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Chapter 4:Organ harvesting from living Falun Gong Practitioners is on the rise

Summary: Based on the Party’s statements regarding transplant volume in China, most Westerners assumed that China’s transplant rate declined after 2006. The fact is that the amount of organ transplants remains above 2003 levels after 2006, and that fact continues to this day.

I. Organ transplants went up after the disclosure in 2006 of organ harvesting from live Falun Gong practitioners

Organ harvesting from live Falun Gong practitioners in Sujiatun was exposed on March 9, 2006. Facing the allegations of massive live organ harvesting, the CCP kept silent for three weeks, and then the Foreign Ministry spokesperson denied the existence of organ harvesting at Sujiatun. Meanwhile, the “Interim



Provisions to Manage Clinical Applications of Human Organ Transplant Technologies”¹ was introduced, and subsequent screening of qualified organ transplant hospitals from July 1, 2006 on. Since May 1, 2007, unqualified hospitals can no longer carry out organ transplants. After the introduction of the Interim Provisions, hospitals and major organ transplant centers in China not only resumed their organ transplant surgeries, but the amount of organ transplants also increased substantially, creating a new peak period for organ transplants. The hospitals nationwide suddenly had a large number of organs available, and the medical staffs had to work overtime to transplant organs. The national transplant gold rush lasted at least until May 1, 2007, for up to 1 year.

1. Working overtime

In 2006, Minghui.org received reports from inside China with a similar message: the quantity of organ transplants in many hospitals had suddenly increased. For example, starting from March 2006, Tianjin Hospital of Armed Police Forces had kidney transplant surgeries every day, 6 surgeries per night:² Patients were discharged early, literally as soon as their condition turned slightly better. The reason given is that “since recently there are a lot of kidney transplant patients, there are abundant donors, as well. Patients were told that those donors are “criminal youths.”

According to our investigation, which was further confirmed by our investigative phone calls, medical staffs in hospitals and transplant centers in Heilongjiang Province, Liaoning Province, Jilin Province, Beijing, Tianjin, Guangdong Province, Henan Province, Hebei Province, Hubei Province (particularly Wuhan City), Hunan Province, Shanghai, Zhejiang Province, Yunnan Province, Anhui Province, Shaanxi Province, Xinjiang Province and other provinces and autonomous regions were working overtime to intensively transplant organs in batches.³

In Chapter III Section 6 of the “Report on Harvesting 2 Million Live Organs”, we have listed evidence from 12 hospitals. For example, Dongguan Taiping People’s Hospital transplanted the same amount of organs in the first quarter of 2006 as they did in the entire year of 2005.⁴ The following is the script of the telephone conversation taking place in 2006 between one WOIPFG investigator and a liver transplant surgeon, Dr. Wang, at the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi’an Jiaotong University.

Investigator: How long do I have to wait for donors?

Dr. Wang: try to (get the donor) before May!

Investigator: Is it a living kidney donor?

Dr. Wang: There are also living liver donors.

Investigator: There are also living liver donors?

Dr. Wang: Yes, yes, there are.

Investigator: It is cut off from someone, right?

Dr. Wang: Yes! Correct!

Investigator: Some labor camps detain some Falun Gong (practitioners), and then harvest organs alive.....

Dr. Wang: Yes, yes! Our concern is the quality of the organ, not its origin, what do you say? Now that thousands of liver transplants have been performed, almost every patient got them, you see, it is impossible to stop doing it only because of some leakage of information right now.

Investigator: Do you have absolutely healthy kidneys from Falun Gong practitioners? ...

Surgeon at the Liver Transplant Center in Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital: Well... anyway, there certainly will be more of such donors in April (2006)...



Investigator: April, why more available in April?

Doctor: I cannot tell you why, because it involves...I don't have to explain this to you, this issue cannot be explained...

Investigator: Are you all working overtime to perform transplants?

Doctor in Shanghai Changzheng Hospital: Yes, there are 30 patients waiting in line. Several batches operated in 24 hours. We have four teams doing it.

2. Hospitals slash prices to increase sales of organ transplants

Following the Sujiatun revelation there was a fire-sale effect throughout the Chinese transplant industry. For example, after major hospitals in Jilin City held an emergency meeting on April 12, 2006, these hospitals became guarded by police, and ambulances came in and out of the hospitals quite frequently at night. The Jilin Heart Hospital then reduced the majority of heart transplant fees in a special "promotion," charging only 50,000 RMB for the first 5 heart transplants.⁵

II. Signs of accelerated organ harvesting emerged again in June 2015

This past June, WOIPFG released a detailed report that accused the Party of forcibly harvesting organs from Falun Gong practitioners. The investigation includes audio recordings, in which Zhang Gaoli, a standing committee member of the CCP's Politburo, and Zhou Benshun, the former Secretary-General of the Central Political and Legislative Affairs Committee, admitted to organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners. Now there are signs that indicate that the CCP is accelerating its forced organ harvesting program yet again.

1. On August 13th, 2015, Chen Jing-yu, the CCP's "No. 1 Lung Transplant Surgeon," also the vice president of Wuxi Municipal People's Hospital, remarked in public that, "Originally I thought that the number of available donor lungs would decrease, since the practice of death row prisoners being used as donors has been abolished and banned. However, who would have thought that we are even busier than last year. Now we perform one lung transplant operation every three days."



Figure 4.1 ChenJingyu'sSina Weibo @Chen Jingyu's words from heart, Screenshot on August 13, 2015



Figure 4.2 Chen Jingyu's Sina Weibo screenshot: "Have been doing it from October 1 to Oct 31, creating a new monthly high."

Evidence series #12: On October 11, 2015, Dr. Li Gong from the Liver Transplant Department at the General Hospital of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces (Beijing) told one investigator, "To do a liver transplant, it won't take more than two weeks. We performed more than 300 liver transplants this year. We did many last year. Nowadays there are many patients, and there are a particularly large number of donor sources for liver transplants, as well." (Recording download:[MP3](#), Transcription:[Appendix 9](#))

Evidence series #11 (861083997176): On October 9, 2015, the doctor on duty at the Liver Transplant Department of You An Hospital in Beijing told one investigator, "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. During the October 1st national holiday period (September 28-October 4), we performed five liver transplants. Don't worry about the quality of donors. We always go to get the organs ourselves." (Recording download:[MP3](#), Transcription:[Appendix 10](#))

Evidence series #14 (8615136115663): On September 25th, 2015, Dr. Jian Bin Chen from the liver transplant department at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou Medical University remarked clearly that only a 2 or 3 day wait time is needed; at most, the wait time is between 10 days and half a month for donor livers to arrive. (Recording download:[MP3](#), Transcription:[Appendix 11](#))



1 III. The Party claim that all organs were donated in 2015 is a lie

The Chinese Communist Party announced that, beginning January 1, 2015, it would stop the practice of using executed prisoners as donors for organ transplants, and that donated organs would be the sole source for organ transplants. However, according to WOIPFG's latest telephone investigation conducted during the period of January to November 2015, sampling 165 hospitals designated to perform organ transplants and some institutes for voluntary organ donations, we found that:

1. Organ transplants are still being performed in large quantities with short wait times and abundant donors, which a random supply of voluntary donors that cannot be accounted for;
2. China's official organ donation institutes claim that donors are very limited and successful matches are few and far between;
3. Some surgeons have frankly acknowledged that the Party's campaign of organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners is still ongoing;
4. After June 2015, the practice of forced organ harvesting accelerated once again.

1. Investigative phone calls indicate that hospitals are still doing organ transplants, are actively recruiting patients, have a sufficient supply of healthy organ donors, and that they could guarantee the organ quality to be good with a short wait time. The wait time for liver and kidney transplant patients could be as short as 2-3 days, or within 1-2 weeks. Normally, the wait time would not exceed one month.

1) Evidence series #63 (8613623711903): On June 26, 2015, Dr. Chen Yongfeng from the Organ Transplant Department at Zhengzhou People's Hospital told a WOIPFG investigator, "Our hospital is the best in Henan Province for performing liver transplants. We did several transplants today; two were liver transplants. The donors are locals. The quality of these donors is trustworthy. If you need a transplant and you give us enough time, we can select a good and relatively young liver. We have plenty of donors. We can still select young and good ones. It is hard to say if that will be the case down the road."
(Recording download:[MP3](#), Transcription:[Appendix 1](#))

2) Evidence series #61 (8637163933151): On June 25, 2015, a doctor at the Liver and Gallbladder Surgery Department of Zhengzhou People's Hospital told an investigator, "The shortest wait time for a donor is approximately 2-3 days, in general. The longest would be over 10 days. The cost is about 500,000 yuan (approx. USD 78,000). We have a lot of donors." (Recording download:[MP3](#), Transcription:[Appendix 2](#)). When asked why their wait time is shorter than other hospitals and where the donors were from, the doctor said, "For this matter, um, I cannot provide any answers. I can't. Don't ask. Don't ask these questions. The organs are directly sent to our operating rooms every day, one or two operations every day, guaranteed."

3) Evidence series # 1-5 (8615981938937): On June 25, 2015, Dr. Zhao at the Liver and Gallbladder Transplant Department of Zhengzhou People's Hospital told one WOIPFG investigator, "For liver



transplants, the shortest wait time would be about one or two weeks, the longest would be one month.”(Recording download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 3](#))

4) Evidence series # 80 (8657187236871): On May 8, 2015, a nurse from the kidney transplant wards at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine said that the hospital performed more than 300 kidney transplants last year (2014), and they had already performed more than 300 kidney transplants this year (2015).(Recording download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 4](#))

5) Evidence series # 65 (8637166862192): On March 19, 2015, Dr. Li Gongquan at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University said, “It could be done within a week. If you are willing, you can do organ matching with him...We did one like this today, and we have just finished it. Tomorrow there may be another case...Some (organs) could be sent here overnight. We would perform (the surgeries) overnight. That is very common here.”(Recording download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 5](#))

6) Evidence series # 38 (86731-85295208): On March 19, 2015, the nurse on duty at the Department of Liver Transplants of the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University said in terms of the wait time for a liver transplant operation, “If it is short, it could be a few days; if it is long, then it could be more than two weeks.”Investigator: “Are those donor organs fresh?”Nurse’s response: “That is for sure.”(Recording download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 6](#))

7) Evidence series #64 (8615038199893): On June 28, 2015, Dr. Wang Bing at the Liver Surgery Department of Zhengzhou People’s Hospital told an investigator, “A patient may be able to get a donor in two days. In the past during our peak years, our number of transplants was ranked second in the nation. In recent years, our ranking has been within the top five. We had two operations this week; we had three last week. It is well-known that we are good at performing transplant operations. The source of donors has never been a problem. We have good connections all over the country, very strong connections. We perform many organ transplants every year. To be honest, although our national ranking is not great, the quality of our operations is really good! We are very good at what we do.” (Recording download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 7](#))

8) Evidence series #91 (8613621069620): In June 2015, Dr. Huang Jie from the Heart Transplant Department at Beijing’s Fuwai Hospital told an investigator, “The shortest wait time for a heart donor is 2-3 weeks. We did 81 heart transplants last year, and more than 60 the year before last. We did more than 500 heart transplants in the past 11 years. On average, we perform more than 40 transplants every year. We did more in the two most recent years. This scale is likely the largest in the world. The largest number of heart transplants conducted (by one hospital) from one of the other countries is more than 75. We did 81 heart transplants last year, which should be the largest number in the world. In terms of heart transplants, we should be number one in the world.”(Recording Download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 8](#))



2. All hospitals claim that the organs they use for transplants are donated. However, according to organ donation organizations and organ transplant surgeons, there are limited cases of donated organs, and the number of successful donations is very few.

Huang Jiefu revealed in his interview with "New York Times" and "Beijing Youth Daily" on November 18, 2015 that the so-called organ donation system in China was actually in a paralyzed state, and not functioning at all.

"When being asked about the biggest problem currently, he admitted, coordination of Red Cross and the National Planning Commission was not well as the two most important departments in organ donation. The two departments jointly established a national organ donation and transplantation committee on March 1, 2014, but it was like non-existent, 'so far no meeting has been held yet'. As the chairman, he was very helpless, and worried about it."⁶

1) Evidence series, December 6, 2015 (861,063,558,766), the staff from the Red Cross Society of Beijing said that organ donation has not yet begun. (Recording download:[MP3](#), Transcription:[Appendix 12](#))

Beijing is China's largest city for organ transplantation. With 20 hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health, the actual transplant amount is remarkable:

- Director of Urology Jiye Zhu, working in Peking University People's Hospital, said to *China Economic Weekly*, that the hospital "has done 4,000 cases of kidney transplants within a year."⁷
- Huang Jiefu, Surgeon of Beijing Union Medical College Hospital, said in 2012 that he has handled more than 500 liver transplants cases by himself, of which only one case was a voluntary donation.⁸
- Yet Huang Jiefu is only one of many (4-6 Groups) liver transplant surgeons in the Union Hospital; Organ Transplant Center of 309 People's Liberation Army Hospital stationed in Beijing Fengtai District has 316 beds⁹, according to the number of beds and turnover rate, it can be calculated that the number of transplants each year is between 3,300 to 4,000 cases.
- In addition, Beijing Friendship Hospital claims to be Asia's largest kidney transplant center.¹⁰

Neighboring Tianjin also has become an extremely productive transplant center in recent years:

- Tianjin had at least four transplant hospitals qualified by the Ministry of Health. The largest is Tianjin First Central Hospital Oriental Organ Transplant Center, Asia's largest organ transplant center. By the end of 2013, the number of surgical cases and quality of life of the Oriental Organ Transplant Center ranked first in the country for 16 consecutive years."¹¹
- The center has more than 500 transplant beds from 2006 to 2014, which converts to 5000 annual transplants at a minimum.¹²

By contrast, consider the number of voluntary organ donations in Tianjin:

- Tianjin Red Cross workers said that since they built a database of organ donations in 2003, actual



donations are approximately 170 at this point. (Evidence series: Recording download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 13](#))

- According to a *Tianjin Daily* report on March 1, 2015: "The reporter recently learned from the Red Cross that, since March 2010 and the beginning of human organ donation work in Tianjin, Tianjin has achieved a total of 123 cases of successful organ donation, and the cumulative organs donated are 278."¹³

It's a similar story in the rest of China.

- On May 14, 2015, a female staff member at the organ donation office at the Red Cross chapter in Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province said, "There are people who have registered for organ donations at some point in their life, so they intended to donate their organs, but there are not many cases like this. However, none of them has donated their organs yet. There hasn't been a person who has actually donated his or her organs voluntarily. When the person was young, they registered to be an organ donor, but we have to wait until they pass away. However, when the person passes away, his or her organs may not be usable due to changes in health. We cannot use organs that are diseased. As of now, in our office we haven't had any liver or heart donors." (Evidence series, Recording download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 14](#))
- On May 15, 2015, another staff member at the Qinhuangdao Red Cross said they have had only one successful organ donation so far. But later in the conversation the staff member contradicted what was initially said, explaining that there haven't actually been any successful cases of organ donation. (Recording download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 15](#))
- In March 2015, Liu Zhonghua, the chief physician of the Urological Department at Henan People's Hospital said, "It is almost impossible for Chinese people to donate their organs. You simply can't find anyone; you nearly can't find anyone. If they are not related to someone by blood, who would be willing to give you their organs?" (Evidence series #15 (8613503716066), Recording download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 16](#))
- In July 2015, the on-duty staff at the organ donation office of the Red Cross chapter in Puyang, Henan Province said that there have been no organ donations in Puyang, "up until now, none." (Evidence series #55: Recording download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 17](#))
- In July 2015, the on-duty staff at the organ donation office of the Red Cross chapter in Jiaozuo said, "There are some people who registered for organ donation, but the number is very, very small; there are people who have registered, but you must wait for them to die of natural causes before organ donations could take place; the number of people who donate their organs after they die from accidents is very, very few. As for those who donate organs after death, they can't make the decision, since they're deceased. So their family has to call us to give consent to the donation. Even if the deceased's close relatives consent to the organ donation, sometimes all it takes is one word from a distant relative, and the family changes their mind about giving consent to the donation." (Evidence series #56: Recording download:[MP3](#),Transcription:[Appendix 18](#))

In his interview with "New York Times" and "Beijing Youth Daily", Huang Jiefu said, "As of the 17th of this month, it has reached 2,297 cases of organ donations from citizens this year, and it is expected to be more than 2,500 cases this year. For example, if each donor can donate 3 organs after death, the organ donation



amount will reach 7,500 or so this year, plus pro-donation, the number of transplants will be more than 10,000 cases this year, which will be the highest in amount in our history, and the quality of transplants has also been greatly improved.”¹⁴ As you can see from the proceeding section there is no reason to accept the credibility of any of these voluntary donation numbers. Yet even if the voluntary organ donations were verified by an independent source, the numbers that Huang Jiefu stated to the New York Times would not come anywhere close to China’s actual transplant volume which is at least ten times the amount that Huang Jiefu states (according to WOIPFG investigation report released on June 28, 2015, the official number publicized by the Ministry of Public Health is about 30-fold different from the real amount of transplants), nor would it explain such a short transplant waiting time for so many hospitals in China.

2 IV. The Party’s organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners is continuing

In 2015, the CCP claimed that mainland China had completely stopped using organs from death row prisoners. Yet under the circumstance that the number of donated organs is far from sufficient in replacing death row prisoners’ organs, hospitals across China are still actively advertising organ transplant services and have been performing an exceedingly large number of transplant operations to date. There are still ample donor organs available. How can this abnormal phenomenon be explained?

- On February 8, 2015, Tan Yunshan, the chief physician in the Liver Pathological Department at the Affiliated Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University said, “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 said, "Yes, that’s right." (Evidence series #66: Recording download:[MP3](#), Transcription:[Appendix 19](#))
- On June 30, 2015, Dr. Han at the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhongshan University, talked to a WOIPFG investigator on the phone. 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.” (Evidence series #45: Recording download:[MP3](#), Transcription:[Appendix 22](#))

Even when the present exploitation of Falun Gong organs is denied on the basis that it is illegal in 2015, doctors grudgingly admit that Falun Gong organs were used in the past. A case in point is this conversation with Dr. Gong of the second ward of the Cardiothoracic Surgery, Department of the Affiliated Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology on October 12, 2015. (Evidence series, Recording download:[MP3](#), Transcription:[Appendix 23](#))

Investigator: Are there still ways to get this type of people (i.e. Falun Gong practitioners)? Are there still (any) in labor camps or prisons? There are other ways to find these organs, right?



Dr. Gong: Oh, we don't seem to have any ("donors") from jails any more. Then, then... probably (we) have to get them in private.

Investigator: But you used them before. You have used (donors) from labor camps and jails.

Dr. Gong: Yes, we used them before, but now the government has regulations. We cannot use them anymore. What can we do? Do you understand what I am saying?

Investigator: I know, but...

Dr. Gong: The regulation states that we cannot use them, on humanitarian grounds.

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

Dr. Gong: Yes. Previously, yes.

Investigator: At that time, did Dr. Wei's team go to get organs or every surgeon went to get (organs) on their own?

Dr. Gong: We have a specialized team, Dr. Wei from our department. (There is a team) specialized in doing this. Professor Zhu is the leader, you know. Professor Zhu is in charge of this.

Investigator: They were the ones who went to labor camps and jails before, right?

Dr. Gong: Yes, it was them.

Investigator: Organs used in the past from imprisoned [Falun Gong] practitioners, right? The quality of their organs is relatively good. In the past, a lot of hospitals... organs from Falun Gong practitioners.

Dr. Gong: ...Hmm, now there aren't any more of those.

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: You mean [organs from] imprisoned Falun Gong practitioners that are not claimed by their family members. A lot of hospitals seem to be performing transplants by using such organs. Your hospital did the same in the past as well, right?

Dr. Gong: Yes, that's right. We did that in the past, but now the government no longer allows us to do that.

Investigator: Oh, can you now still secretly make contact (with some people) to obtain such organs?

Dr. Gong: I wouldn't know anything about that.

Investigator: Professor Zhu and Dr. Wei have worked at your department for a long time, right? For more than a dozen years?

Dr. Gong: That is for sure.

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.

.....
Investigator: Is this Affiliated Tongji Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology?

Dr. Gong: Ah, right.

Investigator: Which division are you in the Cardio Surgery Department?

Dr. Gong: We are the Cardiothoracic Surgery Department. (I'm at) the second ward.

.....
Investigator: On average, how many transplant operations do you perform every month? Heart



transplants.

Dr. Gong: That depends. Sometimes we perform as many as 5 heart transplants per week. It is not up to us.

Investigator: Oh.

Dr. Gong: This is not up to us.

Investigator: You still have a lot of donors.

Dr. Gong: Yes.

Investigator: What is the maximum number of transplants you can perform in a week?

Dr. Gong: We can do two organ transplants in one night.

Investigator: Oh, two operations a night. Your donors are quite abundant.

Dr. Gong: Yes.

3 V. An organ donor pool of detained Falun Gong practitioners still exists

1. Evidence suggests a large scale

1) Huang Jiefu said that he was worried about the insufficiency of surgeons and hospitals, not that of organ donors during his interview in 2015.¹⁵ (For details, please refer to Chapter VI Section 3 of Report on Harvesting 2 Million Live Organs)

2) WOIPFG investigated Zhang Gaoli, an incumbent member of the CCP's Politburo Standing Committee in June 2015 about organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners. He promised to "deal well with the rest of Falun Gong practitioners", validating that live organ pools of detained Falun Gong practitioners still exist today, and that there are still Falun Gong practitioners who are at the risk of being killed for their organs at any time.¹⁶ (For details, please refer to Chapter VI Section 2 of Report on Harvesting Live Organs)

3) Our extensive investigative phone calls taking place in 2014 show that the average wait time for organ transplant operations in Chinese hospitals is still 2 weeks, and the maximum is 4 weeks. This would be impossible to sustain if the organs were all taken from executed prisoners.

2. The CCP will not allow any detainee to come out alive as witness to its crimes, and would prefer to accelerate the pace of murder to destroy evidence

VI. The CCP created the false appearance of declining organ transplant numbers after 2006 through the following three methods:

1) Huang Jiefu, the former vice Health Minister, publicly released the so-called total quantity of organ transplants, which showed the false appearance of declining quantity.

2) The CCP official media released news that the number of organ transplant donors were declining.

3) Organ transplant hospitals stopped releasing data, systematically falsified evidence, modified webpages and deleted websites.



1. The total quantity of organ transplants released by the CCP Health Ministry is a piece of evidence attesting to its own crimes¹⁷.

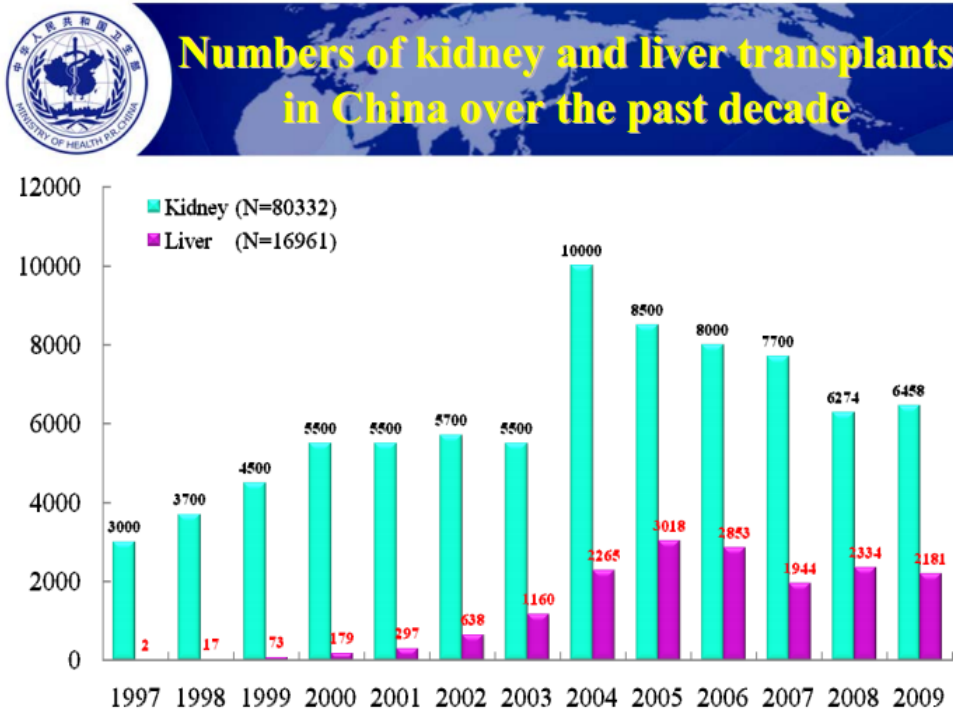


Figure 4.3 The total quantity of organ transplants released by Huang Jiefu in Madrid in March 2010

1) The above figure shows that the annual quantities of kidney transplants between 2000 and 2003 were 5,500, 5,500, 5,700 and 5,500 respectively, with an average of 5,500. Between 2007 and 2009, the annual kidney transplant amounts were 7,700, 6,274 and 6,458 respectively, with an average of 6,810. And 184 more transplants were performed in 2009 than those in 2008. The average annual quantity of kidney transplants between 2007 and 2009 is obviously higher than that between 2000 and 2003, and the number is still on the rise.

2) The above figure shows that the annual quantities of liver transplants between 2000 and 2003 is 179, 297, 638 and 1,160 respectively, with an average of 568.5; the annual quantities of liver transplants between 2007 and 2009 is 1,944, 2,334 and 2,181 respectively, with an average of 2,153. The average annual quantity of liver transplants between 2007 and 2009 is obviously higher than that between 2000 and 2003, with the former being equivalent to 3.78 times of the latter.

The above figure provided by Huang Jiefu shows that the quantity of organ transplants after 2006 didn't decline at all, but it is obviously higher than the previous periods before the organ transplant peak. And the trend is upward.

3) The data provided by Huang Jiefu shows that the quantity of kidney transplants averages out at 5,500/year between 2000 and 2003. This is obviously a lie. The medical technologies of kidney



transplants in China had already matured in the 1990s. Due to insufficient donors, they never had the need to advertise their transplant services, nor could they attract organ transplant tourists. Moreover, there were a limited number of organ transplant hospitals - only a few dozen - with the annual average number of kidney transplants being around 100 in large hospitals at the time. However, since 2000, about 1000 hospitals emerged that are conducting organ transplants. Our investigation alone revealed 865 such hospitals.¹⁸ In the same time period, the numbers of transplants at those hospitals, which had performed kidney transplants prior to 2000, increased to 200, with some being even over 300 cases, according to the hospitals' publicly released data. Hospitals made advertisements of organ transplants via various media all over the world. Tens of thousands of foreigners traveled to China for organ transplants. The questions are:

With so many hospitals performing organ transplants where did they get the organs?

- Since 2000, the number of organ transplant hospitals has been increasing, and the numbers of organ transplants at individual hospitals have also been increasing. However, why does the total quantity of kidney transplants appears to have hardly ever increased? (4,500 cases in 1999, and an annual average of 5,500 cases between 2000 and 2003).
- If it's true that the annual average kidney transplant numbers increased during the period between 2000 and 2003, to be 1,000 more than that of year 1999 (5,500-4,500=1,000), does it imply that the majority of those new organ transplant hospitals performed only one transplant case per year?
- Intensive organ transplants took place in 2006. The outcome should be an explosive growth in the organ transplant quantity in year 2006, in comparison to that of 2005. However, this was not reflected in Huang Jiefu's report.

To sum up, the conclusion we draw from the above information is that the CCP's fabricated that the number of kidney transplants has declined since its peak in 2004, and the number of liver transplants has declined since its peak in 2005. The CCP is skillful at falsification. That's why we employed a comprehensive data analysis in analyzing the organ transplant quantities and characteristics of each hospital, by gathering the released data and information from various resources in different time periods.

2. The CCP official media parroted the line that China's organ transplant number had declined since 2006, but the reports are contradictory and unpersuasive

The CCP's official media ran numerous stories on Tianjin First Central Hospital (a.k.a. the Oriental Organ Transplant Center), which had initially aroused the most concerns from the international community. One well-known article titled *China Calls to Stop "Organ Transplant Tourism"*¹⁹ published on *Southern Weekend* magazine on December 18, 2007 states, "This hospital's organ transplant number declined suddenly in 2007 due to insufficient donors. There were only 15 liver transplants in the first half of the year; and all of the organs were donated by the patients' relatives." However, our research and analysis shows that the article's information has been fabricated.

1) The official website of Tianjin First Central Hospital claimed that its liver and kidney transplant ranked first in China for four consecutive years from 2005 to 2008. (According to its website in April 2009, in the



recent four years, both liver and kidney transplant numbers ranked first every year within China.²⁰⁾ In the same period, many other hospitals' released data showed that their numbers of liver transplant cases were more than 200 (e.g. Renji Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine). However, the real numbers of organ transplants far exceed the released numbers. Moreover, the actual numbers of transplants have been increasing since 2006. If there were only 15 liver transplants performed in the first half of the year and there were insufficient donors in Tianjin First Central Hospital, then it's impossible for its number of transplants to rank first in China.

2) Shen Zhongyang, director of Organ Transplant Center at Tianjin First Central Hospital said, the hospital had performed nearly 10,000 liver transplants by 2014. (According to an article titled *About Shen Zhongyang, Liver Transplant Expert from Tianjin, and His Team*²¹ published by *China Technology Market Newspaper* on January 6, 2015, by the end of 2013, the Orient Organ Transplant Center had ranked first in surgery number and patient survival rate for 16 consecutive years. Led by Shen Zhongyang, its team had finished almost 10,000 liver transplants), while there were approximately 3,000 cases performed before 2006, that is, between 2008 and 2014, 1,000 cases of transplant were performed each year, which were 50% more than its self-claimed peak (i.e. 667 cases) in 2006, but how could there be a large increase without donors?

3) We have evidence to show that this hospital did 5,000-8,000 liver transplants each year between 2006 and 2013, and the transplant quantity has been increasing instead of declining. And this hospital specializes in performing liver transplants so the quantity of liver transplants at this hospital alone is suspected to have exceeded the total number of transplants publicly released by Huang Jiefu.

4) The CCP didn't announce the end of using executed prisoners for organ transplants until early 2015, and furthermore, it never admitted using organs from Falun Gong practitioners. Instead, it claimed that it only used organs from executed prisoners and voluntarily donated organs, so how is it possible that the donors became insufficient in 2006, when live organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners was exposed? The CCP might claim that there was more attention being paid to getting consent release forms from death-row prisoners but the more likely explanations are that first, the CCP was simply trying to cover its crimes of killing Falun Gong practitioners and second, that the CCP was implicitly admitting that the organs were from Falun Gong practitioners.

3. The CCP's organ transplant hospitals falsified data, deleted webpages and even their entire websites to try to create a false appearance that the number of transplants has declined since 2006

In Chapter VI of *Report on Harvesting 2 Million Live Organs*, we pointed out that the real transplant number is very shocking. Many hospitals would each perform more than 1,000 liver transplants per year, but they publicly released numbers which are obviously much lower than the real numbers. From the data released by the 169 hospitals designated by the CCP's Health Ministry, we could also find that they fabricated information by means of not updating data, falsifying transplant numbers and deleting webpages. We have evidence to show that more than 98% hospitals used the above mentioned methods.



We present here only a few of the hospitals, which completely deleted the websites of their organ transplant centers, after the live organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners was exposed. The scale of CCP's transplantation centers are shockingly large. However, most of these hospitals' official websites publish falsified number of transplantations in order to conceal their crimes. Investigation during the past 10 years by WOIPFG shows that 98% of the hospitals systematically falsified data, by repeatedly updating and reducing the number of transplantations, or simply deleted their web pages to erase evidence.

As for information about transplantation that have been exposed by foreign web sites, such as the Minghui Web, dedicated organs of the CCP have been completely purging the website and other traces with top priority. Recently, various websites have been thoroughly and widely searched and purged. As of October 2015, web introduction, reports, research papers related to transplantation centers, their doctors, their scale and number of transplantation operations, have almost all been purged or systematically falsified. Here we enumerate a few examples:

3.1 Deleted Transplantation Centers Official Websites

After organ harvesting from live Falun Gong practitioners was exposed in 2006, at least the following transplantation centers purged their official websites completely:

- **International Organs Support Center, First Affiliated Hospital of the China Medical University: Deleted original website.**



Figure 4.4 Deleted Original Website www.zoukiishoku.com, as Cached on International Servers



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○ Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University: Deleted original website for the Transplantation Center



Figure 4.5 Deleted Original Website www.transplantation.com.cn, as Cached on International Servers

○ Organ Transplantation Research Institute of the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University: Deleted original website



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Figure 4.6: Deleted Original Website: www.organtransplantation.cn as Cached on International Servers

○ Changhai Hospital, Second Military Medical University: Pages Removed

Changhai Hospital, Second Military Medical University kidneys are sufficient: Urology introduction on the page: "1.Good for kidney quality, rapid postoperative recovery of renal function;2.Sufficient kidney sources, transplant waiting time is short "http://www.chhospital.com.cn/dept/dept4/special/special4.htm

The original article had been removed, but still could be found on the Internet in backup copies(see below):²²



web.archive.org/web/20050323071634/http://www.chhospital.com.cn/dept/dept-mlk/special/special4.htm

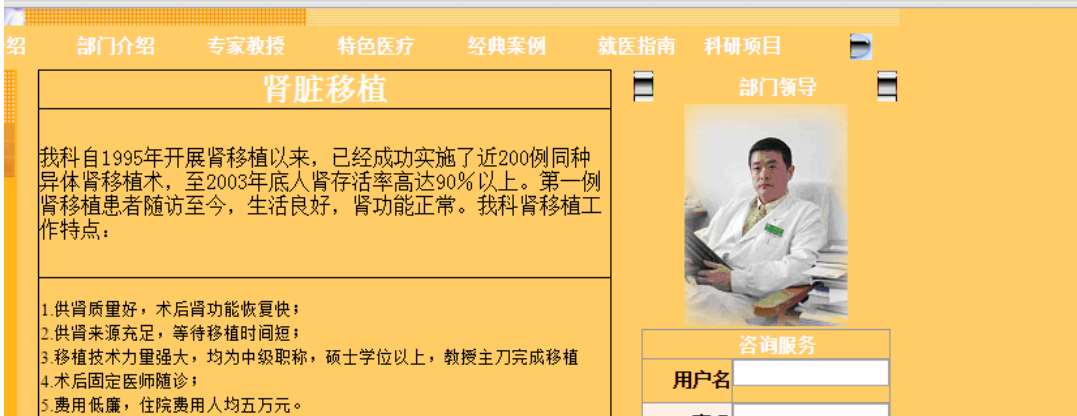


Figure 4.7 In March 2005, Changhai Hospital, Second Military Medical University web archive

3.2 Directly Falsify Data or Stop Updating Data for Years

- **Southwestern Hospital Affiliated with the Number Three Military Medical University**

On May 8, 1999 it conducted its first liver transplant. In 2001, it was recognized as key laboratory of liver transplantation in the Military. In 2004, a joint research center was established by Southwestern Liver and Gallbladder Hospital and Pittsburgh University's Starzl Transplantation Research Institute.²³

On December 4, 2013, *Science and Technology Daily* reported that a total of 1,119 cases of liver transplantation (including 138 cases of living donor liver transplantation) had been performed.²⁴ The actual volume of transplants in this hospital may be even larger. The hospital had the experience of conducting 5 liver transplants in the same day. Dong Jiahong, Director of Hepatobiliary Surgery Institute of PLA at Southwest Hospital, claimed that these numbers were far below the maximum capability of their transplant team. The current resources of the research institute could enable it to easily accomplish 200 liver transplants per year, or 6 within a day²⁵.

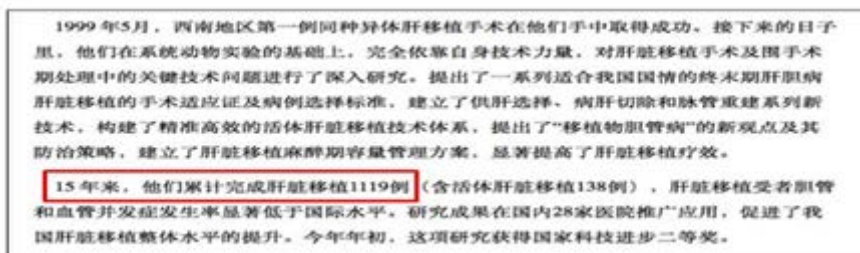


Figure 4.8 On December 4, 2013, *Science and Technology Daily* web archive

The hospital's official website shows the current liver transplantation data: "As of April 2011, a total of more than 500 cases of liver transplantation had been performed²⁶



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Figure 4.9 Southwest Hospital Cached in June 2015

- The Liberation Army Navy General Hospital

Introduction to the Liver and Gallbladder Surgery Center on the official website of this hospital claimed a few years ago, “During the 19 years after commencing liver transplantation operations, it has successfully brought hope of new life to several thousand middle and late stage cancer patients²⁷” “At the Navy General Hospital, a first batch 3A liver and gallbladder surgery hospital, several thousand late stage cancer patients have gained a second life through liver transplantation.”²⁸



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肝癌专区

问



今日热词： 肝癌腹水患者饮食 肝癌饮食护理 原发性肝癌的治疗方法 肝癌发病后的表现

北京肝癌医院 > 肝癌治疗 >

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肝脏移植

肝脏切除

介入治疗

活体肝移植
让您
重获新生

权威疗法1：肝脏移植专题

肝脏移植手术，是指通过手术植入一个健康的肝脏到患者体内，使终末期肝病患者的肝功能得到良好恢复的一种外科治疗手段。目前国家首批三甲肝胆外科海军总医院已有数千余名终末期肝癌患者通过肝脏移植获得了第二次生命，术.....【进入专题】

Figure 4.10 The Navy General Hospital's Liver and Gallbladder Surgery Clinical Center Webpage (Failed to Modify Related Phrase, and Revealed the Truth) As of Date: Oct. 8, 2015

But this hospital falsified the data (while missed some text that need to be updated), and claimed that “from 1999 to now, have successfully performed 300 liver operations”²⁹, a ten-fold reduction.

<http://www.hjgdwk.com/zhuanti/ganyizhi/707.html>

Date:11-08-2015

PART 4 海军总医院肝胆外科介绍：首家国际肝病研究合作单位



海军总医院肝胆外科作为国内率先开展肝移植的医院，本着确保手术成功的一贯原则，自1999年至今成功开展肝移植300台，手术成功率始终保持在100%的国内先进水平，科室拥有完善的肝脏移植团队，主要移植团队由“中国肝脏移植第一人”邱宝安带领，团队成员从事肝移植工作时间均在7年以上，独立完成包括供体采集、检测、移植手术、术后维护全程诊疗，从各个环节层层把关，确保移植手术成功及手术顺利恢复，同时拥有临床检验、内镜治疗、介入治疗团队，对移植术后患者的关键性血液指标进行专业检测，对肝移植术后动脉、静脉、胆管系统可能出现的并发症拥有强大的技术保证，从而确保患者手术成功率、术后存活率、长期预后在国内保持先进水平。



Figure 4.11 After Falsifying Data, the Webpage of the Liver and Gallbladder Surgery Clinical Center of the Navy General Hospital. Date: Nov. 8, 2015

• Huaxi Hospital of the Sichuan University

In 2005 the hospital claimed that most of its transplantation experts received training in Europe or America, it is an institution capable of granting PhD degrees, and is a post-doctorate circulation station. From September 1978 when it carried out the first kidney transplantation till today, it claimed to have carried out more than 4,000 kidney transplantations.³⁰ In an investigation by WOIPFG, a nurse revealed that “in one day, 6 kidney transplantations were carried out. Kidney supply is abundant.”³¹



Figure 4.13 Introduction of the Kidney Transplantation Center as Published in 2005

The webpage as of September 2014 removed introduction of the strength of its transplantation team, and the number of transplantations significantly decreased. “Over 2,500 cases of kidney transplantation have been carried out so far. Since 2011, this department completes over 200 cases each year.”³²



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Figure 4.14 Introduction of the Kidney Transplantation Center as Published in 2014

• Jinan Military Region General Hospital: no data updated on the official web page in 9 years

Yet on May 24, 2006 the Public Daily reported that, Jinan Military Region Urinary Surgery Technology Center led by Shenqin Li, who conducted the first kidney transplant in Jinan Military Region General Hospital and was promoted as civil general in September 2001, had already done 1500 operations of kidney transplant, doing over 150 annually in 5 consecutive years.³³

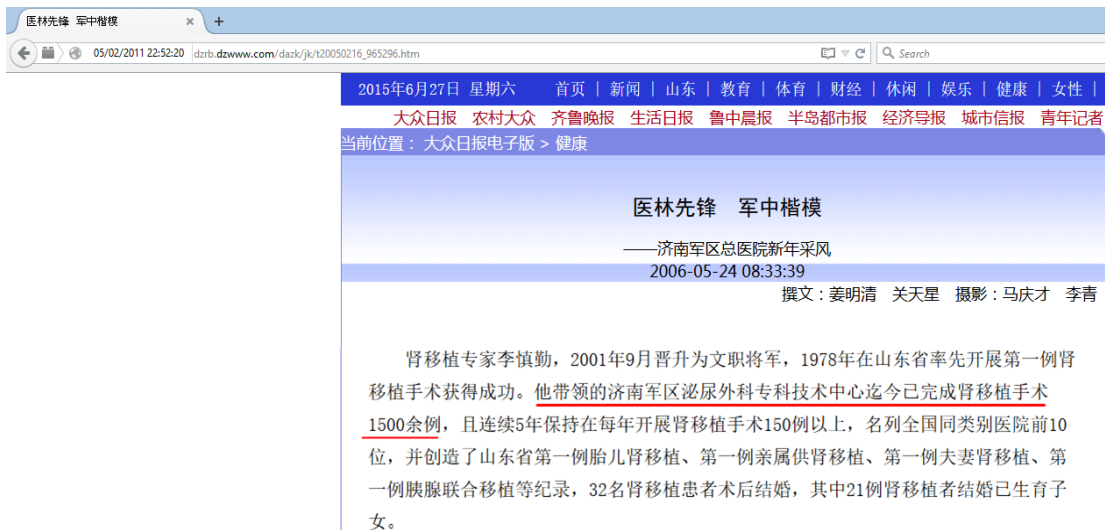


Figure 4.16 Web cache of Public Daily report on May 24, 2006

On June 27, 2015 the official website of Jinan Military Region General Hospital still claimed, “Cadaveric kidney transplant started in 1978 and so far the are over 1500 cases.”³⁴



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<http://www.jnjqzyy.cn/htm/MNWK/>

Date:06-27-2015

科室简介

HOME

济南军区总医院泌尿外科的前身为1953年设立的外二科泌尿外科组，1987年正式扩建为泌尿外科，同年批准为济南军区泌尿外科中心，2005年被总后批准为全军肾移植与透析治疗中心。经过多年的建设，科室从小到大，蓬勃发展。现设有泌尿外科门诊、专家门诊、泌尿外科病房、肾移植病房、资料室、实验室、膀胱镜检查室、体外碎石治疗室等。有省内最早引进的体外震波碎石机（现已更新）、先进的经尿道汽化电切设备、输尿管肾镜、膀胱镜、软膀胱镜、腹腔镜、美国科医人100W钬激光治疗系统、肾移植术后监护仪、尿流动力学分析仪等。我科现为泰山医学院硕士研究生培养点。展开病床80张。

中心现有医护人员32人，其中医生13人，技师4人，护士15人。具有研究生学历8人，其中博士学位4人，硕士学位4人；主任医师5人，副主任医师4人。主任医师1人，形成了老、中、青结合的合理梯队。周一至周五全天专家门诊，住院全年无假日，并可提供咨询。

专科特色

1.尸体供肾移植 1978年开展,总数1500余例,每年移植数量100例次以上,最多时147例次/年。人/肾存活率:98%/95%,生存最长时间为24年。位居国内前10名,军内前5名。

Figure 4.17 Web page cache of Jinan Military Region General Hospital on June 2015

• Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University: Data was not updated for Seven Years and webpages were Later Deleted

In May 2004, a report on Guangming.Net read, “At present, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University has completed nearly 400 cases of kidney transplant.”³⁵



Figure 4.18 Guangming Net's cached webpage

In December 2011, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University's official website stated, “Since performing the first successful allograft transplant operation of the northeast region on February 3, 1978, (the hospital) has carried out more than 400 cases (of organ transplant) by now.”³⁶



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Figure 4.19 Cached webpage of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University in December 2011

In June 2015, the webpage was deleted.



Figure 4.20 In June 2015, the entire webpage disappeared.

• First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University: data has not been updated in 6 years

On September 29, 2006, news on "Netease News" said that since the establishment of Organ Transplantation division in No.1 Hospital of China Medical School, there had been more than eight hundred patients who received organ transplants in No.1 Hospital of China Medical School.³⁷



Figure 4.21 Posted in September 2006, "Netease news" Cached



"China's organ transplant network" said that as of October 18, 2012, No.1 Hospital of China Medical School had completed more than 800 kidney transplants cases, more than 200 liver transplants, 6 liver and kidney combined transplantation cases, 26 SPK cases, 3 kidney and islet combined transplantation cases, 1 islet transplant after kidney transplant case³⁸.



Figure 4.22 Posted in October 2012, "Chinese organ transplant network" Cached

- **Beijing Friendship Hospital, Capital Medical University: no updated data in 10 years**

Beijing Friendship Hospital, Capital Medical University, known as Asia's largest kidney transplant center, in November 2004, claimed it completed over 3,000 cases.³⁹



Figure 4.23, in November 2004, Guangming Website Cached



In June 2015, Beijing Friendship Hospital said, it was identified as the Beijing Municipal Health Bureau organ transplant matching center in 1997. It completed the first nationwide 1,000 cases, 2,000 cases, and 3,000 cases of transplants.⁴⁰

<http://www.bfh.com.cn/Departments/Main?siteId=150>

Date: 06-28-2015

其艰苦的条件下开始了肾脏移植配型的研究工作，并于72年同广州医学院梅骅教授合作完成了我国首例亲属异体肾移植术，开创了我国肾移植的新纪元。经过几代人的不断努力和探索，现已形成了组织配型、移植手术技术、移植后管理等一整套科学方法。1997年被北京市卫生局确定为北京市器官移植配型中心，1998年建立了中美Terasak配型中心。北京友谊医院率先完成了全国1000例、2000例、3000例移植手术，人肾1年、5年、10年存活率在国内处于领先水平。2006年6月被卫生部批准首批具有肾脏移植资质的医院。针对供肾来源不足，肾脏移植学组积极开展亲属活体移植，2007年完成了73例亲属活体肾移植，并完成国内年龄最小肾移植受者的活体移植。目前拥有国家级课题一项，省级课题一项。

Figure 4.24 June 2015: Beijing Friendship Hospital Cached

Table 4.1: Select Hospitals that have not Updated Organ Transplant Data for Many Years

Hospital Name	Information on Transplant Data which has not been Updated on the Hospital Website
Tai'an City Central Hospital	Tai'an City Central Hospital had not updated their kidney transplant data from October 2011 ⁴¹ to May 2015. ⁴² It claims to have completed almost 400 cases of kidney transplant.
First Affiliated Hospital of the People's Liberation Army General Hospital (PLA No. 304 Hospital)	According to the archived websites, the hospitals' kidney transplantation information has not been updated since October 2011: "Transplant specialists completed over 1,000 cases of kidney transplantation." ⁴³
General Hospital of Shenyang Military Region	The data of this hospital's organ transplants has not been updated for at least 8 years on the website. One article in Issue 8, vol. 26 of <i>Chinese Journal of Organ Transplants</i> published in 2005 mentioned information about 1,400 recipients of renal homotransplantations cases performed at the General Hospital of Shenyang Military Region from 1978 to 2003. ⁴⁴ From January 2004 to December 2006, the hospital performed 308 cases of kidney transplant. ⁴⁵ That is, 1,708 cases of kidney transplant had been performed as of December 2006. However, in 2014, the hospital's official website stated that over 1,700 cases of kidney transplant had been performed since the first allograft renal transplant was performed in August 1978. ⁴⁶
The Affiliated Xijing Hospital of the Fourth Military Medical University	The data of this hospital's transplants has not been updated for at least 4 years. Its official website claimed that almost 300 cases of liver transplant had been performed by the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery in this hospital as of July 2011. ⁴⁷ On June 27, 2015, the hospital's official website still claimed that almost 300 cases of liver transplant had been performed in the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery. ⁴⁸



Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical College	This hospital has not updated the data of its organ transplants on its website at least from July 2012 ⁴⁹ to July 2015. ⁵⁰ Its website states that this hospital has completed over 1,000 cases of kidney transplant.
The PLA General Hospital	The hospital's transplant data has not been updated for at least 4 years. On July 4, 2007, an article titled <i>Glorious History of the Hepatobiliary Surgery of PLA General Hospital</i> published on Xinhua.net reported that more than 500 liver transplants had been performed in the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery in this hospital. ⁵¹ On November 14, 2011, the Association of Liver Transplant Patients of this hospital disclosed that almost 500 cases of cadaveric liver transplant and more than 90 cases of live organ transplant had been performed in the hospital's liver transplant center. ⁵²
The General Hospital of Chengdu Military Region	The hospital's transplant data has not been updated for 7 years. The Urology Department in the General Hospital of Chengdu Military Region is the base for medical, science research and teaching in Sichuan and even in the western region, including Yunnan Province, Guizhou Province, Sichuan Province and Tibet. From 1979 to 2007, the total number of kidney transplant cases was more than 1,000. ⁵³ There haven't been any report on the hospital's organ transplants published after 2007.
Peking Union Medical College Hospital	According to data as of November 2004 ⁵⁴ , on the Doctors' webpage of the Urinary Surgery Department of Peking Union Medical College Hospital, "up to now, various kidney transplantation cases completed reached about a thousand." ⁵⁵ And yet as of now, the official website still displays "up to now, various kidney transplantation cases completed reached about a thousand." ⁵⁶ Obviously it has not updated the data for more than 10 years.

Table 4.2: Select Hospitals that Tampered with their Organ Transplant Data

Hospital Name	Cases of tampering transplant data
The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	The surgeons working at the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University wrote in the <i>Chinese Journal of Nephrology Dialysis & Transplantation</i> (Vol. 19) in 2010, that 779 cases of kidney transplant had been performed in this hospital from August 1999 to September 2008. ⁵⁷ However, on September 2012, the official website of this hospital stated that the number of cadaveric kidney allograft and live kidney transplant surgeries has grown, and more than 300 transplants had been performed. ⁵⁸
The Second People's Hospital of Guangdong Province	On June 30, 2014, the official website of the Department of Organ Transplantation in the Second People's Hospital of Guangdong Province stated that since the Department of Organ Transplantation was established in 1999, more than 1,000 cases of kidney transplant had been performed in the department. The Director Dong Liu had participated in more than 2,000 cases of kidney transplant and liver transplant. ⁵⁹ However, on June 25, 2015, the official website of the department of Organ Transplantation stated that since the Department of Organ Transplantation was established, more than 500 cases of kidney transplant had been performed in the department, and Director Dong Liu had participated in more than 1,200 cases of kidney transplant. ⁶⁰



Zhongshan City People's Hospital	In 2015, the official website of the hospital stated that kidney transplant had become its routine surgery, and the scale was continuously expanding. More than 300 cases of kidney transplant had been completed in this hospital. ⁶¹ On January 24, 2015, the website of <i>Southern Network</i> published an article titled <i>33 Organs were Donated in Zhongshan City last year, Zhongshan citizens' Notions should be urgently Broken through</i> , which was first published on <i>Zhongshan Daily</i> . The article stated that from the first liver transplant performed in 2001 until now, 1,109 cases of kidney transplant and 131 cases of liver transplant had been performed at Zhongshan City People's Hospital. ⁶² Only this hospital was capable of performing kidney transplants in Zhongshan City.
Dalian Friendship Hospital	Hu Zhilin is the Director of Kidney Transplant Center in the Dalian Friendship Hospital, and he is also the chief physician. ⁶³ Over 500 cases of kidney transplant had been performed at the Department as of December 2006 ⁶⁴ . In April 2011, the hospital's website stated that this hospital established its Kidney Transplant Department in 2001. As of April 2011, more than 350 cases of kidney transplant had been accomplished. ⁶⁵ In June 2014, this hospital still claimed that 350 cases of kidney transplant had been accomplished. ⁶⁶
First Affiliated Hospital of Jinan University (aka. Guangzhou Overseas Chinese Hospital)	The official website now states that this hospital has completed more than 400 kidney transplants. ⁶⁷ In 2009, surgeon Ding Hongwen from the Department of Urology in this hospital disclosed extraordinary numbers of kidney transplant in a conversation. He said, (according to the recording) "We used to perform 100 cases or even 200 cases of organ transplant a year in the past. We did more than 1,000 cases in total. It's hard for us to conclude how many transplants we do within one month. Sometimes we perform 8 transplants in one night." ⁶⁸
Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University	The hospital's official states: the department of urology's major specilizations include renal transplants and renal function protection. ⁶⁹ As of November 2014, the hospital had completed more than 400 cases of renal transplantation. ⁷⁰ An organ transplant industry website reported that the hospital's urology department can complete more than 100 kidney transplants per year. ⁷¹
First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University	As of July 2005, the Organ Transplant Center of this hospital had accomplished more than 600 cases of liver transplant, and more than 3,000 cases of kidney transplant. Currently, its annual quantities of liver transplant and kidney transplant both exceed 200. The transplant case number and the effects both rank high among China's organ transplant hospitals. ⁷² The official blog of the Organ Transplant Center states that almost 1,300 cases of liver transplant and 3,300 cases of kidney transplant had been performed as of November 2010. Every year, the quantity of liver transplant is between 120 and 180 cases, and the quantity of kidney transplant is 230 cases. ⁷³ This hospital is suspected of compressing its data.
Shanghai First People's Hospital	The archives dated from June 23, 2008, show that "through the development of almost 30 years," the Department of Transplantation Urology "had performed a total of 2,102 cases of kidney transplant, with 150 cases of transplant every year." ⁷⁴ In July 2015, the web page of this hospital showed that more than 2,200 cases of kidney transplant had been performed, and 100 cases of transplant were performed every year. ⁷⁵ This hospital is suspected of compressing its data.
Beijing You'an Hospital	The official webpage shows that as of January 2012, this hospital had accomplished more than 500 cases of liver transplant. ⁷⁶ This is contradictory to



	the previous report issued from this hospital. The previous report stated that every year more than 100 transplants were performed prior to 2006. ⁷⁷ Beijing You'an Hospital is still one of the top three hospitals which perform the highest numbers of liver transplants in Beijing. ⁷⁸
Fuzhou General Hospital of the Nanjing Military Region	The hospital's official web site showed in April 2012 that 558 cases of liver transplant had been accomplished. ⁷⁹ However, the official web site showed in July 2014 that almost 400 cases had been accomplished. ⁸⁰
Xinqiao Hospital of the Third Military Medical University	In February 2011, this hospital's Director Wang Weidong claimed that "cumulatively, more than 3,600 cases of kidney transplant had been performed. ⁸¹ " However, <i>Xinhua</i> net reported in July 2012 that "Huang Chibing, the Director of the Second Department of Urology of Xinqiao Hospital of the Third Military Medical University, said more than 3,400 cases of kidney transplant had been completed. ⁸² "
Xi'an Gaoxin Hospital	The hospital's official web site currently states that from March 2003 to February 2007, 232 cases of kidney transplant were performed in this hospital. ⁸³ In 2006, its official web site stated that "the organ transplant group of Xi'an Gaoxin Hospital is led by the chief specialist Shi Bingyi, Director of the Organ Transplant Center in People's Liberation Army No. 309 Hospital. In 2004 and 2005, more than 500 cases of kidney transplant were completed and more than 10 cases of liver transplant were performed. The hospital's technical level leads the nation." This means that the quantity of kidney transplant cases exceeded 250 per year. This website was removed after the WOIPFG exposed it. However, a copy of the website can still be found online in our archives. ⁸⁴
Peking Union Medical College Hospital	This hospital's official website has deleted all the pages that contain number of liver transplantations. Medical papers by doctors of this hospital that are related to liver transplantation also disappeared from article search websites. As of now, its website claims to have done only 1 liver transplantation. ⁸⁵ However, in 2013, when interviewed by the Guangzhou Daily, Huang Jiefu revealed that in 2012, he personally carried out over 500 operations, among which 1 case was a voluntary donation. ⁸⁶

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追查迫害法轮功国际组织

World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong

追查迫害法轮功的一切罪行以及相关的机构、组织和个人。无论天涯海角，无论时日长短，必将追查到底；行天理，再现公道，匡扶人间正义。

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