



## WOIPFG’s Comprehensive Investigation Results regarding the Chinese Communist Party’s Live Organ Harvesting of Falun Dafa Practitioners from 2015 to 2018

(published on May 13, 2019)

### Foreword

In 2015, after the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) claimed to have abolished the practice of using executed prisoners’ organs for transplantation and to start using only the voluntarily donated organs of Chinese citizens, World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG)<sup>i</sup> continued to investigate the hospitals, doctors, Red Cross organ donation organizations and hospitals’ organ procurement offices (OPO), which are suspected of live organ harvesting from Falun Dafa (aka Falun Gong) practitioners in mainland China, and we have obtained a large quantity of important evidence and clues.

From 2015 to 2018, WOIPFG has conducted several thousand telephone investigations on several hundred hospitals and several dozen organ donation agencies in 32 provincial-level administrative districts, including 23 provinces, five autonomous administrative regions and four central government directly-controlled municipalities, and it has published six phone investigation reports on the current situation of the Chinese Communist Party’s (CCP) live organ harvesting Falun Gong practitioners<sup>ii</sup>, reports titled “Beijing Red Cross Has Never Started Its Organ Donation Program as of Now”<sup>iii</sup>, “Another Advertisement of Free Liver Transplantation Comes into Sight in China!”<sup>iv</sup> and “WOIPFG: Additional Testimony Provided by Eyewitness of Organ Harvesting from Living Victim(s)”<sup>v</sup>. 329 pieces of recorded evidence of phone investigations has been published during this time period.

Among them, the phone conversation recordings of 11 hospitals in 7 provinces were obtained in 2015; 33 hospitals in 17 provinces in 2016 were investigated and recorded; 103 hospitals in 28 provinces in 2017 were investigated and recorded; and 40 hospitals in 16 provinces in 2018 were investigated and recorded.

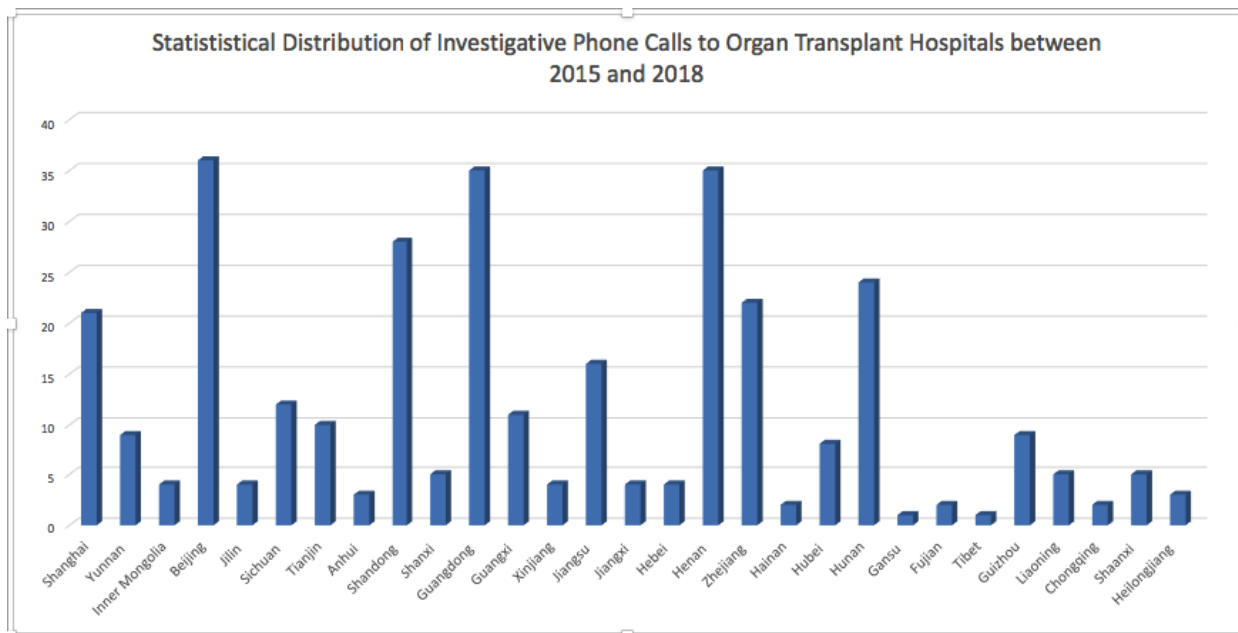


Figure 1. Graph of Statistical Distribution of Investigative Phone Calls to Chinese Organ Transplant Hospitals between 2015 and 2018



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(Please refer to Schedule 1 for statistics regarding the dates, quantity and provinces/municipalities of the investigation phone calls.)

The main subjects of WOIPFG's investigation are the presidents, organ transplant department (and organ transplantation center) directors, surgeons and nurses from 178 Grade A tertiary hospitals with organ transplant qualifications; the directors and staff members of China's provincial and municipal Red Cross Societies' organ donation agencies; as well as hospital OPO members. We believe that the results from our multi-angle investigation fairly accurately reflect the current situation of the mainland Chinese organ transplant industry since 2015.

### **The comprehensive investigation results show:**

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has always been harvesting organs from Falun Gong practitioners; living organ donor banks still exist in China; the organ transplant volumes of some hospitals are increasing year by year; the supplies of organ donors are generally abundant; the hospitals' organ wait times are not only short but also stable; there are still a large number of emergency organ transplants and so-called green channels; a free organ transplant promotion took place again; the Chinese Red Cross Societies are still receiving a very small number of organ donations; the number of donated organs is smaller than the number of transplanted organs, and the Beijing Red Cross Society had not yet started their organ donation work at the time of when it was investigated; the organ sources are completely opaque; and the CCP's crime of live organ harvesting Falun Gong practitioners had been spreading throughout the entire Chinese society. Our investigation has also discovered that the CCP's publicizing of the so-called organ black market in China is another way for it to cover up its evil crime of live organ harvesting and its operation of living organ banks.

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1. Beijing City

2. Tianjin City

3. Shanghai City

4. Guangdong Province

5. Zhejiang Province

6. Henan Province

7. Hebei Province

8. Shandong Province

9. Hunan Province

10. Hubei Province

11. Jiangxi Province

12. Yunnan Province

13. Sichuan Province

14. Shenzhen City



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15. Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

16. Guizhou Province

17. Jiangsu Province

18. Inner Mongolia

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I. Beijing City

II. Tianjin City

III. Shanghai City

IV. Zhejiang Province

V. Jiangsu Province

VI. Jiangxi Province

VII. Guangdong Province

VIII. Guangxi Autonomous Region

IX. Fujian Province

X. Hainan Province

XI. Anhui Province

XII. Heilongjiang Province

XIII. Liaoning Province

XIV. Shandong Province

XV. Hebei Province



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XVI. Henan Province

XVII. Shanxi Province

XVIII. Sichuan Province

XIX. Yunnan Province

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## **Chapter One The CCP has always been Live Organ Harvesting Falun Gong Practitioners**

Since 2006, when the Chinese Communist Party's hidden crime of harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners was exposed, WOIPFG has been tracking down and investigating this crime. Ample evidence suggests that since 2015, the Chinese Communist Party has still been extracting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners. 19 hospitals and one "610 office" (a total of 22 persons) have admitted to the use of Falun Gong practitioners' organs, while six other hospitals have denied it.

### **I. Latest Investigation: 9 hospitals admitted to the continued use of Falun Gong practitioners' organs for organ transplants<sup>vi</sup>**

From October 19 to December 2, 2018, WOIPFG investigated 17 presidents and directors from 12 key hospitals suspected of live organ harvesting Falun Gong practitioners. The investigators pretended to be a caller, who was a "deputy director of the Office for Maintaining Stability at the Sichuan Provincial Political and Legal Affairs Commission" and was seeking to arrange an organ transplant surgery for his relative. Among these 17





individuals, 10 people admitted that they were using the organs from Falun Gong practitioners. Some of the phone investigations were carried out in the studio of the New Tang Television Station (NTDTV), and the entire investigation process was video taped. At the same time, there were also several current affairs commentators, who had been focusing on the issue of live organ harvesting for a long period of time, witnessing the investigation process on site.

**WOIPFG released 17 recorded investigation phone recordings, pertaining to 12 hospitals. In response to the question “Are you still using organs from Falun Gong practitioners?” 10 investigated individuals (from nine hospitals) gave affirmative answers: “yes, yes”, “right, right, right”, “right, right, correct, correct, you are right”, “right, right, right”, “right, this is for sure”, “no problem”, “let’s discuss after you come”. Other responses were vague, providing irrelevant answers. One person denied having used Falun Gong practitioners’ organs. Six individuals didn’t deny it. The investigation results reveal again that the CCP is still conducting live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners, to perform organ transplants for exorbitant profits.**

**These 17 telephone investigations concern 12 hospitals, which are located in three central government directly controlled municipalities and the major cities of eight provinces, including Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Yantai, Zhengzhou, Hangzhou, Changsha, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Guilin.**

**These 17 latest phone investigation recordings involve 12 hospitals. Among them, nine hospitals admitted to using organs from Falun Gong practitioners, while three of them denied it.**

#### **17 Phone Investigation Recordings:**

**Investigation Recording 1, Chen Xinguo:** Director of Liver Transplantation of Beijing General Hospital of Armed Police

**Date:** October 19, 2018 (+13701220662)

(Recording 1. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 1](#) for transcript translation)

**Excerpts:** “At the end of the month, it should be ready.”

Investigator: We can’t use the ones that underwent tortures or hunger strikes. This [type of organs] is not the best. It is better to have them in the normal state. Those who do the practice would be even better.

Chen Xinguo: Don’t worry, we have done a lot, I will check it for you, ah!

**Personal profile:** Chief Physician (liver transplant), Master’s degree students’ supervisor, member of the Standing Committee of the Organ Transplantation Committee of the Beijing Medical Association, member of the Organ Transplantation Expert Committee of the Beijing Medical Association, member of the Standing Committee of the Organ Transplantation Committee of the China Research Hospital Society, and member of the Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Committee of the China Research Hospital Society.<sup>vii</sup>

**Investigation Recording 2, Wang Jianli:** Associate Chief Physician of the Organ Transplant Institute, Beijing Armed Police General Hospital

**Date:** November 2, 2018 (13911723417):

(Recording 2. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 2](#) for transcript translation)

**Excerpts:** “Not sure when that can be ready, but we have a lot of organs here! A surgery can be arranged within one or two weeks. (Investigator: are the organs you are using now the healthy organs from Falun Gong practitioners, normal donors, right?) Right, right, right. (A liver transplant) can be done with 200,000 or 300,000 (yuan).

**Personal profile:** Associate Chief Physician of the of Organ Transplant Institute, Beijing Armed Police General Hospital. He is currently the leader of the Liver Transplant and Kidney Transplantation Team at the Liver Transplant Institute of the Armed Police General Hospital.<sup>viii</sup>





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### **Investigation Recording 3, Zheng Shusen:** President of Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital

**Date:** November 3, 2018 (13805749805)

(Recording 3. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 3](#) for transcript translation)

**Summary:** A liver transplant surgery can be arranged within two weeks.

When being asked whether the organs were from Falun Gong practitioners, Zheng gave an irrelevant answer, but he did not negate using the organs of the Falun Gong practitioners, either.

**Personal Profile:** Zheng Shusen was former president of the First Affiliated Hospital, School of Medicine, Zhejiang University, director of this hospital's organ transplant center, the incumbent president of Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital, former chairman of the Chinese Transplant Congress (CTC) and chairman of China Organ Procurement Organization Alliance.<sup>ix</sup> He was also the chairman (from 2007 to 2017) of the Zhejiang branch of "China Anti-cult Association" (CACAA), which is one of the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) important agencies against Falun Gong.<sup>x</sup>

### **Investigation Recording 4, Lang Ren:** Director of Liver Transplantation, Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital

**Date:** November 6, 2018 (13911757869)

(Recording 4. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 4](#) for transcript translation)

**Excerpts:** "If there is nothing unexpected, it probably takes two or three weeks, more or less." Investigator: The donors, are the type of Falun Gong practitioners, that kind of normal healthy donors, right? Lang Ren: Right, right, correct, correct, you are right.

**Personal Profile:** Chief Physician, Associate Professor, Master's degree students' supervisor. He served as the editorial board member of the "*Chinese Journal of Hepatobiliary Surgery*" and member of the Beijing Medical Association's Enteral Nutrition Committee. Since 1999, he has been participating in clinical work and basic research on liver transplantation.<sup>xi</sup>

### **Investigation Recording 5, Qu Qingshan:** Director of the Organ Transplantation Center of the People's Hospital of Zhengzhou

**Date:** November 6, 2018 (13703717386)

(Recording 5. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 5](#) for transcript translation)

**Excerpts:** (Investigator: Another thing is, the donors you are using now, are still the normal donors of Falun Gong practitioners, right?) Yes, all of them are in the normal state.

**Personal Profile:** Qu Qingshan, chief physician, professor, Master's degree students' supervisor. He is Director of Zhengzhou Human Organ Transplantation Center, a current member of the Organ Transplantation Branch of the Chinese Medical Association; a member of the Organ Transplantation Physician Branch of the Chinese Medical Association; a Standing Committee Member of the Organ Donation and Acquisition Management Committee of the Chinese Medical Association; a Standing Committee Member of the Dialysis Transplant Branch of the Chinese Biomedical Engineering Society; and the Member of the Kidney Transplantation Branch of the China Healthcare International Exchange Promotion Association Standing Committee; Deputy Director of the Organ Transplantation Branch of the Henan Medical Association.<sup>xii</sup>



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**Investigation Recording 6, Miao Shuzhai:** Chief Physician of the Organ Transplantation Center of Zhengzhou People's Hospital

**Date:** November 6, 2018 (13938277351)

(Recording 6. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 6](#) for transcript translation)

**Summary of investigation results:** Arranging for a liver transplant surgery usually takes one or two weeks to one month. Investigator: And regarding your current donors, your donors are that type of normal donors (that practice) Falun Gong, right? Miao Shuzhai: Right, right, right.

**Personal Profile:** Chief physician, graduated from Henan Medical University.<sup>xiii</sup>

**Investigation Recording 7, Ye Qifa:** Vice President of the Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University

**Date:** November 6, 2018 (13875987051)

(Recording 7. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 7](#) for transcript translation)

**Summary of investigation results:** The hospital does organ transplants every day. After the matching is finished, a surgery can possibly be performed within a month. Investigator: About that, your donors are still Falun Gong (practitioners), donors in normal conditions, right? Ye Qifa: It's easy to perform (the surgery). Just send me his medical record first, alright?

**Personal profile:** Ye Qifa is a director of the Transplant Medicine Engineering Technology Research Center of the Ministry of Health. He is also a member of the Standing Committee of the Organ Transplantation Branch of the Chinese Society of Surgery, the deputy director of the Hunan Provincial Medical Association's Organ Transplantation Branch, the deputy director of the Hunan Provincial Liver Disease Society, the director of the Hunan Provincial Organ Transplant Quality Control Center, as well as the deputy director of the Hunan Provincial Human Organ Transplantation Technology Clinical Application Committee.<sup>xiv</sup>

**Investigation Recording 8, Hang Hualian:** Chief Medical Officer of Liver Transplantation Surgery Department, Shanghai Renji Hospital

**Date:** November 7, 2018 (18616206806)

(Recording 8. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 8](#) for transcript translation)

**Excerpts:** I'll try my best to get it done for you within one week. Investigator: You are using Falun Gong (practitioner) donors now, right?

Hang Hualian: Yes, this is for sure.



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**Personal Profile:** Member of the Transplant Surgery Technical Committee of the Organ Transplantation Physician Branch of the Chinese Medical Association, member of the Stem Cell and Tissue Transplantation Committee of the Organ Transplantation Physician Branch of the Chinese Medical Association, member of the Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Surgery Committee of the Cross-Strait Medical and Health Exchange Association, and the chief examiner of the National Practitioner Examination.<sup>xv</sup>

**Investigation Recording 9, Liu Dongfu:** Director of Kidney Transplantation, Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, Shandong Province

**Date:** November 8, 2018 (13853501608)

(Recording 9. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 9](#) for transcript translation)

**Excerpts:** “We may have it (kidney source) as fast as tomorrow.” “It can be as fast as within a week. If not that fast, you can have it after waiting for two months, in two months.”

Investigator: So it is like, please help do quality control. The best would be, having a donor like that type of Falun Gong people, I mean a donor with normal conditions. Liu Dongfu: This, listen to me, there is something that we can discuss after you come here.

**Personal profile:** Chief physician, professor, current deputy director of the Yantai Branch of the Chinese Medical Association’s Department of Urology, deputy director of the Shandong Provincial Organ Transplantation Society, and deputy director of the Organ Transplantation Center of Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital.<sup>xvi</sup>

**Investigation Recording 10, Wang Xuehao:** Director of the Liver Transplantation Center of the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University

**Date:** November 8, 2018 (13305178713)

(Recording 10. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 10](#) for transcript translation)

**Summary of investigation results:** It usually takes less than two weeks to arrange a liver transplant operation for Blood Type B patients. Most organs come from outside of the hospital, obtained from the center of brain deaths.

**Personal profile:** Wang Xuehao is an academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, chief physician, professor and PhD students’ supervisor. He is working in the fields of hepatobiliary surgery and liver transplantation. He is currently director of the Institute of Liver Surgery at the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, director of the Liver Transplantation Center of Jiangsu Province, Director of the Key Laboratory of Live Liver Transplantation of the Ministry of Health and director of the lab’s Academic Committee, member of the Human Organ Transplantation Expert Group of the Ministry of Health, and deputy chairman of the Jiangsu Medical Association.<sup>xvii</sup>



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**Investigation Recording 11, Bai Rongsheng:** Liver Transplant Doctor and Assistant to President Shen Zhongyang at Tianjin First Central Hospital

**Date:** November 15, 2018 (13803019898)

(Recording 11. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 11](#) for transcript translation)

**Excerpts:** (Investigator: Regarding liver donors, the situation now is that in general they are the type of healthy donors, right? The kind from Falun Gong practitioners, right?) Right, right, right, ah.

**Personal Profile:** Shen Zhongyang, Director of the Liver Transplantation Research Institute of the Third Medical Center of the People's Liberation Army General Hospital (formerly the Armed Police Force General Hospital); Director of the Oriental Organ Transplantation Center (Tianjin), chief physician, professor and PhD students' supervisor.<sup>xviii</sup>

**Investigation Recording 12, Wang Changxi:** Director of the Kidney Transplant Department's Second Section at the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou

**Date:** November 15, 2018 (13600450862)

(Recording 12. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 12](#) for transcript translation)

**Excerpts:** Investigator: I want to ask about the liver sources. You still use (those from) Falun Gong (practitioners), healthy donors, right? Wang Changxi: All, all of them are. Now all donated ones are. All deceased citizen donors might all have these.

**Personal profile:** Wang Changxi is a professor, chief physician and PhD students' supervisor. He is currently the director of his hospital's Department of Organ Transplantation and concurrently the deputy director of its Surgery Laboratory.<sup>xix</sup>

**Investigation Recording 13, He Xiaoshun:** Vice President of the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University (1)

**The first investigation date** November 15, 2018 (13802510799)

(Recording 13. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 13](#) for transcript translation)

**Excerpts:** In general, it usually takes one or two weeks to arrange an operation, but sometimes [it would take] one month. Investigator: Well, my question is: Are they the type of organs from Falun Gong (practitioners)?

The organs themselves are healthy, right?

He Xiaoshun: Yes, right, right. Of course, of course.

**Investigation Recording 14, He Xiaoshun:** Vice President of the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University (2)

**The Second investigation date:** November 16, 2018 (13802510799)



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(Recording 14. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 14](#) for transcript translation)

**Excerpts:** Investigator: Since on one hand, it is the issue of skills, on the other hand, it is the issue of the organ. The organs you use, I know they are from Falun Gong practitioners, so the organs must be good. Combining these two factors, it would be perfect. He Xiaoshun: Correct.

**Personal Profile:** He Xiaoshun is a member of the International Liver Transplant Society, member of the International Society of Digestive Surgery, expert member of the Clinical Application Committee of the Human Organ Transplantation of the Ministry of Health, member of the Organ Transplantation Branch of the Chinese Medical Association, member of the Chinese Medical Association's Surgery Branch, vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Liver Disease Society, and Chairman of the Organ Transplantation Professional Committee.<sup>xx</sup>

**Investigation Recording 15, Peng Zhihai:** Vice President of Shanghai General Hospital, Director of Organ Transplantation Center

**Date:** November 16, 2018 (13761010066)

(Recording 15. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 15](#) for transcript translation)

**Excerpts: 1. Investigator:** Okay, okay. I have another [question]. You are using Falun Gong practitioners as the donors, that is, those healthy donors, right?

**Peng Zhihai:** Definitely healthy. How can it be acceptable if they're not healthy?!

**2. Investigator:** The main concern is if you can check the quality of the donors — the Falun Gong (practitioner) donors!

**Peng Zhihai:** No problem, no problem.

**Personal profile:** Peng Zhihai is a member of the Chinese Medical Association's Surgical Society, Vice Chairman of the Shanghai Medical Association's Society of General Surgery, Deputy Director of the Hepatobiliary Diseases Branch of China International Exchange and Promotion Association for Medical and Healthcare, Standing Committee Member of the Organ Transplantation Society of the China Medical Association, Vice President of the Chinese Medical Doctor Association's Organ Transplantation Physician Branch and Vice Director of the Chinese Medical Doctor Association's Organ Transplantation Physician Group, Chairman of the Chinese Medical Doctor Association's First Organ Transplantation Management Committee, deputy head of the Liver Transplantation Group of the Organ Transplantation Branch of the Chinese Medical Association, Chairman of the Organ Transplantation Society of the Shanghai Medical Association, Director of the Shanghai Organ Transplantation Clinical Medicine Center, Director of the Shanghai Organ Transplantation Research Center, Director of the Shanghai Liver Transplantation Quality Control Center and Director of the Institute of Organ Transplantation, Shanghai Jiaotong University.<sup>xxi</sup>

**Investigation Recording 16, Chen Huaizhou:** Director of the Organ Transplant Center of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) No. 181 Hospital (Guilin, Guangxi)





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**Date:** November 16, 2018 (13087737632)

(Recording 16. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 16](#) for transcript translation)

**Excerpts** Investigator: His family members hope that, they hope to use that type of Falun Gong (practitioner) donors. If this kind of donors are available, he (i.e. the patient) will definitely come over immediately.

Chen Huaizhou: Yes, yes! You come over to be hospitalized for a checkup, have an examination, get a checkup first.

**Investigation Recording 17, Dr. Li, Doctor-on-duty at the Urology Surgery Department of Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital**

**Date:** December 2, 2018 (01186-10-85231457)

(Recording 17. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 17](#) for transcript translation)

**Excerpts:** Investigator: They are still the normal kidney sources from Falun Gong (practitioners), right?

Dr. Li: Right, right, right.

Investigator: Generally speaking, if you take a donor, you should not only take a kidney, but also the heart, liver and kidney. How long does it take for this process?

Dr. Li: The bigger the organ(s), the longer it takes.

Investigator: How long does it take to excise organs in general?

Dr. Li: About three or four hours.

Investigator: It takes three or four hours to get this organ from disinfection, draping to completion, right?

Dr. Li: Right, right, right.

## II. Five Hospitals Admitted to Using Falun Gong Practitioners' Organs in 2017

**Investigative Recording 1, Ni Jialian, the former Director of the Kidney Transplantation Department at Jinan Military General Hospital, Shandong Province**

**Date:** January 19, 2017 (Phone number: +86-1192017\_134231)

Ni Jialian: "It is hard to say. The previous donors were all prisoners." Investigator: So all the ones you used in the past were the organs from Falun Gong practitioners, right? Ni: Yes.

(Recording 18. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 18](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xxii</sup>

**Investigative Recording 2, a ward nurse for kidney transplant operations at Shandong Provincial Hospital**

**Date:** April 8, 2017 (Phone number: +86 531 68776161)



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Nurse: “We’ve already done a lot [of kidney transplants] this year! We did several cases in recent several days. Just come here, it’s very fast [to have the surgery].” Investigator: “Generally speaking, the allografts were from death-row prisoners and practitioners, right?” Nurse: “Yes, they were, in the past.”

(Recording 19. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 19](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xxiii</sup>

### **Investigation Recording 3, Liver Transplant Doctor at Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital**

**Date:** July 9, 2017 (Phone number: +86+ 2583106666)

Doctor: “We do a lot, quite a lot! Last week, we did four operations. Nowadays there’re many channels (to obtain organs). That’s the government’s concern. We are only in charge of providing the technologies and the follow-up services.” Investigator: “You said in the past those Falun Gong practitioners were used (as donors), why not now?” Doctor: People didn’t speak of human rights in the past.”

(Recording 20. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 20](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xxiv</sup>

### **Investigation Recording 4, a Nurse at Xijing Hospital Affiliated to Fourth Military Medical University**

**Date:** September 17, 2017 (+86+ 2989661629)

Nurse: “There’re not as many as before, but it’s basically still okay. During a month, there would still be some.” “In the past, it could be the prisoners’ donations.”

(Recording 21. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 21](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xxv</sup>

### **Investigative Recording 5, Doctor Pu Miaoshui for liver transplant operations at Guangzhou Military Region General Hospital**

**Date:** January 23, 2017 (Phone number: +86+13682253550)

Pu Miaoshui: “[The use of organs from death-row inmates and (Falun) Gong practitioners] was legal before, now it is not illegal, but now it has been forbidden by the government. It does not work when the state says no. It is not an issue of legality.”

(Recording 22. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 22](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xxvi</sup>

## **III. Four Hospitals Admitted to Using Falun Gong Practitioners’ Organs in 2016**

### **Mudanjiang City’s 610 police Zhu Jiabin Admitted to Harvesting and “Selling” Living Falun Gong Practitioner Gao Yixi’s Organs**

#### **Investigative Recording 1, Zhu Jiabin, head of the general department of the CCP’s “610 Office” in Mudanjiang City**

**Date:** June 21, 2016

On April 19, 2016, Falun Gong practitioner Gao Yixi, a 45-year-old male residing in Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province, was illegally arrested by five people led by Mudanjiang Municipal Public Security Xianfeng Sub-Bureau’s Yuanming Community Police Office’s patrol unit vice-captain Lv Hongfeng and





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detained at the Mudanjiang Second Detention Center. On April 30, the police informed Gao Yixi's family that Gao Yixi had passed away, his body was in Mudanjiang Sidao and they had already performed "an autopsy" on his body.

On June 21, 2016, Zhu Jiabin, the head of the general department of the CCP's "610 Office" in Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province, directly admitted to a WOIPFG investigator that they harvested Gao Yixi's organs, while he was still alive, and sold them.

(Recording 23. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 23](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xxvii</sup>

### **Investigation Recording 2, Chen Zhaoyan: Kidney Transplant Doctor at the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University**

**Date:** February 2, 2016

**Chen Zhaoyan:** "(Transplants) of living kidneys started in 1999." "In the past, most (kidney transplants) used kidneys from corpses, after 1999, most were living kidneys." (When the investigator asked whether the organs he used were from Falun Gong practitioners, he hanged up the phone.)

(Recording 24. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 24](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xxviii</sup>

### **Investigation Recording 3, Doctor Liu of the Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University**

**Date:** April 5, 2016

Dr. Liu: "Now we have none of these (organs from prisoners) across the country. It has been stopped." "I cannot explain to you clearly over the phone."

(Recording 25. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 25](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xxix</sup>

### **Investigative Recording 4, Dr. He Enhui, liver transplant operations at Beijing Friendship Hospital**

**Date:** September 2, 2016

**He Enhui:** "We have been doing liver transplants for more than a dozen years... Professor Zhu has done more than 1,900 cases... Now the state no longer allows the use of organs from death-row prisoners. It's prohibited by law. Previously, it exploited the loopholes in the regulations."

(Recording 26. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 26](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xxx</sup>

## **IV. Four Hospitals Admitted to Using Falun Gong Practitioners' Organs in 2015**

### **Investigative Recording 1, Tan Yunshan, chief physician from the Liver Pathological Department at the Affiliated Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University**

**Date:** February 8, 2015

**Tan Yunshan:** "All the livers that have been used in liver transplant operations performed now come from the 'source.' Of course, we know who the donors were, as to whether these donors were Falun Gong practitioners or not, that's not our concern. As long as the organs meet our standard, we don't care who the donors are."

Investigator: "Do you know Bai Shuzhong, the former Minister of PLA General Logistics Department of Health has confessed that Jiang Zemin had ordered the organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners for transplants? So is every hospital doing surgeries under that policy?" Tan Yunshan: "Yes, that's right."



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(Recording 27. Download [MP3](#), please refer to [Appendix 27](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xxxix</sup>

### **Investigative Recording 2, Dr. Han at the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhongshan University**

Date: June 30, 2015

When a WOIPFG investigator mentioned the organ bank of detained Falun Gong practitioners and the use of organs from Falun Gong practitioners, Dr. Han confirmed both, by saying, “Correct. That’s right.”

(Recording 28. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 28](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xxxix</sup>

### **Investigative Recording 3, Dr. Gong of the second ward of the Cardiothoracic Surgery Department of the Affiliated Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology**

Date: October 12, 2015

WOIPFG’s phone investigation on Dr. Gong revealed that he acknowledged that Falun Gong practitioners’ organs were used for transplantation, and that live organ harvesting was ordered by Jiang Zemin.

(Recording 29. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 29](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xxxix</sup>

An excerpt of the phone investigation transcript:

**Investigator:** Oh. So previously (you) went to jails and labor camps to get organs?

**Dr. Gong:** Yes. Previously, yes.

.....  
**Investigator:** Oh, you mean organs from Falun Gong practitioners?

**Dr. Gong:** Yes, now we are no longer allowed to use organs from donors, whom are not claimed by any family members.

.....  
**Investigator:** Oh, so all along it’s them who have done (organ harvesting)? In the past, many hospitals were involved in (doing organ harvesting), in massive quantities. It was allowed at the time. It was an order from Jiang Zemin. He was the chairman back then.

**Dr. Gong:** Well, you would need written documents issued by the state to perform things of that nature (i.e. organ harvesting).

**Investigator:** Right, right, Jiang Zemin gave orders to use imprisoned Falun Gong practitioners for organ harvesting. Since Jiang Zemin issued such orders, you dared to perform (organ harvesting), right?

**Dr. Gong:** Of course.

### **Investigative Recording 4, doctor on duty (male, possibly called Li Lunming) at the Department of Cardiac Transplantation, Central Hospital of Jiangmen, Guangdong Province**

Date: December 21, 2015 (at 9:55 p.m.) (Phone number: 86-503165709)

When answering a phone call from a Falun Gong practitioner, the doctor on duty claimed, “Yes, (we kill Falun Gong practitioners for their organs), so what? They are from Falun Gong (practitioners), so what!” “We have done so many, maybe you haven’t thoroughly investigated, too many.”

(Recording 30. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 30](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xxxix</sup>



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## **Investigative Recording 5, doctor on duty (male, possibly called Li Lunming) at the Department of Cardiac Transplantation, Central Hospital of Jiangmen, Guangdong Province**

**Date:** December 21, 2015 (at 10:54 p.m.) (Phone number: 86-503165709)

When a Falun Gong practitioner asked the doctor on duty at the Department of Cardiac Transplantation, Central Hospital of Jiangmen, Guangdong Province: “how many organs have you dug out from living Falun Gong practitioners?” He replied: “countless.” When asked again: “Do you dare to confirm that it is ‘countless?’” He repeated again: “Countless.” This doctor directly threatened the Falun Gong practitioner who called him: “If you dare to come here, I will kill you, I kill you, I will see you go to heaven or hell”.

(Recording 31. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 31](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xxxv</sup>

## **Schedule 2. Statistical Table of Many Hospitals’ Acknowledgement or Non-Denial of the Use of Falun Gong Practitioners’ Organs in Transplants from 2015 to 2018**

### **V. Zheng Shusen’s Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital is Suspected of Live Organ Harvesting Falun Gong Practitioners**

Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital, officially opened for business on December 6, 2015, is a private hospital set up by Zheng Shusen, and its main business is organ transplantation.

Zheng Shusen was serving as president of the First Affiliated Hospital, School of Medicine, Zhejiang University and director of this hospital’s organ transplant center for many years. He was also the chairman of China Organ Procurement Organization (OPO) Alliance.<sup>xxxvi</sup> At the same time, from 2007 to 2017, he was the chairman or vice chairman of the Zhejiang branch of “China Anti-cult Association” (CACA), which is one of the Chinese Communist Party’s (CCP) specialized agencies against Falun Gong.<sup>xxxvii</sup> As a chief surgeon presiding over organ transplant operations and a hospital president, he was also serving as a leading official in an organization specializing in the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Therefore, in his dual capacity, he has been psychologically and physically persecuting Falun Gong practitioners, while poisoning the public’s mind.

According to the results of a special investigation by WOIPFG, from December 12, 2017 to May 20, 2018 alone, Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital performed 546 cases of liver and kidney transplantation (306 liver transplants and 239 kidney transplants), consuming 561 organs (15 organs were abandoned). Among them, 10-20% were emergency organ transplants. The organ wait times were one to two weeks, with the shortest wait time being just one day. And there were cases of organs waiting for patients to show up and even excessive organs. The cost of kidney sources rose to be more than 400,000 yuan (per organ), and the hospital guaranteed to provide young organ donors within one month. There were 7 cases of second organ transplants on the same patients, and the intervals between both surgeries were only 1 to 3 days. In one case of liver transplantation, 3 donor livers were used within 9 days. On February 10, 2018, 4 liver transplants and 2 kidney transplants were performed and completed on the same day.<sup>xxxviii</sup>

According to official mainland Chinese media reports, from the afternoon of May 11, 2017 to May 12 noon time, the eight operating theatres at Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital were all lit up. Within 20 hours, they completed 8 major organ transplant surgeries. One of the patients surnamed Wu waited only two days to receive a “donated” liver.<sup>xxxix</sup>

How is it possible for a private hospital, which had been in existence for just over one year, to obtain so many donated organs with matched tissues on the same day? It was supposed to be impossible, but Zheng Shusen somehow did it. The only possibility is that Zheng Shusen could pick up organs from a living organ donor bank.



And as “state organs” of the Chinese Communist Party, Falun Gong practitioners are most likely the first to be harmed.

Under the circumstances, where the CCP is still severely persecuting Falun Gong practitioners, as the organ transplant chief surgeon and hospital president, Zheng Shusen also serves as a principal official at a government agency specializing in persecuting Falun Gong practitioners. So, we have more reasons to question whether Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital has been live organ harvesting Falun Gong practitioners.

## Chapter Two Evidence obtained from the Investigations Conducted between 2015 and 2018 Shows that the Living Organ Bank Still Exists

**Emergency organ transplants, extremely short organ wait times and abundant donor sources still exist. The donor sources of different hospitals range from being adequate to excessive. In 2017, a free organ transplant promotion case emerged again.**

In 2017, in the United States, more than 138 million people over the age of 18 had registered as organ donors,<sup>xi</sup> and the U.S. has a well-developed national network for organ deployment. According to the 2007 report from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the average wait time for organ transplants in the United States was 2 years for liver transplantation and 3 years for kidney transplantation.<sup>xii</sup> Compared with the fact that patients in developed countries have to wait several years for organ transplants, some hospitals in mainland China guarantee that their patients can have their organ transplants after waiting for several weeks or even days, even after the abolishment of the use of organs from executed prisoners in 2015. Furthermore, the organ wait times have been becoming increasingly shorter, which is an extremely unusual phenomenon.

### I. Emergency organ transplant Cases

Usually, an emergency liver transplant is an emergency liver replacement operation for a patient of acute and severe liver disease, with a survival period of no more than 72 hours. Emergency liver transplantation is not common outside of China, due to the difficulty of emergency organ matching and the long wait time for a donor. However, in China, emergency liver transplantation has been widely implemented in recent years.

**Table 1. Statistical Table of Emergency Organ Transplant Cases**

Investigation Date	Investigation Subject	Hospital	Province / Municipality	Emergency Organ Transplant
March 1, 2016	Liver Transplantation Doctor Lang Ren	Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital	Beijing City	“If it is critical, we would have a green channel (for organs)”. (Recording 32. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 32</a> for transcript translation) <sup>xlii</sup>



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July 25, 2016	Liang Jianzhong	Liver Transplant Department at Zhejiang University International Hospital	Zhejiang Province	“If it’s really urgent, we can certainly do the surgery immediately.” (Recording 33. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 33</a> for transcript translation) <sup>xliii</sup>
October 7, 2017	Jiao Xingyuan, director of Ward 3	the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University	Guangdong Province	“We estimate that it takes 10 days to half a month to find the liver.” “(We’ve done emergency liver transplantation before, so) I know that we are able to do it.” (Recording 34. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 34</a> for transcript translation) <sup>xliv</sup>
October 30, 2017	Doctor at Organ Transplantation Ward	Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University	Hubei Province	“We often perform emergency transplant surgeries.” (Recording 35. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 35</a> for transcript translation) <sup>xlv</sup>
November 4, 2017	Liver Transplantation	Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command	Fujian Province	“Before year 2015, there used to be that (kind of organs for emergency liver transplants).” “There was one person, who waited seven times, and the seventh time was successful.” That is, the first several livers were not used after being excised. (Recording 36. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 36</a> for transcript translation) <sup>xlvi</sup>
November 7, 2017	Liver Transplantation Doctor	General Hospital of Guangzhou	Guangdong Province	The hospital is qualified to perform emergency liver transplantation. Doctor: “Get





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		Military Command of PLA		registered, and then donate some blood.” “Without blood, you can’t do liver transplantation.” “Your family member should come, prepare the money, as well as the people, who donate blood.” “In fact, the speed depends on your side, depends on the speed of your preparation, not us.” (Recording 37. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 37</a> for transcript translation) <sup>xlvi</sup>
November 7, 2017	A doctor from the Organ Transplantation Section of the Department of General Surgery	the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	Hunan Province	Every year there are a lot of patients doing emergency liver transplants at this hospital. “Most of our (organ transplant) patients kind of fall into this category (of emergency liver transplant patients).  (Recording 38. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 38</a> for transcript translation) <sup>xlviii</sup>
December 15, 2017	Doctor Yang at the Doctors’ Office of Organ Transplantation Department	Sichuan Provincial People’s Hospital	Sichuan Province	“The liver transplants that we do usually are emergency operations. When we do a liver transplant, we will notify the recipients immediately.”  (Recording 39. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 39</a> for transcript translation) <sup>xlx</sup>

**II. Organ Wait Times are Extremely Short**



From 2015 to 2018, 84 Chinese hospitals mentioned their patients’ donor organ wait times during the investigative phone conversations. The longest wait times were 2 to 3 months, and in some cases with the shortest wait times, the patients were able to have the surgery upon their arrival at the hospital.

Among these cases, in the investigation conducted between October 19 and December 2, 2018, 17 presidents and directors of all the organ transplant hospitals being investigated (12 hospitals in 11 provinces) promised the caller to arrange a surgery within one or two weeks. Hang Hualian, the director of the Liver Transplant Center at Shanghai Renji Hospital told the caller to come and see him on the next day, and that he would try to help the caller arrange a surgery within a week. Liu Dongfu, Director of Kidney Transplantation, Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, said, “We may have it (kidney source) as fast as tomorrow.”<sup>1</sup>

Regarding the organ wait times for the transplant surgeries, most hospitals still give the same answer right now. That is, the shortest wait times would be two or three days, but usually could be two or three weeks, up to one or two months. More than one investigated hospital promised to perform the surgery upon the patient’s arrival. Several hospitals say that they are doing organ transplants every day, as they are routine operations. Also, the “green channels” for emergency organ transplants still exist.

### 1. Abundant donors – Cases of Organs Waiting for Suitable Patients

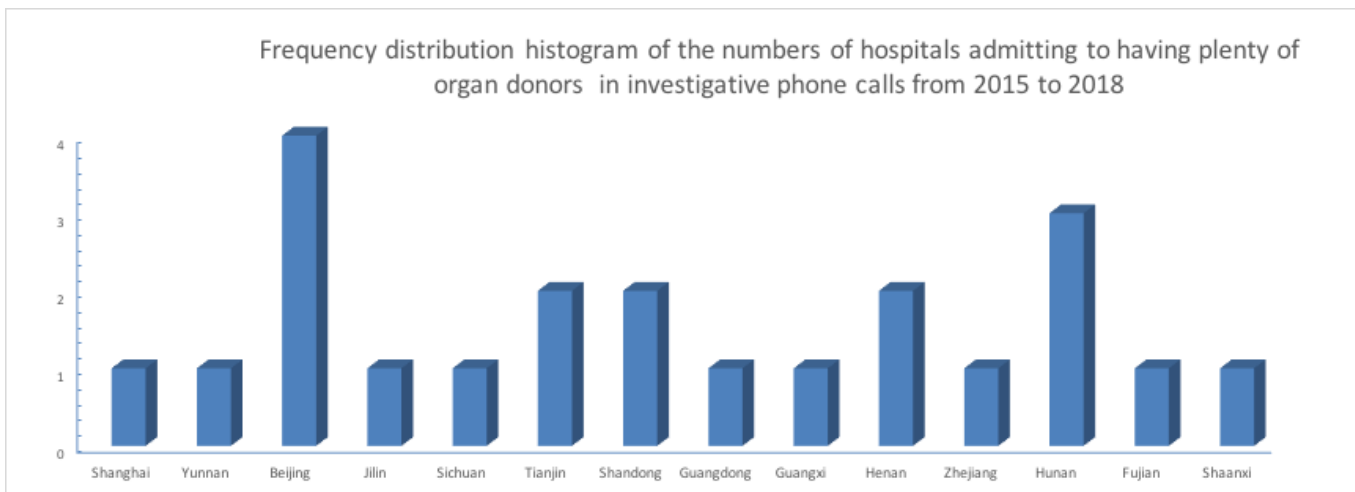


Figure 2. Frequency distribution histogram of the numbers of hospitals admitting to having plenty of organ donors in investigative phone calls from 2015 to 2018

### Schedule 3. An Abundance of Donors – Statistical Table of Cases of Reverse Organ Matching (i.e. Organs Waiting for Recipients to Show Up)

#### 2. Patients can select young and high-quality organ donors

Table 2. Statistical Table of the Selection of Young and High-Quality Organ Donors

Investigation Date	Investigation Subject	Hospital	Province / Municipality	Organ Donor Selection
June 26, 2015	Doctor Chen Yongfeng	People’s Hospital of Zhengzhou	Henan Province	“If you prepare to do liver transplantation, you prepare early, and the time will be enough. We can





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				select a healthier and a little younger liver for you.” “Now we still have room to select (organs), but I guess later on, if you want to wait, you will lose the opportunity.” (Recording 40. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 40</a> for transcript translation) <sup>li</sup>
May 26, 2017	Director Wang, Coordinator for kidney transplant operations	Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital	Shandong Province	It is guaranteed to operate on the patient within two weeks; the kidney donor is guaranteed to be under 30 years old; “you get what you pay for”; the cost is about 500,000 yuan, from which the hospital gets 100,000 yuan, and “we get 400,000 yuan”. (Recording 41. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 41</a> for transcript translation) <sup>lii</sup>
June 25, 2018	Doctor-on-duty of the Liver Transplant Department	Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University	Shanghai City	“Regarding the specifics (about finding healthy and young donors), you need to come over, and then have a face-to-face talk with the professor (Wang Zhengxin) of our transplantation group.”  (Recording 42. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 42</a> for transcript translation) <sup>liii</sup>
June 25, 2018	Doctor-on-duty at the Liver Transplant Department	the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University	Henan Province	Investigator: “I would like to ask if you can supply him a relatively young donor.” Doctor: “Generally speaking, we have (donors) aged around 40 or



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				50. They are mainly young people.”  (Recording 43. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 43</a> for transcript translation) <sup>liv</sup>
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### 3. Officially reported cases of patients finding liver sources on the same day and other cases of short wait times

1) On April 24, 2016, at the Fifth People’s Hospital of Shanghai, a patient was suffering from severe liver failure and had to become hospitalized immediately, otherwise his life would be in jeopardy. The doctor told his son that he didn’t need to go home to organize things, as his father needed to be hospitalized immediately. The patient’s son later told the media, “Finally after being hospitalized for four days, through the help of a prominent person, on April 28, he was transferred to Huashan Hospital as desired. Luckily, on the day when he was just transferred to the new hospital, the doctor immediately asked us to have a talk. There happened to be a liver source suitable for my father on the same day.”<sup>lv</sup>

2) In June 2015, *Chengdu Economic Daily* reported that a patient found liver sources three times within a period of more than 60 days.<sup>lvi</sup>

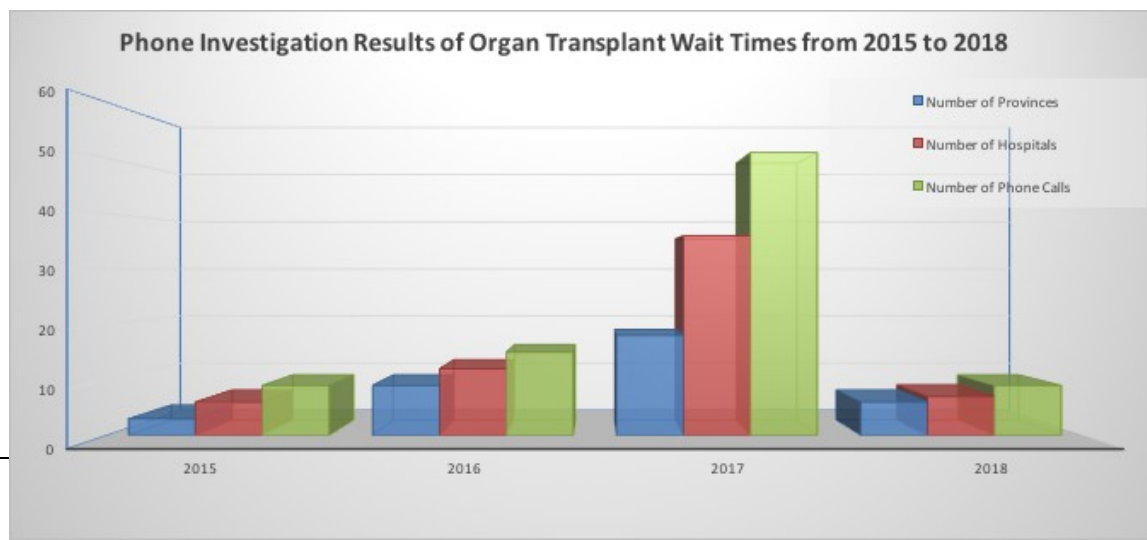
3) In June 2015, Ye Qifa was performing a liver transplant on a patient named Chen Jun, and immediately, a matching liver donated after the donor’s death was found, and the transplant surgery went smoothly. As a result, Chen was saved.<sup>lvii</sup>

4) The Hunan Provincial People’s Hospital’s Hepatobiliary Hospital launched an emergency deployment for a liver transplant. Four hours later, they found a suitable liver source. On February 23, 2018, the president of Hepatobiliary Hospital and chief expert Professor Wu Jinshu, the director of the transplant center and others completed the liver transplant operation in just five hours.<sup>lviii</sup>

5) Korean journalist’s on-site investigation:

In 2017, a South Korean journalist went to China for an on-site investigation at a hospital, where the wait times for organ transplants were several days or weeks.<sup>lix</sup>

### 4. Statistics of organ transplant wait time data



**Table 3. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Transplant Wait Times from 2015 to 2018**



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2017	18	36	51
2018	6	7	20

Figure 3. Phone Investigation Results of Organ Transplant Wait Times from 2015 to 2018  
**Schedule 4-1. Statistics on Investigative Phone Calls regarding Donor Organ Wait Times made by WOIPFG to Organ Transplant Hospitals in Different Mainland Chinese Provinces and Central Government Directly-Controlled Municipalities between 2015 and 2018**

**Schedule 4-2. Summary Table of Selected Organ Wait Times as Revealed by Doctors from 95 Organ Transplant Hospitals from 2015 to 2018**

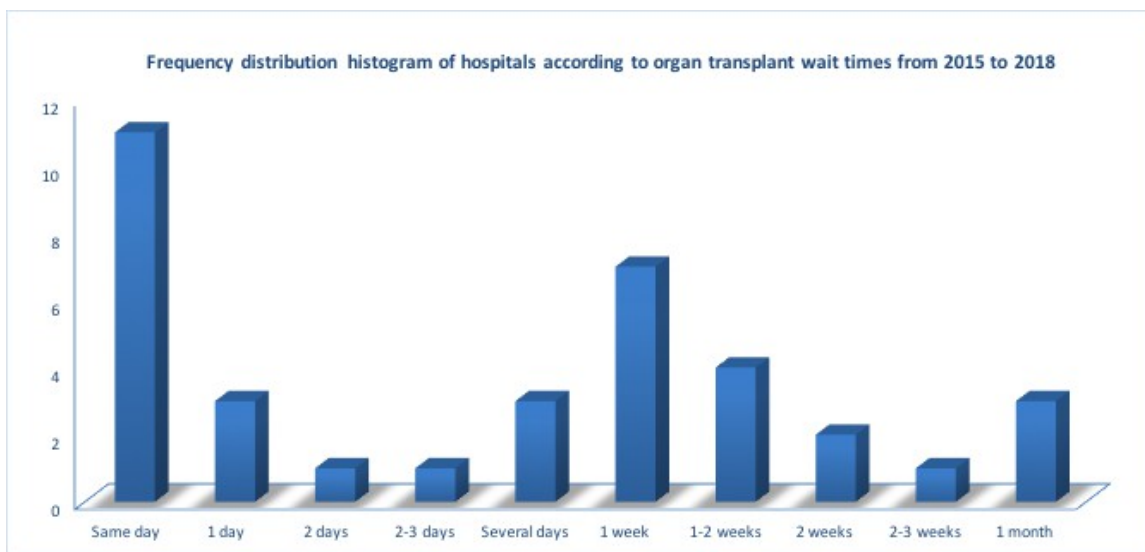


Figure 4. Frequency distribution histogram of hospitals according to their minimum organ transplant wait times from 2015 to 2018

**Table 4. Statistical table of the number of hospitals, whose minimum organ transplant wait times were revealed in phone investigative conversations from 2015 to 2018**

Minimum Wait Time	Number of Hospitals
Same day	11
1 day	3
2 days	1
2-3 days	1 (two calls)
Several days	2

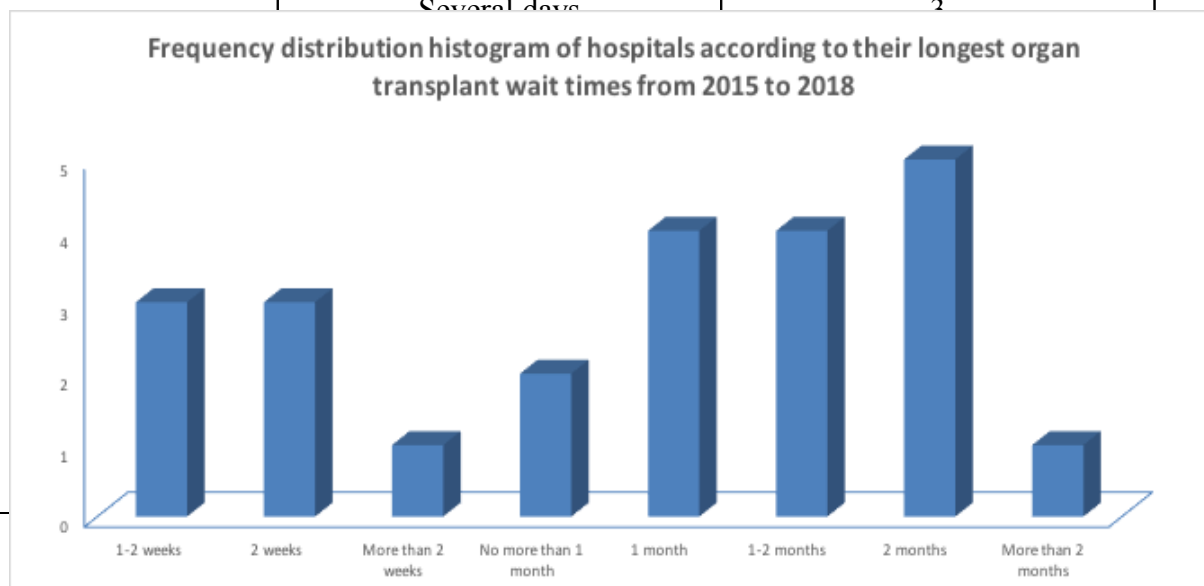




Figure 5. Frequency distribution histogram of hospitals according to their longest organ transplant wait times from 2015 to 2018

**Table 5. Statistical table of the number of hospitals, whose longest organ transplant wait times were revealed in phone investigative conversations from 2015 to 2018**

Longest Wait Time	Number of Hospitals
1-2 weeks	3
2 weeks	3 (4 calls)
More than 2 weeks	1
No more than 1 month	2
1 month	4
1-2 months	4 (5 calls)
2 months	5
More than 2 months	1

Frequency distribution histogram of hospitals according to their average organ transplant wait times from 2015 to 2018

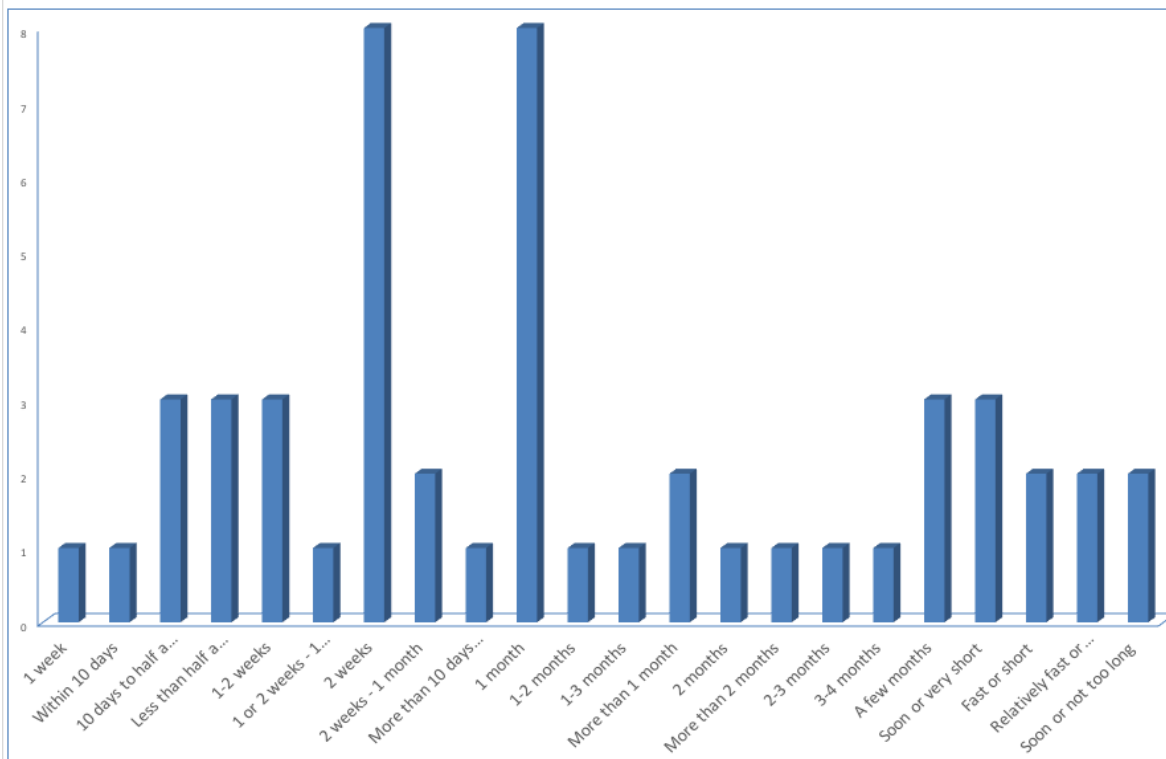


Figure 6. Frequency distribution histogram of hospitals according to their average organ transplant wait times from 2015 to 2018

**Table 6. Statistical table of the number of hospitals grouped by their average organ transplant wait times from 2015 to 2018**

Within 10 days	1
10 days to half a month	3
Less than half a month	3
1-2 weeks	3
1 or 2 weeks - 1 month	1
2 weeks	8
2 weeks - 1 month	2



More than 10 days or even 1 month	1
1 month	8
1-2 months	1
1-3 months	1
More than 1 month	2
2 months	1
More than 2 months	1
2-3 months	1
3-4 months	1
A few months	3
Soon or very short	3
Fast or short	2
Relatively fast or relatively short	2
Soon or not too long	2

### III. Ample Organ Donors

**Ran Jianghua, associate dean of the First Hospital of Kunming (February 27, 2016):** “After our own patients (of Blood Type B) ran out, we also transferred a patient from Zhejiang, from Hangzhou to do the transplant.” “Last year, we got 80 cases of excised organs.”

(Recording 44. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 44](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lx</sup>

However, according to *Yunnan Information Journal*, there were only 48 cases of donation in Yunnan Province throughout 2015.

**Doctor Liu of the Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University (April 5, 2016):** “Our liver sources are sent outside, via the state’s network, to be coordinated to send to other organ transplant centers.”

(Recording 25. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 45](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxi</sup>

**Doctor Yang Zhijian of the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department at the Chinese People’s Liberation Army No. 181 Hospital in Guilin, Guangxi Province (September 1, 2016):** “We did around 30 kidney transplantation operations in July.” “If there are 30 kidneys, there would be at least 15 livers.” “The most kidney transplantation operations we did [in one year] were more than 180 cases. We would have excised 90 livers, half [of the 180 cases].” “Frequently, people would bring patients from Shanghai and Beijing here to receive [liver] transplantation operations.”

(Recording 46. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 46](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxii</sup>

**Su Yu, Urologist at the Second affiliated hospital of Guangzhou Medical College (August 2, 2017):** “We have the most extensive kidney sources!” “(Body donations) have exceeded 300 at present. They exceeded 300 (cases) in July.” The largest feature of this hospital is the organs from brain-dead patients.

“Regarding this kind of things (i.e. where the dead bodies are from), I, I don’t dare to talk about it.”

(Recording 47. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 47](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxiii</sup>

**A Nurse from the Doctors’ Office of the Kidney Transplantation Department at the PLA No.153 Central Hospital in Henan Province (October 14, 2017):** Our hospital is a reserved military organ transplant hospital in the Henan region. The hospital can do more than 100 cases a year with no problem. “Our hospital has been doing them (i.e. organ transplants) all the time, for more than 30 years, we were among



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**the earliest (ones which started doing transplants).” “We basically do two or three cases every month, three or four cases.” “We would offer (the organs) to other hospitals, because we are doing too many.”**  
**(Recording 48. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 48](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxiv</sup>**

#### **IV. Ample to Excess Supply of Organ Donors; Free Liver Transplant Promotion Reappeared in Jilin**

From June 1 to June 30, 2017, Jilin Provincial Travel Radio and the Hepatic Transplantation Center of the First Hospital of Jilin University jointly launch a program of free liver transplantation for 10 children.<sup>lxv</sup>

**(Recording 49. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 49](#) for transcript translation)**

**(Recording 50. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 50](#) for transcript translation)**

**On June 13, 2017, a WOIPFG investigator called the registration office of the “Precious Kids” program of free liver transplantation launched by Jilin Provincial Travel Radio and confirmed that the liver sources were sufficient and could be transplanted at any time.**

**On June 14, 2017, a WOIPFG investigator called the registration office of the “Precious Kids” program again, and the enrollment clerk mentioned that the organs of the livers were kept confidential. He said, “Even if you offered to pay 2 million yuan and came to the hospital right now, you wouldn’t be able to know the source of your (transplant) liver, because this has to be kept confidential.”**

**(Recording 51. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 51](#) for transcript translation)**

**On June 15, 2017, a WOIPFG investigator conducted an investigation on Mr. Liu from the Organ Donations Office of the Red Cross Society of China, Jilin Branch. The investigator mentioned the “Previous Kids” program. Mr. Liu said that the liver donor sources were not provided by the Red Cross Society.<sup>lxvi</sup>**

**(Recording 52. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 52](#) for transcript translation)**

#### **Chapter Three Actual Organ Transplant Volumes (by Using Liver and Kidney Transplant Figures as Examples) after 2015 have been Rising Year by Year**

**After the Chinese Communist Party claimed to have abolished the practice of using executed prisoners’ organs for transplantation in 2015, the organ transplant volume in China has been increasing, instead of decreasing. Most of the hospitals investigated by WOIPFG stated every year that they were doing more organ transplants than they did the year before. Therefore, even if the official organ transplant quantities they reported have been decreasing significantly, their actual organ transplant volumes have been rising year by year.**

What is the actual organ transplant volume? Let’s take the liver transplantation volume in Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital as an example. On September 6, 2017, a WOIPFG investigator asked a doctor from this hospital’s Hepatobiliary Surgery Department about their liver transplantation situation in 2017. The doctor said, “Our Chao-Yang Hospital is the first hospital capable of doing liver transplantation in Beijing. 100 cases per year, that’s the volume. You can have it verified at somewhere else.” “100 cases per year, that’s the volume” is said to outsiders by multiple hospitals. It implies, “What I’m allowed to tell you can only be this figure, and the actual organ transplant volume is much larger. But I can’t say it.”

**(Recording 53. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 53](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxvii</sup>**

#### **I. Most Hospitals Investigated by WOIPFG Reported a Rise in their Organ Transplant Volumes**

On December 15, 2017, a nurse at West China Hospital, Sichuan University said to a WOIPFG investigator, “The volume (of kidney transplants) is increasing each year.” She also said that several hundred cases had been done within 2017.

**(Recording 54. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 54](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxviii</sup>**





Renji Hospital of Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine self-claimed to have performed more than 500 cases in 2016. According to official media articles, the hospital performed 800 cases in 2017.<sup>lxi</sup>

(Recording 55. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 55](#) for transcript translation)

**A Doctor from the Kidney Transplant Department at the Second Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical University revealed (October 18, 2018) that this hospital had been doing kidney transplants for over a dozen years. And it started expanding. Since the organ transplant department was officially founded in July, they'd been doing more transplants. The kidney transplant department had done several dozen cases over the last two months. The organ wait time varies. There have been cases, where the patient had the surgery on the same day, when he/she became hospitalized.**

(Recording 56. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 56](#) for transcript translation)

**Director Zhu Youhua of the Kidney Transplant Center of Shanghai Changzheng Hospital (January 29, 2016): “We do a lot of kidney transplants. It is not only that we are doing this, the whole country is doing a lot!”**

(Recording 57. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 57](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxx</sup>

**Su Yu, Urologist at the Second affiliated hospital of Guangzhou Medical College (August 2, 2017): “We have the most extensive kidney sources!” “(Body donations) have exceeded 300 at present. They exceeded 300 (cases) in July.”**

(Recording 47. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 58](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxxi</sup>

**Zheng Jin, kidney transplant surgeon at the First Affiliated Hospital of Medical School, Xi'an Jiaotong University (August 13, 2017): “We are the largest organ transplant center in the northwest region. We have been doing kidney transplants all along. We do over 200 cases a year! Our goal is 300 cases this year. We already have more than 100 cases.”**

(Recording 59. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 59](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxxii</sup>

**Doctor Meng from the Kidney Transplantation Department of the Guangdong Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine (August 14, 2017): The hospital became qualified to do kidney transplantation in 2016. The hospital started doing kidney transplants in 2017. “We could do about 10 to 12 kidney transplants every month.” The hospital did 6 kidney transplantations of Type B in the first half of this month.**

(Recording 60. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 60](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxxiii</sup>

**Another kidney transplantation surgeon from the same hospital (August 29, 2017): The hospital's organ transplant qualification has been approved. “We did a lot (of kidney transplants), I mean a lot. We try to do as many as we can.” They do kidney transplants every day.**

(Recording 61. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 61](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxxiv</sup>

**A doctor from the Kidney Transplant Department of the 7th People's Hospital of Zhengzhou (August 25, 2017): “How many have we done this year? I am not able to disclose it to you. We definitely have done a lot... as a matter of fact, we are doing it as of today! We did two cases today. Nobody will tell you that, no matter whom you ask from. What I can tell you is, we have done a lot!”**

(Recording 62. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 62](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxxv</sup>

**A doctor from the Kidney Transplantation Department of the Peking University Third Hospital (August 29, 2017) said that his hospital had 11 teams for kidney transplant surgeries.**

(Recording 63. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 63](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxxvi</sup>

**A Nurse of the Urology Department's Ward in the Inner Mongolia Baotou Steel Hospital (September 7, 2017) said that to find potential organ donors, the hospital has assigned several persons to search in all hospitals. She said, “The last year saw more transplant cases (in our hospital) than the previous year, by more than a dozen cases. The number of cases is going up each year. There is one transplant coming up tonight. In our department, what we have are kidneys. Usually they come in pairs. That is, one donor, two recipients.”**





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(Recording 64. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 64](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxxvii</sup>

A Nurse from the Kidney Transplant Department's Ward at the Third People's Hospital of Datong (September 11, 2017): "The hospitals in Taiyuan do a lot of transplants, they do more than a dozen transplants in one day!" The hospital performed two organ transplants last year. "The patients were government officials. They found kidney sources by themselves." They found donors from Taiyuan and some other places.

(Recording 65. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 65](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxxviii</sup>

Kidney Transplant Doctor at the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University (September 11, 2017): The hospital performed a lot of cases of kidney transplantation this year.

(Recording 66. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 66](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxxix</sup>

A Liver Transplant Doctor at Xijing Hospital Affiliated to Fourth Military Medical University (September 17, 2017): "How many transplants have been done this year? It is not convenient for me to disclose this information. There's been quite a lot this year. Sometimes we do two in a day."

(Recording 67. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 67](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxxx</sup>

Doctor Ju, Liver transplant surgeon of the Liaocheng People's Hospital (September 13, 2017): "We just set up our own (liver transplant) department. We will only be doing more and more. For sure we get more recognition and support from our hospital, from our country. Otherwise, we wouldn't have set it up."

(Recording 68. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 68](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxxxii</sup>

A Nurse from the Kidney Transplant Department of the Second Hospital of Shandong University (September 22, 2017): "Over 20 (kidney transplants) in September only and still counting, because September isn't over. Last year we did 140 or 150 cases." From January to September this year, the hospital has done over 100 cases of kidney transplants. "So this year (we) will outdo last year (in terms of transplants) for sure."

(Recording 69. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 69](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxxxiii</sup>

On May 4, 2016, a nurse at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University revealed to a WOIPFG investigator, "Every year our hospital performs several thousand transplants." This figure is more than 10 times of the hospital's publically released annual organ transplant volume, but it is in line with the hospital's several hundred ward beds dedicated to organ transplants.

(Recording 70. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 70](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxxxiii</sup>

## **II. Analysis of the Actual Number of Organ Transplants in China based on some Observation of the Transplant Volumes at Two Organ Transplant Organizations run by Shen Zhongyang**

Shen Zhongyang is the director of the Oriental Organ Transplantation Center in Tianjin and the director of the Liver Transplantation Research Institute of the Third Medical Center of the People's Liberation Army General Hospital (formerly the Armed Police Force General Hospital). The annual liver and kidney transplant volumes



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at these two organ transplant agencies, which Shen runs, have exceeded the officially published annual organ transplant volume of over 10,000 cases.

### **Tianjin First Central Hospital**

In 2017, a liver transplant doctor at the Tianjin First Central Hospital claimed that his hospital could perform 400 or 500 cases of liver transplantation a year. After a WOIPFG investigator pressed for confirmation, the doctor admitted that this was the number of surgeries completed by one surgery team alone in one year. Another doctor said that there were more than ten transplant surgery teams in the hospital's organ transplant center. Our rough estimation is that the annual liver and kidney transplantation volume at this hospital would reach several thousand per year.<sup>lxxxiv</sup>

(Recording 71-1. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 71-1](#) for transcript translation)

(Recording 71-2. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 71-2](#) for transcript translation)

**Sample Phone Investigation Recording:** Doctor Feng at the Doctors' Office of the Kidney Transplantation Department on the Sixth Floor, Tianjin First Central Hospital (October 17, 2017; phone number: +86+2223626855): Investigator: "Just kidney transplantation, for a year, can you do about 400 to 500 cases?" Feng: "Yes, almost."

(Recording 72. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 72](#) for transcript translation)<sup>lxxxv</sup>

After Tianjin First Central Hospital's new organ transplant building was put into use in September 2006, the number of ward beds was increased to 500. (There was another official publication indicating that the number of ward beds had reached 700.<sup>lxxxvi</sup>) The ward bed occupancy rate exceeded 90%, reaching 131.1%. The average length of hospital stay for a liver transplant patient in China was 25 to 30 days at that time.<sup>lxxxvii</sup> Therefore, the actual number of surgeries would be more than 5,000 cases each year, and it would even reach 8,000 cases per year during organ transplant peak periods.<sup>lxxxviii</sup>

There were more than 1,500 beds available in the organ transplant center in 2014. At the end of 2015, the hospital's expansion project put more ward beds into use, so there were as many as 3,200 beds.<sup>lxxxix</sup> What was the scale of the liver and kidney transplantation in this hospital at that time?

On May 4, 2018, a WOIPFG investigator asked a doctor from the Liver Transplantation Doctors' Office on the 8th Floor of Tianjin First Central Hospital, "Do you perform more than 1,000 cases like my friend said? Every year." The doctor replied, "More than that. But among our several (surgery) teams, there are at least several hundred cases by each team."

(Recording 71-1. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 73](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xc</sup>

**Dr. Yang Han from the Liver Transplant Department of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University**  
April 25, 2018

### **The General Hospital of Chinese People's Armed Police Forces in Beijing**

In terms of organ transplant volume among all the hospitals in Beijing, the General Hospital of Chinese People's Armed Police Forces ranks the first. In 2018, a nurse in the hospital's liver transplant ward said that liver transplant surgeries were performed every day. A doctor said that since there were relatively many liver sources, they were doing a lot of liver transplants, and the donor organ wait times would be two weeks to one month. In 2017, a doctor-on-duty at the hospital's kidney transplant department said that the Organ Transplant Department there was divided into a kidney transplant team and a liver transplant team. One team would be able to perform over 200 cases of transplantation per year, so both teams combined could perform over 500 cases of transplantation a year. They were doing more transplants in 2017 than in 2016. The kidney transplant team was



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managed by two chief physicians; while there were several chief physicians in charge of the liver transplant team, which could do more transplants than the kidney transplant team.

(Recording 74. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 74](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xci</sup>

On September 6, 2018, Director Wang Zhaohui of the Organ Donation Preparation Office at Beijing Red Cross said, “The Armed Police Hospital is a hospital of the army. The Armed Police Hospital does the most in the military.”<sup>xcii</sup>

On November 2, 2018, Wang Jianli, Associate Chief Physician of the Organ Transplant Institute, Beijing Armed Police General Hospital, said, “Not sure when that can be ready, but we have a lot of organs here!”<sup>xciii</sup>  
On November 16, 2018, a WOIPFG investigator asked a nurse from the Doctors’ Office for Kidney Transplantation at the General Hospital of the Chinese People’s Armed Police Forces in Beijing whether they could perform 700 to 800 kidney transplants in that year, she replied, “No, we can’t, but maybe close. Now it’s December, we’ve already done almost this many.”

(Recording 75. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 75](#) for transcript translation)

The two organ transplant agencies in Beijing and Tianjin, led by Shen Zhongyang, are the key work units suspected of organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners. Over the years, their organ donors have always been plentiful, but they have little to do with the donated organs at Red Cross Societies in Beijing and Tianjin.

#### **Chapter Four The “Brain Death Centers” across China and “Live Organ Harvesting”**

After 2015, all Chinese organ transplant hospitals claim that they use donors from DCD (donation after cardiac death) and brain-dead patients. Since there are very few cases of donation after death, the number of DCD organs is minimal. Some organ transplant hospitals told their patients that they were using organs donated by brain-dead patients. When the patients asked the causes of these brain deaths, they were told that they were car accidents and high-altitude accidents. When they asked for further details, the hospitals would not make any more comments. Were these cases really accidental brain deaths, or were they intentionally caused brain deaths? Were these organs voluntarily donated, or were they obtained through live organ harvesting? The hospitals could arbitrarily give unverifiable answers to their patients.

##### **I. “Brain Death Centers”**

On July 20, 2015, an organ transplant surgeon at the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University revealed that there’re “brain death centers” across China. Huang Jiefu serves as an honorary director of the hospital’s organ transplant center. This surgeon said that prior to the abolishment of the use of executed prisoners’ organs for transplantation, the Chinese Communist Party had set up “brain death centers” across the country to guarantee the supply of living donors.

The “brain death centers” are actually an additional link between the living organ donor bank and the hospitals’ organ transplant operating rooms. Patients or healthy people, who were made “brain dead”, would maintain their breathing and blood circulation at the brain death centers, for the hospitals to extract their organs on demand. Since the people stored there are “dead”, the risk of getting their organs is much smaller than the direct organ excision from the “living organ donor bank”.

On November 8, 2018, Wang Xuehao, Director of the Liver Transplantation Center of the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, said to a WOIPFG investigator that most of the organs they used for transplants came from outside of the hospital, obtained from the center of brain deaths.



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(Recording 10. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 76](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xciv</sup>

On December 2, 2018, when a WOIPFG investigator asked, “Are you directly looking for this kidney source? Or will you go to the source to get it?”, Dr. Li at the Urology Surgery Department of Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital replied, “(We) go directly to get it.”

(Recording 17. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 77](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xcv</sup>

**The wording “source” first appeared** on February 7, 2015. A liver transplantation nurse at Renji Hospital of Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine told a WOIPFG investigator, “We take the organs directly from the source. We have (channels) all over the country. (We would) go all over the country to procure organs, not just the places near us. We can do living donor organ (transplants). We take the organs directly from the donors. That would definitely guarantee the quality (of the organs). When we go to take the organs, we examine the plasma, HIV and blood type, which would all be determined at the scene. Then after we excise the organs, the patients would get ready. Before the livers arrive, the patients would already be in the operating room. After getting the organs, we would immediately come back. We would’ve booked our round-trip plane tickets.”

(Recording 78. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 78](#) for transcript translation)

Later, on February 8, 2015, Tan Yunshan, chief physician from the Liver Pathological Department at the Affiliated Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University, told a WOIPFG investigator, “All the livers that have been used in liver transplant operations performed now come from the ‘source.’ Since we extract the organs ourselves, we can make sure all original data and condition. If we entrust someone else to do it, we won’t be able to guarantee this, so we do ourselves to control this. Our hospital gets most of livers like this and we exactly know whether this liver can be transplanted or not.”

(Recording 27. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 79](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xcvi</sup>

### **The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University has a Brain Death Center**

On July 20, 2015, Qin Han, a doctor from the Pediatric Cardiac Surgery Department at the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, which is located in Guangzhou, told a WOIPFG investigator, “We specifically have a brain death center. It is located in our South China, and it belongs to our hospital. Huangpu Hospital (where the center is located) is about 40 minutes by car (from here). Our hospital has two campuses, both of which are in Huangpu. We do surgeries in the headquarters and excise organs in Huangpu. So there will be no so-called warm ischemia. We’re supposed to be in control of (the organs from braindead people in) the whole country right now. Yes, it’s definitely like this, because now, all over the country, because our center is dedicated to operating the organ transplantation (industry). Because all over the country now, the (organs of) so-called executed prisoners have been canceled. So it is like this in the whole country. Across China, in every major city...that is, in South China, we may be a center, an organ transplant center. For example, say the whole country uses organs, there are places that need this type... so someone would call (us) to come over to excise (the organ). After all, since we are the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, they generally don’t come here to take (our organs). We basically (use all our organs) within the city, basically in Guangzhou, unless there’s an organ that we do not want, such as a wasted organ, which we don’t want. If some other province happens to need that type, then they could come over to get it. The organs are mainly supplied to Guangzhou, and the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University takes the priority, because (the brain death center is) operated by ourselves after all!”

(Recording 80-1. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 80-1](#) for transcript translation)





(Recording 80-2. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 80-2](#) for transcript translation)

Doctor of Liver Transplantation of the Third Ward in the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University (August 3, 2017): “There are more donors than before. The donor (organs) are from the donation of braindead patients. The organs can’t be transported. If the transport time is too long, it will affect the functions of the organs. The state has a corresponding system of distribution, but the distribution principle is proximity. The organs are distributed by the state.” “The organs are excised from the (donated) remains first, and then the remains are delivered to the schools.”

(Recording 81. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 81](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xcvii</sup>

Doctor of Liver Transplantation from the Second Ward in the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University (September 26, 2017): “(Organ donors) come in batches. Sometimes several could come in, sometimes we would rest for a couple of days, then we have another batch of organ donors.” Donors would come into the hospitals, instead of organs. “Because our hospital has the qualification, we could excise (organs) by ourselves.”

(Recording 82. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 82](#) for transcript translation)<sup>xcviii</sup>

## II. A Large Number of DCD Organs Have Warm Ischemia Times of Zero or One Minute in China – Suspected to be Organs Harvested Alive

In the United States, organs are donated by the citizens after death. These organs can only be used after the patients’ death announcements, which take place five minutes after the withdrawal of life-sustaining interventions. And according to the Chinese regulations, the wait time between the withdrawal of life support and the death announcement is 2 to 5 minutes. In view of the need to open the patient’s thoracic cavity and the organ removal procedures, it is impossible to have hot ischemia times less than 2 minutes.<sup>xcix</sup>

However, in a random search of medical papers on Chinese organ transplant hospitals, we’ve discovered six papers claiming to use DCD organs with warm ischemia times of less than 2 minutes.

For example, one of the papers reveal that from February 2009 to September 2012, the General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command of PLA, which is the first listed hospital of China’s Organ Procurement Organization (OPO) (the most important part of China’s new citizen organ donation system) had 33 cases of DBCD (donation after brain death followed by circulatory death) and 5 cases of DBD (donation after brain death), in which the organ donors all had a warm ischemia time of zero.

表 2 器官获取相关指标

指标	DBCD 组	DBD 组	P 值
血清总胆红素 (umol/L)	19.3±6.7	17.2± 17.8	0.75
谷丙转氨酶 (U/L)	69±106	68±59	0.96
肌酐 (umol/L)	219±119	165±92	<0.05
尿量 (ml/h)	18±13	52±58	<0.05
<u>热缺血时间 (min)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
冷缺血时间 (h)	6.12±2.49	6.20±1.53	0.94
供肝重量 (g)	1089±143	1116±109	0.69

Figure 7. A master’s thesis from Guangzhou Medical University reveals that from February 2009 to September 2012, the General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command of PLA had 33 cases of DBCD (donation after



brain death followed by circulatory death) and 5 cases of DBD (donation after brain death), in which the organ donors all had a warm ischemia time of zero (the underlined information in the table).<sup>c</sup>

**Table 7. Five other medical papers showing evidence of suspicious hot ischemia times**

Serial number	Hospital	Operation dates and number of cases shown on the papers	Warm ischemia time
1	General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command of PLA	Paper published in June 2015, 1 case <sup>ci</sup>	0
2	Zhongshan City People’s Hospital	From October 2008 to December 2015, there were 62 cases of liver transplantation with organs donated by citizens after death, which were all in line with DBCD. <sup>cii</sup>	0-30 min
3	First Affiliated Hospital with Nanjing Medical University	From January 2015 to August 2016, there were 87 cases of orthotopic liver transplantation, all used DCD donor livers. <sup>ciii</sup>	1-8 min
4	Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University	From July 2012 to June 2015, there were 93 cases of hepatic donors and 87 cases of liver transplantation recipients. <sup>civ</sup>	1-12 min
5	PLA No. 303 Hospital	From January 2007 to December 2014, there were 31 cases of liver transplantation with organs donated by citizens after death, including 8 cases of I class, 3 cases of II class and 20 cases of III class. <sup>cv</sup>	2-13 min

Doctor Yang Zhijian of the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department at the Chinese People’s Liberation Army No. 181 Hospital in Guilin, Guangxi Province (September 1, 2016): “In the past, we went to the execution grounds to excise organs... [After the use of executed prisoners’ organs became prohibited,] we do more [transplants] than before.”

(Recording 46. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 83](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cvi</sup>

Doctor Wu from the Kidney Transplantation Department of the 7th People’s Hospital of Zhengzhou (October 21, 2017): “After you transported the patients (i.e. donors) here, and they would stay at the ICU, where their breaths, heartbeats and vital signs were maintained. They were basically normal, it’s just that their brains were already dead. (The excisions) are synchronous with other patients’ (organ transplants).”

(Recording 84. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 84](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cvii</sup>



Liver Transplant Doctor Liao Jixiang of the People's Liberation Army No. 303 Hospital in Nanning, Guangxi Province said (May 30, 2017), "Because when you do a surgery, one person must be gone! I can assure you that the quality of our donors is definitely very good. We usually have many... we also use [many organs] from teenagers and people in their 20s, those kids. And also, we excise organs from braindead people, according to the government's [regulations] right now. There's almost no wait time to procure [the organs]. The quality of that type [of organs] is very good. In the past, [the donors] needed to be shot, and the heartbeats would have been stopped for several minutes, over 20 minutes, [before the organs were excised]." (Recording 85. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 85](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cviii</sup>

### III. A New Generation of Brainstem Collision Machines

In 2017, a reporter from TV Chosun, which is a television station under *Chosun Ilbo*, the largest South Korean daily newspaper, went to China to investigate the evidence of "brain death machines". China is also developing a new generation of brain death machines. After an expert analyzed the machine, he said that the only use of this instrument was to create human brain deaths, while keeping other organs alive.<sup>cix</sup>

### Chapter Five Hospitals Claim that Their Donated Organs were of Unknown Origins

The hospitals investigated by WOIPFG said that their organs used for transplants were "all donated". However, among these "donation cases", the donated organs from the Red Cross Societies' human organ donation agencies and the organs donated directly to the hospitals were very few. Some hospital staffs said that the organs were allocated by the national organ distribution network's website. Upon being further questioned, they told the WOIPFG investigators to ask their directors, as they were informed by their directors themselves. The typical replies included "we have our own channels" and "no comment".

### I. When Discussing Their Hospitals' Organ Sources, Some Medical Staff Said They Had Their "Own Channels" and/or "it's Inconvenient for me to Disclose".

A liver transplant doctor at Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital (July 9, 2017): "We do a lot, quite a lot (of organ transplants)! Nowadays there're many channels (to obtain organs). That's the government's concern. We are only in charge of providing the technologies and the follow-up services. We are not in charge of anything else!" (Recording 20. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 86](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cx</sup>

Doctor Wang, director and coordinator for kidney transplant operations at Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, Shandong Province, said (May 26, 2017) that he could guaranteed that they would obtain a "kidney donor", who's under 30 years old within 10 days. The organs were not donated or obtained from the National Health and Family Planning Commission's organ distribution website. Instead they had their own channels.

(Recording 87. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 87](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxii</sup>

A Doctor-on-Duty from the Liver Transplantation Ward at the People's Hospital of Zhengzhou (On June 25, 2015): "The shortest organ wait time would be 2 or 3 days, the longest would be more than 10 days. We have plenty of donors." When a WOIPFG investigator asked about who the donors are, he said, "No comment, no comment. Please do not ask about this." When the investigator asked how many operations they had done in that year so far, he replied, "Don't ask about these things!" And then he hung up.

(Recording 88. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 88](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxiii</sup>

Yang Ming, President of the Chinese People's Liberation Army No. 181 Hospital in Guilin, Guangxi Province said on January 21, 2017, "We don't use organs from executed prisoners anymore." When a WOIPFG





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investigator asked about how they could obtain so many organs, he replied, “We definitely have many [donated organs]. There are a lot of donated [organs]. We supply [organs to] the entire China.”  
(Recording 89. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 89](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxiii</sup>

Director Hang Hualian of the Liver Transplant Division at Renji Hospital of Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine said on March 25, 2017, “For [Blood] Type B, it should take less than two weeks [to find a donor].” When a WOIPFG investigator asked, “When a patient is in critical stage and identified as brain-dead, do you use them as donors?” Hang replied, “That is the usual situation for us.” When the investigator asked, “Do you excise livers in your own hospital? Or do you procure (livers) from other hospitals?” Hang said, “Both situations exist.” He also said, “We will be responsible in getting the donor for you. The key issue right now is that the patient should come and we will evaluate his situation.”

(Recording 90. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 90](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxiv</sup>

Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital’s Organ Procurement Coordinator for Liver Transplantation Xie Qinfen said on February 28, 2017, “We have done a lot [of liver transplants], and we do a good job. The quality of liver sources at our hospital is relatively good, too. Generally speaking, it may take about two weeks [to get the liver]. Sometimes it’s very fast. Sometimes people can even do it on the second day. It depends on your situation. Critically ill patients can take the priority. We did over 120 cases last year (first year of the hospital). We would usually receive information on donor livers on the second day, [after we make an inquiry]. Liver procurement mainly depends on President Zheng. He has established a reputation and has lots of connections on various aspects.”

(Recording 91. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 91](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxv</sup>

Doctor Liao Jixiang, Organ Procurement Coordinator at the Organ Transplant Department of the People’s Liberation Army No. 303 Hospital in Nanning, Guangxi Province, said on June 11, 2017, “The organs are not from the Red Cross. There is a set of national procedures to follow [for organ allocation].” He couldn’t explain the donor organ sources and simply said that as long as the donors were of good quality, they could be used.

(Recording 92. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 92](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxvi</sup>

A Nurse of the Kidney Transplant Department at the Linyi City People Hospital, Shandong Province (August 12, 2017): “We do a lot (of kidney transplants) every year, sometimes exceeding 100 cases. The organ transplants would take place in batches. Sometimes when the floodgate is open, wow, 4, 5 or 6 in a group, or pairs after pairs. They just show up like that.”

(Recording 93. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 93](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxvii</sup>

A Nurse at Xijing Hospital Affiliated to Fourth Military Medical University (September 17, 2017): “as for allogeneic donations, it depends, for example, if there are brain-dead or cardiac-dead patients from the emergency room, if they want to donate, it can be done at any time. According to the policy, the organs distributed in a unified way by the state! However, if the hospitals themselves are looking for (the organs), it would be like that. You may find it for your own hospital’s use first!”

(Recording 21. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 94](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxviii</sup>



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A doctor from the Liver Transplant Ward at Beijing Friendship Hospital (August 10, 2017): “The specific source of livers is something we can’t control. It is useless to ask us! (Liver sources) are the business of the National Health and Family Planning Commission.”

(Recording 95. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 95](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxix</sup>

Ma Xiao, Organ Procurement Coordinator at the People’s Liberation Army No. 302 Hospital in Beijing, said on July 31, 2016, “I contact various hospitals or the hospitals nearby, that is, to find some donors. I am looking for donors.”

(Recording 96. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 96](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxx</sup>

Nurse from Area B on 8th floor of the Liver Transplant Department at the First Hospital of Kunming (July 20, 2017): “Anyway, we did over 300 cases (of liver transplantation) last year.” The hospital also does kidney transplants. “As long as you apply for them, no matter where they are, the livers would be delivered here.”

(Recording 97. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 97](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxxi</sup>

The Medical College of Qingdao University is a hospital with a large organ transplant volume in Shandong Province. A doctor from its Liver Transplant Ward (September 8, 2017): “Sometimes the patient waits for over a month to get the surgery done, sometimes the patient is air-lifted here and ready to have the surgery right away. Both cases abound. You don’t have to inquire about the donor liver sources. If you want do the surgery, then don’t ask this kind of questions.” He refused to disclose information about liver donor sources to a WOIPFG investigator.

(Recording 98. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 98](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxixi</sup>

Doctor of Liver Transplantation from the Second Ward in the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University (September 26, 2017): “(Organ donors) come in batches. Sometimes several could come in, sometimes we would rest for a couple of days, then we have another batch of organ donors.” Donors would come into the hospitals, instead of organs. “Because our hospital has the qualification, we could excise (organs) by ourselves.”

(Recording 82. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 99](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxixiii</sup>

A doctor at the Kidney Transplantation Research Institute, of Dongfeng General Hospital (September 14, 2017): “Nowadays the kidney sources all come from the central government’s donations.”

(Recording 100. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 100](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxixiv</sup>

Gui Zhichao, Director of Donation Service Department, Tianjin Human Organ Donation Management Center at the Red Cross Society of China, Tianjin Branch (June 26, 2018): There are about more than 100 organ donations that are certified by the Red Cross Society of China, Tianjin Branch, in a year. “We do not count those transplant organs that are not certified by us, as voluntary donated organs.”

(Recording 101. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 101](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxixv</sup>

## II The State’s “Official Websites” for Organ Distribution “Are Deceiving People!”



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Regarding the CCP's two official websites used for organ donation and organ allocation, none of the over 100 staff members of the Red Cross Societies or the medical personnel investigated by WOIPFG had accessed them. They had only heard of them.

### **Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, Shandong Province**

Director Wang of the organ transplant department and coordinator for kidney transplant operations (June 10, 2018): [Question: Are the donors taken from the national organ website?] That's all deceiving people, all of them are deceiving people! They are all formalities. [Question: It's all up to hospitals to look for donors, rather than being allocated by state?] That's correct. [Question: Is that website accessible with an ID only?] It is inaccessible. It belongs to the armed police. It's not like that anyone can access it.

(Recording 102. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 102](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxxvi</sup>

### **The People's Liberation Army No. 303 Hospital in Nanning, Guangxi Province**

When asked about accessing the state's organ donation website, liver transplant doctor and organ procurement coordinator Liao Jixiang (June 11, 2017) said: "I have no idea about this, because even for us, there is a password. I really don't know. It should be impossible. It should be administrated by someone. The system has someone specifically administrating the data."

(Recording 92. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 103](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxxvii</sup>

### **Chenzhou No. 1 People's Hospital, Hunan Province**

A nurse of kidney transplantation (September 28, 2017): "We usually do about 10 kidney transplantation operations each month, we can do 100 to 200 kidney transplants each year." The donors are not necessarily all sourced locally. "There's a nationwide network, which notifies us to get the organs and do the operations in our hospital."

(Recording 104. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 104](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxxviii</sup>

### **Human Organ Donation Management Center, the Red Cross Society of China, Hubei Branch**

The staff member on duty (November 2, 2017): "Regarding the specific figure (of organ donations), I don't have that kind of figure. Because the Health and Family Planning Commission is clearer than I do, with more (information on hand)." Liver sources and kidney sources are all from the organ allocation system. This allocation system is controlled by the Health and Family Planning Commission.

(Recording 105. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 105](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxxix</sup>

### **Office of Organ Donations of the Red Cross Society, Urumqi Branch**

Director Chen (September 12, 2017): Regarding the national organ network, "we don't have the administrator's account number, we cannot see how many people have registered."

(Recording 106. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 106](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxix</sup>

### **Zhejiang Provincial People's Hospital**



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When a WOIPFG investigator asked, “How can Zhejiang University procure more (organs than you)?”, a doctor at the Doctors’ Office of the Liver and Gallbladder Department replied (August 30, 2017), “They have better connections. China is not like the U.S. We do not have an organ source network.”

(Recording 107. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 107](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxv</sup>

### III. Organ Donation Agencies and Organ Transplant Hospitals Illegally Purchase and Resell Organs

#### Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province

Mr. Wang at the Red Cross Society of China, Nanchang Branch (December 8, 2016): “We as a provincial capital city, only have 50 to 60 people registered with us to donate their bodies during one year. Approximately 20 organ donations are successful in Nanchang City [this year]. According to legal procedures, a legitimate process of corpse donation must be witnessed by the Red Cross system. (Illegal organ transactions) might lead to black marketeering. What they do on their own black market is not our business!”

(Recording 108. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 108](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxvii</sup>

#### Yantai City, Shandong Province

Doctor Wang, director and coordinator for kidney transplant operations at Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, Shandong Province (May 26, 2017): To wait for the kidney source and for the operation, “including the physical examination, it will be within half a month, within two weeks. Even for half a month, or even two weeks, the estimates are on the long side. We ask for 400,000 yuan, and [you] give the hospital [another] 100,000 yuan. You need to find the ones [i.e. donors] under 30 years old. You get what you pay for, understand?!”

(Recording 87. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 109](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxviii</sup>

#### Zhejiang Province

A staff member at the Human Organ Donation Management Office of the Red Cross Society: “(When looking for organs), do not inquire through phone calls, OK? We have a lot of donated organs. How about 300,000 yuan (for a liver)?” How about a kidney? 150,000 to 200,000 yuan.” When a WOIPFG investigator about whether the donor fee should be given to the Organ Donation Management Office or directly to the donors’ families, he replied, “Of course, you give it to us.”

(Recording 110. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 110](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxix</sup>

#### The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University

Hepatic Transplantation Surgeon He Fangping (June 4, 2017): “We have done over 60 cases of AOLT [Auxiliary Orthotopic Liver Transplantation]. As for DCD liver transplantation, we did approximately over 30 cases. We have over a dozen years of experiences in this area. So along with LDLT [Living Donor Liver Transplantation] and other various types, we have performed over 200 [liver] transplants.”

(Recording 111. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 111](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxv</sup>

#### First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine



A kidney transplantation surgeon surnamed Chi (August 25, 2017): The hospital claims to have only one organ source, which is braindead people. The cost of a kidney is about 100,000 or 200,000 yuan. “You should give the money directly to the Red Cross Society.”

(Recording 112. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 112](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxv</sup>

### **Second Military Medical University**

Liver Transplant Doctor at the Affiliated Changhai Hospital (June 1, 2018): A liver transplant costs one million yuan; a kidney transplant costs 500,000 yuan. “Where can you find a liver donor for 150,000 yuan? More than 150,000 yuan, more than that.” Liver and kidney donors would become available in ten days to half a month. The hospital performs liver and/or kidney transplants every day.

(Recording 113. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 113](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxvii</sup>

### **Fudan University in Shanghai**

Doctor-on-duty of the Liver Transplant Department at Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University (June 25, 2018): “We have done quite a lot (of liver transplants) here. We do nearly 200 cases every year. Someone may sell a kidney. But no one will sell his liver. Regarding the specifics (about finding healthy and young donors), you need to come over, and then have a face-to-face talk with the professor (Wang Zhengxin) of our transplantation group.”

(Recording 42. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 114](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxviii</sup>

### **Chapter Six The So-called “Chinese Model” Organ Donation is a Lie**

From 2015 to 2018, WOIPFG investigated 47 Red Cross Societies in 30 Chinese provinces and central government directly-controlled municipalities to obtain evidence, and we published 50 audio recordings of these investigative phone calls. The evidence was obtained from 6 organ donation agencies in 5 provinces in 2015; 5 organ donation agencies in 5 provinces in 2016; 15 organ donation agencies in 10 provinces in 2017; and 21 organ donation agencies from 10 provinces in 2018.

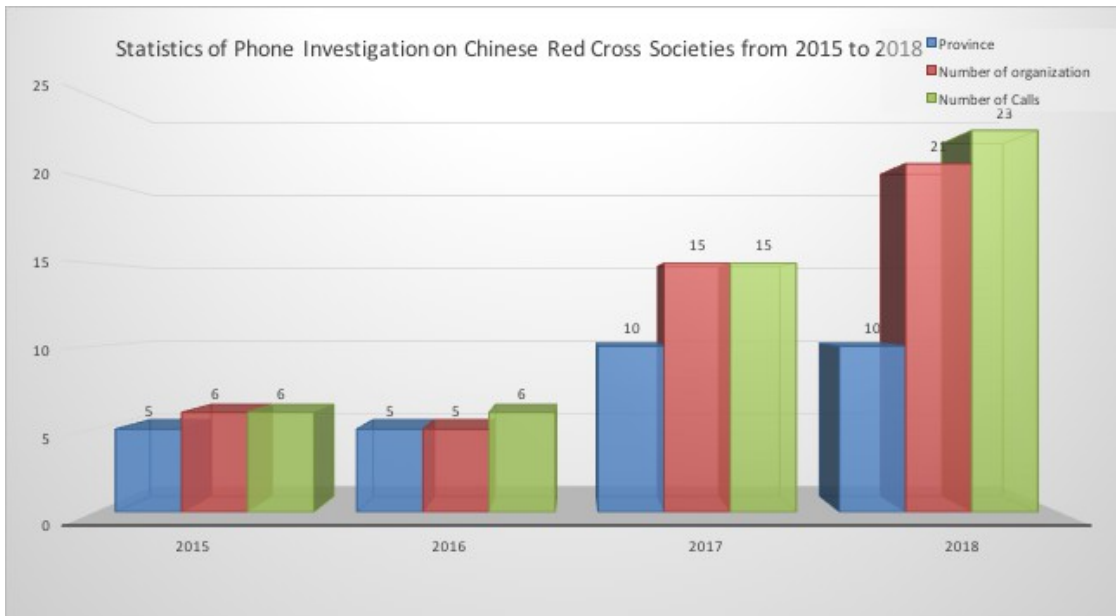
#### **The investigation reveals:**

The number of organs donated to China’s Red Cross Societies was still minimal, and it couldn’t explain the large number of organ transplants at Chinese hospitals. During our investigation on the hospitals, their staffs said that the organs were “all donated”. Some said that the organs were allocated to them by the national organ distribution network’s website. Upon being further questioned, they told the WOIPFG investigators to ask their directors, as they were informed by their directors themselves. The typical replies included “we have our own channels”, “no comment” and “it’s inconvenient for me to disclose”.

Many of the organ transplant hospitals’ OPO’s (Organ Procurement Organizations) have organ transplant surgeons holding “double certificates”, which allow them to also act as organ procurement coordinators. That is, they are responsible for determining and declaring deaths, and they are the users of excised organs at the same time.

When hospitals obtain organs of “donation after brain death”, in the process of determining brain deaths and “donating” the organs, there’s no relevant legislation in China, and it’s not monitored by any authorized official body. The hospital staffs are becoming increasingly sensitive to inquiries about the donor organ sources and volumes of organ transplants. They are so nervous that they would hang up the phone as soon as they hear these inquiries. The mobile phone numbers of hospital presidents, directors and doctors have already become confidential. They don’t dare to answer any related questions asked even through their regular departmental phone lines.





**Figure 8. Statistics of Phone Investigation on Chinese Red Cross Societies from 2015 to 2018**  
(For summaris of provinces/cities, number of calls and statistical distribution, please see Schedule 5. Statistic s on Investigative Phone Calls made by WOIPFG to

obtain Evidence from China Red Cross Society Branches in Different Provinces between 2015 and 2018)

## I. Official National Organ Donation Statistics Published by the CCP

**Table 8. China’s Official National Organ Donation Statistics from 2015 to 2017**

Year	Number of Donations	Number of Major Organs
2015	2,297 cases <sup>cxix</sup>	6,428
2016	4,080 cases <sup>cxl</sup>	11,296
2017	5,148 cases <sup>cxli</sup>	16,000

## II. The Number of Registered Donors Cannot Explain the Phenomenon of Ultra-short Organ Wait Times in China

In 2017, in the United States, more than 138 million people over the age of 18 had registered as organ donors.<sup>cxlii</sup> 10,287 people donated their organs after death.

On May 5, 2018, Huang Jiefu, head of China’s National Organ Donation and Transplantation Committee and chairman of China Organ Transplantation Development Foundation, said that on “Shiyushou”, China’s first online voluntary organ donation registration system, the number of registered voluntary organ donors exceeded 300,000 on May 4, 2018. This means that 300,000 people had indicated their intention to donate organs.<sup>cxliii</sup>

According to international conventions, under normal circumstances, the annual mortality rate of registered organ donors is 7 (out of 1,000). And due to the donors’ illnesses, unhealthy lifestyles, age problems, time differences between their deaths and organ removals and other reasons, only 1% to 2% of the deceased registered donors would eventually become qualified to provide their organs for transplantation.

If the above conventions and mortality rate are applied in calculating the successful organ donation cases among the 300,000 registered Chinese organ donors, the result would be that in 2016, 0.7% (7/1,000) of these 300,000 people would pass away, which would be about 2,100 individuals. And only 1% to 2% of these people could provide organs for transplantation, which would be equivalent to only 21 to 42 cases of





successful organ donation.<sup>cxliv</sup> However, the Chinese Communist Party claimed that “in 2016, the organ donation reached 4,080 cases”,<sup>cxlv</sup> and “5,148 cases of organ donation were made in China in 2017”.<sup>cxlvi</sup>

This suggests that the organs used by the CCP for organ transplantation came from other sources.

So far, the total number of voluntary organ donors in China is only 1/500 of the total number of voluntary organ donors in the United States. However, the average wait time for liver and kidney transplants in the United States is 2 to 3 years, so the patients would wait for organs to arrive; the average organ wait time in China has been only 1 to 2 weeks in the past 10-plus years, with a maximum of 1 to 2 months and a large number of emergency organ transplants. Sometimes, “operations can be done overnight”, and the phenomenon of organs waiting for patients to show up still exists.<sup>cxlvii</sup>

In addition, with regard to emergency liver transplantation, the United States has a well-developed national organ distribution network, and after the donors pass away, only some simple procedures are required to complete the process of organ removal and national distribution. Under such circumstances, emergency liver transplants account for only 6% of the total number of liver transplants.<sup>cxlviii</sup> In China, emergency liver transplants account for 26.6% of the total,<sup>cxlix</sup> and some hospitals have opened “green channels” for emergency transplant patients. This cannot be explained by a small number of irregular organ donations.

At present, the successful organ donations claimed by the Chinese Communist Party are made by patients dying from illnesses or severe injuries in the hospitals’ emergency rooms, as their family members are persuaded on the spot by the hospital staff members. In 2015, according to Chen Jingyu, the vice president of Wuxi People’s Hospital and also known as “the first person of lung transplantation in China”, it would usually take several to more than a dozen days for the hospital to successfully persuade the deceased’s family members to donate the organs of their loved ones.<sup>cl</sup> Combined with the other factors, such as tissue typing, it’s impossible for the hospitals to guarantee the supply of organs for such a large number of emergency organ transplants.

### III. Suspicious Per Capita Organ Donation Rate and Organ Utilization Rate per Deceased Organ Donor in China

The number of deceased organ donors in the United States in 2017 were 10,287. The total cases of liver and kidney transplantation was 21,753, and the total number of organ transplants, including hearts and lungs, was 28,588. Therefore, the average organ utilization rate per donor is 2.8, and the liver and kidney utilization rate per donor was 2.1.

	Donors	Transplants	Liver transplants	Liver donors	Kidney Transplants	Kidney Donors	Heart donors	heart transplants	Lung donors	lung transplants	all transplants	all donors
Deceased Donor	10,287	28588	7715	8374	14038	9402	3,305	3,242	2,449	2,449	28,588	10,287
Living Donor	6,189	6,182	367	367	5,811	5,819	2	2	0	0	6,182	6,189

Figure 9. U.S. organ donation and transplant statistics in 2017.

(Data source: the U.S. government official statistics<sup>cli</sup>)

The organ donations made in 2017, as claimed by the CCP were 5,148 cases,<sup>clii</sup> and there were 16,000 cases of vital organ donations, an increase of 25.9% from 2016. Among these 16,000 cases, there were only 224 cases of lung transplantation. In China, organ transplantation surgeries are mainly liver and kidney transplants. The annual volume of heart transplants is only 300 to 400 cases, and there were 368 cases of heart transplantation in 2016.<sup>cliii</sup> That is, according to the figures provided by Huang Jiefu, China’s total utilization rate of organs donated after death is greater than 3, and the total utilization rate of donated livers and kidneys is greater than 3. How can this be possible?

China has the highest prevalence rate of liver diseases in the world. “As of December 31, 2016, in China, there were more than 433 million cases of major chronic liver diseases, of which more than 57% were non-alcoholic fatty liver diseases and more than 21% were hepatitis B”.<sup>cliv</sup> Over the same time period,



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**China's total population was 1.379 billion. That is, 31.4% of the total population was suffering from liver diseases, and 17.9% of the total population had non-alcoholic fatty livers. According to organ transplant standards, fatty livers and livers with hepatitis B virus cannot be used as donor organs. The first case of a hepatitis B patient being a liver donor in the world took place in April 2014 in an experimental liver transplant operation.<sup>clv</sup> At the same time, China's kidney illness prevalence rate reached 13%.<sup>clvi</sup> Based on this percentage, regardless of other diseases that make one individual unsuitable as an organ donor, the maximum number of organs that each Chinese person could donate would be only 2.426 liver and kidneys. According to the official figures released by the CCP in 2017, if we take away the 400 cases of heart transplantation and 224 cases of lung transplantation, then the number of utilized liver and kidneys donated by each person would be 2.96 on average, far greater than 2.426 and much greater than 2.1, which is liver and kidney utilization rate per donor in the United States, a country with better health care, a more healthy population, as well as better organ donation and distribution systems than China.**

**Therefore, either the organ donation figures provided by Huang Jiefu are false, or besides organ donations after death, there are a large number of healthy people, who are used as organ donors by the CCP.**

#### **IV. Comparisons between the Chinese and U.S. Organ transplantation Systems' Transparencies**

**The most important factor of organ donation and transplantation is the system's transparency. At the U.S. [organdonor.gov](http://organdonor.gov), one can see the statistics of organ transplants performed in every week, month and year, and at all organ transplant hospitals in the United States.<sup>clvii</sup> This is the same situation as in Taiwan, which has a population of only 23 million, but nearly 300,000 citizens have registered for organ donation. People can obtain information on the type and number of organ transplants that have been performed.**

**However, in China, one can only see the national organ transplant volumes, and other data are undisclosed.**

**To this day, the CCP rejects the international community's independent investigation by third parties on China's organ donation system.**

#### **V. The Chinese Red Cross Societies are Still Receiving a Very Small Number of Donated Organs, so this cannot Explain the Large Number of Organ Transplants in Chinese Hospitals**

##### **1. Beijing City**

From August to September 2018, WOIPFG conducted a phone investigation again on the state of human organ donations at Red Cross Society of China, Beijing Branch (hereafter referred to as "Beijing Red Cross"). Our investigation revealed that after the Beijing Red Cross Organ Donation Office, which is located in China's capital, was established six years ago, it was still in the preparatory stage, and it had never started any actual organ donation work. Its subordinate district-level Red Cross Societies hadn't set up their organ donation offices yet and had not started any actual organ donation operations. And their functions had been merely limited to some publicity work.<sup>clviii</sup> Beijing has 23 organ transplant hospitals and the largest organ transplant volume in China, but the organs used in these transplants are not from Beijing Red Cross. (Please see **Schedule 6** for a summary of the statistical tables of the Beijing Red Cross organ donation investigation). Below are several examples:

##### **The General Hospital of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces in Beijing**

According to an article published on the remote website of the General Hospital of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces in Beijing on September 5, 2005, since the hospital's liver transplant center's establishment in May 2003, in a short period of over two years, it had set the records for the largest annual number of organ



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transplant surgeries, the highest surgical success rate, the oldest organ recipient and the youngest organ recipient.<sup>clix</sup>

Examples of Phone Investigation Recordings:

In 2018, a nurse from the Liver Transplant Ward told a WOIPFG investigator, “This kind of (liver transplant) surgery is performed every day.” A kidney transplant doctor said in 2017, “The kidney transplant team is managed by two chief physicians; while there are several chief physicians in charge of the liver transplant team. Each of the two kidney transplant teams can do more than 200 cases of kidney transplantation every year. Altogether, both teams can do more than 500 cases of kidney transplantation each year.”

(Recording 115. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 115](#) for transcript translation)<sup>clx</sup>

(Recording 74. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 116](#) for transcript translation)<sup>clxi</sup>

A doctor-on-duty from the Doctors’ Office of Liver Transplantation said on March 20, 2018, “Now there are plenty of liver sources.” He also said that the hospital had been doing quite a lot of liver transplants, and the organ wait time was about “two weeks to one month, the most”.

(Recording 117. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 117](#) for transcript translation)<sup>clxii</sup>

On September 6, 2018, Director Wang Zhaohui of the Organ Donation Preparation Office at Beijing Red Cross said, “The Armed Police Hospital is a hospital of the army. The Armed Police Hospital does the most in the military.”<sup>clxiii</sup>

On November 2, 2018, Wang Jianli, Associate Chief Physician of the Organ Transplant Institute, Beijing Armed Police General Hospital, said, “Not sure when that (i.e. surgery arrangement) can be ready, but we have a lot of organs here!”<sup>clxiv</sup>

Doctors’ Office of Liver Transplantation, at the General Hospital of the Chinese People’s Armed Police Forces (June 14, 2016): In general, a patient could be discharged 20 days after a successful surgery. “We do (liver transplants) every month. Our (surgery) team alone did 6 transplants last month. We have 4 or 5 groups.” Recently, as long as you want to do it, you may be able to. “In fast cases, it may be done immediately.” “In general, if it is slow, it will only take more than a month.”

(Recording 118. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 118](#) for transcript translation)<sup>clxv</sup>

Gong Li, Liver Transplantation Doctor at Beijing General Hospital of Chinese People’s Armed Police Forces (October 11, 2015): In most cases, a liver transplant can be completed within two weeks at this hospital. They had performed more than 300 cases in 2015. “We did a lot last year. The number of our patients is particularly large now, and there is also a particular abundance of liver sources.”

(Recording 119. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 119](#) for transcript translation)<sup>clxvi</sup>

**October 19, 2018, Chen Xinguo, Director of Liver Transplantation admitted to using Falun Gong practitioners as donors.**<sup>clxvii</sup>

**On November 2, 2018, Wang Jianli, Associate Chief Physician of the Organ Transplant Institute admitted to using Falun Gong practitioners as donors.**<sup>clxviii</sup>

## 2. Tianjin City

**Tianjin First Central Hospital performs several thousand cases of liver and kidney transplantation.<sup>clxix</sup> Its doctors have admitted several times to using Falun Gong practitioners as donors.**



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Person-on-duty at the Human Organ Donation Center of the Red Cross Society of China, Tianjin Branch (November 9, 2017): A total of over 3,000 people have been registered for organ donation in the past few years. It only shows their willingness to donate organs after death. In Tianjin, there were actual over 100 donation cases in 2016, and so is this year. This does not mean that all the organs in their bodies were donated. Some parts couldn't be used, and some parts were not donated.

(Recording 120. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 120](#) for transcript translation)<sup>clxx</sup>

October 17, 2017, Doctor Feng at the Doctors' Office of the Kidney Transplantation Department on the Sixth Floor, Tianjin First Central Hospital said that they could do about 400 to 500 cases of kidney transplantation.

(Recording 72. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 121](#) for transcript translation)<sup>clxxi</sup>

On May 4, 2018, a WOIPFG investigator asked a doctor from the Liver Transplantation Doctors' Office on the 8th Floor of Tianjin First Central Hospital, "Do you perform more than 1,000 cases like my friend said? Every year." The doctor replied, "More than that. But among our several (surgery) teams, there are at least several hundred cases by each team."

(Recording 71-1. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 122](#) for transcript translation)<sup>clxxii</sup>

On May 8, 2018, a liver transplantation doctor on the 8th Floor, Tianjin First Central Hospital said to a WOIPFG investigator that there were a lot of liver donors, and they were doing liver transplants every day. When the investigator asked, "How many teams do you have?" He replied, "Ah, ten (plus)..." and he immediately changed the topic by saying, "They are all quite good, quite good!"

(Recording 71-2. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 123](#) for transcript translation)<sup>clxxiii</sup>

The organ transplant center of the Tianjin First Central Hospital was founded by Shen Zhongyang in 1998, and the Tianjin Organ Transplant Research Institute was established in 2002.

After its new building was put into use in September 2006, the number of ward beds for organ transplant patients in the Tianjin First Central Hospital was increased to 500. (There was another report indicating that by this time, the number of ward beds had reached 700.)<sup>clxxiv</sup> The organ transplant surgery center could carry out 9 liver transplants and 8 kidney transplants simultaneously.<sup>clxxv</sup> Several years after the new building was put into use, the hospital claimed, "In 2013, all disciplines in our hospital had different degrees of development and progress. The ward bed occupancy rate increased by 5.7% year-on-year to 131.1%. Therefore, on top of the existing 1,200 beds, we added 300 more beds, reaching a total of 1,500 beds. And we added ward beds to the organ transplant center."<sup>clxxvi</sup> The average length of hospital stay for a liver transplant patient in China was 25 to 30 days.<sup>clxxvii</sup> Therefore, it can be estimated that the number of liver and kidney transplant recipients discharged from the organ transplant center could be as large as 7,975 (500 x 365 x 131.1%/30).

Tianjin Municipal Health Bureau claimed on its website in March 2014 that organ transplantation was one of the features of the Tianjin First Central Hospital, and its organ transplant center was "currently the largest organ transplant base in Asia, the birthplace of clinical liver transplantation in China and Tianjin's organ transplant technology application base". There were "more than 1,500 beds available in the hospital". At the end of 2015, the third phase of the hospital's reconstruction and expansion project was put into use, and there were as many as 3,200 authorized beds.<sup>clxxviii</sup>

In January 2015, according to Jinwan Media Group, "Under the guidance of Shen Zhongyang, the previously young doctors have independently completed nearly 1,000 liver transplant surgeries on their own."<sup>clxxix</sup>

According to WOIPFG's investigation, there are a total of 110 doctors, who have participated in liver and kidney transplants at the Oriental Organ Transplant Centre, including 46 chief physicians and physicians, as well as 13 attending physicians. The number of organ transplant doctors is so large, that there are enough people to form multiple liver and kidney transplant teams.





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**In 2006, Song Wenli, director of the Tianjin First Central Hospital’s organ transplant center, admitted to using Falun Gong practitioners as donors.**<sup>clxxx</sup>

**On November 15, 2018, Bai Rongsheng, liver transplant doctor and assistant to President Shen Zhongyang of the Tianjin First Central Hospital, admitted to using Falun Gong practitioners as donors.**<sup>clxxx</sup>

### 3. Shanghai City

200 organs were donated over a period of three years (June 2016 to 2017 August).<sup>clxxxii</sup> However, there are 11 organ transplant hospitals in Shanghai,<sup>clxxxiii</sup> and the officially published liver transplant volume of Renji Hospital alone was 800 cases in 2017.<sup>clxxxiv</sup>

#### Shanghai General Hospital

The hospital has a large organ transplant volume, and its president<sup>clxxxv</sup> and doctors<sup>clxxxvi</sup> have repeatedly admitted to using Falun Gong practitioners as donors.

Tan Jianming is the director of the Shanghai Organ Transplant Research Center.<sup>clxxxvii</sup> He performed a kidney transplant at the Shanghai General Hospital in 2003, and he performed tissue-matching tests for the patient with eight spare kidneys prior to the transplant operation.<sup>clxxxviii</sup> As of June 2014, Tan Jianming had presided over more than 4,200 cases of kidney transplantation<sup>clxxxix</sup>. Li Wengang, a surgeon in the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery at the PLA No. 174 Hospital in Xiamen said to a WOIPFG investigator on the phone in April 2017, “Peng Zhihai from the liver transplantation center of Shanghai Jiao Tong University has been here for several days. He’s preparing to perform surgeries at Xiamen University. President Peng has performed over 5,000 cases of (liver transplantation). Several years ago, he was able to do 400 cases a year.”<sup>exc</sup>

#### Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University

A liver transplantation doctor (October 23, 2017): The hospital could perform 200 surgeries per year. They had performed almost 200 cases by October 2017. “The liver donor sources are confidential! It’s the principle!”

(Recording 124. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 124](#) for transcript translation)<sup>exc</sup>

Doctor-on-duty of the Liver Transplant Department at Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University (June 25, 2018): “We have done quite a lot (of liver transplants) here. We do nearly 200 cases every year. Someone may sell a kidney. But no one will sell his liver. Regarding the specifics (about finding healthy and young donors), you need to come over, and then have a face-to-face talk with the professor (Wang Zhengxin) of our transplantation group.”

(Recording 42. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 125](#) for transcript translation)<sup>exc</sup>

#### A Liver Transplant Doctor at the Affiliated Changhai Hospital of Second Military Medical University Investigation Date: June 1, 2018

The hospital performed more than 100 cases of liver transplantation in 2017, and 500 to 600 cases of kidney transplantation. “We also did four today, two liver transplants and two kidney transplants.” A liver transplant costs one million yuan; a kidney transplant costs 500,000 yuan. “Where can you find a liver donor for 150,000 yuan? More than 150,000 yuan, more than that.” Liver and kidney donors would become available in ten days to half a month. The hospital performs liver and/or kidney transplants every day. Although it does a lot of transplants, its volume is still smaller than Renji Hospital.

(Recording 113. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 126](#) for transcript translation)<sup>exc</sup>



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## A Nurse of Organ Transplant Department Ward’s Nursing Station at Changhai Hospital in Shanghai

Investigation Date: December 20, 2017

“We’ve always been performing (kidney transplants)! We’ve done over 300 cases of kidney transplantation this year so far.” The Organ Transplant Center was established in March 2016, and “in such a short period of one year or two, we have successfully done 700 to 800 cases of kidney transplantation. We did 300 cases (of kidney transplantation) in 10 months of the last year. We’ve done over 100 cases of liver transplantation this year. It was about 50 to 60 cases last year.”

(Recording 127. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 127](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxci</sup>

### Director Zhu Youhua of the Kidney Transplant Center of Shanghai Changzheng Hospital

Investigation Date: January 29, 2016

**“We do a lot of kidney transplants. It is not only that we are doing this, the whole country is doing a lot!”**

(Recording 57. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 128](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxci</sup>

**Renji Hospital of Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine has a large liver transplant volume, and one of its doctors admitted to using Falun Gong practitioners as organ donors**

The Organ Transplant Center at Renji Hospital has a Class 100 laminar flow operating theatre and a Class 10,000 laminar flow ward, which allow 6 liver transplant surgeries to be carried out at the same time.<sup>cxvii</sup> In 2014, they had 110 ward beds for liver transplantation. “Renji Hospital’s Liver Surgery Department had 3 wards, 110 beds and more than 70 medical personnel. It has become a national clinical key specialty department, a national “Project 211” key construction discipline department, a national clinical pharmacology agency and Shanghai Health and Family Planning Commission’s key clinical medicine discipline department.”<sup>cxvii</sup>

### Renji Hospital of Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine

A kidney transplant surgeon named Kong Defu said to a WOIPFG investigator on March 18, 2017, “In 2016, we should have done 700 cases (of organ transplantation).”

(Recording 129. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 129](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cxviii</sup>

On December 29, 2017, Renji Hospital announced that in 2017, the number of its liver transplant surgery exceeded 800 cases. On August 23, 2017, Xia Qiang’s team also announced another figure: Renji Hospital’s Liver Transplant Center had performed 1,000 cases of liver transplantation for children.<sup>cxix</sup>

On November 8, 2018, Hang Hualian, Chief Medical Officer of Liver Transplantation Surgery Department, Shanghai Renji Hospital told a WOIPFG investigator, “I’ll try my best to get it done for you within one week.” The investigator later asked, “You are using Falun Gong (practitioner) donors now, right?” Hang Hualian replied, “Yes, this is for sure.”<sup>cc</sup>

## 4. Guangdong Province

**Staff-on-duty at the Organ Donation Office, Guangdong Branch, Red Cross Society of China (November 2, 2017): The Guangdong branch receives hundreds of cases of organ donation, ranking first in China. Only a portion of all the donors can be used. “It depends on individual circumstances, such as the donor patient and his/her organ quality. Sometimes donated liver organs are unusable, sometimes kidney**





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**organs are unusable.” The donated organs used in hospitals in Guangdong Province are not necessarily witnessed by the Red Cross Society.**

(Recording 130. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 130](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccii</sup>

There are 17 organ transplant hospitals in Guangdong Province, and the official organ transplant volume of the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University alone exceeds the above-mentioned quantity of organ donations.

According to an article published by a newspaper called “New Express” on October 9, 2010, as of 2010, the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen’s Organ Transplant Center had performed liver and kidney transplants for over 10,000 patients.<sup>ccii</sup>

**Dr. Han at the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhongshan University**

**Investigation Date:** June 30, 2015

When a WOIPFG investigator told Dr. Han that Huang Jiefu would perform over 500 cases of liver transplantation in a year, he said, “We actually have done more than 1,500 cases (in one year)!”

(Recording 28. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 131](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cciii</sup>

**Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University**

**Su Yu, Transplant Surgeon of the Urinary Surgery Department (August 2, 2017):** “We have the most extensive kidney sources!” “(Body donations) have exceeded 300 at present. They exceeded 300 (cases) in July.” The largest feature of this hospital is the organs from brain-dead patients. “Regarding this kind of things (i.e. where the dead bodies are from), I, I don’t dare to talk about it.”

(Recording 47. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 132](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cciv</sup>

**Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University**

**A Kidney Transplant Doctor (June 7, 2018):** The hospital did 400 to 500 cases of kidney transplantation in 2017. It had done 200 to 300 cases of kidney transplantation as of June 2018. “Please come have a face-to-face consultation with the doctor. It’s not convenient to speak over the phone.”

(Recording 133. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 133](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccv</sup>

## 5. Zhejiang Province

**A staff member at the Organ Donation Management Center of Zhejiang Red Cross Society (April 20, 2017):** “(There are) not many donors. (There were) more than 100 cases (of organ donation in 2016)” And some of them couldn’t be used. (The annual organ transplant volumes self-reported by eight organ transplant hospitals in Zhejiang are several dozen times of the organ donation quantity at the Red Cross Society.)

(Recording 134. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 134](#) for transcript translation)

**A nurse in the Kidney Transplant Ward of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University**

**Investigation Date:** May 8, 2015 (Phone number: +86 57187236871)

The nurse said that they completed more than 300 cases in 2014, as in 2015, too.

(Recording 135. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 135](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccvi</sup>

**Kidney Transplant Ward Nurse at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University**

**Investigation Date:** May 4, 2016



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“Every year our hospital performs several thousand transplants.” She also said that Zheng Shusen was still their director.

(Recording 70. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 136](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccvii</sup>

### **Liang Jianzhong, Liver Transplant Department at Zhejiang University International Hospital**

**Investigation Date:** July 25, 2016 (Phone number: +86+13516703061)

“If it’s really urgent, we can certainly do the surgery immediately. Everyday, we do 2-3 cases [of liver transplant surgeries]. “The liver sources are relatively easy to find (for our hospital).”

(Recording 137. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 137](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccviii</sup>

### **Xie Qinfen, Organ Procurement Coordinator for Liver Transplantation at Zhejiang University International Hospital**

**Investigation Date:** February 28, 2017 (Phone number: +86+13968153957)

“Generally speaking, it may take about two weeks [to get the liver]. Sometimes it’s very fast. Sometimes people can even do it on the second day. It depends on your situation. Critically ill patients can take the priority. We did over 120 cases last year (first year of the hospital). We would usually receive information on donor livers on the second day, [after we make an inquiry]. Liver procurement mainly depends on President Zheng. He has established a reputation and has lots of connections on various aspects.”

(Recording 91. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 138](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccix</sup>

According to official mainland Chinese media reports, from the afternoon of May 11, 2017 to May 12 noon time, the eight operating theatres at Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital were all lit up. Within 20 hours, they completed 8 major organ transplant surgeries. One of the patients surnamed Wu waited only two days to receive a “donated” liver.<sup>ccx</sup> How is it possible for a private hospital, which had been in existence for just over one year, to obtain so many donated organs with matched tissues on the same day?

### **A Nurse at the Kidney Transplant Ward from the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University**

**Investigation Date:** August 1, 2017

“If you want to wait for the kidney sources to show up in the hospital, it will be very slow. At least 5 years! We do a lot (of kidney transplants), between 30 and 40 cases a month on average.” When a WOIPFG investigator asked, “If your hospital does between 30 and 40 cases a month on average, can you do between 400 and 500 cases a year?”, the nurse confirmed, “Yes.”

(Recording 139. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 139](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxi</sup>

### **Nurse at the Kidney Transplantation Center at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University**

**Investigation Date:** April 23, 2018

The hospital does kidney transplantation every day. “We could do several hundred cases (of organ transplantation operations), there should be several hundred cases (performed in this year).”

(Recording 140. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 140](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxii</sup>

## **6. Henan Province**



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Staff member at the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of China, Henan Branch (January 1, 2018): There were not many organ donations in 2017. The successful ones were cases from the hospitals. There were about 200 or 300 organ donation cases in 2017.

According to WOIPFG's research, the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University performed over 1,000 cases of liver and kidney transplantation in 2017.

(Recording 141. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 141](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxiii</sup>

People's Hospital of Zhengzhou has a large number of organ transplants, and the hospital acknowledged its use of Falun Gong practitioners as donors.<sup>ccxiv</sup>

The hospital's nephropathy organ transplant department has 90 ward beds.<sup>ccxv</sup>

### **Doctor on duty in the organ transplantation department at the People's Hospital of Zhengzhou, Henan Province**

**Investigation Date:** December 17, 2016 (Phone number: +86+ 371-67077512)

"[We've done] more than 200 cases [this year]... basically non-stop... In December, we did several dozen cases. For us now, organ transplantation surgeries are very common. Sometimes, we can perform two, three or four surgeries back-to-back. We basically can do five or six [operations] back-to-back within 24 hours. Two liver [transplants] and four kidney [transplants]."

(Recording 142. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 142](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxvi</sup>

### **A Nurse at the Organ Transplantation Department at the People's Hospital of Zhengzhou, Henan Province**

**Investigation Date:** October 18, 2017

"There are only 60 combined ward beds, but we already have 67 patients. We could do several cases in a day if there are organ transplantation operations."

(Recording 143. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 143](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxvii</sup>

### **Kidney Transplant Doctor at the Organ Transplantation Department at the People's Hospital of Zhengzhou**

**Investigation Date:** October 29, 2017

The hospital's kidney source fee is 150,000 yuan. "Some could have their surgeries done on the same day when they came. The organ transplantation department has its own ward. We have 60 combined ward beds. Until now, we have received almost 70 patients." When a WOIPFG investigator asked, "The First Affiliated Hospital could do 300 or 400 cases?", he replied, "I don't know. Maybe that is the case." The doctors at this hospital go to look for kidney sources themselves.

(Recording 144. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 144](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxviii</sup>

### **Doctor on duty for kidney transplantation at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Henan Province**

**Investigation Date:** May 9, 2017 (Phone number: +86+ 371-66862191)



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“We did more than 300 cases [of kidney transplantation last year]. We already did more than 100 cases this year.”

(Recording 145. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 145](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxix</sup>

### **Investigation Recording 146, Doctors on duty for kidney transplantation at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Henan Province**

**Investigation Date:** June 28, 2017 (Phone number: +86-37166862192)

“[From the beginning of this year till now, we should’ve done 200 to 300 cases [of kidney transplantation]. Last year we did more than 300 cases [of kidney transplantation].”

(Recording 146. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 146](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxx</sup>

### **Nurse at the Kidney Transplant Center of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University** **Investigation Date:** May 3, 2018

Nearly 400 kidney transplant operations were performed in 2017. Four kidney transplant operations were performed on the day, when a WOIPFG investigator called the hospital.

(Recording 147. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 147](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxxi</sup>

### **Doctor-on-duty from the Liver Transplant Department at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University**

**Investigation Date:** June 25, 2018

Investigator: “I would like to ask if you can supply him a relatively young donor.” Doctor: “Generally speaking, we have (donors) aged around 40 or 50. They are mainly young people.”

(Recording 43. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 148](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxxii</sup>

## **7. Hebei Province**

Niu Zhiqiang, Director of the Organ Donation Center at the Red Cross Society of China, Hebei Branch (November 11, 2017): There are more than 30 donor coordinators in Hebei Province. “From 2013 to the present, we have had more than 70 organ donations”. There were 18 organ donations in 2017 in Hebei, surpassing what they had in 2016.

According to WOIPFG’s research, the combined organ transplant volume of the three organ transplant hospitals in Hebei Province is larger than the number of organ donations.

(Recording 149. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 149](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxxiii</sup>

## **8. Shandong Province**

**a Staff-on-duty at the Red Cross Society of Yantai City, Shandong Province (January 16, 2018): “There are not many organ donors anywhere! Yuhuangding Hospital has their own channels to procure organs.**

**That is possibly the case. Not all their organs are donated, and donations are very few. We have only a few dozens of donors, but they have done hundreds, even thousands of (organ transplant) cases!”**

(Recording 150. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 150](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxxiv</sup>

**Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital has a large organ transplant volume, its director Liu Dongfu admitted to using Falun Gong practitioners as donors.**<sup>ccxxv</sup>

Organ transplantation ranks the first of the hospital’s four major signature technologies.<sup>ccxxvi</sup> In 2004, Gao



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Zhenli began to preside over the hospital's organ transplant center, and the organ transplantation of this hospital has been developing rapidly since then. The areas of kidney transplantation, heart transplantation, liver transplantation, and combined pancreatic and kidney transplantation have all had groundbreaking development, and the hospital's annual organ transplant surgery volume ranks the first in the province.<sup>ccxxvii</sup>

Under the Urinary Surgery Department, there are the Kidney Transplant Intensive Care Unit, organ transplant laboratory, tissue typing room and 100 authorized beds.<sup>ccxxviii</sup> Chief Physician Liu Dongfu has performed more than 3,000 cases of renal transplantation.<sup>ccxxix</sup>

On May 21, 2018, a nurse at the Kidney Transplantation Center (+865356691999, ext. 83947) of Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, Shandong Province told a WOIPFG investigator that the hospital could perform 300 to 400 cases of kidney transplantation per year, and the cost of a surgery is around 400,000 yuan. (Recording 151. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 151](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxxx</sup>

Doctor Li Dapeng at the Department of Nephrology, Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, Shandong Province (May 21, 2018): 300 kidney transplants were done in Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital in 2017. "We have patients from all over the country, including Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, lots of them. There is no need to say so much over the phone! Hey, just come to the hospital to make things work. There are a lot of directors (in the organ transplant department), including Director Liu Dongfu."

(Recording 152. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 152](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxxxi</sup>

Jinan Military General Hospital's doctors have admitted to using Falun Gong practitioners as donors.

Jinan Military General Hospital's urology department was approved in 2005 by the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department as the kidney transplantation and dialysis treatment center for the entire military, and it has 80 ward beds.<sup>ccxxxii</sup>

### **Ni Jialian, former Director of the Kidney Transplantation Department at Jinan Military General Hospital, Shandong Province**

**Investigation Date:** January 19, 2017 (Phone number: +86-1192017-134231)

"It is hard to get liver donors here in Shandong now. It is hard to say. The previous donors were all prisoners. Most of the [organs] used by every single hospital were prisoners' organs." [Investigator: So all the ones you used in the past were the organs from Falun Gong practitioners, right?] "Yes."

(Recording 153. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 153](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxxxiii</sup>

### **A Doctor from the Doctors' Office for kidney transplantation in the Urinary Surgery Department of Jinan Military General Hospital, Shandong Province**

**Investigation Date:** April 8, 2017 (Phone number: 053151665311)

The hospital did 200 or 300 cases last year. "This kind of things are arranged by the hospital. We don't know how long you'll have to wait."

(Recording 154. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 154](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxxxiv</sup>

## **9. Hunan Province**

### **The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University**





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In recent years, the hospital has set several new records in the number of kidney transplant surgeries, ranking at the forefront of the country.<sup>ccxxxv</sup> Peng Longkai is in charge of the overall operation of the hospital's kidney transplantation clinical and basic research work, and he has acted as the operator in more than 2,000 cases of kidney transplantation surgeries.<sup>ccxxxvi</sup>

### **Head nurse Nie Menghua in the Third Ward of kidney transplantation at the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Hunan Province**

**Investigation Date:** April 18, 2017 (Phone number: 073185296141)

“We may indeed have shorter wait times here than those of other places. Last year we did 300 or 400 cases [of kidney transplantation].”

(Recording 155. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 155](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxxxvii</sup>

### **Ma Wangzong, Organ Coordinator at the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University**

**Investigation Date:** August 10, 2017

“Last year, we did more than 100 (liver transplant) surgeries. This year (so far)? About 50 or 60 liver transplants. We did almost 350 kidney transplants last year. We are among the top five for both kidney and liver transplants in the entire country last year.” The local Red Cross Society and the hospitals coordinate to work on procuring organs, and the donors are all from within the province.

(Recording 156. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 156](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxxxviii</sup>

## **10. Hubei Province**

### **A Nurse at the Doctors' Office of the Organ Transplantation Department, Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University**

**Investigation Date:** October 30, 2017

“(We've done) about several dozen cases (of liver transplantation this year so far). We do mainly kidney transplants. 300 cases have been done already this year!”

(Recording 157. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 157](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxxxix</sup>

## **11. Jiangxi Province**

Mr. Wang at the Red Cross Society of China, Nanchang Branch (December 8, 2016): “We as a provincial capital city, only have 50 to 60 people registered with us to donate their bodies during one year. Approximately 20 organ donations are successful in Nanchang City [this year]. According to legal procedures, a legitimate process of corpse donation must be witnessed by the Red Cross system. (Illegal organ transactions) might lead to black marketeering. What they do on their own black market is not our business!”

(Recording 108. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 158](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxl</sup>

## **12. Yunnan Province**





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A staff member at the Organ Donation Office at Red Cross Society of China, Yunnan Branch (June 5, 2018): In 2017, there were 60 to 70 cases of organ donation in Yunnan Province, but not all of these organs could be used for transplants.

According to WOIPFG's investigation, the First Hospital of Kunming claimed that they performed 400 to 500 cases of kidney transplantation in 2017 alone.

(Recording 159. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 159](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxli</sup>

### **A ward doctor for kidney transplant operations at the First Hospital of Kunming**

**Investigation Date:** July 22, 2016 (Phone number: +86+ 871-67390509)

The hospital has done around 200 transplants in the past six months. The patients' donor organ wait time is approximately one month.

(Recording 160. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 160](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxlii</sup>

### **A Doctor from the 7th Floor B of the Kidney Transplantation Ward, North Campus, the First Hospital of Kunming**

**Investigation Date:** November 10, 2017

“We just do transplants with donated organs, not with organs from patients' parents. In terms of donated organs, we do relatively a lot (in comparison with other hospitals). Last year, we've probably done more than 200 cases. When half a year passed in this year, it already exceeded (200 cases).” There could be 400 or 500 cases in 2017.

(Recording 161. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 161](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxliii</sup>

### **A Nurse from the 7th Floor B of the Kidney Transplantation Ward, North Campus, the First Hospital of Kunming**

**Investigation Date:** June 6, 2018

“We do a lot (of kidney transplants) every year!” When being asked whether the hospital performed 400 or 500 cases of this kidney transplantation in 2017, the nurse didn't deny it.

(Recording 162. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 162](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxliv</sup>

## **13. Sichuan Province**

From 2012 to the end of March 2016, Sichuan Province received more than 150 cases of organ donation through the Red Cross Society's organ donation system, including 63 cases from West China Hospital, Sichuan University. “Only two cases (of organ donation) were accepted in 2012, 10 cases in 2013, and 20 cases from January to March in this year (i.e. 2016).”<sup>ccxlv</sup>

A staff member at the Organ Donation Office of the Red Cross Society of China, Sichuan Branch (June 7, 2018): “Chinese people think that they should be buried in the earth with a full body after death, in order to achieve restfulness, and they want to retain their whole bodies. So donations are still very few in quantity, comparing with the demand for organs.” There are many registrations, but in the end, there are few organs actually successfully donated. “It depends on the family situation. Does his disease make his donation unsuitable? Not everyone willing to donate wants to donate all of his organs. Neither does every patient donate all his organs. It's not necessarily true that every organ is suitable for transplant. We had more than 190 cases of donations last year. A successful donation is determined by many factors, such as the patient's family members’



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objection, or the patient's health condition, the patient's changing health condition, which may lead to unsuccessful donations.”

(Recording 163. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 163](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxlvii</sup>

On March 31, 2016, a staff member at the West China Hospital said, “We do a lot. We do (a lot of) kidney transplants. Our entire ward is for kidney transplant patients. We do a lot every year. We are doing it every day.”

(Recording 164. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 164](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxlviii</sup>

### **A Ward Nurse at the Kidney Transplantation Department of West China Hospital, Sichuan University**

**Investigation Date:** December 15, 2017

“The volume (of kidney transplants) is increasing each year.” She also said that several hundred cases had been done within 2017. “We are doing it every day, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. We can do several hundred cases.” When a WOIPFG investigator asked her whether they could do about 10 cases each week, she replied, “Yes”.

(Recording 54. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 165](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxlviii</sup>

### **Doctor Yang at the Doctors' Office of Organ Transplantation Department, Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital**

**Investigation Date:** December 15, 2017

“(To do a transplant in advance,) you should communicate with our director (Yang Hongji). I don't think it should be a problem. The liver transplants that we do usually are emergency operations. When we do a liver transplant, we will notify the recipients immediately. “If you do a liver transplant, the cost may be around 350,000 to 400,000 yuan, if the recovery is smooth. (The additional donor fee) is no more than 100,000 yuan.” There are many donors during the Spring Festival period. The busiest time periods for the organ transplant surgeons are Spring Festival and the National Day periods.

(Recording 39. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 166](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxlix</sup>

## **14. Shenzhen City**

Gao Min, Human Organ Donation Coordinator, the Red Cross Society, Shenzhen Branch (March 9, 2016): “Many people donate, but most people would not be accepted. There are lots of limitations.”

(Recording 167. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 167](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cccl</sup>

## **15. Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region**

Director Chen of the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society, Urumqi Branch (September 12, 2017): “(Donated) organs should be very few. Even in the whole Xinjiang region, it seems that the number of organ donations are only several dozen cases so far (since the start of the organ donation program). Voluntary donations surely are few. Because even many people get registered, he cannot reach the right state to donate!”

(Recording 106. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 168](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cccli</sup>

## **16. Guizhou Province**



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A Staff Member of the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of China, Guiyang City Branch (September 16, 2017): There had only been more than 30 cases of successful donations after the established of this Red Cross Society Branch. “This year, there are more than ten cases this year, maybe.” (Recording 169. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 169](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccli</sup>

### 17. Jiangsu Province

A Staff Member at the Organ Donation Office of the Red Cross Society of China, Ningbo Branch (September 26, 2017): “We had 38 donations last year. 38 donors. We have had 10 to 20 donations so far (this year).” According to WOIPFG’s research, Ningbo Medical Center Lihuili Hospital can perform 200 to 300 cases of kidney transplantation in one year. (Recording 170. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 170](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccliii</sup>

### 18. Inner Mongolia

A doctor at the Hepatobiliary Ward Doctors’ Office of the Inner Mongolia Baotou Steel Hospital (November 15, 2017): “There are (donated organs), but rarely. No one donates. Nowadays who would be donating their organs?”

(Recording 171. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 171](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccliv</sup>

**Table 9. The Quantities of Liver and Kidney Transplantation Hospitals and Transplant Centers designated by the Health and Family Planning Commission in all Provinces and Centrally-Controlled Municipalities**

Province	Number of Organ Transplant Hospitals	Number of Kidney Transplant Centers	Number of Liver Transplant Centers
Beijing	23	16	16
Tianjin	4	2	1
Shanghai	11	7	8
Anhui Province	2	2	2
Hebei Province	3	2	1
Shanxi Province	5	3	2
Inner Mongolia	2	1	1
Liaoning Province	6	5	2
Jilin Province	1	1	1
Heilongjiang Province	2	1	1
Jiangsu Province	8	5	3
Zhejiang Province	8	7	5
Fujian Province	7	2	4
Jiangxi Province	3	3	3
Shandong Province	13	11	8
Henan Province	6	6	2
Hubei Province	7	7	5
Hunan Province	9	9	4



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Guangdong Province	17	15	8
Guangxi Autonomous Region	5	4	3
Hainan Province	1	1	
Chongqing	5	4	3
Sichuan Province	4	4	2
Guizhou Province	3	2	2
Yunnan Province	5	2	3
Shaanxi Province	4	4	2
Gansu Province	4	3	2
Qinghai Province	3	1	1
Ningxia	2	1	1
Xinjiang	4	4	1
Tibet	1	1	
Total	178	136	97

### Chapter Seven The Actual Quantities of Donated Organs in Chinese Provinces and Centrally-Controlled Municipalities are Significantly Lower than the Officially Published Figures and the Numbers of Transplanted Organs

WOIPFG’s investigation has discovered that the actual quantities of donated organs in Chinese provinces and centrally-controlled municipalities are significantly lower than the officially published figures and the numbers of transplanted organs. In some cases, the officially published quantities of donated organs are even less than the amounts of organ transplants in one or two local hospitals. Such situations in the major Chinese provinces are explained individually in this chapter.

#### I. Beijing City

##### Investigation Results:

After the Beijing Red Cross Organ Donation Office, which is located in China’s capital, was established six years ago, it was still in the preparatory stage, and it had never started any actual organ donation work. Its subordinate district-level Red Cross Societies hadn’t set up their organ donation offices yet and had not started any actual organ donation operations. And their functions had been merely limited to some publicity work.<sup>cciv</sup> This is the results of the WOIPFG’s phone investigation conducted from August to September 2018. (Please see **Schedule 6** for a summary of the statistical tables of the Beijing Red Cross organ donation investigation).

Beijing has 23 organ transplant hospitals and the largest organ transplant volume in China. However, the Beijing Red Cross Organ Donation Office’s still in the preparatory stage, and the actual quantity of donated organs it receives is zero.

#### II. Tianjin City

##### Official reports: numbers of organ donations

**Table 10. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2015 to 2018**



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Year	Cumulative Number of Organ Donations
As of March 1, 2015	A total of 123 cases of organ donation took place in Tianjin.
As of the end of September 2016	A total of 293 cases of organ donation took place in Tianjin. <sup>cclvi</sup>
As of May 2017	The accumulated number of organ donations has exceeded 400 cases.
As of the end of March 2018	521 cases of human organ donation. In the first quarter of 2018 alone, 55 cases of organ donation took place. <sup>cclvii</sup>

### Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes from 2015 to 2018

Table 11. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes from 2015 to 2018

Date	Year	Person Investigated	Organization	Organ Donation Situation
December 11, 2015	2015	A Staff Member	the Red Cross Society of China, Tianjin Branch	The staff member said that there had been more than 170 donors since the establishment of the donation system in Tianjin in 2003.  (Recording 172. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 172</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cclviii</sup>
November 9, 2017	2017	A Staff-on-duty	Organ Donation Office of the Red Cross Society of China, Tianjin Branch	A total of over 3,000 people have been registered for organ donation in the past few years. It only shows their willingness to donate organs after death. In Tianjin, there were actual over 100 donation cases in 2016, and so is this year.  (Recording 120. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 173</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cclix</sup>
June 26, 2018	2018	Director Gui Zhichao	Donation Service Department, Tianjin Human Organ Donation Management Center at the Red Cross Society of	There are about more than 100 organ donations that are certified by the Red Cross Society of China, Tianjin Branch, in a year.  (Recording 101. Download





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			China, Tianjin Branch	<a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 174</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cclx</sup>
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Comparison Graph of the Number of Voluntary Organ Donors in Tianjin City and the Liver Transplant Volume in the Tianjin First Central Hospital in 2017

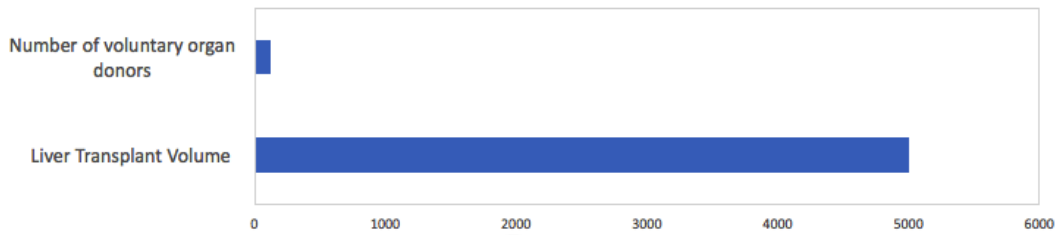


Figure 10. Comparison Graph of the Number of Voluntary Organ Donors in Tianjin City and the Liver Transplant Volume in the Tianjin First Central hospital in 2017

Tianjin has three hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver and kidney transplantation. Among them, there is one liver transplant hospital and two kidney transplant hospitals. The annual volume of liver and kidney transplantation in the Tianjin First Central Hospital is as large as several thousand cases per year.<sup>cclxi</sup>

### III. Shanghai City

#### Official reports: numbers of organ donations

Table 12. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2013 to 2018

Year	Number of Organ Donations	Cumulative Number of Organ Donations
August 2013 to June 2016		The accumulated number of organ donations has exceeded 200 cases. <sup>cclxii</sup>
2016	A total of 138 cases of human organ donation were completed in 2016. <sup>cclxiii</sup>	
July 9, 2017	The 100th case of organ donation was made on this day in 2017. <sup>cclxiv</sup>	
August 25, 2017		The accumulated number of organ donations has exceeded 400 cases. <sup>cclxv</sup>
May 1, 2018	The 63rd case of organ donation was made on this day in 2018. <sup>cclxvi</sup>	

#### Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes from 2015 to 2018



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**Table 13. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes from 2015 to 2018**

Date	Year	Person Investigated	Organization	Organ Donation Situation
December 17, 2015	2015	a Staff Member	the Red Cross Society of China, Shanghai Branch, Huangpu District	They had only begun the organ donation work in the first half of 2014. Their superiors had issued a document to launch organ donation work at the beginning of 2014, and organ donation was very difficult. There had only been five cases of organ donations in the entire Shanghai as of December 2015. (Recording 175. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 175</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cclxvii</sup>

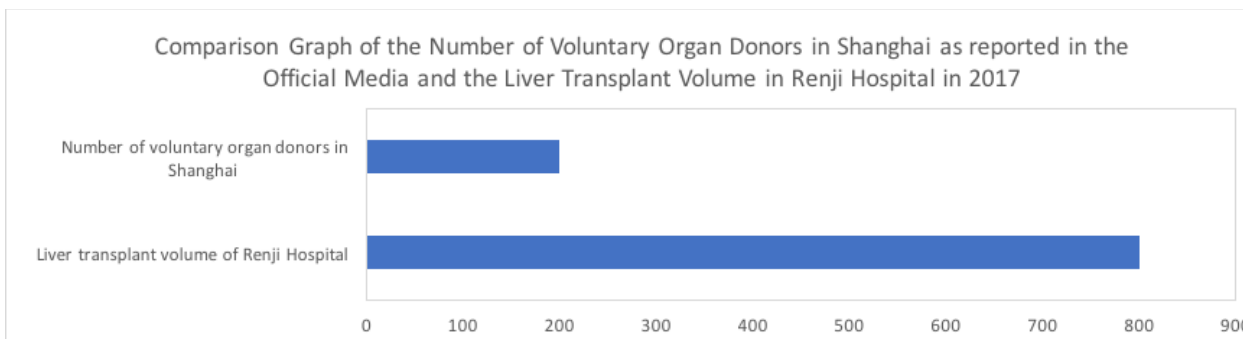


Figure 11. Comparison Graph of the Number of Voluntary Organ Donors in Shanghai as Reported in the Official Media and the Liver

Transplant Volume in Renji Hospital in 2017

There are 8 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and 7 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Shanghai. The number of liver and kidney transplants in these hospitals is several thousand cases per year. The following are several examples.

On December 29, 2017, Renji Hospital announced that in 2017, the number of its liver transplant surgery exceeded 800 cases. On August 23, 2017, Xia Qiang’s team also announced another figure: Renji Hospital’s Liver Transplant Center had performed 1,000 cases of liver transplantation for children.<sup>cclxviii</sup>

This is just some information on the organ transplant situation in one of the hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out organ transplants in Shanghai. And this hospital’s organ transplant volume alone far exceeds the officially published quantity of organ donations in the entire city.

On May 11, 2011, Wu Mengchao, the then-president of the Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital (which was affiliated to the Second Military Medical University) and his student Wang Hongyang were interviewed by Sina.com. The interviewer Yi Jun asked, “What is the current level of liver transplantation in our country?” Wu Mengchao replied, “In terms of liver transplants, our quantity has been the largest in the world. And the quality and results are also good. We have caught up with the international standards.”<sup>cclxix</sup> The hospital had 742



beds.<sup>cclxx</sup> According to its website’s department directory, out of this hospital’s 11 surgery department, at least 7 departments could perform liver transplantation. They included the First Department of Special Treatments,<sup>cclxxi</sup> the Liver Transplantation Department,<sup>cclxxii</sup> the First Extrahepatic Department,<sup>cclxxiii</sup> the First Department of Biliary Tracts,<sup>cclxxiv</sup> the Third Extrahepatic Department,<sup>cclxxv</sup> the Fifth Extrahepatic Department<sup>cclxxvi</sup> and the Second Department of Biliary Tracts.<sup>cclxxvii</sup> Since they were overwhelmed by the volume of their transplant business, the hospital constructed a new branch, which was put to use in October 2015, with additional 1,500 beds,<sup>cclxxviii</sup> an increase of 100%.

#### IV. Zhejiang Province

##### Official reports: organ donation statistics from 2010 to 2018

**Table 14. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2010 to 2018**

Year	Cumulative Number of Organ Donations
October 2010	The first case of organ donation. <sup>cclxxix</sup>
As of April 24, 2017	Zhejiang Province has achieved a total of 617 cases of organ donation. <sup>cclxxx</sup>
As of July 6, 2017	The cumulative number of organ donors is 730. <sup>cclxxxi</sup>
As of April 5, 2018	Zhejiang has achieved a cumulative number of 899 cases of organ donation. <sup>cclxxxii</sup>

Zhejiang has eight organ transplant hospitals. Among them, five are designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplantation, and seven are designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants.

##### Phone Investigations:

##### Investigation Recording 176, Person on Duty at the Organ Donation Management Center of the Zhejiang Red Cross Society

**Investigation Date:** December 15, 2016 (Phone number: +86+ 571-85043999)

“It is certain that most people would refuse to donate (their organs); otherwise, it wouldn’t be such a small number of donations!”

(Recording 176. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 176](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cclxxxiii</sup>

##### The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University

A Nurse at the Kidney Transplant Ward (August 1, 2017): “We do a lot (of kidney transplants). If you want to wait for the kidney sources to show up in the hospital, it will be very slow. At least 5 years!”

(Recording 139. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 177](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cclxxxiv</sup>

##### Ningbo City

A Staff Member at the Organ Donation Office of the Red Cross Society of China, Ningbo Branch (September 26, 2017): “We had 38 donations last year. 38 donors. We have had 10 to 20 donations so far (this year).”



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According to WOIPFG's research, Ningbo Medical Center Lihuli Hospital can perform 200 to 300 cases of kidney transplantation in one year.

(Recording 170. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 178](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cclxxxv</sup>

## V. Jiangsu Province

**1. Official reports: more than 130 donated organs were received in 2017.**<sup>cclxxxvi</sup>

**2. Phone investigation: organ donation.**

### Person on Duty in the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of China Jiangsu Branch

**Investigation Date:** April 24, 2017 (Phone number: +86 25 8331 8652)

“We received about 80 cases last year [i.e. 2016] [from the entire Jiangsu Province]. “[We’ve received] about 30 or 40 cases so far this year.”

(Recording 179. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 179](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cclxxxvii</sup>

### Person on Duty in the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province

**Investigation Date:** April 26, 2017 (Phone number: +86 51988155335)

“[We have around] five to ten [cases of successful donations] a year. We have received four cases [of donated organs] this year. The Red Cross Society has received 29 cases of donated organs from 2011 to the present. Generally speaking, Shanghai would have a little more [organs]. Then you can contact other channels by yourself. Our Red Cross does not [have organs]...”

(Recording 180. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 180](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cclxxxviii</sup>

### Person on Duty in the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of Nantong City, Jiangsu Province

**Investigation Date:** April 27, 2017 (Phone number: +86+51385053656)

“We do very little here. In all these years, we’ve only handled a couple of cases. We have had few donations here. For all these years, the total number [of donated organs that we’ve received] is only two.”

(Recording 181. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 181](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cclxxxix</sup>

**3. Phone investigation: the numbers of organ transplants in several hospitals from 2016 to 2018**

There are 3 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and 5 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Jiangsu Province.

### Wang Ping, liver transplantation director at Jiangsu Province Hospital

**Investigation Date:** July 24, 2016 (Phone number: +86+13951873090)

“[To change the liver], no problem. You just come, and directly come to see me. We often do this. This is our routine work, a routine thing. Patients of blood Type B can obtain a liver after waiting for one month.”

(Recording 182. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 182](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxc</sup>



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## Doctor Tang at the Liver Transplant Department Doctors' Office of Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital

**Investigation Date:** August 10, 2017

Each year the hospital does 40 to 50 cases of liver transplantation. “We have done over 20 cases this year so far. Usually the donors are brain dead. We have connections in Jiangsu, Anhui, Shandong and Henan Provinces, as far as organ donors are concerned. We have specialized organ coordinators, who contact the Red Cross Societies, instead of doctors.”

(Recording 183. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 183](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxcxi</sup>

## A Nurse from the Kidney Transplant Department of the Nanjing General Hospital of People's Liberation Army

**Investigation Date:** September 11, 2017

We are still doing kidney transplants. We've done a quite a lot this year. Over 100 cases so far. I'm not clear on (whether the donors are healthy or not), because we don't know anything about the donors' information ourselves.”

(Recording 184. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 184](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxcii</sup>

## A doctor at the doctors' office of the liver transplantation department in Jiangsu Provincial Hospital

**Investigation Date:** February 19, 2017 (Phone number: +86+25-68136851)

“For peak periods, there are 4-5 operations per week, and at least 2-3 operations per week. We should have done the largest number [of operations] in our province, but certainly less than [the hospitals in] Shanghai. If death-row prisoners sign an organ donation consent before they die...then [we] would just go to take [their organs]. Then I can take it [i.e. the organ] before he dies or, when he has just died, when he is dying, and then donate it. When the kidney source is taken here...who can guarantee that it was definitely donated, if it's from an executed prisoner. Who knows what the kidney source is?”

(Recording 185. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 185](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxciii</sup>

## VI. Jiangxi Province

### Official Reports: Statistics on the number of organ donations as of 2018

As of March 31, 2018, 227 cases of organ donation had been carried out in Jiangxi Province.<sup>ccxciv</sup>

### Phone Investigation Recording:

**Mr. Wang, Organ Coordinator at the Red Cross Society of China, Nanchang Branch Investigation Date:** December 8, 2016 (Phone number: +86+791-86771992)

“We as a provincial capital city, only have 50 to 60 people registered with us to donate their bodies during one year. Approximately 20 organ donations are successful in Nanchang City [this year]. According to legal procedures, a legitimate process of corpse donation must be witnessed by the Red Cross system. (Illegal organ transactions) might lead to black marketeering. What they do on their own black market is not our business!”





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(Recording 108. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 186](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccxcv</sup>

There are 3 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and 3 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Jiangxi Province.

### VII. Guangdong Province

#### Official reports: organ donation statistics from 2013 to 2018

**Table 15. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2013 to 2018**

Year	Number of Organ Donations
2014	268 cases <sup>ccxcvi</sup>
2015	398 cases <sup>ccxcvii</sup>
2016	513 cases of organ donation <sup>ccxcviii</sup>
2017	668 cases of organ donation <sup>ccxcix</sup>
June 2018	The largest number of organ donation cases in Guangdong, up to 318 cases <sup>ccc</sup>

#### Phone investigations: the numbers of organ donations

Staff-on-duty at the Organ Donation Office, Guangdong Branch, Red Cross Society of China (November 2, 2017): The Guangdong branch receives hundreds of cases of organ donation, ranking first in China. Only a portion of all the donors can be used. “It depends on individual circumstances, such as the donor patient and his/her organ quality. Sometimes donated liver organs are unusable, sometimes kidney organs are unusable.” The donated organs used in hospitals in Guangdong Province are not necessarily witnessed by the Red Cross Society.

(Recording 130. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 187](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccci</sup>

#### Shenzhen

Gao Min, Human Organ Donation Coordinator, the Red Cross Society, Shenzhen Branch (March 9, 2016): “Many people donate, but most people would not be accepted. There are lots of limitations.”

(Recording 167. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 188](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cccii</sup>

There are 17 organ transplant hospitals in Guangdong Province.

### VIII. Guangxi Autonomous Region

#### Official reports: organ donation statistics from 2016 to 2017

**Table 16. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2016 to 2017**

Year	Number of Organ Donations
2016	273 cases of organ donation <sup>ccciii</sup>
2017	275 cases of organ donation. The province’s organ donation number ranked the seventh in China. <sup>ccciv</sup>



**Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes from 2015 to 2017**

**Table 17. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes from 2015 to 2017**

Date	Person investigated	Organization	Organ Donation Situation
September 12, 2016	Person on Duty	Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of Guilin, Guangxi Province	Investigator: “So the 165 donations all took place this year?” Staff on duty: “That’s impossible. That’s [the total number] of all [received organs] since we started organ donations here.” Investigator: “Since last year, you’ve received that many?” Staff on duty: “No, no. I cannot disclose the figure to you, ok?”  (Recording 189. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 189</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cccv</sup>
November 24, 2016	Person on Duty	Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of Guilin, Guangxi Province	Investigator: “So the organs of those 30 kidney transplants performed [by the PLA No. 181 Hospital] in July didn’t all come from you?” Staff on duty: “These? No, no.”  (Recording 190. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 190</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cccvi</sup>
November 9, 2017	Person on Duty	Organ Donation Office of the Guangxi Red Cross Society	“Last year, there should be more than 200 cases! The No. 303 Hospital has done the most organ transplants in Guangxi.”  (Recording 191. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 191</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cccvii</sup>

There are 3 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and 4 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Guangxi Autonomous Region.



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### IX. Fujian Province

#### Official reports: officially published organ donation statistics

As of July 2018, 24 cases of human organ donation were completed in Fujian province.<sup>cccviii</sup>

There are 4 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and 2 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Fujian Province.

### X. Hainan Province

#### Official reports: organ donation statistics from 2012 to 2018

**Table 18. Statistical Table of Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2012 to 2018**

Year	Number of Organ Donations	Cumulative Number of Organ Donations
December 2012	The first case of organ donation took place.	
March 25, 2018		47 cases of organ donation had taken place. <sup>cccix</sup>
June 19, 2018		Hainan Province had completed 51 cases of organ donation. <sup>cccix</sup>

There is one hospital designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants in Hainan Province.

#### Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes in 2017

**Table 19. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes in 2017**

Date	Person investigated	Hospital Name	Number of renal transplants
September 22, 2017	a Kidney Transplantation Doctor	Hainan Provincial Nongken General Hospital	“Kidney transplants are our routine surgeries. In general, we should be able to do least 20 to 30 cases per year. We did two cases last month, and one case so far this month.” (Recording 192. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 192</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cccxi</sup>
October 18, 2018	a Doctor from the Kidney Transplant Department	Second Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical University	The team had been doing surgeries for more than a decade, but it was upgraded to its own department in 2018. “Several dozens of cases (of kidney transplantation) over the last two months. Now President Xiao (Xiao Jinsui), President Wang, and the newly-arrived Director Sun are all doing it. They all do organ transplants.”



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(Recording 56. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 56](#) for transcript translation)

## XI. Anhui Province

### Official reports: organ donation statistics from 2013 to 2018

**Table 20. Statistical Table of Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2013 to 2018**

Year	Number of Organ Donations	Cumulative Number of Organ Donations
2013	3 cases	
2014	4 cases	
2015	7 cases	
2016	29 cases	
As of April 3, 2017		The cumulative number of organ donations was 55 cases. <sup>cccxi</sup>
2017	63 cases	The overall number of organ donations in the province exceeded 100 cases. <sup>cccxi</sup>
April 2, 2018	There had been 16 cases.	There had been 124 cases of organ donation in Anhui Province over the years. <sup>cccxi</sup>

### Official reports: organ donation figures

**Table 21. Officially Reported Numbers of Organ Transplants**

Hospital name	Organ Transplant Quantities
The First Affiliated Hospital of University of Science and	In 2017, the hospital made a breakthrough in the procurement and transplantation of organ donations, and performed 16 cases of organ donation and procured 47 major organs. Among the 234 cases of transplant surgeries completed in 2017, there were 204 cases of kidney transplantation, 5 cases of liver transplantation, 3

**Comparison Graph of the Number of Donated Kidneys as Reported in the Official Media and the Kidney Transplant Volume in Anhui Province in 2017**

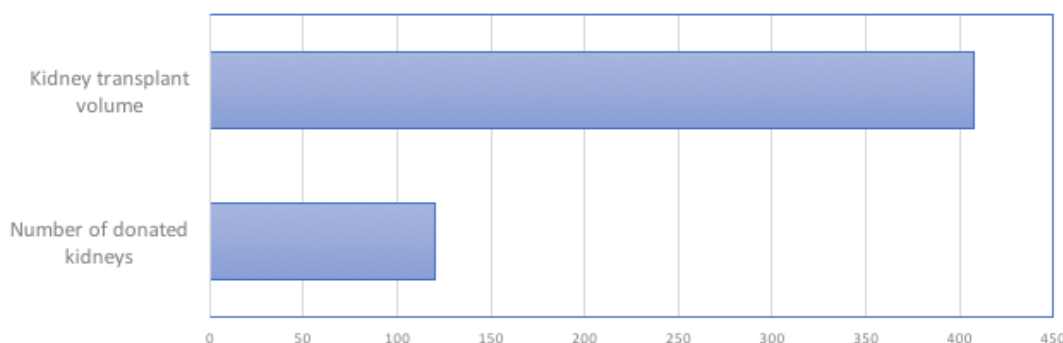


Figure 12. Comparison Graph of the Number of



## Donated Kidneys as Reported in the Official Media and the Kidney Transplant Volume in Anhui Province in 2017

### XII. Heilongjiang Province

#### Official reports: number of cases of organ donation

As of June 2018, 61 cases of organ donation had taken place in Heilongjiang Province.<sup>cccxvii</sup>

#### Phone investigations: organ transplantation

Chen Zhaoyan, Kidney Transplant Doctor at the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University (February 2, 2016): “(Transplants) of living kidneys started in 1999. In the past, most (kidney transplants) used kidneys from corpses, after 1999, most were living kidneys.” (When the investigator asked whether the organs he used were from Falun Gong practitioners, he hung up the phone.)

(Recording 24. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 193](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cccxviii</sup>

A Kidney Transplant Doctor at the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University (September 11, 2017): The hospital performed a lot of cases of kidney transplantation this year.

(Recording 66. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 194](#) for transcript translation)<sup>cccxix</sup>

There is one hospital designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and one hospital designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Heilongjiang Province.

### XIII. Liaoning Province

#### Official reports: number of cases of organ donation

According to the CCP’s official reports, as of October 2017, 245 cases of organ donation had taken place in Liaoning Province.<sup>cccxx</sup>

#### Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Transplant Volumes of Different Hospitals in 2017

Table 22. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Transplant Volumes in 2017

Date	Person investigated	Hospital Name	Number of renal transplants
April 12, 2017	Renal Transplant Anesthesiologist Gao Guangjie	The PLA’s No. 463 Hospital in Shenyang	“There are many kidney transplants. There are many, many. Tomorrow morning, call the operator to find the number of the Department of Urologic Surgery, OK? Today they are performing surgeries. They must be doing operations, kidney





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			transplants.”  (Recording 195. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 195</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cccxxi</sup>
August 23, 2017	a Staff Member at the Nursing Department	the PLA’s No. 463 Hospital in Shenyang Military Region	The hospital has started doing kidney transplants. “Yes, (we do) a lot (of kidney transplants)!”  (Recording 196. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 196</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cccxxii</sup>
August 23, 2017	a Nurse of Kidney Transplant	the General Hospital of Shenyang Military Region	“We definitely do a lot of cases (of kidney transplantation). (This year) we did about 100 cases. (Recording 197. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 197</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cccxxiii</sup>

There are 2 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and 5 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Liaoning Province.

### XIV. Shandong Province

#### Official reports: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes from 2014 to 2017

**Table 23. Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes from 2014 to 2017**

Year	Number of Organ Donations	Cumulative Number of Organ Donations
2014	113 cases were donated in this year. <sup>cccxxiv</sup>	
January 11, 2015		186 cases of organ donation had been made in Shandong Province, including 334 kidney transplants and 138 liver transplants. <sup>cccxxv</sup>
2016	449 cases of human organ donation were made in this year. This annual organ donation amount was equivalent to the sum of all organ donations made from the year 2010, when the organ donation pilot program first started, to 2015,	



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	ranking second in the country. <sup>ccccxvi</sup>	
As of the end of 2017	633 cases of organ donation were made in 2017, making Shandong the province with the second largest number of organ donations in the entire country. <sup>ccccxvii</sup>	

Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes from 2017 to 2018

Table 24. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes from 2017 to 2018

Date	Person investigated	Organization	Organ Donation Situation
April 21, 2017	Staff on duty	Red Cross Society of Yantai City, Shandong Province	Investigator: “Last year Yuhuangding Hospital did 270 cases (of kidney transplantation). For those 270 kidney transplants, they couldn’t all come from you?” Staff on duty: “Certainly not. How could we have that many?!”  (Recording 198. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 198</a> for transcript translation) <sup>ccccxviii</sup>
January 16, 2018	Staff-on-duty	Organ Donation Office of the Red Cross Society of Yantai City, Shandong Province	“There are not many organ donors anywhere! We only take care of the (donation) registration. Regarding how to use the organs, how to get them and how to distribute them, it doesn’t matter to us. We can’t control any of these! Yuhuangding Hospital has their own channels to procure organs. That is possibly the case. Not all their organs are donated, and donations are very few. We have only a few dozens of donors, but they have done hundreds, even thousands of (organ transplant) cases! As to where other organs come from, we do not investigate. We are not the public security, nor any of that kind. We do not know!” (Recording 150. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 199</a> for transcript translation) <sup>ccccxix</sup>
June 7, 2018	Staff-on-duty	the Organ Donation Office of the Red Cross Society of	“One’s family members must sign to validate (the person’s organ donation wish), in order to carry out and accomplish the donation. It is relatively difficult to



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		China, Jinan Branch	carry out the organ donation work.” (Recording 200. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 200</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cccxxx</sup>
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There are 8 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and 11 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Shandong Province.

### XV. Hebei Province

#### Official reports: numbers of organ donations

According to Song Zhenjiang, vice president of the the Red Cross Society of China, Hebei Branch, as of April 2017, 55 voluntary donors had successfully made organ donations to the Red Cross Society.<sup>cccxxxi</sup>

#### Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes from 2015 to 2017

**Table 25. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes from 2015 to 2017**

Date	Person investigated	Organization	Organ Donation Situation
May 14, 2015	a Clerk at the organ donation office	the Qinhuangdao Red Cross Society, Hebei Province	<p>“They first sign up here when they’re alive, but now nobody had donated their organs yet. They have to wait until their death to donate. We must wait. There are people, who have signed up, but have not donated yet. Some have the intention, but not many of them.”</p> <p>(Recording 201. Download <a href="#">MP3</a>. Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 201</a> for transcript translation)<sup>cccxxxii</sup></p> <p>On the next day, another female staff member, who answered the phone at the Qinhuangdao Red Cross Society said that they had only one successful case of organ donation, but later she clarified and said that they never had any successful case.</p> <p>(Recording 202. Download <a href="#">MP3</a>. Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 202</a> for transcript translation)<sup>cccxxxiii</sup></p>
November 11, 2017	Director Niu Zhiqiang of the Organ Donation Center	Organ Donation Center at the Red Cross Society of China, Hebei Branch	<p>There are over 30 provincial organ donation coordinators. “From 2013 to the present, we have had more than 70 organ donations”. There were 18 organ donations in 2017 in Hebei, surpassing what they had in 2016.</p> <p>(Recording 149. Download <a href="#">MP3</a>. Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 203</a> for transcript</p>



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translation)<sup>cccxxxiv</sup>

There is one hospital designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and two hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Hebei Province.

### Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes in 2017

**Table 26. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes in 2017**

Date	Person investigated	Hospital Name	Number of renal transplants	Number of liver transplants
October 17, 2017	a Doctor at the Doctors' Office of the Urinary Surgery Department	the Second Hospital of Hebei Medical University	The hospital can perform about a few dozen kidney transplants every year, no more than 100 cases. (Recording 204. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 204</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cccxxxv</sup>	
October 16, 2017	Liver Transplant Ward Doctor	the Third Hospital of Hebei Medical University		In 2017, the hospital has done nearly 100 cases. "The number of cases that we did, it is quite OK. Up to the national level, we would still be ok (in comparison with other hospitals)." (Recording 205. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 205</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cccxxxvi</sup>

## XVI. Henan Province

### Official reports: organ donation statistics from 2013 to 2018



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**Table 27. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs 2013 to 2018**

Year	Cumulative Number of Organ Donations
As of February 25, 2013	The province had carried out a cumulative total of 48 cases of organ donation, ranking fifth in the country. <sup>ccccxxvii</sup>
As of November 14, 2016	A cumulative total of 554 cases of organ donation had been carried out. <sup>ccccxxviii</sup>
As of April 2018	A cumulative total of 1,039 cases of organ donation had been carried out. <sup>ccccxxix</sup>

## Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes from 2015 to 2018

**Table 28. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes from 2015 to 2018**

Date	Person investigated	Organization	Organ Donation Situation
March 1, 2015	Liu Zhonghua, Chief Physician of the Urinary Surgery Department	Henan Provincial People's Hospital	It's almost impossible for Chinese people to donate their organs. "We can't find (donors), almost none." Unrelated people are usually reluctant to donate their organs to others. "Of course, who wants to give (their organs) to you?"  (Recording 206. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 206</a> for transcript translation) <sup>ccccxi</sup>
July 1, 2015	Staff-on-duty at the organ donation office	the Red Cross Society of China, Puyang Branch	"There isn't any organ donation at present (in Puyang)."  (Recording 207. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 207</a> for transcript translation) <sup>ccccxii</sup>
July 1, 2015	Staff-on-duty at the organ donation office	the Red Cross Society of Jiaozuo	"Some people signed (for organ donation), but very few. One donor can make his own decision during his lifetime, but after his death, he won't be able to handle his own affairs, and his family will make the decision, and only if we receive their call, can we complete his organ donation." Even if a donor's close relatives agree, it is still impossible if one of his distant relatives disagrees. Actually, even if his close relatives agree, only one word of his distant relatives could make the donor withdraw his donation intention.  (Recording 208. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 208</a> for transcript translation) <sup>ccccxiii</sup>





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January 1, 2018	Staff-on-duty	the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of China, Henan Branch	There were about 200 or 300 organ donation cases in 2017. These successful ones were all cases from the hospitals. The organs are all allocated by the centralized organ allocation system, not people. (Recording 141. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 209</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cccxliv</sup>
May 8, 2018	Staff-on-duty	the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of China, Henan Branch	The volume of organ donations in Henan Province ranks sixth in China. “Those 1,000 cases (of organ donation) cover the period from 2011 to the present.” There were more than 300 cases of organ donations in 2017 in Henan. “The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University used more than 100 donated organs.” (Recording 210. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 210</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cccxliv</sup>

There are 2 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and 6 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Henan Province.

## XVII. Shanxi Province

### Official reports: organ donation statistics from 2012 to 2018

From the year 2012 to March 2015, there were a total of 26 organ donors in Shanxi.<sup>cccxliv</sup> As of February 2018, there had been 158 cases of human organ donation after death by citizens throughout the province.<sup>cccxlv</sup>

### Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes in 2017

Table 29. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes in 2017

Date	Person investigated	Hospital Name	Number of renal transplants	Number of liver transplants
September 13, 2017	a Nurse from the Liver Transplant Surgery Department	First Hospital of Shanxi Medical University		“We have a dedicated team for liver transplants. We have done one transplant this year (so far). We hired an expert from outside (of our hospital) to do



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				it.”  (Recording 211. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 211</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cccxlvi</sup>
September 11, 2017	A Nurse from the Kidney Transplant Department’s Ward	the Third People’s Hospital of Datong	“It is very difficult for you to wait for kidney sources in Datong. The hospitals in Taiyuan do a lot of transplants, they do more than a dozen transplants in one day!” The hospital performed two organ transplants last year. “The patients were government officials. They found kidney sources by themselves.”  (Recording 65. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 212</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cccxlvi</sup>	
May 6, 2017	a Nurse at the Renal Transplantation and Dialysis Center	Shanxi No.2 People’s Hospital	“We do at least more than 100 [kidney] transplants every year. We have performed nearly 100 [kidney] transplants [since the beginning of] this year.”  (Recording 213. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to	



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			<a href="#">Appendix 213</a> for transcript translation) <sup>cccxlix</sup>	
August 30, 2017	the Nurses' Office of the Kidney Transplant Department	the Second People's Hospital of Shanxi Province	<p>“We have a Kidney Transplant Center. We are a specialty center. We have done more than 100 transplants (this year so far).”</p> <p>(Recording 214. Download <a href="#">MP3</a>. Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 214</a> for transcript translation)<sup>cccl</sup></p>	
August 30, 2017	a Doctor at the Dialysis Department	the Second People's Hospital of Shanxi Province	<p>“There are indeed many kidney transplant patients! We have done more than 100 transplants this year so far!”</p> <p>(Recording 215. Download <a href="#">MP3</a>. Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 215</a> for transcript translation)<sup>cccli</sup></p>	

There are 2 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and 3 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Shanxi Province.

**XVIII. Sichuan Province**

**Official reports: organ donation statistics from 2017 to 2018**

**Table 30. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2017 to 2018**

Year	Cumulative Number of Organ Donations
As of March 10, 2017	The total number of organ donation cases in the province was 296 cases. <sup>ccclii</sup>
As of October 30, 2017	424 cases of organ donation had been carried out. <sup>cccliii</sup>
As of March 23, 2018	493 cases of organ donation had been carried



out.<sup>cccliv</sup>

**Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes in 2018**

**Table 31. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes in 2018**

Date	Person investigated	Organization	Organ Donation Situation
June 7, 2018	Staff-on-duty	the Organ Donation Office of the Red Cross Society of China, Sichuan Branch	<p>“Chinese people think that they should be buried in the earth with a full body after death, in order to achieve restfulness, and they want to retain their whole bodies. So donations are still very few in quantity, comparing with the demand for organs.” There are many registrations, but in the end, there are few organs actually successfully donated. “It depends on the family situation. Does his disease make his donation unsuitable? Not everyone willing to donate wants to donate all of his organs. Neither does every patient donate all his organs. It’s not necessarily true that every organ is suitable for transplant. We had more than 190 cases of donations last year. A successful donation is determined by many factors, such as the patient’s family members’ objection, or the patient’s health condition, the patient’s changing health condition, which may lead to unsuccessful donations.”</p> <p>(Recording 163. Download <a href="#">MP3</a>. Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 216</a> for transcript translation)<sup>ccclv</sup></p>

There are 2 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and 4 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Sichuan Province.

**XIX. Yunnan Province**

**Official reports: organ donation statistics**

**Phone Investigation: Organ Donation Volumes**

A Doctor from the 7th Floor B of the Kidney Transplantation Ward, North Campus, the First Hospital of Kunming (November 10, 2017): “We just do transplants with donated organs, not with organs from patients’ parents. Last year, we’ve probably done more than 200 cases. When half a year passed in this year, it already exceeded (200 cases).” There could be 400 or 500 cases in 2017.

(Recording 161. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 217](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccclvi</sup>



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Official reports: organ donation statistics from 2016 to 2018

Table 32. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2016 to 2018

Year	Number of Organ Donations	Cumulative Number of Organ Donations
2016	69 cases of organ donation were completed in 2016. <sup>ccclvii</sup>	
January 20, 2017		From August 2013 to January 20, 2017, a cumulative total of 163 cases of organ donation after death by citizens were completed in Yunnan. <sup>ccclviii</sup>
End of July 2017		A total of 209 cases of organ donation had been completed in the province. <sup>ccclix</sup>
As of the end of March 2018		A total of 259 cases of organ donation had been completed in the province. <sup>ccclx</sup>

According to an article published on [www.kunming.cn](http://www.kunming.cn) on August 7, 2018, the First Hospital of Kunming began its organ donation pilot project in 2010, and the number of organ donations had been increasing year by year. As of August 2017, the hospital had completed a total of 171 cases of organ donation, becoming the “leader” of organ donation in Yunnan Province.<sup>ccclxi</sup>

Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes from 2015 to 2018

Table 33. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes from 2015 to 2018

Date	Person investigated	Organization	Organ Donation Situation
December 1, 2016	Mr. Chen	the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of China, Yunnan Branch	According to Mr. Chen’s statistics, two days before the phone investigation, the number of organs donated was nearly 70 for the entire year of 2016. An Organ Donation Office at the Provincial Red Cross Society should be able to oversee the sources of all organs donated in the entire province.  (Recording 218. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 218</a> for transcript translation) <sup>ccclxii</sup>
June 5, 2018	Staff-on-duty	the Organ Donation Office at Red Cross Society of China, Yunnan Branch	In 2017, there were 60 to 70 cases of organ donation in Yunnan Province, but not all of these organs could be used for transplants.  (Recording 159. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 219</a> for transcript translation) <sup>ccclxiii</sup>





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There are 3 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and 2 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Yunnan Province.

### XX. Guizhou Province

#### Official reports: organ donation statistics from 2017 to 2018

**Table 34. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2017 to 2018**

Year	Number of Organ Donations	Cumulative Number of Organ Donations
October 24, 2017	As of October 24, 2017, 34 cases of organ donation had been made in 2017. <sup>ccclxiv</sup>	As of October 24, 2017, 43 cases of organ donation had been completed in Guizhou Province. <sup>ccclxv</sup>
2017	51 cases of organ donation were made in 2017. <sup>ccclxvi</sup>	
April 13, 2018		98 cases of organ donation had been completed as at April 13, 2018. <sup>ccclxvii</sup>

#### Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes in 2017

**Table 35. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes in 2017**

Date	Person investigated	Organization	Organ Donation Situation
September 26, 2017	A Staff Member of the Organ Donation Office	the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of China, Guiyang City Branch	There had only been more than 30 cases of successful donations after the established of this Red Cross Society Branch. “This year, there are more than ten cases this year, maybe.” (Recording 169. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 220</a> for transcript translation) <sup>ccclxviii</sup>

There are 2 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and 2 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Guizhou Province.

### XXI. Gansu Province

#### Official reports: organ donation statistics

In Gansu Province, 8 people donated their organs in 2017, with a cumulative number of of 22 organ donors.<sup>ccclxix</sup>

#### Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes in 2018



**Table 36. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes in 2018**

Date	Person investigated	Hospital Name	Number of renal transplants
January 5, 2018	A Doctor from the Kidney Transplant Department	Lanzhou University Second Hospital	<p>“In Lanzhou, we may be the main hospital (doing kidney transplantation) here. (We do) about several dozen cases. I think there should be less than 100 cases.”</p> <p>(Recording 221. Download <a href="#">MP3</a>. Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 221</a> for transcript translation)<sup>ccclxx</sup></p>

There are 2 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and 3 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Gansu Province.

**XXII. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region**

**Official reports: organ donation volumes**

By the end of year 2017, there had been 34 cases of human organ donation.<sup>ccclxxi</sup>

**Phone Investigation: Number of Organ Donations**

A doctor at the Hepatobiliary Ward Doctors’ Office of the Inner Mongolia Baotou Steel Hospital (November 15, 2017): “There are (donated organs), but rarely. No one donates. Nowadays who would be donating their organs?”

(Recording 171. Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 222](#) for transcript translation)<sup>ccclxxii</sup>

**Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes in 2017**

**Table 37. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes in 2017**

Date	Person investigated	Hospital Name	Number of renal transplants
April 14, 2017	A nurse on duty in the Urology Ward	Inner Mongolia Baotou Steel Hospital	<p>“I never count the number [of kidney transplants we do]. Anyway, there was a sharp increase last year.”</p> <p>(Recording 223. Download <a href="#">MP3</a>. Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 223</a> for transcript translation)<sup>ccclxxiii</sup></p>
April 13, 2018	A physician in the Department of	Inner Mongolia Baotou Steel Hospital	<p>Physician: “I think [we perform] at least 100 or 200 cases per year.”</p> <p>Investigator: “Only counting</p>



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	Urology		allografts?”. Physician: “I think so.”  (Recording 224. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 224</a> for transcript translation) <sup>ccclxxiv</sup>
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### XXIII. Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

#### Official reports: organ donation volumes

As of June 2018, 9 cases of organ donation after death by Xinjiang citizens had been completed, an increase of 30% over the same period in 2017.<sup>ccclxxv</sup>

#### Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes in 2018

Table 38. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes in 2018

Date	Person investigated	Hospital Name	Number of liver transplants
January 9, 2018	a Doctor from the Doctors’ Office of the Liver Transplant Department	the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	We have been doing (liver transplantation) for several years. 100 (per year)? Maybe not that many. We did it during the year-end (in 2017). Three cases within one week.”  (Recording 225. Download <a href="#">MP3</a> . Please refer to <a href="#">Appendix 225</a> for transcript translation) <sup>ccclxxvi</sup>

There is one hospital designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and 4 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

### Chapter Eight A Brief Introduction of WOIPFG’s Investigation on the CCP’s Human Organ Black Market Used to Cover Up Its Live Organ Harvesting

WOIPFG has discovered the phone number of a coordinator, who’s suspected of being involved in the operation of a live organ donor bank in mainland China and has started an investigation based on this clue. We’ve found out that this organ black market is another way used by the CCP to cover up the evil of its living organ harvesting and to operate its live organ donor bank.

This organ bank’s scale is massive, operating in many provinces and cities in China, such as Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Henan Province and Zhejiang Province. It can supply a large number of organs to all parts of China within 1-2 weeks. This contact person surnamed Wang said, “We have (organ sources) all over the country, do you know? We have them everywhere. Whenever you need one, it would arrive.” Regarding the organ donor



wait time, he said that it's the same for kidneys and livers. He said, "Including travel time, it will be within one week. It will also be very quick." The donor sources are mainly Falun Gong practitioners. However, it's suspected that the practice of hunting people to harvest their organs alive is also spreading to the entire Chinese society. Its operation method is the underground live organ harvesting and annihilation by the collusion among CCP officials, police, large hospitals and illegal organ brokers. This report reveals our preliminary investigative findings as reference for an in-depth investigation by interested parties and people of justice around the world.

After the CCP's crime of live organ harvesting against Falun Gong practitioners came to light on March 9, 2006, the CCP admitted in high-profile to systematically using the organs of executed prisoners, to deny the accusations of its crime of live organ harvesting against Falun Gong practitioners. After the year 2010, the CCP began its promotion of citizen organ donation and black-market organ trafficking. On January 1, 2015, the CCP also announced the abolishment of the use of executed prisoners' organs for transplantation and announced the use of voluntarily donated organs of Chinese citizens from then on, thus putting a legal and humane cloak on its live organ harvesting for transplantation. In October 2015, Huang Jiefu claimed that the organ donation by Chinese citizens had achieved great success and that the volume of organ transplants had hit an all-time high. However, no matter what kind of explanation is given by the Chinese Communist Party, the information is not transparent, cannot be traced back to its origin and cannot explain the continuing explosive growth of organ transplants in the entire mainland China.

Since December 2017, with various questions, WOIPFG has been tracking down and investigating an organ coordinator, who's in cooperation with Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital and the General Hospital of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces in Beijing. Our preliminary investigative results reveal that this kind of black-market organ trafficking is suspected to be one of the CCP's ways to operate its systematic live organ harvesting and living organ bank, as well as another scam to evade the accusations of live organ harvesting.

### **1. Drawing the public's attention to black-market organ trading**

Although the CCP has expressly stipulated that the sale of organs is illegal, it still allows the online circulation of all kinds of information seeking organs and selling organs, the organ transaction information regarding the buyers and sellers, as well as media reports on such black-market organ trading. It is obvious that the CCP allows the mass circulation of such information on the Internet, creating the perceived phenomenon of a rampant black organ market. This is the exact opposite of the CCP's customary practice of information control with cyber-blockades and keyword filtering.

In order to draw people's attention to the black organ market, the CCP has ostensibly cracked down on several illegal organ brokers and reported about this in high-profile.<sup>ccclxxvii</sup> However, it actually protects (or organizes) illegal "super" organ brokers on the sly, making them agents, who sell organs on the behalf of the CCP's official live human organ bank.

### **2. Black market organ donors are transferred by the police behind the scenes, and organ transplants with organs obtained on the black market are performed underground.**

Organ donors are from the police and the government, both of which participate in the profit sharing. Organ transactions are carried out underground.

*Investigator: Those who provide organs must be the police. If it is another government organization, the organs must have been passed to it from the police. Then they must get involved in profit sharing, right?*

*Mr. Wang: Um, correct.*

*Investigator: When these people arrive, do they ask the policemen to do something as well? The police? These people.*

*Mr. Wang: No, they would not ask the police to make an appearance. We all, we all have to do everything underground.*

.....

*Mr. Wang: Let me tell you, they all do (the surgeries) at night, or, they all have to be done by their own people.*



### 3. Fabrication of fake procedures

The CCP permits the spread of black-market organ trafficking in the entire Chinese society. It allows and covers up fake organ donations, with various kinds of false supporting documents, to allow underground organ purchases to masquerade as donations by patients' relatives and to report live organ donors as corpses, thus concealing the true origins of such organs.

### 4. Covering up the scale of systematic slaughters by concealing the actual volume of organ transplants

The organ transplant hospitals underreport and/or conceal the actual number of organ transplant operations. The figures reported by these hospitals are the annual quotas given to them by the Ministry of Health. However, by falsifying procedures and proofs, the hospitals can perform up to more than a dozen surgeries, by using one person's identification.

*Mr. Wang: Then what is their procedure? This is very crucial. Their procedure is that every year, Chao-Yang would have one quota, do you know?*

*Investigator: Oh, yes.*

*Mr. Wang: There is a quota every year. I don't know whether or not your hospital has one quota. So, within the quota, when he performs surgery for one patient, for instance, Wang So-and-so, he would do it according to the normal procedures. That is, brain death, or (organ) donations of this kind. After performing surgery for this patient, he does it again.... when we do it again, it would be an imposture. (Investigator: Ah) Using Wang So-and-so's (spot within the) quota to perform surgeries for other people.*

*Investigator: Well, yes. Then who gives him a quota?*

*Mr. Wang: His quota would be a quota assigned by the Ministry of Health.*

.....

*Mr. Wang: His situation is like this. He alone, the most he can perform would be more than a dozen surgeries. He would use this one person's name to perform more than a dozen surgeries, you know.*

**From this, it can be seen that the annual organ transplant volume of more than 10,000 cases published by the CCP every year may be only a fraction of the actual organ transplant quantity or even less than 10% of the actual organ transplant volume.**

### 5. Fake organ donation cases

With all kinds of false supporting documents, underground organ selling and purchases are disguised as organ donations by patients' relatives, and live organ donors are reported as corpses in the media, thus concealing the true origins of such organs.

### 6. Deceiving organ transplant patients to cover up the organs' true origins and to dissolve risks

The organ procurement contact person, who calls himself Xiao Wang, talked about their experiences, "In Chao-Yang, when a patient comes, the director will talk to him seriously, about how his or her operation is going to be like, but there is a problem getting kidney source. Then we will talk with the patient, and we will tell the patient, go tell the director that I have the kidney source, I have a way and I have connections, so I am able to get a kidney for you. Then the director would say, hey, sounds good, go ahead and obtain the kidney yourself, I will arrange the operation for you. Then, even if the operation fails, or some problem occurs, we have secured the patient, you know."

### 7. Sources of black-market organs and organ sources in hospitals are the same<sup>ccclxxviii</sup>

From October 19 to December 2, 2018, during WOIPFG's phone investigation, a doctor-on-duty surnamed Li, who's from the Urology Surgery Department of Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital, admitted that the organs taken by the organ brokers are also the "normal organs" from Falun Gong practitioners, and the organ sources they get are the same. This piece of investigative evidence proves once again that the black organ market is another way for the CCP to operate its systematic live organ harvesting and living organ bank, as well as another scam to evade the accusations of live organ harvesting.

### Several Investigation Recordings:





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Investigative Recording 226. Organ bank coordinator Wang (I) (Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 226](#) for transcript translation)

Investigative Recording 227. Organ bank coordinator Wang (II) (Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 227](#) for transcript translation)

Investigative Recording 228. Organ bank coordinator Wang (III) (Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 228](#) for transcript translation)

Investigative Recording 229. Organ bank coordinator Wang (IV) (Download [MP3](#). Please refer to [Appendix 229](#) for transcript translation)

### Conclusion

Prior to the year 2010, China had no organ donation system, and afterwards, China’s organ donation hadn’t completely become systematized. After the year 2015, Huang Jiefu has been utilizing a multi-system, multidimensional and multi-platform method to carry out organ donations. Especially after the hospitals’ OPO (Organ Procurement Organization) intervened in organ donations, the “donated” organs have been coming from a variety of sources, with unknown origins. Combined with the fact that organ transplant hospitals would underreport their organ transplant volumes, it is impossible for people to estimate the number of organs voluntarily donated by Chinese citizens. Such a result is precisely the purpose of Huang Jiefu’s activities to confuse people, in order to cover up a large number of “braindead” organ donors, with unknown origins. This is the nature of the voluntary organ donation according to the “China Model”.

Under the guise of the mature and complete modes of operation utilized by the European countries and the United States with large numbers of organ transplants, including “braindead organ donation”, the OPO and the green channels for an extremely fast organ delivery, although the mainland China under the rule of the CCP suffers from a total lack of supporting laws, regulations or suitable conditions, Huang Jiefu still pretends to emulate the developed countries’ mature models and turned China’s organ transplant industry into the “China Model” of organ transplantation, by committing frauds, to deceive the international community.

Under the guise of this “China Model” of organ transplantation, “live organ harvesting”, instead of being stopped, is becoming increasingly rampant. The machine of the CCP’s live organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners is likely to have already reached the ordinary Chinese citizens and many victimized groups, and the CCP’s evil “live organ harvesting” is suspected to be spreading within the entire Chinese society.

### Schedule 1. Statistics on Investigative Phone Calls made by WOIPFG to Organ Transplant Hospitals in Different Mainland Chinese Provinces and Central Government Directly-Controlled Municipalities between 2015 and 2018

Year	Province/Municipality	Number of Calls
2015	Shanghai	1
	Beijing City	3
	Guangdong Province	2
	Henan Province	7



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	Zhejiang Province	1
	Hubei Province	1
	Hunan Province	1
2016	Shanghai	5
	Yunnan Province	3
	Beijing	6
	Jilin Province	1
	Sichuan Province	2
	Tianjin	2
	Shandong Province	4
	Guangdong Province	3
	Guangxi	1
	Jiangsu Province	1
	Jiangxi Province	1
	Henan Province	2
	Zhejiang Province	4
	Hubei Province	2
	Hunan Province	4
	Heilongjiang Province	1
	Anhui Province	1
2017	Shanghai	10
	Yunnan Province	5
	Inner Mongolia	4
	Beijing	19
	Jilin Province	3
	Sichuan Province	8
	Tianjin	3
	Anhui Province	2
	Shandong Province	19
	Shanxi Province	5
	Guangdong Province	25
	Guangxi Province	10
	Xinjiang	3
	Jiangsu Province	11
	Jiangxi Province	2
	Hebei Province	4
	Henan Province	16
	Zhejiang Province	13
	Hainan	1
	Hubei Province	14
	Hunan Province	15
	Fujian Province	2
	Tibet	1
	Guizhou Province	9
Liaoning Province	5	



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	Chongqing	2
	Shaanxi Province	5
	Heilongjiang Province	2
2018	Shanghai	5
	Yunnan Province	1
	Beijing	8
	Sichuan Province	2
	Tianjin	5
	Shandong Province	5
	Guangdong Province	5
	Xinjiang	1
	Jiangsu Province	4
	Henan Province	10
	Zhejiang Province	4
	Hubei Province	1
	Hunan Province	4
	Gansu Province	1
	Jiangxi Province	1
Hainan Province	2	

### Schedule 2. Statistical Table of Many Hospitals' Acknowledgement or Non-Denial of the Use of Falun Gong Practitioners' Organs in Transplants from 2015 to 2018

Date	Subject of Investigation	Hospital	Province / City	The Use of Falun Gong Practitioner Organs	Donor Origins
October 19, 2018	Chen Xinguo, Director of Liver Transplant	Beijing General Hospital of Armed Police	Beijing	Admission	Investigator: Especially the ones that practice Falun Gong, they would be the best. Chen Xinguo: "Okay! Okay!" <sup>ccclxxix</sup>



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November 2, 2018	Wang Jianli, Associate Chief Physician of the Organ Transplant Institute	Beijing General Hospital of Armed Police	Beijing	Admission	(Investigator: Are the organs you are using now the healthy organs from Falun Gong practitioners, normal donors, right?) Right, right, right. <sup>ccclxxx</sup>
November 3, 2018	Zheng Shusen, President of Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital	Shulan Hangzhou Hospital	Zhejiang Province	Didn't deny	Zheng Shusen purposefully eluded the question. However, he did not deny using Falun Gong practitioners' organs. <sup>ccclxxxi</sup>
November 6, 2018	Lang Ren, Director of Liver Transplant	Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital	Beijing	Admission	Investigator: The donors, are the type of normal healthy donors of Falun Gong practitioners, right? Lang Ren: Right, right, that's right, you're right. <sup>ccclxxxii</sup>
November 6, 2018	Qu Qingshan, Director of the Organ Transplant Center	People's Hospital of Zhengzhou	Henan Province	Admission	(Investigator: The donors you are using now, are still the normal donors of Falun Gong practitioners, right?) Yes, all of them are in the normal state. <sup>ccclxxxiii</sup>
November 6, 2018	Miao Shuzhai, Chief Physician of the Organ Transplantation Center	People's Hospital of Zhengzhou	Henan Province	Admission	Investigator: And regarding your current donors, your donors are that type of normal donors (that practice) Falun Gong, right? Miao Shuzhai: Right, right. <sup>ccclxxxiv</sup>
November 6, 2018	Ye Qifa, Vice President	Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	Hunan Province	Didn't deny	Investigator: About that, your donors are still Falun Gong (practitioners), donors in normal conditions, right? Ye Qifa: It's easy to perform (the surgery). Just send me his medical record first, alright? <sup>ccclxxxv</sup>



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November 8, 2018	Hang Hualian, Chief Medical Officer of Liver Transplant Surgery Department	Shanghai Renji Hospital	Shanghai	Admission	Investigator: You are using Falun Gong (practitioner) donors now, right? Hang Hualian: Yes, this is for sure. <sup>ccclxxxvi</sup>
November 8, 2018	Liu Dongfu, Director of Kidney Transplant	Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, Shandong Province	Shandong Province	Didn't deny	Investigator: The best would be, having a donor like that type of Falun Gong people, I mean a donor with normal conditions. Liu Dongfu: This, listen to me, there is something that we can discuss after you come here. <sup>ccclxxxvii</sup>
November 8, 2018	Wang Xuehao, Director of the Liver Transplant Center	the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University	Jiangsu Province	Didn't deny	It usually takes less than two weeks to arrange a liver transplant operation for Blood Type B patients. Most organs come from outside of the hospital, obtained from the center of brain deaths. <sup>ccclxxxviii</sup>
November 15, 2018	Bai Rongsheng, Liver Transplant Doctor and Assistant to President Shen Zhongyang	Tianjin First Central Hospital	Tianjin	Admission	(Investigator: Regarding liver donors, the situation now is that in general they are the type of healthy donors, right? The kind from Falun Gong practitioners, right?) Right, right, right. <sup>ccclxxxix</sup>
November 15, 2018	Wang Changxi, Director of the Kidney Transplant Department's Second Section	the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou	Guangdong Province	Admission	Investigator: You still use (those from) Falun Gong (practitioners), healthy donors, right? Wang Changxi: All, all of them are. Now all donated ones are. All deceased citizen donors might all have these. <sup>cccxc</sup>
November 15, 2018	He Xiaoshun, Vice President	the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen	Guangdong Province	Admission	Investigator: Well, my question is: Are they the type of organs from Falun Gong





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		University			(practitioners)? The organs themselves are healthy, right? He Xiaoshun: Yes, right, right. Of course, of course. <sup>ccccxi</sup>
November 16, 2018	He Xiaoshun, Vice President	the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University	Guangdong Province	Admission	Investigator: Since on one hand, it is the issue of skills, on the other hand, it is the issue of the organ. The organs you use, I know they are from Falun Gong practitioners, so the organs must be good. Combining these two factors, it would be perfect. He Xiaoshun: Correct. <sup>ccccxii</sup>
November 16, 2018	Peng Zhihai, Vice President and Director of Organ Transplant Center	Shanghai General Hospital	Shanghai	Admission	Investigator: You are using Falun Gong practitioners as the donors, that is, those healthy donors, right?  Peng Zhihai: Definitely healthy. How can it be acceptable if they're not healthy?! Investigator: The main concern is if you can check the quality of the donors — the Falun Gong (practitioner) donors! Peng Zhihai: No problem, no problem. <sup>ccccxiii</sup>
November 16, 2018	Chen Huaizhou, Director of the Organ Transplant Center	The People's Liberation Army (PLA) No. 181 Hospital (Guilin, Guangxi)	Guangxi Province	Admission	Investigator: His family members hope that, they hope to use that type of Falun Gong (practitioners) donors. If this kind of donors are available, he (i.e. the patient) will definitely come over immediately. Chen Huaizhou: Yes, yes! You come over to be hospitalized for a checkup, have an



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					examination, get a checkup first. <sup>ccccxiv</sup>
December 2, 2018	Dr. Li, Doctor-on-duty at the Urology Surgery Department	Beijing Chaoyang Hospital	Beijing	Admission	Investigator: They are still the normal kidney sources from Falun Gong (practitioners), right? Dr. Li: Right, right, right. Investigator: They are still the normal kidney sources from Falun Gong (practitioners), right? Dr. Li: Right, right, right. <sup>ccccxv</sup>
January 9, 2017	Ni Jialian, the former Director of the Kidney Transplant Department	Jinan Military General Hospital	Shandong Province	Admission	Ni Jialian: It is hard to say. The previous donors were all prisoners. Investigator: So all the ones you used in the past were the organs from Falun Gong practitioners, right? Ni Jialian: Yes. <sup>ccccxvi</sup>
January 23, 2017	Doctor Pu Miaoshui for liver transplant operations	Guangzhou Military Region General Hospital	Guangdong Province	Admission	[The use of organs from death-row inmates and (Falun) Gong practitioners] was legal before, now it is not illegal, but now it has been forbidden by the government. It does not work when the state says no. It is not an issue of legality <sup>ccccxvii</sup>
April 8, 2017	A ward nurse for kidney transplant operations	Shandong Provincial Hospital	Shandong Province	Admission	Investigator: Generally speaking, the allografts were from death-row prisoners and practitioners, right? Nurse: Yes, they were, in the past. <sup>ccccxviii</sup>
January 19, 2017	Ni Jialian, the former Director of the Kidney Transplant Department	Jinan Military General Hospital	Shandong Province	Admission	Ni Jialian: It is hard to say. The previous donors were all prisoners. Investigator: So all the ones you used in the



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					past were the organs from Falun Gong practitioners, right? Ni Jialian: Yes. <sup>cccxcix</sup>
July 9, 2017	Doctor of Liver Transplants	Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital	Jiangsu Province	Admission	Doctor: "Nowadays there're many channels (to obtain organs). That's the government's concern. We are only in charge of providing the technologies and the follow-up services." Investigator: "You said in the past those Falun Gong practitioners were used (as donors), why not now?" Doctor: "People didn't speak of human rights in the past!" <sup>cd</sup>
September 2, 2016	He Enhui, Liver Transplant Doctor	Friendship Hospital	Beijing	Didn't deny	"We have been doing liver transplants for more than a dozen years. Professor Zhu has done more than 1,900 cases in a total of more than a dozen years. Now the state no longer allows the use of organs from death-row prisoners. It's prohibited by law. Previously, it exploited the loopholes in the regulations. It was not mentioned in any law in the past." <sup>cdi</sup>
September 17, 2017	Nurse of Xijing Hospital's Kidney Transplant Ward	Fourth Military Medical University	Shanxi Province	Admission	Investigator: Then there are not as many as before, no more that kind (of organs) taken from prisoners or (Falun) Gong practitioners in the past? Nurse: There're not as many as before, but it's basically still okay. During a month, there would still be



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					some.” “In the past, it could be the prisoners’ donations. <sup>cdii</sup>
February 2, 2016	Chen Zhaoyan at the Second Affiliated Hospital	Harbin Medical University	Heilongjiang	Didn’t deny	“We started to use kidneys from living donors since 1999, to perform kidney transplants. Before that, kidney donors were mostly dead people, it was after 1999 that we had more live kidney donors.” When the WOIPFG investigator asked if the organs were from Falun Gong practitioners, he became very evasive and hung up the phone after a few words. <sup>cdiii</sup>
April 5, 2016	Doctor Liu at the Third Xiangya Hospital	Central South University	Guangdong Province	Didn’t deny	“What we used previously are all those things, their use is banned now. I cannot tell you this over the phone... Can you come to our hospital for consultation? It’s not easy to explain that clearly over the phone.” <sup>cdiv</sup>
June 21, 2016	Zhu Jiabin, the head of the general department of the CCP’s “610 Office”	Mudanjiang City	Heilongjiang Province	Admission	He has admitted in a high-profile way to live organ harvesting Falun Gong practitioner Gao Yixi. Sounding to be unscrupulous and emboldened in the knowledge of being backed up, he said that he had “sold” Gao’s organs. <sup>cdv</sup>
February 8, 2015	Tan Yunshan, chief physician from the Liver Pathological Department	Affiliated Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University	Shanghai	Admission	“All the livers that have been used in liver transplant operations performed now come from the ‘source.’ Of course, we know who the donors were, as to



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					whether these donors were Falun Gong practitioners or not, that's not our concern. As long as the organs meet our standard, we don't care who the donors are." <sup>cdvi</sup>
June 30, 2015	Dr. Han at the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department	the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhongshan University	Guangzhou	Admission	Upon hearing that Huang Jiefu performed more than 500 liver transplants every year, he said, "Presently, we can even perform more than 1,500 transplants [per year]." When the investigator mentioned the organ bank of detained Falun Gong practitioners and the use of organs from Falun Gong practitioners, Dr. Han confirmed both, by saying, "Correct. That's right." <sup>cdvii</sup>
October 12, 2015	Dr. Gong of the second ward of the Cardiothoracic Surgery Department	Affiliated Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University	Guangdong Province	Admission	a WOIPFG investigator called Dr. Gong: 1. Dr. Gong admitted that they use organs from Falun Gong practitioners for transplantations. 2. They do this because of Jiang Zemin's order. <sup>cdviii</sup>
December 21, 2015	Doctor on duty (possibly called Li Lunming) at the Department of Cardiac Transplant	Central Hospital of Jiangmen	Guangdong Province	Admission	"Yes (kill Falun Gong practitioners for their organs), so what? They are from Falun Gong (practitioners), so what!" "We have done so many, maybe you haven't thoroughly investigated, too many." <sup>cdix</sup>





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### Schedule 3. An Abundance of Donors – Statistical Table of Cases of Reverse Organ Matching (i.e. Organs Waiting for Recipients to Show Up)

Date	Person under Investigation	Hospital	Province / City	Donors' Abundance
October 11, 2015	Dr. Li Gong from the Liver Transplant Department	General Hospital of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces	Beijing	"There are a particularly large number of donor sources for liver transplants, as well." <sup>cdx</sup>
July 25, 2016	Liang Jianzhong, Liver Transplant Department	Zhejiang University International Hospital	Zhejiang Province	"The liver sources are relatively easy to find." <sup>cdxi</sup>
April 5, 2016	Dr. Liu	The Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University's	Hunan Province	"Our liver sources are sent outside, via the state's network, to be coordinated to send to other organ transplant centers." <sup>cdxii</sup>
November 15, 2016	Doctor Yue of the Kidney Transplant	Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao	Shandong Province	Our advantage is that we have ample kidney sources. <sup>cdxiii</sup>



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	Ward	University		
November 2, 2016	Doctors' Office of the Liver Transplant Division	Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University in Shanghai	Shanghai	The hospital has an ample supply of donors. <sup>cdxiv</sup>
February 27, 2016	Ran Jianghua, vice president	First Hospital of Kunming's	Yunnan Province	“Since recently all the (organs) acquired are of(blood) type B, (and there are too many to be used up), after performing (organ transplants) for our own patients, we also transferred one from Zhejiang Province, we transferred a patient from Hangzhou to do (a surgery).” “I even went everywhere, to (find and) convince a patient to do (an organ transplant).” <sup>cdxv</sup>
March 1, 2016	Lang Ren, Liver Transplant Director	Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital	Beijing	“Because we have an ample supply of donors” <sup>cdxvi</sup>
September 6, 2017	Liver Transplant Doctor	The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	Hunan Province	“Some people are waiting for livers, and there're also cases, where organs are waiting for patients” <sup>cdxvii</sup>
June 14, 2017	Zhang Haiyu, Director of the Pediatric Surgical Department	the First Hospital of Jilin University	Jinlin Province	“Because we have a particularly large number of DCD [donations after cardiac death], .....So we carry out [this program] for children. The first ten [surgeries] are free of charge.” <sup>cdxviii</sup>
August 16, 2017	A Nurse of the Liver Transplant Ward	The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University	Shanxi Province	Donor livers, maybe we don't have them this week. Maybe they'll come next week. Maybe there will be one every day, maybe there will be two or three a day. <sup>cdxix</sup>
August 30, 2017	Dr, Li Junjie of Liver Transplant	Tianjin First Central Hospital	Tianjin	“We have more donor livers than anywhere else.” <sup>cdxx</sup>
October 14, 2017	A Nurse of Kidney Transplant Office	PLA's No. 153 Hospital	Henan Province	“In the past two days, one donor was provided to another hospital, because there were too many in our hospital.” <sup>cdxxi</sup>
August 21, 2017	Doctor on duty at the Doctors' Office of the Urinary Surgery Department's kidney transplant	Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital	Beijing	“If he goes to the Armed Police (Hospital), the hospital will do it very fast! Why are they fast? I don't know, there are more donors over there.” <sup>cdxxii</sup>



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	division			
January 11, 2017	Doctor Huang Xiaochun for liver transplantation in the Organ Transplant Department	the People's Liberation Army No. 303 Hospital in Nanning	Guangxi Province	"There are many such organ transplantation centers in Guangdong, but they don't have such ample organ donors as we do." <sup>cdxxxiii</sup>
April 25, 2017	Doctor Shan Zhenfei for kidney transplant operations	Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital	Shandong Province	We have a lot (of donors) here. Some patients from other provinces are all living in our hospital here." <sup>cdxxxiv</sup>
Apr 30, 2017	Li Wengang, Surgeon in the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery	the PLA No. 174 Hospital in Xiamen	Fujian Province	The surgery itself is not complicated. The key is [how to get] the donor source. He has access to a lot of donor sources all over the country! Prof. Peng will establish a liver transplantation center for Xiamen University, a very big one." <sup>cdxxxv</sup>
December 15, 2017	Dr. Yang from the Transplant Department	Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital	Sichuan Province	"There are many donors during the Spring Festival period. The busiest time periods for the organ transplant surgeons are Spring Festival and the National Day periods." <sup>cdxxxvi</sup>
November 7, 2017	Organ Transplant Doctor of the General Surgery Department	The Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	Hunan Province	"Within the entire Hunan region, we should have access to the largest number of them (i.e. liver sources)!" <sup>cdxxxvii</sup>
September 26, 2017	Doctor of Liver Transplantation from the Second Ward	the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University	Guangdong Province	"(Organ donors) come in batches. Sometimes several could come in, sometimes we would rest for a couple of days, then we have another batch of organ donors." <sup>cdxxxviii</sup>
October 27, 2017	Nurse of Kidney Transplant	People's Liberation Army No. 153 Hospital	Henan Province	"You don't have to worry about the kidney sources. Our wait time for the kidney sources is shorter than the one in Guangzhou and the quality of our kidney sources is also good." (Investigator: Why is the quality good?) "Let's talk about it when you come." <sup>cdxxxix</sup>
March 20, 2018	A doctor-on-duty from the Doctors' Office of Liver Transplantation	The General Hospital of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces	Beijing	"Now there are plenty of liver sources." He also said that the hospital had been doing quite a lot of liver transplants, and the organ wait time was about "two weeks to one month". <sup>cdxxxx</sup>



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	n			
May 8, 2018	a liver transplantation doctor on the 8th Floor	Tianjin First Central Hospital	Tianjin	There were a lot of liver donors, and they were doing liver transplants every day. <sup>cdxxx</sup>

### Schedule 4-1. Statistics on Investigative Phone Calls regarding Donor Organ Wait Times made by WOIPFG to Organ Transplant Hospitals in Different Mainland Chinese Provinces and Central Government Directly-Controlled Municipalities between 2015 and 2018

Year	Province/Municipality	Number of Hospitals	Number of Calls
2015	Beijing	3	3
	Henan Province	2	5
	Hunan Province	1	1
2016	Shanghai	2	2
	Yunnan Province	1	2
	Beijing	2	3
	Tianjin	1	1
	Shandong Province	2	2
	Guangdong Province	1	1
	Jiangsu Province	1	1
	Hubei Province	1	2
	Hunan Province	1	1
	2017	Shanghai	4
Yunnan Province		1	1
Beijing		3	5
Jilin Province		1	1
Sichuan Province		1	1
Tianjin		1	1
Shandong Province		3	7
Guangdong Province		4	5
Guangxi		2	5
Xinjiang		1	1
Jiangsu Province		2	2
Hebei Province		1	1
Henan Province		4	4
Zhejiang Province	3	3	
Hubei Province	1	1	



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	Hunan Province	1	2
	Guizhou Province	1	5
	Shaanxi Province	2	2
2018	Shanghai	2	2
	Beijing	2	5
	Tianjin	1	2
	Guangdong Province	1	1
	Jiangsu Province	2	2
	Henan Province	2	3
	Zhejiang Province	1	1
	Shandong Province	1	1
	Hunan Province	1	1

In these telephone investigations, a total of 37 calls mentioned their hospitals' minimum donor organ wait time.

### Schedule 4-2. Summary Table of Selected Organ Wait Times as Revealed by Doctors from 95 Organ Transplant Hospitals from 2015 to 2018

Date	Person under Investigation	Hospital Name	Province / City	Wait Time
October 9, 2015	Doctor on duty, Liver Transplant Department	You An Hospital	Beijing	“When waiting for liver donors, if it is quick, you would be able to get operated on immediately after you arrive at the hospital. If it is slow, it may take one or two weeks. It wouldn't take very long.” <sup>edxxxii</sup>
October 11, 2015	Dr. Li Gong of Liver Transplant Department	General Hospital of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces (Beijing)	Beijing	“To do a liver transplant, it won't take more than two weeks.” <sup>edxxxiii</sup>
June 1, 2015	Dr. Huang Jie, Heart Transplant Department	Fuwai Hospital	Beijing	“The shortest wait time for a heart donor is 2-3 weeks.” <sup>edxxxiv</sup>
June 25, 2015	Dr. Zhao, Liver and Gallbladder Transplant Department	Zhengzhou People's Hospital	Henan Province	“For liver transplants, the shortest wait time would be about one or two weeks, the longest would be one month.” <sup>edxxxv</sup>
June 25, 2015	A doctor, Liver and Gallbladder Surgery Department	Zhengzhou People's Hospital	Henan Province	“The shortest wait time for a donor is approximately 2-3 days, in general. The longest would be over 10 days.” <sup>edxxxvi</sup>
March 19, 2015	Liver transplant doctor Li Gongquan	First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University	Henan Province	“It could be done within a week. If you are willing, you can do organ matching with him.” <sup>edxxxvii</sup>
June 28, 2015	Dr. Wang Bing, Liver Surgery Department	Zhengzhou People's Hospital	Henan Province	“A patient may be able to get a donor in two days.” <sup>edxxxviii</sup>
September	Dr. Chen Jianbin,	Zhengzhou	Henan	“Only a 2 or 3-day wait time is





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25, 2015	liver transplant department	People's	Province	needed; at most, the wait time is between 10 days and half a month for donor livers to arrive." <sup>cdxxxix</sup>
March 19, 2015	nurse on duty, Liver Transplant Department	Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	Hunan Province	"If it is short, it could be a few days; if it is long, then it could be more than two weeks!" <sup>cdxli</sup>
Jan 27, 2016	liver transplant surgeon Xu Junming	Shanghai First People's Hospital	Shanghai	"When a blood type B (donor) comes, we will perform (a surgery) for you right away, no problem." <sup>cdxlii</sup>
Jan 28, 2016	liver transplant surgeon Huang Xiaowu	Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University	Shanghai	"In the case of blood type B, after waiting for one to two months." <sup>cdxliii</sup>
Feb 27, 2016	vice president Ran Jianghua	First Hospital of Kunming	Yunan Province	"Since recently all the (organs) acquired are of (blood) type B, (and there are too many to be used up), after performing (organ transplants) for our own patients, we also transferred one from Zhejiang Province, we transferred a patient from Hangzhou to do (a surgery)." "I even went everywhere, to (find and) convince a patient to do (an organ transplant)." <sup>cdxliv</sup>
July 22, 2016	A ward doctor for kidney transplant operations	First Hospital of Kunming	Yunan Province	The patients' donor organ wait time is approximately one month. <sup>cdxlv</sup>
March 1, 2016	liver transplant surgeon Lang Ren	Beijing Chaoyang Hospital	Beijing	"If (the situation is) very grave, we have a green channel." "A maximum, a maximum of two weeks to wait (for the organ)." <sup>cdxlvi</sup>
March 3, 2016	liver transplant surgeon He Qiang	Beijing Chaoyang Hospital	Beijing	"The (organ) wait time is 1 to 2 weeks." <sup>cdxlvii</sup>
June 14, 2016	liver transplant medical office	Beijing Armed Police General Hospital	Beijing	"Recently, as long as you want to be hospitalized...," if fast, "(we) might be able to do it immediately." "In general, if it is a bit slow, it would take more than a month." <sup>cdxlviii</sup>
August 11, 2016	Dr. Zhou, Department of Cardiac Surgery, Orient Organ Transplant Center	Tianjin First Central Hospital	Tianjin	Type O is the most difficult [to find donors]. A while ago, a Type O patient waited for more than a month to get a donor." <sup>cdxlvi</sup>
March 31, 2016	kidney transplant chief surgeon Liu Dongfu	Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital	Shandong Province	"The approximate waiting time for kidney transplant is about one month. Please ask the patient to come as early as possible, and I will perform the transplant for him." <sup>cdxlix</sup>
November 15, 2016	Doctor Yue, Kidney Transplantation Ward	Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University	Shandong Province	"In general, if a patient's lucky enough, then [it takes] just two weeks. Generally speaking, it's very fast." <sup>cdli</sup>



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Feb 25, 2016	vice president and liver transplant specialist He Xiaoshun	The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University	Guangdong Province	“You have the blood type B. After coming here for 2 to 3 weeks, you can have (a surgery), no more than one month the longest.” <sup>cdli</sup>
July 24, 2016	Wang Ping, liver transplantation director	Jiangsu Province Hospital	Jiangsu Province	Patients of blood Type B can obtain a liver after waiting for one month. <sup>cdlii</sup>
Sept 12, 2016	Liver Transplantation Doctor Zhang	Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University	Hubei Province	The donor organ wait time is usually a month. <sup>cdliii</sup>
April 2, 2016	kidney transplant surgeon Chen	Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University	Hubei Province	“The wait time may be, I guess within one or two weeks, there would be a preliminary result. Generally speaking, (the wait time) would be less than one month, two weeks or so.” <sup>cdliv</sup>
March 3, 2016	Kidney Transplant Center Director Xie Jinliang	Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	Hunan Province	“As long as the (organ) matching is appropriate, a surgery can be immediately scheduled.” <sup>cdlv</sup>
March 25, 2017	Director Hang Hualian, Liver Transplant Division	Renji Hospital of Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine	Shanghai	“For [Blood] Type B, it should take less than two weeks [to find a donor].” <sup>cdlvi</sup>
March 7, 2017	Doctor on duty, Liver Transplant Division	Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University	Shanghai	“Some people did it as soon as they arrived.” <sup>cdlvii</sup>
October 24, 2017	Liver transplant doctor	Shanghai General Hospital	Shanghai	The wait time may be one month, maybe two months. <sup>cdlviii</sup>
August 31, 2017	Liver transplant doctor	Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University	Shanghai	“To wait for a liver transplant, for a Type A blood patient, it should be possible within one month.” <sup>cdlix</sup>
November 13, 2017	Doctor of Liver Transplant Ward, 8th floor, Area A (South Campus)	the First Hospital of Kunming	Yunnan Province	“After he comes, maybe (the surgery) will be done in a week or two.” <sup>cdlx</sup>
March 24, 2017	Dr. Zhu, Liver Transplant Doctor’s office	Beijing YouAn Hospital	Beijing	The wait time can be as fast as one month or two. <sup>cdlxi</sup>
September 10, 2017	Liver transplant ward doctor	Beijing YouAn Hospital	Beijing	“To wait for a liver transplant, if it is fast, it will be solved in one or two weeks.” <sup>cdlxii</sup>
August 8, 2017	Doctor at Liver Transplant Doctors’ Office	Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital	Beijing	Some will be able to do it soon. Some may have to wait a week or two, or even longer. <sup>cdlxiii</sup>
September	Liver transplant	People’s	Beijing	The patient needs to wait for two to



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15, 2017	nurse	Liberation Army No. 302 Hospital		three months to do the surgery. <sup>cdlxiv</sup>
May 5, 2017	Doctor on duty for liver transplantation	People's Liberation Army No. 302 Hospital	Beijing	“To wait for the liver source, if it's fast, it will take a week or two; if it's slow, it will take one or two months.” <sup>cdlxv</sup>
June 14, 2017	Zhang Haiyu, Director of the Pediatric Surgical Department	First Hospital of Jilin University	Jilin Province	The wait time is not very long. <sup>cdlxvi</sup>
March 30, 2017	A doctor in the Doctors' Office for Liver Transplantation	Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital	Sichuan Province	“[In terms of the wait time,] it is quite fast in general.” <sup>cdlxvii</sup>
August 30, 2017	Dr. Li Junjie, liver transplant	Tianjin First Central Hospital	Tianjin	“Patients with Type A blood may have to wait for three or four months, but we also have some unconventional methods.” <sup>cdlxviii</sup>
September 12, 2017	Kidney transplant doctor	Linyi City People Hospital	Shandong Province	“If it is a popular blood type, a matching organ should be found soon.” <sup>cdlxix</sup>
April 18, 2017	Doctor Li, coordinator for kidney transplant surgeries	Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital	Shandong Province	“With blood type B, there are many donors, so it's going to be quick. We've just done a few Type B cases...about half a month.” <sup>cdlxxx</sup>
June 10, 2017	Director Wang, Coordinator for kidney transplant operations	Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital	Shandong Province	“For blood type B patients, it's within 10 days, one week or ten days, it's within ten days for sure.”
April 25, 2017	Doctor Shan Zhen fei for kidney transplant operations	Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital	Shandong Province	“In general, the wait time here is very short.” <sup>cdlxxxi</sup>
April 18, 2017	Doctor Li Facheng, Organ Procurement Coordinator for kidney transplant operations	Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital	Shandong Province	“He can have his surgery within half a month.” <sup>cdlxxii</sup>
May 26, 2017	Director Wang, Coordinator for kidney transplant operations	Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital	Shandong Province	To wait for the kidney source and for the operation, “including the physical examination, it will be within half a month, within two weeks.” “Even for half a month, or even two weeks, the estimates are on the long side.” <sup>cdlxxiii</sup>
September 8, 2017	Doctor in the intensive care unit of liver transplantation department	Medical College of Qingdao University	Shandong Province	“Sometimes the patient waits for over a month to get the surgery done, sometimes the patient is air-lifted here and ready to have the surgery right away. Both cases abound.” <sup>cdlxxiv</sup>
October 7, 2017	Jiao Xingyuan, director of Ward 3	The First Affiliated Hospital of	Guangdong Province	“We estimate that it takes 10 days to half a month to find the liver.” “(We've done emergency liver



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		Sun Yat-sen University		transplantation before, so) I know that we are able to do it.” <sup>cdlxxv</sup>
November 7, 2017	General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command of PLA	General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command of PLA	Guangdong Province	“Get registered, and then donate some blood.” “Without blood, you can’t do liver transplantation.” “Your family member should come, prepare the money, as well as the people, who donate blood.” “In fact, the speed depends on your side, depends on the speed of your preparation, not us.” <sup>cdlxxvi</sup>
January 23, 2017	Doctor Pu Miaoshui for liver transplant operations	Guangzhou Military Region General Hospital	Guangdong Province	The donor wait time is about a month. <sup>cdlxxvii</sup>
January 6, 2017	ward nurse for kidney transplant operations	Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University	Guangdong Province	The hospital is still open during the Chinese New Year period. “We do [kidney transplants] at any time. There are donors all the time, we do it at any time, as long as there are materials.” “Tomorrow there will be four operations.” <sup>cdlxxviii</sup>
August 29, 2017	Kidney transplant doctor	ZhuJiang Hospital of Southern Medical University	Guangdong Province	The wait for kidney sources is very short, sometimes one week, sometimes one month, not the same at all. <sup>cdlxxix</sup>
January 11, 2017	Doctor Huang Xiaochun for liver transplantation	People’s Liberation Army No. 303 Hospital	Guangxi Province	“In general, it needs more than a dozen days or even a month [to find a donor].” <sup>cdlxxx</sup>
June 2, 2017	Doctor Nie Feng for liver transplantation	People’s Liberation Army No. 303 Hospital	Guangxi Province	“It would be very fast, very fast [to find organ donors]!” <sup>cdlxxxi</sup>
June 30, 2017	Nurse on duty for kidney transplantation, Organ Transplant Department	People’s Liberation Army No. 303 Hospital	Guangxi Province	[Investigator: Did the four patients (who are being operated on) wait for a long time?] Nurse: Not very long. <sup>cdlxxxii</sup>
January 24, 2017	Director Huang Pinghua of Outpatient Service ICU in the Organ Transplant Department	People’s Liberation Army No. 303 Hospital	Guangxi Province	“There are many chances to receive the liver transplantation operations. And it would be very fast. Please come over immediately. We might do [transplants] before the Chinese New Year.” <sup>cdlxxxiii</sup>
January 18, 2017	Director Chen Huaizhou, Organ Transplant Department	People’s Liberation Army No. 181 Hospital in Guilin	Guangxi Province	“You don’t have to care about the donors. Sometimes [the organ] becomes available, as soon as the patient comes. Very fast.” <sup>cdlxxxiv</sup>
August 22, 2017	A doctor from the	the First Affiliated	Xinjiang Uygur	“The waiting time is not certain. Maybe, an organ may be found in a



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	Doctors' Office	Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	Autonomous Region	few months". <sup>cdlxxxv</sup>
September 8, 2017	Dr. Zhang Donghua, liver transplant	The People's Liberation Army No. 81 Hospital of the Nanjing Military Region	Jiangsu Province	"If you want to do this year, it should be a small problem. According to the current speed, it should be possible." <sup>cdlxxxvi</sup>
October 31, 2017	Liver transplant doctor	Jiangsu Provincial Hospital	Jiangsu Province	"In general, one needs to wait in the queue for around one month; if it's fast, then two weeks; if it's slow, then two months." <sup>cdlxxxvii</sup>
March 13, 2017	Dr. Zhao of liver transplantation	The Third Hospital of Hebei Medical University	Hebei Province	"If you can wait until the surgery takes place, it would be in about a month or so." <sup>cdlxxxviii</sup>
August 25, 2017	Dr. Chi of Kidney Transplant	First Affiliated Hospital of Henan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine	Henan Province	In general, people wait for a month or two (for an organ). <sup>cdlxxxix</sup>
October 14, 2017	A Nurse from the Doctors' Office of the Kidney Transplantation Department	the PLA No.153 Central Hospital	Henan Province	The wait time is short. <sup>cdxc</sup>
July 31, 2017	Dr. Sun Ran, Department of Liver Transplantation	First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University	Henan Province	"If the blood type is easy to match, you might be able to do the surgery in a few days." <sup>cdxcii</sup>
October 29, 2017	Kidney Transplant Doctor	the People's Hospital of Zhengzhou	Henan Province	"Some could have their surgeries done on the same day when they came." <sup>cdxciii</sup>
August 22, 2017	Liver transplant doctor Wu Shengdong	Ningbo Medical Center Lihuili Hospital	Zhejiang Province	"With Blood Type B, (a surgery) can be done for you within one month." <sup>cdxciv</sup>
February 28, 2017	Xie Qinfen, Organ Procurement Coordinator for Liver Transplantation	Zhejiang University International Hospital	Zhejiang Province	"Generally speaking, it may take about two weeks [to get the liver]. Sometimes it's very fast. Sometimes people can even do it on the second day. It depends on your situation. Critically ill patients can take the priority. We would usually receive information on donor livers on the second day, [after we make an inquiry]." <sup>cdxcv</sup>
August 25,	Doctor from the	Zhejiang	Zhejiang	"In general, we will be relatively





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2017	Doctors' Office of the Nephrology Department	Provincial People's Hospital	Province	quicker and faster here (in arranging for a surgery)." <sup>cdxcv</sup>
June 7, 2017	Doctor Mao, Liver Transplantation Team	Tongji Hospital in Wuhan	Hubei Province	"[The donor organ wait time] is probably about a month or so." <sup>cdxcvi</sup>
April 18, 2017	Head nurse Nie Menghua in the Third Ward of kidney transplantation	Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	Hunan Province	"We may indeed have shorter wait times here than those of other places." <sup>cdxcvii</sup>
September 6, 2017	Doctor of liver transplantation	Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	Hunan Province	"Some people are waiting for livers, and there're also cases, where organs are waiting for patients" <sup>cdxcviii</sup>
August 24, 2017	Kidney transplant doctor Niu Yulin	Affiliated Hospital of Guiyang Medical College	Guizhou Province	"Generally, the longest wait time (for an organ) is more than two months." <sup>cdxcix</sup>
August 15, 2017	Dr. Wang Xing of Liver Transplantation	Affiliated Hospital of Guiyang Medical College	Guizhou Province	Wang Xing: "I just did one (surgery) three days ago, and (the patient) just waited for a day for the organ." <sup>d</sup>
August 24, 2017	Organ Coordinator Sun Xiao	Affiliated Hospital of Guiyang Medical College	Guizhou Province	"Waiting for an organ in the queue, anyway, in a few months, you can definitely get a surgery arranged." <sup>di</sup>
August 21, 2017	Doctor in the Kidney Transplant Ward	Affiliated Hospital of Guiyang Medical College	Guizhou Province	"Generally, the longest wait time (for an organ) in our hospital is more than two months." <sup>dii</sup>
August 14, 2017	Doctor in liver transplant ward	Affiliated Hospital of Guiyang Medical College	Guizhou Province	A patient waited for the liver source for more than a month. <sup>diii</sup>
September 17, 2017	Kidney ward nurse	Xijing Hospital Affiliated to Fourth Military Medical University	Shanxi Province	(Investigator: Oh, you, you just said that the director can get the allocated organs, right? If I approach the director, can he find the allocated organs? You said it could be found at any time? It can be done?) Nurse: "Yes, yes, if you know the director, it can be faster!" <sup>div</sup>
August 16, 2017	Nurse in the liver transplant ward	The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong	Shanxi Province	Donor livers, maybe we don't have them this week. Maybe they'll come next week. Maybe there will be one every day, maybe there will be two or





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		University		three a day. <sup>dv</sup>
June 1, 2018	Liver transplant doctor	Changhai Hospital Affiliated to Second Military Medical University	Shanghai	Liver and kidney donors would become available in ten days to half a month. <sup>dvi</sup>
May 3, 2018	Doctor at liver transplant doctors' office	Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital	Beijing	The wait time is usually about two weeks, but it does not rule out the possibility of waiting for four weeks. <sup>dvii</sup>
May 20, 2018	Doctor at liver transplant doctors' office	Armed Police General Hospital	Beijing	The wait time is 2 weeks, up to one month. <sup>dviii</sup>
January 26, 2018	Doctor at the Liver Transplantation Doctors' Office on the 8th Floor	Tianjin First Central Hospital	Tianjin	The wait time is usually around 2 months. <sup>dxix</sup>
May 4, 2018	Doctor at the Liver Transplantation Doctors' Office on the 8th Floor	Tianjin First Central Hospital	Tianjin	The patient will not wait for long for an organ. "If you are lucky, the fastest can be a week." <sup>dx</sup>
May 6, 2018	Doctor in the First Section of the Liver Transplant Ward	The First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University	Guangdong Province	"The waiting time is 1 to 3 months, and one or two weeks is possible." <sup>dxii</sup>
June 25, 2018	Liver transplant doctor	Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital	Jiangsu Province	The wait time is short, around ten days or a half month. <sup>dxiii</sup>
April 25, 2018	Dr. Yang Han from the Liver Transplant Department	the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University	Henan Province	The wait time for liver transplantation is more than a month. <sup>dxiiii</sup>
June 2, 2018	Dr. Yang Han from the Liver Transplant Department	the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University	Henan Province	It's not easy to wait for Type A blood organs. The wait time is estimated to be two weeks to a month. A surgery may be performed within a week. <sup>dxv</sup>
October 19, 2018	Chen Xinguo, Director of Liver Transplantation Center	Beijing Armed Police General Hospital	Beijing	"(The wait time) should be within one to two weeks. That should work if there's no special situation." <sup>dxvi</sup>
October 18, 2018	Doctor from the Kidney Transplant Department	the Second Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical University	Hainan Province	There have been cases, where the patient had the surgery on the same day, when he/she became hospitalized. <sup>dxvii</sup>
October 17, 2018	Transplantation	Second Affiliated	Jiangxi Province	"The wait time can be long or short. For the lucky ones, they get to have



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	Department	Hospital of Nanchang University		the surgery, once they come to the hospital.” <sup>dxvii</sup>
November 3, 2018	Zheng Shusen, hospital President	Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital	Zhejiang Province	A liver transplant surgery can be arranged within two weeks. <sup>dxviii</sup>
November 6, 2018	Lang Ren, Liver Transplant Director	Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital	Beijing	“If there is nothing unexpected, it probably takes two or three weeks (to get an organ), more or less.” <sup>dxix</sup>
November 8, 2018	Wang Xuehao, Director of the Liver Transplantation Center	the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University	Jiangsu Province	It usually takes less than two weeks to arrange a liver transplant operation for Blood Type B patients. <sup>dx</sup>
November 6, 2018	Miao Shuzhai, Chief Physician of the Organ Transplantation Center	Zhengzhou People’s Hospital	Henan Province	Arranging for a liver transplant surgery usually takes one or two weeks to one month. <sup>dxxi</sup>
November 8, 2018	Liu Dongfu: Director of Kidney Transplant	Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital	Shandong Province	“We may have it (kidney source) as fast as tomorrow.” “It can be as fast as within a week. If not that fast, you can have it after waiting for two months, in two months.” <sup>dxxii</sup>
November 2, 2018	Wang Jianli, Associate Chief Physician of the Organ Transplant Institute	Beijing Armed Police General Hospital	Beijing	A surgery can be arranged within one or two weeks. <sup>dxxiii</sup>
November 8, 2018	Hang Hualian, Chief Medical Officer of Liver Transplantation Surgery Department	Shanghai Renji Hospital	Shanghai	“I’ll try my best to get it done for you within one week.” <sup>dxxiv</sup>
November 6, 2018	Ye Qifa, Vice President of a hospital	Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University	Hunan Province	After the matching is finished, a surgery can possibly be performed within a month. <sup>dxv</sup>



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**Schedule 5. Statistics on Investigative Phone Calls made by WOIPFG to obtain Evidence from China Red Cross Society Branches in Different Provinces between 2015 and 2018**

Year	Province/Municipality	Number of Calls
2015	Hebei Province	1
	Henan Province	2
	Beijing	1
	Shanghai	1
	Tianjin	1
2016	Guangdong Province	1
	Guangxi Province	2
	Yunnan Province	1
	Jiangxi Province	1
	Zhejiang Province	1
2017	Shandong Province	1
	Jiangsu Province	5
	Guangdong Province	2
	Xinjiang	1
	Zhejiang Province	1
	Guizhou Province	1
	Hebei Province	1
	Guangxi Province	1
	Hubei Province	1
Tianjin	1	
2018	Guangdong Province	1
	Henan Province	3
	Zhejiang Province	2
	Hunan Province	1
	Shandong Province	2
	Yunnan Province	1
	Shaanxi Province	1
	Sichuan Province	1
	Tianjin	1
Beijing	10	



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Schedule 6. Statistical Table of Investigation Results on Beijing Red Cross Societies<sup>dxvii</sup>

Date	Person under Investigation	Organization	Organ Donation Situation
December 6, 2015	Staff on duty	Red Cross Society of China, Beijing Branch	A staff member said that the Beijing Red Cross Society's donation work hadn't started yet.
September 6, 2018	Director Wang Zhaohui	Organ Donation Preparation Office of the Red Cross Society of China, Beijing Branch	Wang Zhaohui: "I am in the preparatory office. The organ donation office has not yet been established by now. Red Cross Society, now the National Health and Family Planning Commission, we have not cooperated together. That is, the hospitals usually do it themselves. Since there are many hospitals in Beijing, our situation is quite special, so we have not yet started this work."
August 31, 2018	Staff on duty	Red Cross Society of Haidian District, Beijing	"The organ donation work in Beijing is still in the preparatory stage (and it was established six years ago). And this department has just been set up for them this year. Since the municipal society hasn't implemented it, it is even more impossible to carry it out on the district-level! Our district is mainly undertaking the propaganda work for organ donation from the deceased, and other work has not been implemented."



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September 6, 2018	Staff on duty	body donation station Capital Medical University	In terms organ donation, it hasn't been carried out (in Beijing by the Red Cross). "Many hospitals have organ donations, but the Red Cross Society is not responsible for that specifically. Right now, many (organ donations) indeed don't go through the Red Cross Society!"
September 14, 2018	Staff on duty	Beijing Red Cross Society, Xicheng Branch	"Since we are not the organ donations office, if someone calls us, we are responsible for giving him the phone numbers of these three body donation receiving stations. At the department of our level, there is no specific office (for organ donation)."
September 17, 2018	Staff on duty	Beijing Red Cross Society, Dongcheng Branch	"We don't have an organ donation office. The district and county level Red Cross Societies are the departments responsible for promoting organ donations." The Beijing Red Cross Society doesn't have an organ donation office, either, and is also responsible for promoting organ donations.
September 20, 2018	Ms. Sun	Beijing Red Cross Society Office, Chaoyang District Branch	"Regarding the organ donations, Beijing Red Cross Society did not open this business. We only deal with body donation, no organ donation. You still must contact major hospitals for organ donation. We don't have a direct contact relationship with the hospitals, due to the different nature of our work. We only accept the work arrangements from Beijing Red Cross Society. What it arranges for us now are three corresponding hospitals, for body donation."
September 20, 2018	Staff on duty	Beijing Red Cross Society, Shijingshan District Branch	"Our job is just to provide telephone registration and contact information for body donation. Red Cross Society (of Shijingshan District) does not do (organ donation work). We don't do this job. Maybe Beijing Red Cross knows about this, but they normally don't do this job, either."



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September 20, 2018	Staff on duty	Beijing Red Cross Society, Fengtai District Branch	All districts' Red Cross Societies in Beijing have no organ donation business. "Our department hasn't launched this business."
September 21, 2018	Staff on duty	Human Body Donation Coordination Office of Beijing Red Cross	"(At the Beijing Red Cross), human body (donation) and organ (donation) are handled by two different departments." Wang Zhaohui is in charge of organ donation. "His explanation should be the most accurate source of reference, but he is indeed in charge of this area!"



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- vi WOIPFG. "A WOIPFG Investigation Report on the Chinese Communist Party's Ongoing Crime of Live Organ Harvesting against Falun Dafa Practitioners (VI)". December 2, 2018. <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/404>
- vii Medical Literature Database of the Third Medical Center of the People's Liberation Army General Hospital (formerly the Armed Police General Hospital). <http://www.wj-hospital.com/yjshzx1/yz/>
- viii Medical Literature Database of the Third Medical Center of the People's Liberation Army General Hospital (formerly the Armed Police General Hospital). <http://www.wj-hospital.com/yjshzx1/yz/>
- ix "people.com.cn - Hubei Channel". November 25, 2014. "China Organ Procurement Organization Alliance was Established in Wuhan". <http://hb.people.com.cn/n/2014/1125/c194063-23001645.html>
- x "Regulations of Anti-cult Associations of China". <https://web.archive.org/web/20180612182003/http://pds.weidong.gov.cn/quwei/kexie/fxj.htm>
- xi Beijing Chaoyang Hospital, Capital Medical University, "Medical Network". <http://hpt2000017211.h.yynet.cn/>
- xii Zhengzhou People's Hospital Organ Transplantation Center <https://www.haodf.com/doctor/DE4r0BCkuHzduSYhIIQVy3s6uiTQK.htm>
- xiii Zhengzhou People's Hospital Organ Transplantation Center <https://www.haodf.com/doctor/DE4r0BCkuHzduSYhIIQVy3s6uiTQK.htm>
- xiv "Social Service Network of Xiangya Third Hospital of Central South University" <http://shfw.xy3yy.com/xymy/414.html>
- xv "Good doctor online". <https://www.haodf.com/doctor/DE4r0eJWGqZnHLTy8fQwHCo55twNygxV.htm>
- xvi "Good doctor online". <http://360wenda.haodf.com/doctor/DE4r08xQdKSLFhILFNv5LwmK7DLi.htm>
- xvii Wang Xuehao - Jiangsu Provincial Key Laboratory of Xenograft - Nanjing Medical University [klx.njmu.edu.cn/2744/list.htm](http://klx.njmu.edu.cn/2744/list.htm)
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- xxxi WOIPFG. "World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG) Report: The Chinese Communist Regime Continues Its Campaign of Forced Organ Harvesting from Living Falun Gong Practitioners".

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