain ample and of high quality, with some hospitals claiming to have surplus organs.93 94 One hospital even offered free liver transplants for the first ten children to register.95 However, most transplant organs did not come from the national donation and allocation system because the hospitals could not access it.96

All these developments have occurred in the absence of significant voluntary donations and regulatory oversight by China’s organ transplant system. There is no viable alternative to the conclusion that the killing of prisoners of conscience for organs continues to the present day.

IV. Inbound Transplant Tourism Continues to Thrive

While there is a lack of comprehensive data regarding the number of patients traveling to China for transplants, China has become the world’s largest destination for transplant tourism, including recipients from South Korea, Japan, India, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the U.S., Canada, Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, and other regions.97

TV Chosun, a South Korean national TV network, conducted an on-site investigation of Oriental Organ Transplant Center at Tianjin Central Hospital, one of China’s largest transplant centers, in October 2017. Medical staff quoted wait times between days and weeks. They also solicited donations to a hospital foundation in exchange for scheduling a transplant surgery even sooner. Operating rooms were observed to be in use at all hours, with rotating medical teams performing transplants through over the night. A nurse reported that the international transplant department performed 3 liver transplants and 4 kidney transplants the day before the journalists arrived.98

Despite official claims that China had ceased performing transplants for foreign patients, the center continues to operate dedicated transplant wards and hotel facilities for international patients from the Middle East, South Korea, and other regions.99 A map in the hospital lobby
indicates that its international transplant wards occupy three floors in buildings used specifically for transplantation. In addition to using its own facilities, the hospital rented out a floor in a nearby hotel to house Korean patients. A nurse revealed that there had been more organ recipients from the Middle East than from South Korea, with at least one patient whose transplant costs would be paid directly by his country’s embassy.

According to TV Chosun, South Korea has 32,000 patients waiting for liver and kidney transplants each year. Only 10% of them can receive transplants in South Korea, and most die while waiting for a new organ. The median wait time for a kidney transplant there is five years. Since the year 2000, many South Korean patients have flocked to China, where they buy organs at high cost with limited waiting times quoted in weeks. There are eight transplant hospitals in China often chosen by Korean patients for this purpose. For example, Tianjin Central Hospital admits about 1,000 transplant patients from South Korea each year.\textsuperscript{100}

The center’s more than 500 transplant beds, utilization rates of greater than 130%, relative size of its international and domestic transplant facilities, external hotel capacity, the number of transplants reported by the nurse, and operating room utilization observed by journalists together suggest that the center continues to perform at its full capacity of more than 8,000 transplants per year.\textsuperscript{101}

V. Official Transplant Volume Challenged

China has stated that it performs a total of 10,000 transplants per year, increasing to 15,000 in 2017.\textsuperscript{102} However, a data analysis of individual hospitals and doctors found that this figure is surpassed by just a few hospitals alone;\textsuperscript{103} China in fact came to perform the most organ transplants of any country just several years after 2000.\textsuperscript{104} \textsuperscript{105} As a point of reference, the United States has performed an average of 6,000 liver transplants annually since 2000.\textsuperscript{106} This volume can be matched by just a few hospitals in China.

The number of transplants in China has been falsified at every level due to inexplicable organ procurement sources and financial interests, including tax evasion and under-the-table distribution to hospitals and doctors.\textsuperscript{107} After the initial investigation reports were published in 2006, hospitals began to systematically delete data and other evidence. Hospital websites removed or stopped updating the number of transplants performed, including news reports of record-breaking numbers of transplants performed in a single day. Transplant numbers that remained on hospital websites were severely deflated. Public access to transplant registry data was restricted, and extensive underreported by transplant centers.\textsuperscript{108}

While we cannot directly observe or determine the true number of transplants these hospitals have performed, we can still make extrapolations based on the capacity, growth, transplant types performed, hospital bed count and utilization rates, professional personnel, and so on. Moreover, regulations published by the government and industry provide useful information in evaluating the scale of transplant centers nationwide.
Based on government-imposed minimum capacity requirements for transplant centers, the 169 transplant hospitals approved by the Ministry of Health would have a combined capacity of approximately 70,000 transplants per year. This is equivalent to a capacity of more than one million total transplants since 2000.109

We compared the minimum capacity with those from our investigation of each of the 169 approved transplant centers, as well as news reports, the number of transplants performed by individual doctors and institutions, and the size of the immunosuppressant market. Most of the approved hospitals far exceeded the minimum capacity requirements, including some with hundreds of dedicated transplant beds and utilization rates greater than 100%.

Even this is far from the full picture. More than 1,000 hospitals applied for permits in 2007 to continue performing transplants,110 111 which suggests that they also met the minimum capacity requirements. Many of them continued to perform transplants despite not having received approval.112 These hospitals have become the candidates for which Huang Jiefu hopes to issue permits to increase the number of transplant centers in China to 300 and eventually 500.113 114 115

VI. Transition to Ethical Organ Sourcing Not Implemented in Practice

In response to international criticism, China changed its explanation regarding organ sources several times. It eventually acknowledged that almost all transplant organs came from death-row prisoners and, later, from voluntary donations.116

However, international organizations estimate the number of death-row executions in China in the thousands each year since 2000. The number of executions has also declined since then.117 118 119 A decade later, transplants that relied on death-row organs were becoming “a stream without a source.”110

China did not have an organ donation system until March 2010, when it piloted the first program in 19 provinces and cities.121 Despite receiving only 207 donations in its first two years,122 the program was expanded nationwide with the announcement of a national organ allocation system, the China Organ Transplant Response System (COTRS), in August 2013.123

Chinese government figures stated that 23% of the organs used in 2013 came from donations.124 Huang Jiefu later stated that 80% of transplant organs in 2014 came from donations125 and that China stopped using death-row organs completely in January 2015.126 Huang claimed that China built up its organ donation and transplant framework in only several years, whereas other countries took dozens of years.127 128

However, this miraculous one-year jump in donation figures appears to have been conceived after the fact to bridge the gap to the supposed “new era” of ethical organ procurement. At the end of 2017, the official count of registered donors was 373,536.129 Compared to the proportion of
registered and actual donors in the U.S., this would have yielded fewer than 29 donors in China. Furthermore, the sum of reported donation numbers in each region were far less than the official number of transplants, let alone the actual number performed in hospitals.

Longstanding impediments to organ donation in China include cultural inhibitions, a lack of legislation for brain death, an insufficient legal framework to facilitate voluntary donations, and a general lack of trust in the medical system.

While the system claimed to manage all donors and recipients in the country, COTRS allocates only organs entered by Organ Procurement Organizations (OPOs) who obtain consent for donation. Only 31,000 potential recipients had been registered on the official website as of 2017. In addition, a phone survey ending in June 2017 showed that most transplant hospitals in China could not access COTRS, implying that most transplant organs did not come from the donation system. COTRS cannot supply the on-demand transplants performed in China with wait times of two weeks or less.

At the end of 2015, China’s organ donation system did not function in practice because the “National Organ Donation and Transplantation Committee…exists in name only.” According to Huang Jiefu, China has only one person managing and overseeing the organ donation process, compared to 1,500 in the U.S.

Huang said in 2017 that 70% of organs came from brain-dead donors; the other 30% were mainly from both brain and cardiac death. However, since China’s legal framework recognizes only cardiac death standards, 90% of doctors in China were unaware of a standard procedure to determine brain death as of late 2014; this remained the case in 2017. This contradiction suggests that most organs are supplied from outside of the medical system. In the absence of legislation, the administration’s policies, regulations, and documents are heavily influenced by interest groups and are not enforced even in the medical system; nor can the military, judiciary, or other entities be controlled. This leaves loopholes that allow for unethical organ procurement through side channels.

Compared to the true scale of the transplant system, death-row prisoners (who were re-categorized as voluntary citizen donors starting in 2015) and voluntary donations combined can account for only a small fraction of all transplants performed in China. These findings suggest that the donation system, including COTRS, serves to whitewash illicit organ sources.

VII. Roles of The State in Transplant Abuse

China began to experiment with human organ transplantation in the 1960s. 1978 recorded the first case of kidneys being harvested from a political prisoner during execution and transplanted into the son of a senior Communist Party cadre.
In 1984, multiple government bodies and ministries jointly promulgated the “Provisional Regulations on the Use of Corpses or the Organs of Executed Prisoners,” which allowed the bodies and organs of prisoners to be used at will by the state under certain conditions. This regulation is still in effect today.

More cases of political prisoners being killed for organs were reported in Xinjiang in the 1990s, with many of the organs harvested while the prisoners were still alive.

The Chinese government prioritized organ transplantation in its national strategy starting in 2000 by investing heavily in research, development, industrialization, and transplant personnel training. The number of transplant centers in China grew from 150 before 1999 to 570 by the end of 2004 and more than 1,000 in 2007. China’s transplantation industry became the most prolific in the world in only a few years.

This exponential rise in transplants occurred alongside the Communist Party’s campaign to wipe out practitioners of Falun Gong with directives to “ruin their reputations, break them financially, and destroy them physically.” The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party created the extralegal “610 Office” specifically to eradicate Falun Gong. Since this campaign began in July 1999, Falun Gong practitioners in China have faced imprisonment and torture in forced labor camps, black jails, prisons, brainwashing centers, and secret military detention facilities.

To enable the procurement of organs from Falun Gong practitioners on demand, the central Communist Party leadership established a unified chain of operations through various levels of the extralegal “610 Office” and the Political and Legal Affairs Committee. The People’s Liberation Army General Logistics Department has served as the core operations unit overseeing secret detention facilities and concentration camps, as well as the dispatch of organ sources (living “donors”) and supervision of organ procurement. The entire state apparatus, including military units, armed police, the judiciary, medical industry, and organ brokers, carries out this medical genocide.

Harvesting organs from Falun Gong practitioners not only supports the Communist Party’s campaign to destroy what it declared to be its number one enemy, but it also provides financial opportunities for civilian and military hospitals. Organ transplantation has always been a health benefit offered to senior Communist Party leaders. The benefit is also extended to foreign dignitaries and the elite of overseas Chinese as a means to gain influence as part of the regime’s United Front.

In December 2017, Human Rights Watch reported that the Chinese government had collected biometrics information, DNA samples, and blood tests of 19 million Uighurs under the guise of a public health program. Before that, in May 2017, the public security system had built a national database of more than 40 million individuals, including dissidents and migrants. Falun Gong is the largest group of prisoners of conscience in China and has been systematically detained.
imprisoned, and tortured; they have also been forcibly given blood tests and medical examinations both in state custody and in their homes.\textsuperscript{174,175,176}

Since the organ harvesting crimes began, a number of events have intentionally or unintentionally provided evidence of the killing of innocents for organs. These include officials’ speeches at an award ceremony for a lethal injection drug and a patent for an apparatus that can cause brain death while leaving organ functions intact.\textsuperscript{177,178}

In addition, millions in the West have seen the plastinated bodies of the same groups of victims in China as exhibits for popular consumption. Plastinated body parts from China have also been sold to medical schools and universities throughout the West. Plastination exhibits give an immediate, widespread, publicly visible reality to these abuses that would ordinarily not be available.

Whistleblowers have contributed to the effort to unearth the state’s roles and methods in perpetrating these crimes by providing information not available to the public. Among them are employees in both military and civilian hospitals, an armed police officer guarding an organ harvesting site, and a medical university administrator.\textsuperscript{179} The latest findings have corroborated their allegations.

\textbf{VIII. Global expansion and implications}

China has been allowed to demonstrate its “Chinese mode” of organ donation and transplantation systems at high-profile international events, including Vatican summits on organ trafficking and professional conferences. Its illusory reform has gained endorsement and even promotion from some international organizations, which leads international academic institutions and pharmaceutical companies to continue collaborating with China’s transplant entities under the impression that their ethical concerns had been addressed.\textsuperscript{180}

Huang Jiefu visited Taiwan in December 2014 to promote the establishment of a "cross-strait organ exchange platform" to export human organs from the mainland to Taiwan, such that “patients would no longer need to travel from Taiwan to mainland China to undergo transplants.”\textsuperscript{181}

Huang promoted China’s organ transplant industry to overseas markets in August 2015, stating, “The future transplant costs in China will still be the cheapest, most accessible in the world, and of high quality.”\textsuperscript{182}

China hosted an open house in August 2017 at Calmette International Hospital in Kunming, where international medical and transplantation experts were given a tour and introduced to the “Chinese mode” of organ procurement, allocation, and transplantation.\textsuperscript{183} While the experts were awed by the showcase of China’s apparent progress in organ donation, the entire province in fact
averaged only 47 donations per year,\textsuperscript{184} which could not supply the organs used by this hospital alone.

In November 2017, the China Organ Transplantation Development Foundation (COTDF) signed an organ sharing and allocation agreement with the Macau Health Bureau and said that the arrangement would significantly alleviate the organ shortage in Macau. Residents of Macau, Hong Kong, and Taiwan could already register for organs through COTRS. Training for medical personnel in Macau under the “Chinese mode” of organ donation and transplantation began in January 2018. A total of 519 Hong Kong residents and 50 Macau residents have received organ transplants in mainland China as part of COTRS, as of the end of 2017.\textsuperscript{185}

China’s expansion plans are not limited to Asia. At a national human organ donation and transplantation conference in 2017, Huang presented organ transplantation as part of China’s Belt and Road Initiative. The Belt and Road Initiative aims to strengthen economic and political ties between China and other parts of Asia, Europe, East Africa, and Oceania.\textsuperscript{186}

China has expanded its presence even beyond the reach of the Belt and Road Initiative. In November 2017, the Tahoe Investment Group, which had donated 100 million RMB to COTDF, signed a memorandum of strategic cooperation with the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center to import its leading technology in organ transplantation. In the same year, Tahoe expanded its presence overseas by acquiring Alliance Healthcare Services.\textsuperscript{187}

When most organs in China are procured by the killing of innocents, the expansion of organ transplanting and sharing arrangements also exports these crimes beyond China’s borders.
RECOMMENDATIONS

In this context, China Organ Harvest Research Center and the Human Rights Law Foundation urge the government of the People’s Republic of China to promptly implement the following recommendations:

- Stop the persecution of ethnic and religious minorities exercising their rights to freedom of belief and freedom of expression, including Falun Gong practitioners, Uyghurs, Tibetans, and Christians.
  Repeal the ban on Falun Gong and abolish the extralegal 6-10 Office.

- Cooperate with independent investigations into organ transplant abuse in China, both past and present.
  Allow unannounced inspections of transplant centers by independent organizations to verify the legality of organ sources used in transplants;
  Lift internal censorship of outside research into organ transplant abuse, make all documentation relevant to transplantation accessible to independent outside investigators.

- Cease the procurement of organs from prisoners.
  Repeal the 1984 regulation to end all organ sourcing from prisoner populations and facilitate an independent international audit of organ sources to verify that the system is fully voluntary and transparent and does not victimize death-row or religious prisoners;
  Stop blood testing, DNA collection, and organ examination of prisoners of conscience;
  Prosecute and exclude from the medical profession those who have engaged in organ transplant abuse.
REFERENCE

Note: The links in these references were accessible as of March 25, 2018. If a web page is no longer available, please refer to the archived version.

1  Bloody Harvest  F.C 31) A confession  Authors: David Kilgour and David Matas  
http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#_Toc160145143

2  The Slaughter: Mass Killings, Organ Harvesting, and China’s Secret Solution to Its Dissident Problem  
Authors: Ethan Gutmann.  
http://ethan-gutmann.com/the-slaughter/

3  Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update  Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016  
http://endorganpillaging.org/an-update/


5  Witnesses Testify on Live Organ Harvesting at Sujiatun Concentration Camp. Epoch Times.  
http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/6/3/17/n1257362.htm  

证人现身指证苏家屯集中营摘活体器官《大纪元时报》

https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2016-10-11/debates/415E2EC0-F4D8-4E94-AD76-D980010ACD69/ForcedOrganRemovalChina

http://archive.is/MmcIW

7  China to scrap organ harvesting from executed prisoners, Source: chinadaily.com.cn, Dated:2014-12-04  
http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-12/04/content_19025683.htm

https://archive.is/Cywei

8  China’s semantic trick with prisoner organs.  
BMJ Blog 2015. Authors: Allison KC, Paul NW, Shapiro ME, Els C, Li H.  
http://blogs.bmj.com/bmj/2015/10/08/chinas-semantic-trick-with-prisoner-organs/

9  The History and Outlook of Organ Donation in China  

http://archive.is/TdpZl

中国器官捐献的发展历程与展望

10  Sharing System Moves Chinese Organ Transplantation into the Public Welfare Era  
China Economic Weekly, 2013, Issue 34 Liu, Yanqing  

共享系统推动中国器官移植进入公益化时代，《中国经济周刊》记者 刘砚青

11  Huang Jiefu: I only watched once the organ extraction procedure and felt changed needed Phoenix TV 2015-01-11  
http://news.ifeng.com/a/20150111/42906812_0.shtml

COHRC/HRLF Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review of China (March 2018)
https://archive.is/YxJwf

http://news.cntv.cn/2015/01/11/VIDE1420988398831635.shtml
http://archive.is/TKhck


14. Many Challenges in Organ Donation
Guangming Daily. Dated: Sep. 3, 2013, Author: Chen Haibo
http://guancha.gmw.cn/2013-09/03/content_8778961.htm
https://archive.is/4XrRr
器官捐献尚存多种阻力 来源：光明日报，2013年9月3日，作者：陈海波

http://archive.is/cQqJu. Accessed January 30, 2018

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-12/04/content_19025683.htm
https://archive.is/Cywei

17. China Organ Donation Administrative Center
http://www.china-organdonation.org/
http://archive.is/FPDbD


19. Huang Jiefu: Stopping Use Organs from Death-Row Inmates. CCTV 2015-01-11
http://news.cntv.cn/2015/01/11/VIDE1420988398831635.shtml
https://archive.is/TKhck
CCTV 《面对面》黄洁夫：停用死囚器官. 2015/01/11

20. Report Consultation Meeting on Transplantation With National Health Authorities in The Western Pacific Region P21-22, Manila, Philippines 7-9 November 2005

Source: Sina Health May 11, 2011 Reporter: Song Ruliang, etc.
《新浪健康》肝脏外科创始人吴孟超分享肝病防治与长寿秘诀 2011年05月11日

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

COHRC/HRLF Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review of China (March 2018)
https://archive.is/j0gn7
浙江大学附属第一医院肝移植中心简介


28 Bloody Harvest  F.C 31) A confession Authors: David Kilgour and David Matas http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#_Toc160145143


https://archive.is/18BX3
[新聞報導]中促兩岸器官移植平台醫師團體反彈

“中國模式+廣州貢獻”獲國際器官捐獻與移植學界讚賞.來源:广州参考.中国器官移植发展基金会. 2017-12-25

Huang Jiefu: Realizing the “One Belt One Road” Initiative, Contributing to Transplantation in the World http://world.huanqiu.com/exclusive/2017-07/11044367.html
http://archive.is/DvA8s
黄洁夫: 实现“一带一路”倡议，为世界移植事业作贡献. 2017-07-27. 环球网

Tahoe Expands in Medicine, Signs Memorandum of Strategic Cooperation with UPMC
http://archive.is/3ONPn
泰禾频频发力医疗 与 UPMC 签署战略合作谅解备忘录. 2017 年 11 月 30 日


The Slaughter: Mass Killings, Organ Harvesting, and China’s Secret Solution to Its Dissident Problem
Author: Ethan Gutmann.
http://ethan-gutmann.com/the-slaughter/

Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 12
Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016

China to scrap organ harvesting from executed prisoners, Source: chinadaily.com.cn, Dated:2014-12-04
http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-12/04/content_19025683.htm
https://archive.is/Cywei

China’s semantic trick with prisoner organs.
BMJ Blog 2015. Authors: Allison KC, Paul NW, Shapiro ME, Els C, Li H.
http://blogs.bmj.com/bmj/2015/10/08/chinas-semantic-trick-with-prisoner-organs/

http://www.zoukiishoku.com/cn/jueding/index.htm
《国际移植(中国)网络支援中心》关于供体者

COHRC/HRLF Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review of China (March 2018)
47 China Liver Transplant Registry’s 2006 Annual Report
China Liver Transplant Registry
《中国肝移植注册 2006 年度报告》 来源：中国肝移植注册网

48 Medical Genocide: Hidden Mass Murder in China’s Organ Transplant Industry
China Organ Harvest Research Center, May 2017
https://vimeo.com/207039399

50 The Union Hospital "reinstalled" 4 hearts within 22 minutes. Source: Wuhan Evening News, June 25, 2013
http://whwb.cjn.cn/html/2013-06/25/content_5179875.htm
协和医院 22 分钟内“重装”4颗心 来源：武汉晚报 2013 年 6 月 25 日

51 YunNan Kidney Disease Hospital—a branch of the Yunnan Province Organ Transplant Center
云南肾脏病医院-云南省器官移植中心分部

52 Bloody Harvest: Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China (Revised Edition)
Appendix 5. The Recipient Experience January 1, 2007 David Matas, David Kilgour
http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#_Toc158023098
《血淋淋的器官摘取—关于指控中共摘取法轮功学员器官的调查报告修订版》

53 Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 285~286
Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016

54 Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 346~349
Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016

55 China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC) Online Answers
http://zoukiishoku.com/cn/wenda/index.htm
《国际移植(中国)网络支援中心》在线回答

Issue 9 p.793-794. Authors: Cheng Litian, Shen Zhongyang etc.
http://www.126doc.com/p-10636144.html
“供肝快速切取术中应注意的相关问题分析” 《天津医药》2009 年 37 卷 09 期 793-794 页．作者：陈立天, 沈中阳, 朱志军, 郑虹, 邓永林, 潘澄, 袁运金

57 Shen Zhongyang. Source: Ho Leung Ho Lee Foundation.
https://archive.is/KpBC5
沈中阳 - 何梁何利基金会

58 The Speech of Professor Wang Lijun at the Award Ceremony of

COHRC/HRLF Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review of China (March 2018)
"China Guanghua Science and Technology Development Foundation Special Innovation Contribution Award"
http://www.360doc.com/content/12/0211/11/7915662_185743859.shtml
https://archive.is/obsrD
现场心理研究中心主任王立军教授在“光华创新特别贡献奖”颁奖典礼上谈话

59 Utility model patent
https://archive.is/eYYvc
实用新型专利

60 Kim H, Shin D. TV Chosun Documentary on Transplant Tourism to China. Translated by COHRC.
https://vimeo.com/250087127/37c9aed40

61 Ministry of Health Notice Regarding the Issuing of “Trial Regulations for Clinical Application and Management of Human Organ Transplantation Technology “
https://archive.is/B2VJY
卫生部关于印发《人体器官移植技术临床应用管理暂行规定》的通知

62 169 家器官移植医院名单
中华人民共和国国家卫生和计划生育委员会 2015-02-04
http://www.nhfpc.gov.cn/yzygj/s3594q/201510/2c55516b36340a7b520d8e205ecb0c.shtml
http://archive.is/NtoMS

63 Climbing the peak of transplantation, continue the wonderfulness of life Source: Dongfeng General Hospital Nov. 18th, 2009
http://archive.is/DATK4
攀登移植之巅 延续生命精彩 来源：东风总医院 2009-11-18

64 Wuhan University Research Institute of Hepatobiliary Diseases: A Race against Time
http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyienizhonghe/2015-05/7432.htm
https://archive.is/SzewF

65 Time of Dragons Soaring and Tigers Leaping - Kidney Transplantation Department of Organ Transplantation Centre, Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University. Hunan Online - Public Health October 21, 2005
http://human.voc.com.cn/content/2005-10/21/content_3479431.htm
https://archive.is/xlZWE
龙腾虎跃正当时—记中南大学湘雅二医院器官移植中心肾移植科 来源：湖南在线-大众卫生报 2005 年 10 月 21

66 A decade of the Urology Surgery Department, A Decade of Memory
Source: Xi'an High-Tech District Hospital Sept.5th, 2012 Author: Zhang Liuyong
http://www.gxyy.net/ksnewsshow-1886.html
https://archive.is/thn12
十年泌尿外科 10 年记忆 来源：西安高新医院 2012-09-05 作者：张刘勇

37 与 32 的奇迹》 来源：新浪网 / 新民周刊 2006 年 06 月 14 日

68 Our Hospital’s Cadaveric Kidney Transplant Numbers Greatly Exceed Last Year’s
Shanghai Renji Hospital conducted up to 120 surgeries a day  
仁济医院一日最多做 120 台手术 科主任“放手”让新人上 2016 年 03 月 03 日 08:45  来源：文汇报

Xia Qiang: A Young General of Liver Transplantation  
Source: people.com.cn, June 23, 2006, reporter: Huang Qi 
夏强: 肝移植学科的少帅 《人民网》 2006 年 06 月 23 日 黄祺

Facing Many Liver Transplant Surgeries, Doctors Work Through the Night at Renji Hospital.  
Sina Shanghai. August 19, 2013  
仁济医院肝移植手术连台 医生彻夜走不出医院  来源：新浪上海 / 东方网-文汇报，2013 年 8 月 19 日

Climbing the peak of transplantation, continue the wonderfulness of life.  
Source: Dongfeng General Hospital  Nov. 18th, 2009  
攀登移植之巅 延续生命精彩  来源：东风总医院  2009-11-18

Department of Kidney Transplantation and Nephrology at Zhengzhou No. 7 People's Hospital  - Current situation  
郑州市第七人民医院肾移植肾内科 科室动态

Training experience at the Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical College  
遵义医学院附属医院进修之体会  来源：绍兴文理学院附属医院官网

Exploring Xiangya Organ Transplantation: Thousands of People Waiting for Surgery; Most Are Young  
探秘湘雅器官移植: 上千人等待手术 多是年轻人  来源：华声在线-三湘都市报 2012 年 11 月 10 日

Xi’an Jiaotong University First Affiliated Hospital Has Performed Over 4,000 Kidney Transplants; Longest Survival 35 Years.  
China News, April 17, 2015  
http://www.chinanews.com/jk/2015/04-17/7216205.shtml  
西安交大一附院肾移植超 4000 例 最长存活 35 年  来源：中国新闻网 2015 年 04 月 17 日

The Road of Organ Transplantation in China  
http://www.dooland.com/magazine/article_303295.html  
中国器官移植之路 来源:瞭望东方周刊 2013-09-27
https://archive.is/w95TU
一只健康肝的旅行 人民网 《健康时报》（2011 年 01 月 20 日 第 03 版）记者 刘永晓

https://archive.is/dmgjS
探秘湘雅器官移植: 上千人等待手术 多是年轻人 来源：华声在线-三湘都市报 2012 年 11 月 10 日

Xi’an Jiaotong University First Affiliated Hospital Has Performed Over 4,000 Kidney Transplants; Longest Survival 35 Years.  China News, April 17, 2015 http://www.chinanews.com/jk/2015/04-17/7216205.shtml
https://archive.is/WLEQa
西安交大一附院肾移植超 4000 例 最长存活 35 年 来源：中国新闻网 2015 年 04 月 17 日

https://archive.is/U7wHH
中国器官移植之路 来源:瞭望东方周刊 2013-09-27

Huang Jiefu recalls first time participating in procuring organs from death-row prisoners, discloses the truth, supported by CCP Central Committee. Source: Phoenix TV January 12, 2015 http://phtv.ifeng.com/a/20150112/40940402_1.shtml
http://archive.is/f1kRt
黄洁夫回忆首次参与死囚器官移植披露真相, 获中央支持 来源：凤凰卫视 2015 年 1 月 12 日

http://archive.is/cS9eR
原卫生部副部长黄洁夫: 我国器官移植医院已增至 173 家 新京报，2017-06-11

Organ source transformed, however the number of transplant rises up instead of falling down Source: Beijing Youth Daily. October 15th, 2015 http://epaper.ynet.com/html/2015-10/19/content_159772.htm
https://archive.is/T3N0y
黄洁夫：器官来源转型 移植数不降反升 《北京青年报》 2015 年 10 月 15 日

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

https://archive.is/18BX3
[新聞報導]中促兩岸器官移植平台醫師團體反彈

http://archive.is/Lnly5

“中国模式+广州贡献”获国际器官捐献与移植学界点赞, 来源：广州参考. 中国器官移植发展基金会. 2017-12-25

88 Chinese Organ Transplant Fees to be Standardized, Named “Cheapest in the World” by Former Deputy Health Minister  
Source: ThePaper.cn  
http://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_1367467

中国器官移植费用将定标准，原卫生部副部长称“全球最便宜” 来源：澎湃新闻

http://www.nhfpc.gov.cn/zhuz/yzjg/201705/4a3bb274ff6489a91f2a17df3438e54.shtml  
http://archive.is/UBYXe

173 家器官移植医院名单 卫计委 2017-05-26

“中国模式+广州贡献”获国际器官捐献与移植学界点赞, 来源：广州参考. 中国器官移植发展基金会. 2017-12-25

91 With about 10,000 organ transplants per year, what obstacles does China’s organ donation need to overcome?  
www.infzm.com/content/122011  
https://web.archive.org/web/20170724005704/http://www.infzm.com/content/122011

每年器官移植仅约1万例 中国器官捐献需跨哪些坎 南方周末, 2017-01-02

http://www.xinhuanet.com/health/2017-08/09/c_1121452862.htm  
http://archive.is/ojZUz

器官捐献移植“中国模式”获点赞. 2017-08-09 07:35:11 来源: 健康报

https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/72524

追查國際對中共活摘法輪功學員器官現狀調查報告 2017年 7月 19日

94 Recording and transcript of phone investigation of Dr. Wang of the Transplantation Department at the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University. February 11, 2017.  
https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/72524#TR-018

2017-02-11 对青岛大学医学院附属医院移植科王医生的电话调查录音及内容记录

95 Another advertisement of free liver transplantation comes into sight in China! Forum at Congress, June 27, 2017  
http://www.sohu.com/a/145446454_223169  

吉林旅游广播

https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/72524

追查國際對中共活摘法輪功學員器官現狀調查報告 2017年 7月 19日
Investigation of Organ Transplantation around the World. Phoenix TV

Kim H, Shin D. TV Chosun Documentary on Transplant Tourism to China. Translated by COHRC.
https://vimeo.com/250087127/37c9aedd4
https://youtu.be/dDsDfgQ5gdd


Kim H, Shin D. TV Chosun Documentary on Transplant Tourism to China. Translated by COHRC.
https://vimeo.com/250087127/37c9aedd4
https://youtu.be/dDsDfgQ5gdd

The Ongoing Killing of Prisoners of Conscience for Organs in China – Case Study: Oriental Organ Transplant Center at Tianjin First Central Hospital. China Organ Harvest Research Center.

Doctor of Liver Surgery Wu Mengchao Shares Liver Disease Prevention and Secret to Long Life
Source: Sina Health May 11, 2011 Reporter: Song Ruliang, etc.
《新浪健康》肝脏外科创始人吴孟超分享肝病防治与长寿秘诀 2011 年 05 月 11 日

Beyond the Dark Veil of China’s Organ Trade
Source: Phoenix Weekly Date: September 24, 2013
http://www.51fenghuang.com/news/shehui/2412.html (since removed, see archived version below)
https://archive.is/B36qy
中国人体器官买卖的黑幕 《凤凰周刊》2013-9-24

Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network National Data, as of January 10, 2017

Organ source transformed, however the number of transplant rises up instead of falling downing
Source: Beijing Youth Daily. October 15th, 2015
http://epaper.ynet.com/html/2015-10/19/content_159772.htm
https://archive.is/T3N0y
黄洁夫：器官来源转型 移植数不降反升 《北京青年报》 2015 年 10 月 15 日

https://www.chinaorganharvest.org/report/findings/4-cover-up/widespread-underreporting-by-hospitals/

Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 372-374

COHRC/HRLF Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review of China (March 2018)
Climbing the peak of transplantation, continue the wonderfulness of life. Source: Dongfeng Hospital Website, 2009-11-18
https://archive.is/DATK4

Wuhan University Research Institute of Hepatobiliary Diseases: A Race against Time
Source: www.people.com.cn - Hubei Channel  May 21, 2015  Zhang Pei
http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyienizhonghe/2015-05/7432.htm
https://archive.is/SzewF

Appendix: 75 Hospitals Admitted into DCD Pilot Program in 2011
Source: China Organ Harvest Research Center

http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrbhwb/html/2017-01/02/content_1740227.htm
https://archive.is/DHnWJ

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2016-05/15/content_25287057.htm
https://archive.is/JYZSB

Former Deputy Minister of Health Huang Jiefu: China’s number of transplant hospitals has grown to 173.
http://archive.is/cS9eR

The Ongoing Killing of Prisoners of Conscience for Organs in China – Mythical Overnight Transition to Ethical Organ Sourcing. China Organ Harvest Research Center.

People’s Republic of China Executed “according to law”? - The death penalty in China, Amnesty International,
AI Index: ASA 17/003/2004

Roger Hood - ‘Abolition of the Death Penalty China in World Perspective’ (2009) 1CityUHKLRev1


http://archive.is/TdpZl

Sharing System Moves Chinese Organ Transplantation into the Public Welfare Era
Huang Jiefu: Five Transparent Systems for Organ Donation, the Public Can Enjoy the Resources.
http://phtv.ifeng.com/a/20170325/44561772_0.shtml.

https://archive.is/hSlEd
黄洁夫: 死囚可否捐器官是伪命题 《北京青年报》, 2015年 11月 23日

136 Huang Jiefu Discusses Doctor Shortage: Seven of Ten Lung Transplants Depend on One Doctor
http://archive.is/tFOLx
黄洁夫谈医生短缺:七成肺移植手术靠一个医生做 2017-03-09

138 Issuing Notice on Management Regulations for Human Organ procurements and Distribution (Trial)
Issued by National Health and Family Planning Commission.
August 21, 2013
http://www.moh.gov.cn/zhuzhan/zcjd/201308/c18f349814984f44a71361426f3ee0d.shtml
https://archive.is/zz8Hn
国家卫生计生委关于印发《人体捐献器官获取与分配管理规定（试行）》的通知 2013年 8月 21日

139 No brain death regulation in China, 90% of doctors are not clear about the specifications either
http://news.qq.com/a/20140822/056799.htm
https://archive.is/FB61S
“我国脑死亡立法空白 90%医生不清楚鉴定标准” 来源：腾讯网新闻 2014年 8月 22日

140 Huang Jiefu: China Will Add 20 Organ Transplant Hospitals This Year, Increasing to 300 Within 5 Years
http://archive.is/V9ggt
黄洁夫: 今年将增加20家器官移植医院 五年内增加到300家 第一财经 马晓华 2017-03-12

141 The Ongoing Killing of Prisoners of Conscience for Organs in China – Current Regulations Contain Loopholes for Illicit Organ Sourcing.
China Organ Harvest Research Center.


COHRC/HRLF Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review of China (March 2018)

Kidney Transplantation - Medical Encyclopedia Medical Encyclopedia
http://www.a-hospital.com/w/%E8%82%BE%E7%A7%BB%E6%A4%8D

China Organ Procurement and Judicial Execution in China
https://www.hrw.org/reports/1994/china1/china_948.htm

http://www.110.com/fagui/law_21137.html

The Slaughter: Mass Killings, Organ Harvesting, and China’s Secret Solution to Its Dissident Problem
Authors: Ethan Gutmann
http://ethan-gutmann.com/the-slaughter/

The Tenth Five-Year Plan on Chinese Health Technology Development and 2010 Vision Plan
The National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China 2004-06-03

The project start meeting of 863 Program on the field of biology and modern medical was held in Beijing 2012-07-31
http://www.cncbd.org.cn/News/Detail/3001

Meeting Minutes on the 12th Five-year Plan Strategy Study Workshop - National High-tech R&D Program of China (863 Program) on Stem Cells and Tissue Engineering
http://www.gzbio.net/web/gsrc/info/201202168700.html

Damon Noto. Testimony at "Organ Harvesting of Religious and Political Dissidents by the Chinese Communist Party"
COHRC/HRLF Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review of China (March 2018)
hearing before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. September 12, 2012.

154 Report Consultation Meeting On Transplantation With National Health Authorities In The Western Pacific Region
P21-22, Manila, Philippines  7-9 November 2005

155 Climbing the peak of transplantation, continue the wonderfulness of life  Source: Dongfeng General Hospital  Nov. 18, 2009
https://archive.is/DATK4
攀登移植之巅 延续生命精彩  来源: 东风医院 2009-11-18

http://www.transplantation.org.cn/zyienizhonghe/2015-05/7432.htm
https://archive.is/SzewF

157 Founder of Liver Surgery Wu Mengchao Shares Liver Disease Prevention and Secret to Long Life
Source: Sina Health  May 11, 2011  Reporter: Song Ruliang, etc.
《新浪健康》肝脏外科创始人吴孟超分享肝病防治与长寿秘诀 2011年05月11日

158 Report Consultation Meeting on Transplantation With National Health Authorities In The Western Pacific Region
P21-22. Manila, Philippines  7-9 November 2005

159 Bloody Harvest: Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China (Revised Edition)  page:16
January 1, 2007  David Matas, David Kilgour
《血淋淋的器官摘取——关于指控中共摘取法轮功学员器官独立调查报告修订版》. 大卫·麦塔斯及大卫·乔高. 2007


https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2016-10-11/debates/415E2EC0-F4D8-4E94-AD76-D980010ACD69/ForcedOrganRemovalChina
http://archive.is/Mmciw

http://www.epochtimes.com/gb/6/4/30/n1303902.htm

163 Voice recording of phone call investigation to Zhou Yongkang
Source: World Organization to Investigate the persecution of Falun Gong  May 29, 2008
http://www.zhuichaguoj.org/node/21595
2008年5月29日对周永康的电话调查录音
Downfall of Zhou Yongkang – Chinese Communist Party Fails to Mention His Responsibility for Organ Harvesting & Other Atrocities Against Falun Gong MingHui.org Dec 18, 2013
http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2013/12/18%E5%BD%BD%BB%E5%BA%95%E6%B8%85%E6%9F%A5%E5%91%A8%E6%B0%B8%E5%BA%B7%E8%BF%AB%E5%AE%B3%E6%B3%95%E5%8A%9F%E6%89%80%E7%8A%AF%E4%B8%8B%E7%9A%84%E7%BE%A4%E4%BD%93%E7%81%AD%E7%BB%AA%E6%81%B6-284151.html archive at: https://archive.is/2o1tQ
彻底清查周永康迫害法轮功所犯下的群体灭绝罪恶 明慧网 2013年12月18日

Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update page 411~413
Authors: David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, and David Matas, June 22, 2016

Former 610 Office Head Li Dongsheng Indicted. MingHui.net August 24, 2015
http://www.minghui.org/mh/articles/2015/8/24%E6%B8%8B%E6%B0%B8%E5%BA%B7%E8%BF%AB%E5%AE%B3%E6%B3%95%E5%8A%9F%E6%89%80%E7%8A%AF%E4%B8%8B%E7%9A%84%E7%BE%A4%E4%BD%93%E7%81%AD%E7%BB%AA%E6%81%B6-314629.html
李东生被公诉 明慧网 2015年8月24日

WOIPFG Obtained: Jiang Zemin Ordered the Harvesting of Organs from Falun Gong Practitioners for Transplantation
http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/260
《追查国际查获是江泽民直接下令用法轮功学员器官做移植》2014年9月30日

The Ongoing Killing of Prisoners of Conscience for Organs in China – Current Regulations Contain Loopholes for Illicit Organ Sourcing. China Organ Harvest Research Center.

The Slaughter: Mass Killings, Organ Harvesting, and China’s Secret Solution to Its Dissident Problem
Authors: Ethan Gutmann
http://ethan-gutmann.com/the-slaughter/

Human Rights Watch. China: Minority Region Collects DNA from Millions.


The Ongoing Killing of Prisoners of Conscience for Organs in China – A Tool of the United Front.
China Organ Harvest Research Center.

The Ongoing Killing of Prisoners of Conscience for Organs in China – Current Regulations Contain Loopholes for Illicit Organ Sourcing.
China Organ Harvest Research Center.

China Organ Harvest Research Center.

The Speech of Professor Wang Lijun at the Award Ceremony of "China Guanghua Science and Technology Development Foundation Special Innovation Contribution Award" http://www.360doc.com/content/12/0211/11/7915662_185743859.shtml https://archive.is/obsrD 现场心理研究中心主任王立军教授在“光华创新特别贡献奖”颁奖典礼上讲话


Chinese Organ Transplant Fees to be Standardized, Named “Cheapest in the World” by Former Deputy Health Minister Source: ThePaper.cn http://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_1367467

“中国模式”器官捐献者纪念园在金宝山落成. 2017年04月08日. 昆明信息港

Tahoe Expands in Medicine, Signs Memorandum of Strategic Cooperation with UPMC
http://archive.is/3ONPn
泰禾频频发力医疗 与 UPMC 签署战略合作谅解备忘录，2017年11月30日