

# **IRONCLAD IRREFUTABLE EVIDENCE**

## **Volume II**

**WOIPFG's Investigation Reports on the Chinese Communist Party's  
State Crime of Mass Live Organ Harvesting  
Against Falun Gong Practitioners  
2015 - 2020**



**追查迫害法輪功國際組織  
World Organization  
to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong  
<http://upholdjustice.org>**

## **English book Volume I**

### **1. Front Cover**

#### **Ironclad Irrefutable Evidence**

Volume I

Investigation Reports on the Chinese Communist Party's State Crimes of Mass Live Organ Harvesting against Falun Gong Practitioners

2006-2015

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**Volume I**

**Investigation Reports on the Chinese Communist Party's  
State Crimes of Mass Live Organ Harvesting  
against Falun Gong Practitioners**

**2006-2015**

### **2. Back Cover**

WOIPFG calls upon all governments, organizations, and righteous people from every nation across the globe to understand the vicious intention of communism. We must thoroughly expose and investigate the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) crimes against humanity. There is no time to waste! This is not only a matter of punishing the perpetrators for their crimes, but more importantly, it is about restoring moral conscience. At this juncture in history, humankind is given a comprehensive moral test. I hope that everyone will work together to seek the truth, choosing good over evil.

The CCP is heading towards its dissolution. The entire CCP organization will face legal trials for the crime of genocide. At the same time, I would like to warn all those who are

involved in committing the most grievous crimes against Falun Gong---no one will be exempt by resorting to the excuse that he or she was just “following orders from above.” Each individual and every institution involved in all aspects of the persecution will be held accountable. The only way out is to confess and atone for committing genocide and crimes against humanity, take action to correct wrong doings and help stop the evil persecution of Falun Gong.

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### **3. Turn overs**

#### **1) Front cover turn over/ Front endpaper**

##### **Ironclad Irrefutable Evidence**

##### **Editor: WOIPFG’s Writing Team**

The source of the information in this book is based on evidences obtained through WOIPFG’s investigation for more than a decade. During the investigation, the victims received support from Falun Gong practitioners, relatives and people with a sense of justice from all walks of life. Many of them risked their lives to help search for and provide evidences; and awakened officials at all levels, police and others reported the crimes to WOIPFG. Here we would like to express our sincerest gratitude and highest respect to all of them!

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# Preface

After the end of World War II, the world came to the shocking revelation of the crimes committed during the Holocaust of Jews in the Nazi German-occupied territories. At least six million European Jews were systematically annihilated in Nazi concentration camps. In order to prevent such tragedy in history from repeating itself, the international community solemnly vowed “Never Again” to allow genocide or slaughter.

Regrettably, more than half a century later, a genocide is taking place in China today, persecuting millions of innocent Chinese people, while forcing others to live in a state of constant helplessness and fear. At the same time, this persecution has directly and indirectly affected the international community. Due to the Chinese Communist Party’s (CCP) severe information blockade, covering up with lies and enticement with benefits, the truth of the persecution against Falun Dafa practitioners has been mostly kept from the world.

As members of society, it is our obligation to live up to the promise of “Never Again.” Founded on January 20, 2003, World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG), rallying and coordinating the forces of justice from all over the world, has been thoroughly investigating the criminal conduct of all institutions, organizations, and individuals involved in the persecution of Falun Gong. No matter how long it takes, no matter how far and extensively we have to search, we vow to bring investigations to full closure. Our mission is to exercise the fundamental principles of humanity, and to restore and uphold justice in society. This is WOIPFG’s promise to the international community. We shall never give up.

Through immense hard work, WOIPFG’s dedicated volunteer investigators from North America, Europe, Australia and Asia, and especially those who have risked their lives to conduct investigations from within China, have provided multi-faceted services to society and to the persecuted victims during the last 17 years. As of June 2019, WOIPFG had completed and published 347 investigative reports. Eighty of these reports are based on the Chinese Communist Party’s crime of live organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners.

This book presents selected parts of WOIPFG’s investigative reports on the CCP’s live organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners on a massive scale, including the latest information from 2015 to 2020. For more detailed information or to download the telephone investigation recordings, please visit WOIPFG’s official multi-lingual websites (<https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/>; <http://www.upholdjustice.org/>).

The reports indicate how the Chinese Communist Party, led by then-chairman Jiang Zemin, began implementing a policy of “genocide” against Falun Gong practitioners in China. We identify specifically how the CCP regime has been utilizing China’s entire state machine, including the army, armed police and the judiciary system in the persecution. During a time of

peace, the CCP is slaughtering innocent citizens on a national scale through live organ harvesting while generating colossal profits! This is a form of unprecedented evil in human history. The communist regime has been using means similar to the methods of slaughter and tortures employed by the Nazis in the Holocaust, persecuting peaceful and kind-hearted innocent Falun Gong practitioners, who value virtue and compassion.

- Both regimes established a terror organization with the persecution of citizens as its purpose: “Gestapo” versus “the 610 Office”
- They fabricated false flags to frame people to justify their persecution: “the Reichstag Fire” versus “the Tiananmen Square Self-immolation Case”
- In the same way, they used savage and inhumane tortures, enslavement and forced labor: “Nazi concentration camps” versus “Chinese re-education through labor camps”
- Each attempted to destroy people both physically and spiritually: “gas chambers” versus “brainwash classes,” and “medical experiments” versus “psychiatric hospitals” and “live organ harvesting”

The investigation reports clearly show that Jiang Zemin has forced the majority of Chinese people to approve and even participate in the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. By incorporating lies, deception, incitement to hatred, coercion and enticement with benefits, the CCP has been using this persecution against a massive number of mainstream citizens in Chinese society. Launched solely due to Jiang Zemin’s individual will, the persecution has turned into a national movement affecting the entire Chinese population. And the attacks on and repression of “truthfulness, compassion and forbearance,” which are espoused by Falun Gong practitioners, have further plunged the Chinese people into the most devastating spiritual catastrophe still ongoing today.

It should be noted that this persecution has not only taken place in China, but has also spread to other parts of the world through political pressure, economic interests, cultural diplomacy and other corrupt means. The CCP has coerced certain countries into abandoning their conscience and sense of justice, thus ignoring the facts and allowing this genocide to continue. The morality and conscience, upon which the human civilization has been relying to survive, face unprecedented and devastating challenges at this moment. Every human being’s attitude towards the CCP’s persecution of Falun Gong practitioners constitutes the fundamental test of morality and conscience. Appeasement towards the CCP and silence in the face of these atrocities will make one an accomplice to this persecution.

It is a relief for us to see that during our investigations, more and more Chinese people and government officials of all levels have expressed their disgust and resistance to the persecution of Falun Dafa practitioners. We have also garnered multifaceted support from righteous people from all walks of life in China. In the international community, many countries have stepped forward to condemn the CCP’s genocidal persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. There are some countries and international organizations, which have sought or are actively seeking cooperation with WOIPFG to impose sanctions on the criminals that have initiated and actively participated in this persecution.



We hope this book will give you a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of this genocide, and bring awareness to an issue, which is significant to the Chinese population and to all of humanity, so that people will condemn, fully investigate and end this persecution. When human civilization's darkest page in history is turned, hopefully, we can all say with a clear conscience:

“I stood on the side of justice! I did what I should do!”

### **World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong**

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# **Profile of World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG)**

**World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG)** was founded on January 20, 2003. It is based in New York with branches in Europe, Australia, Asia and Canada.

**Our mission** is to investigate the criminal conduct of all institutions, organizations and individuals involved in the persecution of Falun Gong; to bring such investigations, no matter how long it takes, no matter how far and deep we have to search, to full closure; to exercise fundamental principles of humanity; and to restore and uphold justice in society.

**The principle of our investigation** holds that those who have committed crimes shall be brought to justice. Individuals shall bear the same responsibility for their involvement in their organizations' crimes, and those instigating the persecution shall bear the same responsibility of those that have physically carried out the persecution. We intend to uproot state-sanctioned crimes and safeguard human morality. The criminal conduct of all individuals within organizations, units and departments involved in the persecution will be thoroughly investigated and brought to justice.

**WOIPFG** was established to expose the Chinese Community Party's (CCP) horrific crimes against humanity to the world and to assist in courtroom trials, which will bring the CCP to justice in the future. Since 1999, Jiang Zemin, the former head of the CCP, has been using China's entire state apparatus to carry out a genocidal persecution against Falun Gong practitioners. The CCP has also extended its persecution overseas. Through slander and fabricated rumors against Falun Gong, several billion people around the world have been deceived. Consequently, it is actually a persecution against all of humanity. The current judicial system in China is a component of the CCP's tyrannical dictatorship, therefore expectations that China's judicial system would openly investigate any crimes committed during the persecution, or to put a stop to the persecution are utterly impossible.

Lawsuits against the Nazis were based primarily on evidence collected after Nazi Germany's demise. It was considerably difficult to collect evidence, while the genocide was underway, and any investigation during the genocide, no matter how thorough, was

unable to stop the systematic killing during the Holocaust. Humankind still has not managed to completely rid itself of the calamities brought about by the global communist movement. A few decades after the fall of the communist parties in Eastern Europe, some traces of the former system still remain at the institutional level. In China, the Chinese Communist Party has caused the unnatural deaths of tens of millions of people, yet it has never been held accountable; thereby creating a situation that has allowed the persecutors to be increasingly brutal and unscrupulous.

The Chinese communist regime launched the nationwide persecution of Falun Gong in 1999. The CCP is a totalitarian dictatorship and is the most evil and largest de facto terrorist entity in the world today. This is the first time in history that victims of state-sanctioned persecution have undertaken a systematic investigation and collection of evidence that launched legal, judicial and righteous actions against individual perpetrators to effectively deter further persecution. WOIPFG is honored to have the privilege of initiating this systematic investigation.

## **Services Provided by WOIPFG to the Victims and Society**

### **I. Investigation Lists: Criminal Suspects: 88,483; Organizations: 26,117**

Since December 9, 2004, WOIPFG has released 12 sets of investigation lists of alleged perpetrators of the persecution. As of July 1, 2019, 88,483 individuals and 26,117 institutions suspected of participation in the persecution against Falun Gong practitioners have been included in WOIPFG's investigation lists. Among them, 11,682 individuals are from the "610 Office" system, and 15,709 individuals are from the Political and Legal Affairs Commission. Furthermore, 891 Chinese hospitals and 9,519 doctors are suspected of having committed the crime of live organ harvesting against Falun Gong practitioners.

### **II. WOIPFG Systematically Investigated and Published 437 Reports (as of June 30, 2019)**

WOIPFG has completed its systematic investigation on the persecution of Falun Gong by the CCP. As of June 30, 2019, 437 reports were published, with approximately 9.1 million Chinese characters, focusing on the various apparatuses of the Chinese communist regime, including the Party-related government functions, administrative

functions, the military, judicial and legal systems, propaganda departments, educational departments, cultural departments, and overseas infiltration arms, etc.

**WOIPFG's Investigative Projects and Investigation Reports include :**

1. "Tiananmen Square Self-Immolation" Hoax
2. CCP's Live Organ Harvesting from Falun Gong Practitioners
3. CCP's Persecution of Falun Gong Practitioners through Forced Slave Labor
4. CCP's Use of State Assets and Foreign Investments to Persecute Falun Gong
5. CCP Exporting the Persecution of Falun Gong via All Channels (Overseas Infiltration)
6. Political and Legal Affairs Commission Persecuting Falun Gong
7. Investigative Reports on the "610 Office" System Persecuting Falun Gong
8. CCP Mouthpiece Media Persecuting Falun Gong
9. CCP's Use of Brainwash Methods to Persecute Falun Gong Practitioners
10. CCP's Use of Psychiatric Abuse Methods to Persecute Falun Gong Practitioners
11. CCP's "Anti-Cult Association" Persecuting Falun Gong Practitioners
12. Significant Individual Cases of Persecution
13. CCP's Use of High Technologies to Persecute Falun Gong
14. CCP's Ministries and Commissions Persecuting Falun Gong
15. Chinese Labor Camps
16. CCP's Attacks on Overseas Independent Media
17. CCP's Attacks on Shen Yun Performing Arts Group's Global Tour
18. CCP's Persecution of Chinese Dissidents and Activists
19. CCP High Ranking Officials Acting as Main Culprits of the Persecution
20. Falun Gong Practitioners Persecuted to Death
21. Many Documentary Films and Videos on the Persecution
22. Collections of WOIPFG's Investigation Results Regarding the Persecution of Falun Gong

### **III. The Investigation on the CCP's Live Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners**

As of June 30, 2019, after more than 12 years of investigation, WOIPFG had published a series of 80 investigative reports on the CCP's live organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners. Our investigation results reveal that 891 hospitals and 9,519 organ transplant surgeons across China have been allegedly involved in organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners.

WOIPFG investigators made tens of thousands of telephone calls as part of this investigation and gathered evidence of organ harvesting crimes through these recorded conversations. Calls were made to members of China's most senior leadership, including five standing committee members of the CCP Central Politburo, a vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, a committee member of the Central Politburo, a defense minister, a former health division director of the General Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), as well as 45 presidents, organ transplant department directors and surgeons in more than 41 hospitals, where organ transplant doctors have admitted to using Falun Gong practitioners as organ donors. As of January 2020, WOIPFG had published evidence from 630 recorded telephone investigations and more than 2,000 data items.

The massive quantity of evidence indicates that live organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners is a state-sanctioned crime against humanity directly ordered by the former head of the CCP, Jiang Zemin. There exist Nazi concentration camp-style live organ banks across China. A large amount of evidence attests that the number of Falun Gong practitioners slaughtered by the CCP for their organs while they were still alive is enormous, and this atrocity of live organ harvesting is still ongoing.

### **IV. WOIPFG Released 6,943 Investigation Notices and Notifications for Society and the Rescue of Victims (as of March 1, 2019)**

We continue the investigation of egregious individual cases on a daily basis and release relevant investigation notifications. These notices are directly sent to the perpetrators, their work units, authorities at the next level and their local communities. Further investigation is then carried out among relevant personnel for verification purposes. Follow-up work is then performed in compliance with legal and judicial processes, by phone, fax or official mail.

## **V. WOIPFG Runs a Global Monitoring and Tracking System for Society and Victims of Persecution**

The global monitoring and tracking system was founded by WOIPFG in conjunction with a number of human rights organizations and individuals. The system covers the Internet systems in more than 110 countries and nearly 500 cities. It effectively monitors and tracks the Chinese Communist Party and government officials allegedly involved in the persecution of Falun Gong, especially those who are suspected of having deployed resources to persecute, arrest, brainwash, abuse, torture and murder Falun Gong practitioners. Those who have been directly involved in the information blockade regarding the persecution, incitement of hatred against practitioners through public opinions and illegal sentencing of practitioners to prison terms are also monitored. The system assists victims to take legal actions against the perpetrators while these officials travel abroad.

With this system in place we were able to successfully locate Zhao Zhizhen, former station chief of Wuhan TV, who acted as a “hatchet man” in smearing the reputation of Falun Gong in the CCP’s anti-Falun Gong campaign. While he was visiting his relatives in the US, we delivered the indictment documents directly to him. When entering the US, Guo Chuanjie, former head of the “Leadership Team to Deal with the Falun Gong Issue” in the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lin Yanzhi, former vice party secretary of Jilin Province and former head of the “610 Office,” and Shi Honghui, the head of the (now defunct) Labor Camp Bureau, were immediately placed under the system’s surveillance and successfully located, prosecuted and served with legal documents, thus laying the foundation for their eventual guilty verdicts in absentia.

At the same time, WOIPFG’s global monitoring and tracking system tracks and collects information on other prime suspects of the persecution of Falun Gong, along with their overseas assets and the whereabouts of their family members that have fled China. This is to prepare for future actions taken against the offenders, including asset freezing, reparation and eventual legal actions against their family members, who were complicit in their crimes. These steps can deter such evil crimes from being committed. No matter how long it takes, we shall carry out our investigation to the end and bring all perpetrators to justice!

## **VI. WOIPFG Assists the Victims in Their Legal Prosecution**

WOIPFG has completed the investigation on a number of individuals, who have been directly involved in initiating, planning, promoting and directing the perpetration of the persecution against Falun Gong practitioners. According to the evidence collected by our investigation, WOIPFG has assisted persecution victims with filing lawsuits against the most senior CCP officials, including Jiang Zemin, Luo Gan, Zeng Qinghong, Liu Yi, Bo Xilai and many others. As a result, while visiting abroad, some senior officials under WOIPFG's investigation went through the back doors of their hotels, trying to avoid us. While on an official trip to Zambia, Communist Party Secretary of Gansu Province, Su Rong, did not appear in court after receiving a subpoena from the local court as a result of a lawsuit filed by Falun Gong practitioners in Zambia. He eventually left Zambia in secret and fled back to China via a third country in an unofficial way.

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# What Is Falun Gong?

Falun Gong, also known as Falun Dafa, is a “cultivation practice” rooted in ancient Chinese tradition. The practice was introduced to the public in 1992 by Mr. Li Hongzhi in Changchun, China.

Falun Gong consists of two main parts: adhering to the principles of truth, compassion, forbearance and the gentle exercises. People in China found harmony in this peaceful system of self-improvement and began practicing the exercises outdoors in parks. As Falun Dafa’s popularity quickly grew, millions around the world also took up the practice. People saw great improvements in their health and general well-being. Their attitudes, outlooks and relationships at home and at work also changed for the better, as they began to live their daily lives according to the main teachings in the books *Falun Gong* and *Zhuan Falun*. Students of Falun Gong call themselves “practitioners.”

As Falun Gong spread across China, more and more people began taking up the practice, even the Chinese government noticed its benefits. An official from China’s National Sports Commission was quoted in a *U.S. News and World Report* article published in February 1999, stating that the 100 million people practicing Falun Gong could save billions of yuan in healthcare costs.

Falun Gong’s effectiveness in improving practitioners’ health and the three principles that place emphasis on high moral values have quickly made the practice immensely popular throughout the entire world. People from every walk of life imaginable and of all ages from over 100 countries are practicing Falun Gong. Most major cities and universities in the United States, Canada, Australia and Europe have Falun Gong practice groups. The book *Falun Gong* has been translated into over 40 languages and distributed worldwide. At the same time, Falun Gong is gaining worldwide recognition, especially in Asia, Australia, Europe and North America.

There are over 3,000 proclamations from various state governments and prominent statesmen. The proclamation below, from Her Excellency Adrienne Clarkson, former governor general of Canada, has the most accurate description of Falun Gong:

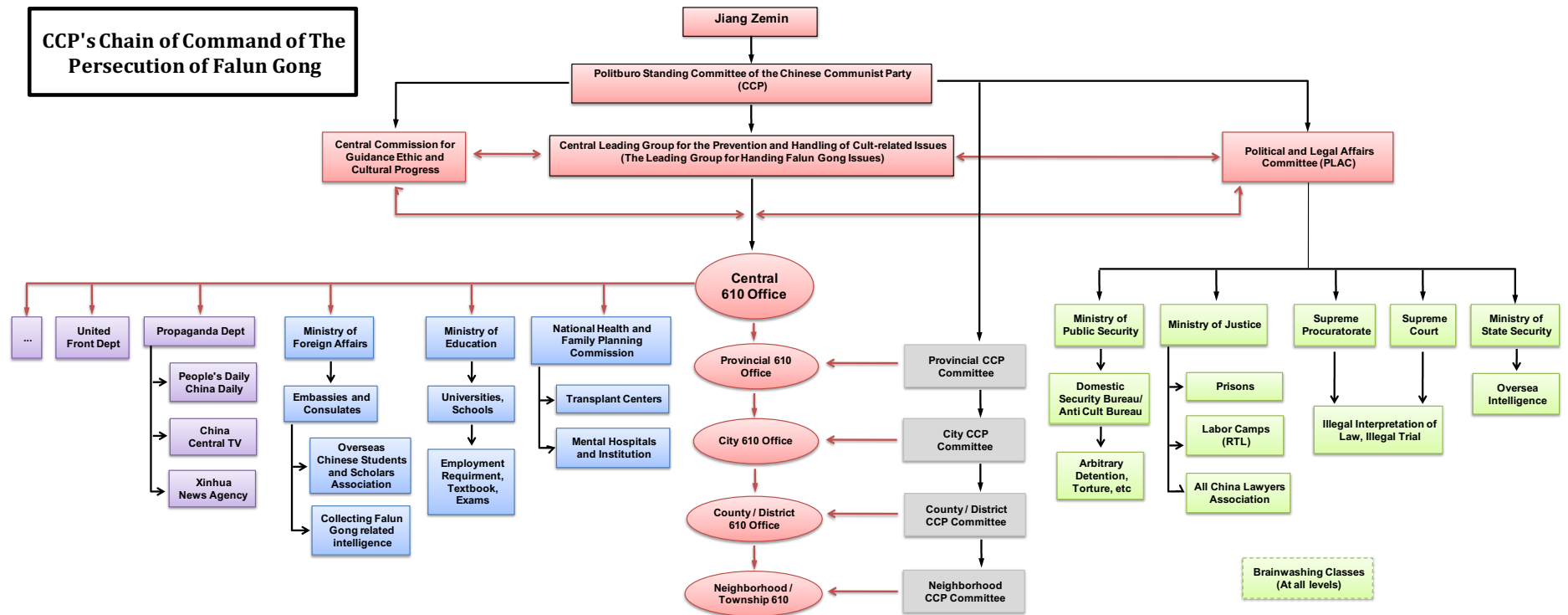
“The men and women who follow the precepts of the Falun Dafa Buddhist rules strive to perfect their bodies and minds. They wish to live in symbiosis with the universe and experience inner peace. The exercises and meditation they practice are more than just techniques they are learning to master: they are the means that allow them to progress and develop as people. They cultivate the will to live in peace with themselves and in harmony with the universe, thus learning compassion for others and helping to create a more open and tolerant society.”



— Her Excellency Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada from 1999 to 2005

For more details, please visit [www.FalunDafa.org](http://www.FalunDafa.org)

## CCP's Chain of Command of The Persecution of Falun Gong



\*Note: On June 7, 1999, Jiang Zemin announced at a Politburo meeting the establishment of the "Leading Group for Handling of Falun Gong Issues (of Chinese Communist Party Central Committee CCPCC)" and its office. The office is also called the "Central 610 Office" due to the date of its establishment. The Central 610 Office made its first public appearance on February 26, 2001, under the name of the "Office of the Prevention and Handling of Cult-related Issues of the State Council". In 2003, the "Leading Group for Handling of Falun Gong Issues of CCPCC" was renamed the "Leading Group for the Prevention and Handling of Cult-related Issues of CCPCC", and the "Office of the Leading Group for Handling of Falun Gong Issues" was changed accordingly to the "Office of the Leading Group for Prevention and Handling of Cult-related Issues", which continued to be called the "Office for Prevention and Handling of Cult-related Issues of the State Council" and was included among the institutions directly under the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, while retaining its name of "Central 610 Office" at the same time. The CCP Central Committee's "Plan on Deepening Reform of Party and State Institutions", which was released on March 21, 2018, assigned the duties of the "Leading Group for Prevention and Handling of Cult-related Issues of CCPCC" and its office to the Central Political and Legal Affairs Committee and the Ministry of Public Security.

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# **WOIPFG's Comprehensive Investigation Results Regarding the Chinese Communist Party's Live Organ Harvesting of Falun Dafa Practitioners from 2015 to 2020**

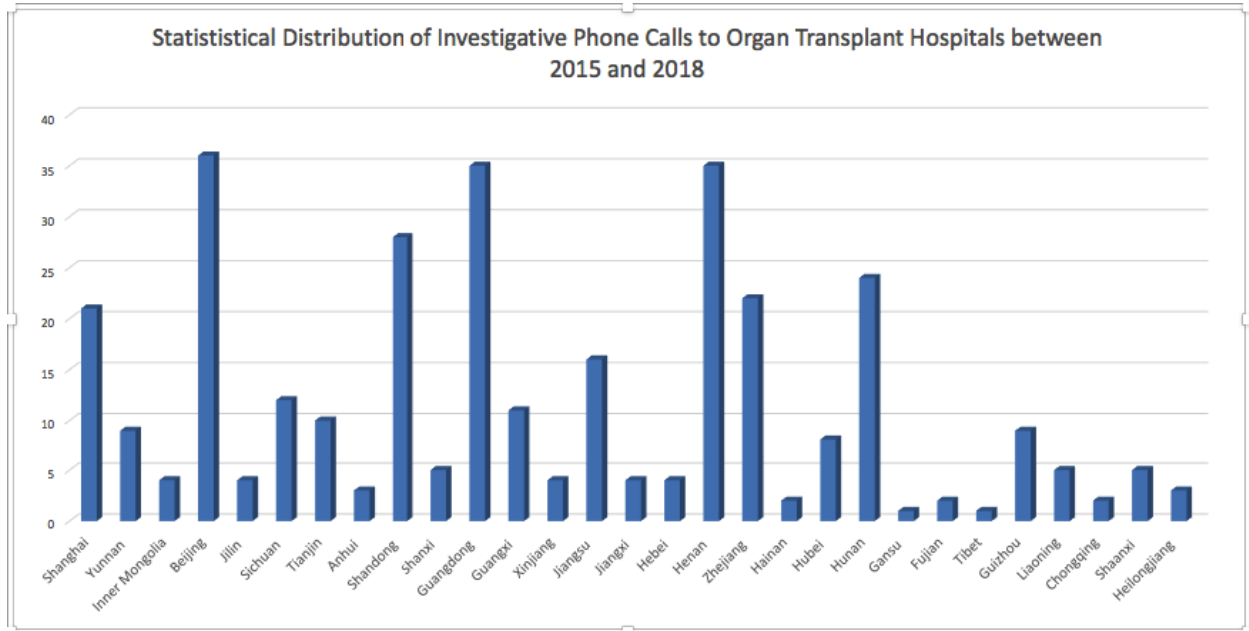
(published on October 30, 2020)

## **Foreword**

In 2015, after the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) claimed to have abolished the practice of using executed prisoners' organs for transplant operations and to rely solely on voluntary public donations, World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG)<sup>1</sup> continued to investigate the doctors, hospitals and their organ procurement offices (OPOs), and the Red Cross Society of China's organ donation offices, which are suspected of live organ harvesting from Falun Dafa (aka Falun Gong) practitioners in mainland China. Since then, WOIPFG has obtained a mass of new evidence. The results of this investigation indicate that under the guise of "voluntary citizen organ donations", the CCP has been continually committing the genocidal state crime of organ harvesting from living Falun Gong adherents.

From February 2015 to January 2020, WOIPFG conducted several thousand telephone investigations on hundreds of hospitals and dozens of organ donation agencies in 32 provincial-level administrative districts, including 23 provinces, five autonomous administrative regions and four central government directly-controlled municipalities. Based on these investigations, WOIPFG has published eight phone investigation reports on the current situation of the CCP's live organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners,<sup>2</sup> including "Beijing Red Cross Has Never Started its Organ Donation Program as of Now"<sup>3</sup>, "Another Advertisement of Free Liver Transplantation Comes into Sight in China!"<sup>4</sup> and "WOIPFG: Additional Testimony Provided by an Eyewitness of Organ Harvesting from Living Victim(s)".<sup>5</sup> A total of 586 items of recorded evidence of phone investigations were published during that time period. The current report contains 246 pieces of phone recording evidence. (Due to space limitations and the need to protect the investigators and witnesses involved, this report presents only partial recordings. If you would like to have more detailed information, please refer to our previously published reports or contact us.) In addition, 200 pieces of phone investigation recording evidence were published in 2019. Due to space limitations, they are not included in this book and is published separately in a special report ("WOIPFG's 2019 Investigation of the Chinese Communist Party's Live Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China". <https://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/125981>).

Specifically, phone conversation recordings were obtained from 11 hospitals in seven provinces in 2015, 33 hospitals in 17 provinces in 2016, 103 hospitals in 28 provinces in 2017, and 40 hospitals in 16 provinces in 2018. In 2019, WOIPFG investigated more than 180 hospitals. (Please see Schedule 1 for data and further details)



**Figure 1. Statistical Distribution of Investigative Phone Calls to Chinese Organ Transplant Hospitals (2015 – 2018)**

(Please see Schedule 2 for data and further details)

The main subjects of WOIPFG’s investigation are the presidents, organ transplant department and organ transplantation center directors, surgeons and nurses from 178 Class 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 Organ Procurement Organization (OPO) members. WOIPFG concludes that the results of this multi-angle investigation reflect the current situation of the mainland Chinese organ transplant industry since year 2015.

**Comprehensive investigation results indicate that the CCP has continually been engaged in committing the crime of live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners**

Living organ donor banks still exist in China, and the organ transplant volumes of some hospitals are increasing year by year. The supplies of organ donors at these hospitals are generally abundant. Their 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, and a free organ transplant promotion took place again. The Chinese Red Cross Societies are still receiving a very small number of voluntary organ donations from the public; the number of donated organs remains much smaller than the number of transplanted organs; and the Beijing Red Cross Society had not yet started their organ donation operations at the time of this investigation. Organ sources remain completely

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opaque; and the CCP's crime of live organ harvesting Falun Gong believers has been spreading throughout the entire Chinese society. WOIPFG's investigation also revealed that the CCP has publicized an organ black market in China as a way to cover up and divert attention from its crime of live organ harvesting and its operation of living organ banks.

Since March 9, 2006, WOIPFG has been continuously investigating into the CCP's state crime of organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners. As of January 1, 2020, the investigation had obtained 630 pieces of recorded audio evidence and more than 2,000 pieces of data evidence of the CCP's live organ harvesting. WOIPFG has obtained 58 pieces of direct evidence concerning the CCP's use of Falun Gong believers' organs in transplants. In these 58 cases, some subjects admitted their participation in live organ harvesting or testified against others. The following people are included: Li Changchun and Zhang Gaoli, then members of the Political Bureau Standing Committee of the CCP Central Committee; Liang Guanglie, then Minister of National Defense; Bai Shuzhong, former head of the health division for the People's Liberation Army General Logistics Department; Bo Xilai, former Minister of Commerce; Zhou Benshun, then Secretary General of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission; Wei Jianrong, former Vice Director of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission Office; Tang Junjie, Deputy Secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Commission of Liaoning Province; a policeman at the Intermediate People's Court of Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province; a Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission official surnamed Li; an armed guard that witnessed live organ harvesting in Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province; Zhu Jiabin, head of the general department of the "610 Office" in Mudanjiang City, Heilongjiang Province; a director of the 610 Office in Ji County, Tianjin, as well as 45 organ transplant department directors and doctors in 41 hospitals. Among them, the evidence from 26 people was uncovered between 2015 and 2018. A mass of evidence obtained by WOIPFG proves that the CCP has always been carrying out the state crime of harvesting organs from living Falun Gong believers.

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## **Chapter One      The CCP Has Always Been Committing the Crime of Live Organ Harvesting from Falun Gong Practitioners**

Since 2006, when the Chinese Communist Party's hidden crime of harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners was first exposed, WOIPFG has been investigating this crime. Ample evidence suggests that the CCP has been harvesting organs from Falun Dafa practitioners. Since 2015, a total of 27 individuals, including 26 surgeons from 22 hospitals and one "610 Office" official, have admitted to their use of Falun Gong practitioners' organs in transplant operations (Please refer to Schedule 3 for details).

### **I. From December 2019 to January 2020, WOIPFG's Investigation Report on the Live Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners at Xijing Hospital Affiliated to the Air Force Medical University**

From December 26, 2019 to January 15, 2020, WOIPFG conducted an investigation on Li Guowei, a kidney transplant surgeon at Xijing Hospital Affiliated to the Air Force Medical University (formerly the Fourth Military Medical University). Five recorded phone conversations concerning the CCP's live organ harvesting have been obtained through our step-by-step investigation from multiple angles. The investigation results confirm once again that the CCP continues to harvest organs from living Falun Gong practitioners.

Our fourth phone investigation took place on January 13, 2020, exposing several specific, deeply hidden secrets of the CCP's live organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners, as well as the party's long-standing lies of sourcing transplant organs from executed prisoners and voluntary donors through the Red Cross Society of China. Li Guowei acknowledged straightforwardly, "The organs come from Falun Gong practitioners," while in the CCP authorities' public statements, they have been described as young donors with high-quality and primary illness-free organs. He even claimed, "As long as you are daring enough, then at that time (i.e. when a Falun Gong practitioner donor becomes available)...as long as you dare to take a look, I can bring you to the bedside and let you have a look, that is, to let you see with your own eyes that this person is in his 20s."

In the end, the WOIPFG investigator revealed his identity and cautioned Li Guowei against perpetrating crimes against humanity, and that he would eventually face dire consequences. The investigator advised him to atone for his sins and crimes by cooperating with WOIPFG's investigation. However, Li replied, "China is a one-party system. You don't need to tell me this stuff." His attitude also reflected the extent of the CCP's evil brainwashing, which would turn individuals into demons and has degraded the once highly-cultured China into a hell.

### **WOIPFG's First Investigation on Li Guowei**

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**Investigation date:** Dec 26, 2019 (+86-15929931212)

(Recording 1. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf1](#))

**Summary:**

Under the pseudonym “Han Mei,” a WOIPFG investigator posing as a patient’s family member, consulted Li Guowei, a kidney transplant surgeon at Xijing Hospital Affiliated to the Air Force Medical University, about a kidney transplant for a family member.

1. When the investigator asked Li Guowei to provide organ sources from Falun Gong practitioners, Li said, “We are also willing to use them! In the past, the state allowed hospitals to use the kidneys from executed prisoners. Those donors were really good. After we did the surgeries ourselves, we all knew that the effects of this kind of donors were really good.”

2. When asked about the organ sources, Li said, “The majority of the people are unwilling to donate now, and fewer and fewer people are willing to donate. It is useless for the donor to sign it himself. When the time comes, the donor’s family members must agree. If they don’t, the organs can’t be donated even if you have a written consent. The so-called allocation by the Red Cross Society are...the officials... it is totally just based on a sentence of the officials!”

3. When asked about the price of a kidney transplant, Li said, “The kidney resources in Shaanxi are the cheapest, because one costs 100,000 yuan, which is the cheapest. (Someone) had already asked the organ transplant center in Tianjin, and the kidney source alone would cost 350,000 yuan in cash.”

## **WOIPFG’s Second Investigation on Li Guowei**

**Investigation date:** Jan 10, 2020 (+86-15929931212)

(Recording 2. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf2](#))

**Summary:**

A different WOIPFG investigator continued to consult Li Guowei, posing as a different family member of the same patient.

1. The investigator said, “If you can help out, I can get prepared and take the money with me.” Li said, “It’s no problem for me to find this thing for you! Since I am in this department, so this is relatively easy for me to get it done.”

2. When talking about the quality of the donors, Li said, “I can get to know how old the donor is, if he has any primary illness, whether he’s healthy or not. I can get to know all this, but you are not allowed to know!”

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3. When talking about the organ sources, Li said, “Since the competition is very fierce. It’s not like what people say about the Red Cross Society and that people get officially (randomly) selected as recipients. It’s not like that! You would understand it even without me clearly stating it.” The investigator then called the Red Cross Society “just a front”, and Li said, “Right, right, it’s just a narrative (disguise).”

4. The investigator said that there were certain channels to get Falun Gong practitioner donors and that it’s not absolutely impossible to get them. Li replied, “To be honest, it’s not easy to tell the truth. (Laughter). Anyway, now it is temporarily not allowed by express stipulation.”

5. The investigator said to Li, “You need to tell me the truth.” And he asked him whether he could find Falun Gong practitioner donors. Li replied, “Of course, it can be found. I can find it for sure. That is, just that you need to spend a little bit extra money, I can then find it.” The investigator then confirmed with him, “You should look for the type (of organs) that Han Mei talked to you about. You can definitely find one, right?” He replied, “Right, right. I understand the type you are talking about.”

## **WOIPFG’s Third Investigation on Li Guowei**

**Investigation date:** Jan 11, 2020 (+86-15929931212)

(Recording 3. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf3](#))

### **Summary:**

1. Investigator: “We’ve decided to bring the patient with us. When we come over, I will take one million yuan to you first. I want you to make arrangements through public relations to get the organ.” Li said, “I understand!” The investigator then said, “After the operation is completed, I will bring another million, and that will be your compensation. Secondly, the expenses for hospitalization, treatment costs and so on, I will pay them directly to the hospital. Ah, if there are other costs, you can just let me know.” Li replied, “I understand.” (Laughter) The investigator asked again, “Do you understand?” He said, “Well, yes, I understand this. You don’t need to tell me; I understand it all. (Laughter)”

2. Li said, “People under 30 years of age don’t have primary illnesses. We are talking about 30-year-olds. If you are lucky, we may find someone in his 20s, maybe younger than 20 years old, between 15 and 20 years old. This is all possible!”

3. The investigator said, “For this kind of Falun Gong (practitioner donors), some of them may also have organ problems. They are beaten so badly when they are demanded to ‘transform’ and to write a guarantee letter. Some people refuse to write it, then they would go on hunger strikes and go through force feeding, so their organs have been driven to the brink of failure.”

Li replied, “I know what you mean. When the time comes, as long as you are daring enough, then at that time...as long as you dare to take a look, (Investigator: OK!) I can bring you to the bedside

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and let you have a look, that is, to let you see with your own eyes that this person is in his 20s...I'm just afraid that you're too timid to take a look. As long as you dare to take a look, you can."

4. The investigator asked whether the donor organs were excised in the hospital. Li replied, "Everything is done within the hospital, not outside, such as small clinics, places like that. It's not the case right now. All the surgical treatments are done inside Xijing Hospital. We won't send you away to a villa outside of the hospital or other places. That won't happen."

## **WOIPFG's Fourth Investigation on Li Guowei**

**Investigation date:** Jan 13, 2020 (+86-15929931212)

(Recording 4. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf4](#))

### **Summary:**

1. Li: "All donors used by hospitals were from prisoners, because in the past..."

Investigator: "Prisoners, they call Falun Gong practitioners prisoners, and detain them in prisons, right?"

Li: "As for what other people call them, I don't care. That is not something you or I should be concerned about. It has nothing to do with us!"

2. Investigator: "You perform (surgeries) with Falun Gong practitioners' organs, but you cannot talk about it openly. You can only say that they are good-quality organs with no illnesses, with no primary illnesses."

Li: "Right, right, that's how we say it. It's correct for you to say this! (laughter)"

Investigator: "Let's stop beating around the bush. You can find Falun Gong practitioner donors, but officially speaking, these organs are high-quality, without primary illness and from young donors."

Li: "Right, right, right."

Investigator: "Alright! This is what you mean, right?"

Li: "Yes, that's what I mean."

3. Investigator: "You said that the military system recently paused (organ transplants) for a little while. What is the reason?"

Li: "Because the military has been doing the audit recently! Because you need to pay cash for the kidney source in due course. Because at present, cases like yours are not allowed. The hospital does not allow cash transactions."

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## WOIPFG's Fifth Investigation on Li Guowei

**Investigation date:** Jan 15, 2020 (+86-15929931212)

(Recording 5. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf5](#))

### Summary:

During the first four investigations, the WOIPFG investigators approached Li as family members of a patient. In the fifth investigation, the investigator formally investigated Li as a WOIPFG member, in the hope that Li would atone for his crimes by cooperating with the investigation and exposing the truth.

1. Investigator: "I am telling you that we can give you an opportunity to make contributions to atone for your crimes. If you cooperate with our investigation to expose the dark secrets, you will make contributions and make atonement for the crimes that you've committed in the past due to the CCP's threats and inducement. Do you understand what I'm saying now?"

Li Guowei: "I understand."

2. Investigator: "Could you accept and cooperate with our investigation to expose all the dark details to us?"

Li Guowei: "I can't."

Investigator: "Why?"

Li Guowei: "No reason. No reason."

3. Li Guowei: "As you said, which kind of people would be saved?"

Investigator: "I was talking about the live organ harvesting of Falun Gong (practitioners). If this could be stopped right now, then they couldn't keep doing that anymore."

Li Guowei: "If they can't do that anymore, how about those patients waiting for organ transplants to survive?"

Investigator: "The patients could follow the normal channels (to obtain donated organs) to live. You can't kill good people just because you want to live. Can that be right?"

Li Guowei: "Who killed good people?"

Investigator: "Aren't Falun Gong practitioners' good people?"

Li Guowei: "Falun Gong?"

Investigator: "Right. Falun Gong practitioners just follow their faith, right?"

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Li Guowei: “Those things are none of my business. I am just an ordinary citizen. It’s useless for you to tell me this stuff.”

Investigator: “But you have directly participated in the live organ harvesting. You’ve performed the transplant operations, and you are a participant.”

4. Li Guowei: “Don’t tell me these anti-CCP theories. No need to tell me these.”

## **Conclusion:**

Based on the large quantity of information revealed by the investigations on Li Guowei, Li has participated in the live organ harvesting for many years and has committed the crime of live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners.

Li Guowei is not only a kidney transplant surgeon, but he could also be a member of the Organ Procurement Organization (OPO) at Xijing Hospital. He should clearly know all the illegal channels to obtain organ sources at the hospital.

Li is a frontline participant and insider of the CCP’s crime of live organ harvesting. He is so deeply involved in the CCP’s crime against humanity that he’s unable to extricate himself from it. Also, he denies concern of the consequences of his crime. He ignored the advice and warning of the seriousness of his crime from WOIPFG, and thus lost a rare opportunity to save himself. This case also reflects the underlying causes of the CCP’s profitable state genocidal crime.

## **II. In 2018, When Asked about the Use of Falun Gong Practitioners’ Organs, Among Doctors from 13 Hospitals, 10 Individuals Admitted to It; Six Individuals Didn’t Deny It, and One Person Denied It**

From October 19 to December 2, 2018, WOIPFG investigated 17 presidents and directors from 12 hospitals suspected of live organ harvesting Falun Gong practitioners. The investigator, posing as a “deputy director of the Office for Maintaining Stability at the Sichuan Provincial Political and Legal Affairs Commission” called to arrange an organ transplant surgery for his relative. Among these 17 individuals, 10 people (from nine hospitals) admitted that they were using organs from Falun Gong practitioners. All 17 people investigated guaranteed to be able to schedule a surgery within a week or two, without exception. Some of the phone investigations were carried out in the studio of the New Tang Television Station (NTDTV), while the entire investigation process was videotaped. 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.<sup>6</sup>

WOIPFG released 17 recorded investigation phone recordings, pertaining to 13 hospitals. In response to the question, “Are you still using organs from Falun Gong practitioners?” 10 individuals investigated (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”,



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“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 revealed 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 13 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.

## **1. Ten individuals Admitted to Their Continued Use of Organs from Falun Gong Practitioners**

**Investigation Recording 1: Wang Jianli**, Associate Chief Physician of the Organ Transplant Institute, Beijing Armed Police General Hospital

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

(Recording 6. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 6](#))

**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:** Wang Jianli is associate chief physician of the 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>7</sup>

**Investigation Recording 2: Lang Ren**, Director of Liver Transplantation, Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital

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

(Recording 7. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 7](#))

**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:** Lang Ren is chief physician, associate professor and Master’s degree students’ supervisor. He served as an 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>8</sup>

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**Investigation Recording 3: Miao Shuzhai**, Chief Physician of the Organ Transplantation Center of Zhengzhou People's Hospital

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

(Recording 8. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 8](#))

**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:** Miao Shuzhai is a chief physician, and he graduated from Henan Medical University.<sup>9</sup>

**Investigation Recording 4: Hang Hualian**, Chief Medical Officer of Liver Transplantation Surgery Department, Shanghai Renji Hospital

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

(Recording 9. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 9](#))

**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."

**Personal Profile:** Hang Hualian is 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>10</sup>

**Investigation Recording 5: Bai Rongsheng**, Liver transplant doctor and assistant to President Shen Zhongyang at Tianjin First Central Hospital

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

(Recording 10. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 10](#))

**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?" Bai: "Right, right, right."

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**Personal Profile:** Bai Rongsheng is an assistant to Shen Zhongyang, as well as a liver transplant surgeon. Shen Zhongyang is 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 director of the Oriental Organ Transplantation Center (Tianjin), chief physician, professor and PhD students' supervisor.<sup>11</sup>

**Investigation Recording 6: 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 11. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 11](#))

**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>12</sup>

**Investigation Recording 7: He Xiaoshun,** Vice President of the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University (1)

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

(Recording 12. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 12](#))

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

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

(Recording 13. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 13](#))

**Excerpts:** Investigator: "Since on one hand, it is the issue of skills; on the other hand, it is the issue

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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>13</sup>

**Investigation Recording 9: Peng Zhihai,** Vice President of Shanghai General Hospital, Director of Organ Transplantation Center

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

(Recording 14. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 14](#))

**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>14</sup>

**Investigation Recording 10: Dr. Li,** Doctor-on-duty at the Urology Surgery Department of Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital

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

(Recording 15. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 15](#))

**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.”

## **2. Six Individuals Didn’t Deny their Continued Use of Falun Gong Practitioners’ Organs**

**Investigation Recording 1: Zheng Shusen**, President of Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital

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

(Recording 16. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 16](#))

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

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

**Personal Profile:** Zheng Shusen is 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>15</sup> He was also the chairman (from 2007 to 2017) of the Zhejiang branch of “China Anti-cult Association” (CACA), which is one of the Chinese Communist Party’s (CCP) important agencies against Falun Gong.<sup>16</sup>

**Investigation Recording 2: Qu Qingshan**, Director of the Organ Transplantation Center of the People’s Hospital of Zhengzhou

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

(Recording 17. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 17](#))

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

**Personal Profile:** Qu Qingshan is a chief physician, professor and 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>17</sup>

**Investigation Recording 3, Ye Qifa:** Vice President of the Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University

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

(Recording 18. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 18](#))

**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>18</sup>

**Investigation Recording 4, Liu Dongfu:** Director of Kidney Transplantation, Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, Shandong Province

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

(Recording 19. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 19](#))

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**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>19</sup>

**Investigation Recording 5: Wang Xuehao,** Director of the Liver Transplantation Center of the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University

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

(Recording 20. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 20](#))

**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 brain death centers.

**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 the current 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>20</sup>

**Investigation Recording 6: Chen Huaizhou,** Director of the Organ Transplant Center of the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) No. 181 Hospital (Guilin, Guangxi)

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

(Recording 21. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 21](#))

**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.”

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

### **3. One Person Denied the Use of Falun Gong Practitioners’ Organs**

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

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

(Recording 22. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 22](#))

**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 (of Falun Gong) would be even better.”

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

**Personal profile:** Chen Xianguo is a 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 a member of the Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Committee of the China Research Hospital Society.<sup>21</sup>

### **III. 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 (Tel: +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.”<sup>22</sup>

(Recording 23. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 23](#))

**Investigative Recording 2: A ward nurse for kidney transplant operations at Shandong Provincial Hospital**

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

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



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speaking, the allografts were from death-row prisoners and practitioners, right?” Nurse: “Yes, they were, in the past.”<sup>23</sup>

(Recording 24. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 24](#))

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

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

Doctor: “We do a lot, quite a lot! Last week, we did four operations. Nowadays there are 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>24</sup>

(Recording 25. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 25](#))

### **Investigation Recording 4: A nurse at Xijing Hospital Affiliated to Fourth Military Medical University**

**Date:** September 17, 2017 (Tel: +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.”<sup>25</sup>

(Recording 26. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 26](#))

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

**Date:** January 23, 2017 (Tel: +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.”<sup>26</sup>

(Recording 27. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 27](#))

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

### **Mudanjiang City’s 610 police Zhu Jiabin Admitted to Having Harvested and “Sold” 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

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

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.<sup>27</sup>

(Recording 28. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 28](#))

### **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.)<sup>28</sup>

(Recording 29. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 29](#))

### **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."<sup>29</sup>

(Recording 30. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 30](#))

### **Investigative Recording 4: Dr. He Enhui, liver transplant surgeon 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."<sup>30</sup>

(Recording 31. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 31](#))

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

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### **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.”<sup>31</sup>

(Recording 32. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 32](#))

### **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.”<sup>32</sup>

(Recording 33. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 33](#))

### **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.<sup>33</sup>

(Recording 34. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 34](#))

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

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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.) (Tel: 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.”<sup>34</sup>

(Recording 35. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 35](#))

**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.) (Tel: 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”.<sup>35</sup>

(Recording 36. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 36](#))

**VI. One Example of a Hospital Suspected of Live Organ Harvesting Falun Gong Practitioners: Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital**

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.

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. There were cases of organs awaiting patient surgeries and even excessive quantities of organs. The cost of kidney sources increased to be over 400,000 yuan (per organ), and the hospital guaranteed to provide young organ donors within one month. There were seven cases of second organ transplants on the

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same patients, and the intervals between both surgeries were only one to three days. In one case of liver transplantation, three donor livers were used within nine days. On February 10, 2018, four liver transplants and two kidney transplants were performed and completed on the same day.<sup>36</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 eight major organ transplant surgeries. One of the patients, surnamed Wu, waited only two days to receive a “donated” liver.<sup>37</sup>

How is it possible for a private hospital, in operation 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 access organs from a living organ donor bank. As “state organs” of the Chinese Communist Party, Falun Gong practitioners are most likely the first to be harmed.

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>38</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 CCP’s specialized agencies against Falun Gong.<sup>39</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. Under the circumstances that the CCP is still severely persecuting Falun Gong practitioners, we have many reasons to suspect that Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital has been participating in the live organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners.

In summary, from 2015 to 2020, WOIPFG conducted live telephone investigations in mainland China under the severe blockade and censorship by the CCP. These investigations focused on obtaining information about the clandestine abuse of forced organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners. Among the 29 hospitals being investigated, 22 hospitals admitted to involvement in live organ harvesting. The remaining seven hospitals did not deny the facts. With the exception of Tibet, a special region, these 29 hospitals are located across the country and in major cities. Among 27 individual subjects being investigated, many were presidents or directors of transplant centers at China's top organ transplant hospitals. Many were national project leaders in the field of organ transplantation and national provincial technical experts. Some of the subjects also concurrently held positions at the government agencies specifically created to persecute members of Falun Gong. Forced organ harvesting, defined as a crime against humanity, was first committed in 1999 and continues unabated in China today! ( please see Schedule 3 for data and further details)

## **Chapter Two      Evidence Obtained from the Investigations Conducted between 2015 and 2018 Shows 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>40</sup> 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 times for organ transplants in the United States were two years for liver transplantation and three years for kidney transplantation.<sup>41</sup> Compared with developed countries, where patients have to wait several years for organ transplants, some hospitals in mainland China guarantee their patients to have organ transplants after waiting only weeks or even days, despite the abolishment of the use of organs from executed prisoners in 2015. Furthermore, the organ wait times have become 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 times 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)”. <sup>42</sup>  (Recording 37. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 37</a> )
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.” <sup>43</sup>  (Recording 38. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 38</a> )
October 7, 2017	Jiao Xingyuan, director of Ward Three	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

				<p>know that we are able to do it.”<sup>44</sup></p> <p>(Recording 39. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 39</a>)</p>
October 30, 2017	Doctor at Organ Transplantation Ward	Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University	Hubei Province	<p>“We often perform emergency transplant surgeries.”<sup>45</sup></p> <p>(Recording 40. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 40</a>)</p>
November 4, 2017	Liver Transplantation	Fuzhou General Hospital of Nanjing Military Command	Fujian Province	<p>“Before year 2015, there used to be that (kind of organs for emergency liver transplants).”</p> <p>“There was one person, who waited seven times, and the seventh time was successful.”</p> <p>That is, the first several livers were not used after being excised.<sup>46</sup></p> <p>(Recording 41. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 41</a>)</p>
November 7, 2017	Liver Transplantation Doctor	General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command of the PLA	Guangdong Province	<p>The hospital is qualified to perform emergency liver transplantation. Doctor: “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>47</sup></p> <p>(Recording 42. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 42</a>)</p>

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	<p>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).”<sup>48</sup></p> <p>(Recording 43. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 43</a>)</p>
December 15, 2017	Doctor Yang at the Doctors’ Office of Organ Transplantation Department	Sichuan Provincial People’s Hospital	Sichuan Province	<p>“The liver transplants that we do usually are emergency operations. When we do a liver transplant, we will notify the recipients immediately.”<sup>49</sup></p> <p>(Recording 44. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 44</a>)</p>

## II. Patients can Select Young and High-Quality Organ Donors

### Several Sample Investigative Phone Conversations:

**1. Investigation Recording:** Doctor Chen Yongfeng, People’s Hospital of Zhengzhou, Henan Province

**Date:** June 26, 2015

“If you prepare to do liver transplantation, you prepare early, and the time will be enough. We can 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.”<sup>50</sup>

(Recording 45. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 45](#))

**2. Investigation Recording:** Director Wang, Coordinator for kidney transplant operations, Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, Shandong Province

**Date:** May 26, 2017



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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”.<sup>51</sup>

(Recording 46. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 46](#))

**3. Investigation Recording:** Doctor-on-duty of the Liver Transplant Department, Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University, Shanghai City

**Date:** June 25, 2018

“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.”<sup>52</sup>

(Recording 47. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 47](#))

**4. Investigation Recording:** Doctor-on-duty at the Liver Transplant Department, the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Henan Province

**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.”<sup>53</sup>

(Recording 48. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 48](#))

### III. Extremely Short Organ Wait Times

From 2015 to 2018, 84 Chinese hospitals mentioned that their patients’ donor organ wait times, during the investigative phone conversations, were one to two weeks on average. In some cases with the shortest wait times, patients were able to have the surgeries upon their arrival at the hospitals. Many hospitals said that they were conducting organ transplant surgeries every day, and that they were carried out routinely. Also, the “green channels” for emergency transplants were revealed to still be in existence.

Among these cases investigated between October 19 and December 2, 2018, 17 presidents and directors of all the organ transplant hospitals under investigation (12 hospitals in 11 provinces) promised the caller that they would 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 at Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, said, “We may have it (kidney source) as fast as tomorrow.”<sup>54</sup>

(Recording 19. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 19](#))

#### 1. Officially reported cases of patients finding liver sources on the same day and other cases of short wait times

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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>55</sup>

2) In June 2015, *Chengdu Economic Daily* reported that a patient found liver sources three times within a period of a little more than 60 days.<sup>56</sup>

3) In June 2015, Ye Qifa performed a liver transplant on a patient named Chen Jun. 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>57</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>58</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>59</sup>

## 2. Statistics of organ transplant wait time data

**Table 2. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Transplant Wait Times from 2015 to 2018**

Year	Number of Provinces	Number of Hospitals	Number of Phone Calls
2015	3	6	9
2016	9	12	15
2017	18	36	51
2018	6	7	20

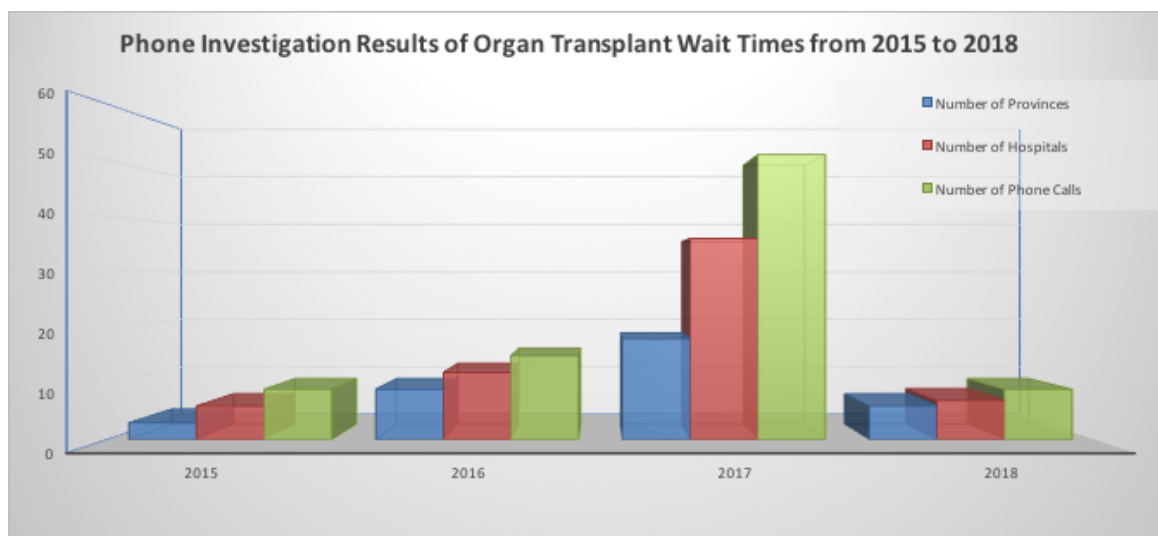


Figure 2. Phone

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**

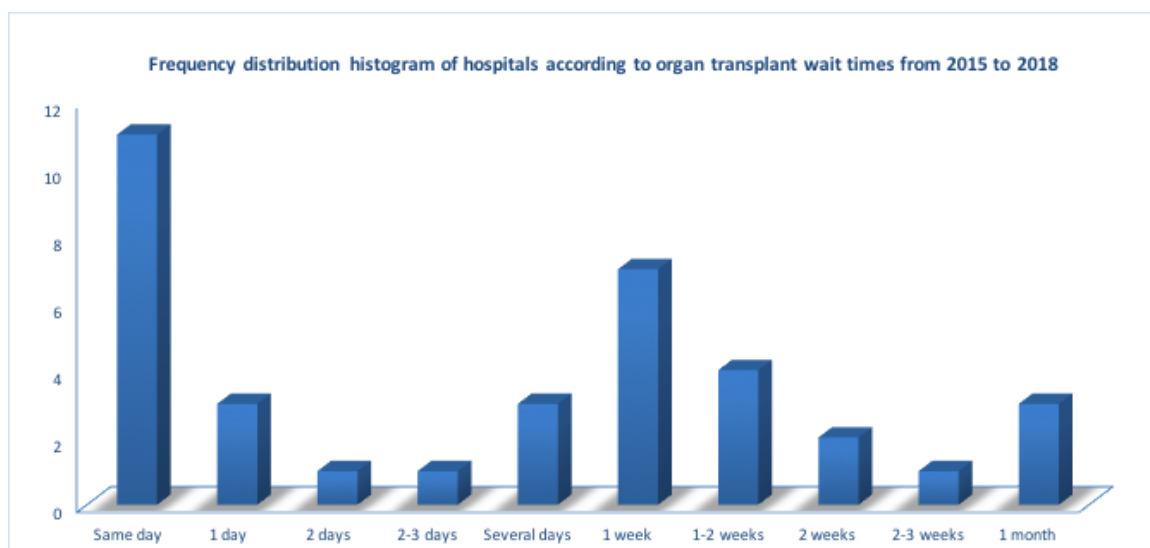


Figure 3.

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

**Table 3. 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	3
1 week	7
1-2 weeks	4
2 weeks	2
2-3 weeks	1
1 month	3

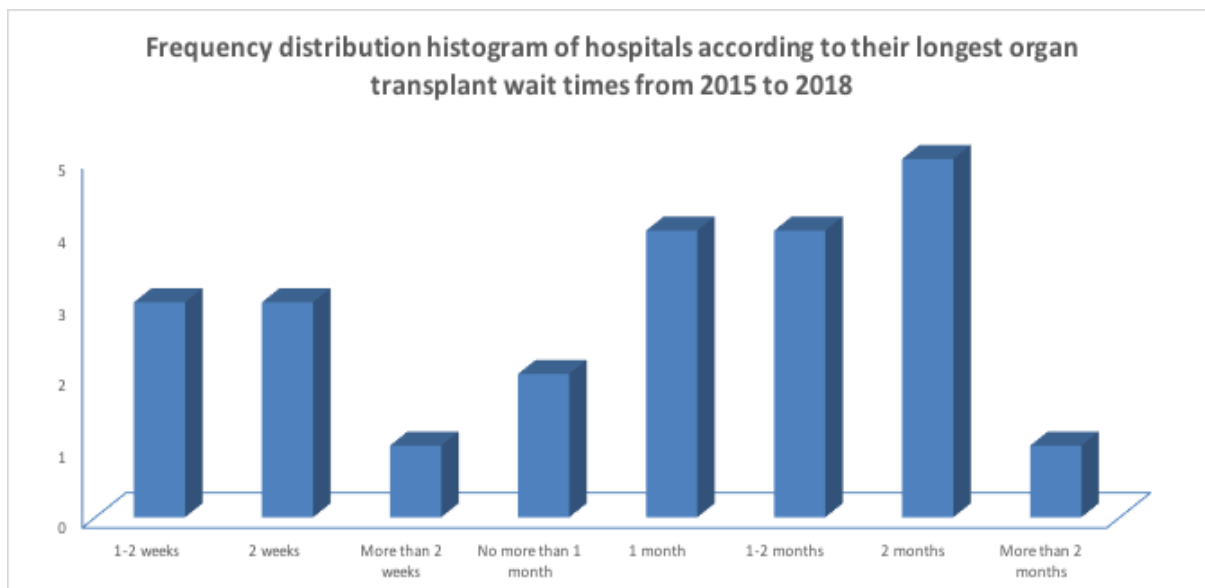


Figure 4. Frequency distribution histogram of hospitals according to their longest organ transplant wait times from 2015 to 2018

**Table 4. 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

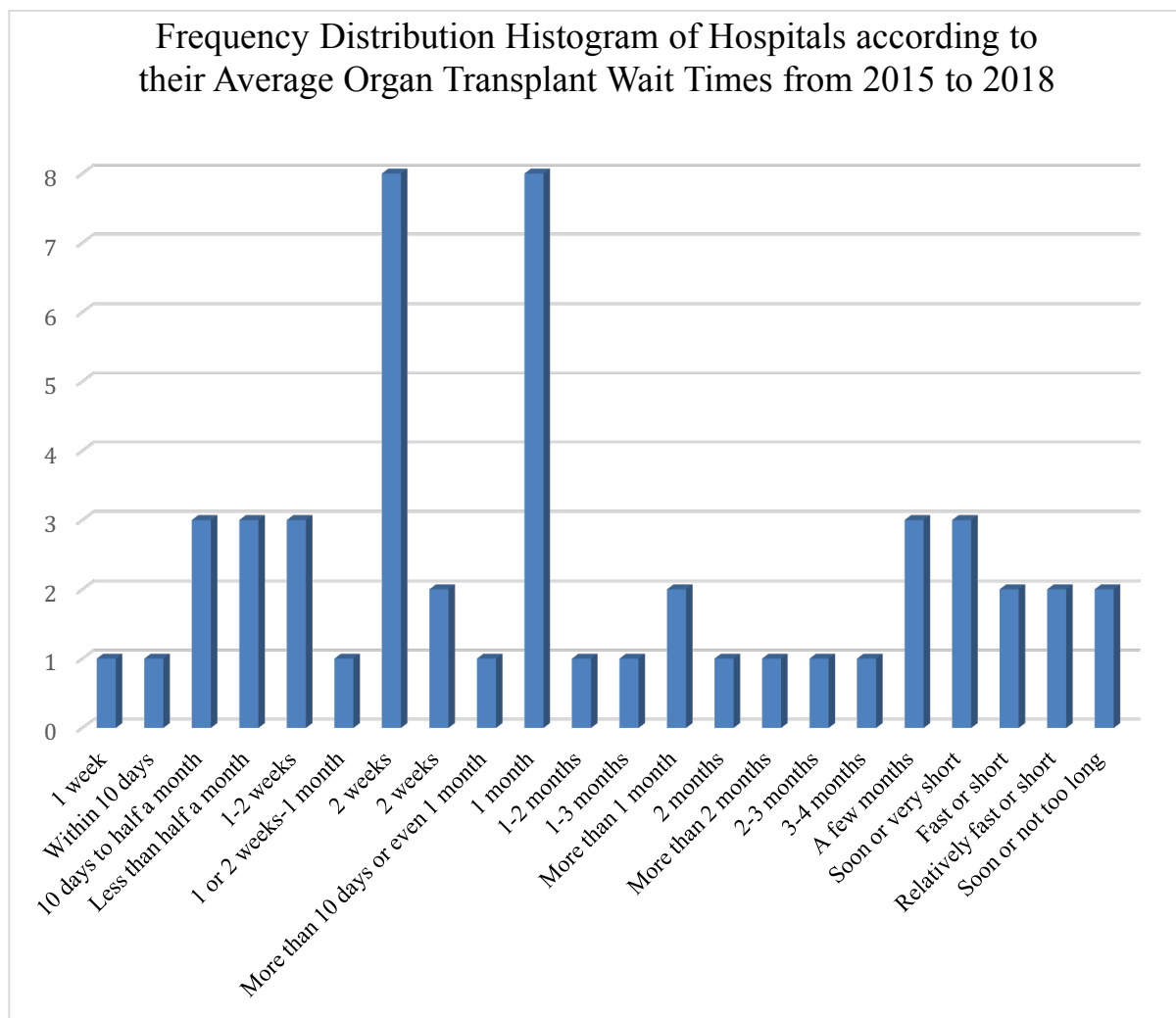


Figure 5. Frequency distribution histogram of hospitals according to their average organ transplant wait times from 2015 to 2018

**Table 5. Statistical table of the number of hospitals grouped by their average organ transplant wait times from 2015 to 2018**

Average Wait Time	Number of Hospitals
1 week	1
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

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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

#### IV. Ample Organ Donors

From 2015 to 2018, during WOIPFG's investigation, it was discovered that the organ transplant hospitals across China generally had ample donors, and many hospitals even had excess organs. Therefore, the phenomenon of hospitals seeking patients for their existing organs appeared. Among the provinces and municipalities, Beijing, Tianjin, Shandong, Henan and Hunan were particularly conspicuous (see Schedule 3 for details). The time periods, quantities, investigated provinces, results and distributions of this investigation and evidence collection are shown in the following figure.

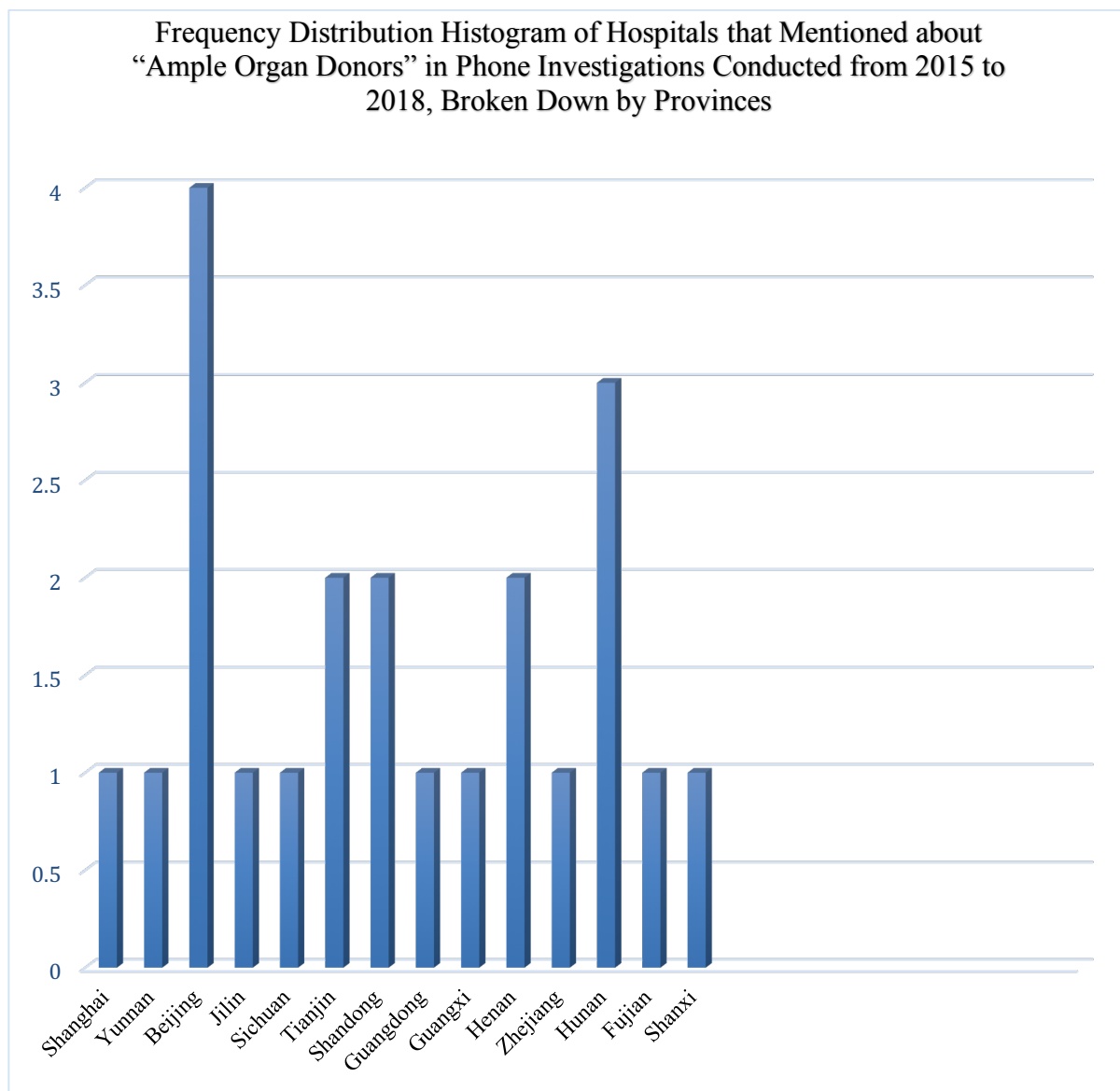


Figure 6. Ample Donors - Frequency Distribution Histogram of Cases, in which Hospitals were looking for Matching Patients for their Organs  
(Refer to Schedule 4. Abundant Donors: Statistical Table of Cases of Reverse Organ Matching (Organs Waiting for Recipients to Show Up))

#### **Sample Investigative Phone Calls:**

1. 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.”

However, according to *Yunnan Information Journal*, there were only 48 cases of organ donation in Yunnan Province throughout 2015. Since this figure was smaller than the quantity of organ transplants, it is evident that the organs came from other sources.<sup>60</sup>

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(Recording 49. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 49](#))

2. Xie Qinfen, Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital's organ procurement coordinator for liver transplantation, 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."<sup>61</sup>

(Recording 50. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 50](#))

3. 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."<sup>62</sup>

(Recording 51. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 51](#))

4. 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."<sup>63</sup>

(Recording 52. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 52](#))

5. 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."<sup>64</sup>

(Recording 53. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 53](#))

6. 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 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."<sup>65</sup>

(Recording 54. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 54](#))

7. A nurse of the Kidney Transplant Department at the Linyi City People Hospital, Shandong



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Province (September 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.”<sup>66</sup>

(Recording 55. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 55](#))

## **V. Excess Supply of Organ Donors; Free Liver Transplant Promotion Reappeared in China**

From June 1 to June 30, 2017, Jilin Provincial Travel Radio and the Hepatic Transplantation Center of the First Hospital of Jilin University jointly launched a program of free liver transplantation for 10 children.<sup>67</sup>

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.

(Recording 56. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 56](#))

(Recording 57. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 57](#))

On June 14, 2017, Zhang Haiyu, director of pediatric surgery of the First Hospital of Jilin University said, “The first ten surgeries are free ... our hospital has plenty of donor sources.”

(Recording 58-1. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 58-1](#))

On the same day, a WOIPFG investigator called the registration office of the “Precious Kids” program again, and the enrollment clerk mentioned that the origins 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 58-2. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 58-2](#))

On June 15, 2017, a WOIPFG investigator conducted an investigation on Mr. Liu from the Organ Donation Office of the Red Cross Society of China, Jilin Branch. The investigator mentioned the “Precious Kids” program. Mr. Liu said that the liver donor sources were not provided by the Red Cross Society.<sup>68</sup>

(Recording 59. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 59](#))

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

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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 on a yearly basis.

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."<sup>69</sup>

(Recording 60. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 60](#))

### **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.<sup>70</sup>

(Recording 61. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 61](#))

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>71</sup>

(Recording 62. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 62](#))

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 the transplant business started expanding. Since the organ transplant department was officially founded in July, they'd been doing more and more transplants. The kidney transplant department had done several dozen cases over the last two months. The organ wait times varied. There have been cases, where the patient had the surgery on the same day he/she became hospitalized.

(Recording 63. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 63](#))

Director Zhu Youhua of the Kidney Transplant Center of Shanghai Changzheng Hospital (January 29, 2016) said: "We do a lot of kidney transplants. It is not only that we are doing this, the whole country is doing a lot!"<sup>72</sup>

(Recording 64. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 64](#))

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Su Yu, urologist at the Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical College (August 2, 2017), said: “We have the most extensive kidney sources!” “(Body donations) have exceeded 300 at present. They exceeded 300 (cases) in July.”<sup>73</sup>

(Recording 65. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 65](#))

Zheng Jin, kidney transplant surgeon at the First Affiliated Hospital of Medical School, Xi’an Jiaotong University (August 13, 2017) said: “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.”<sup>74</sup>

(Recording 66. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 66](#))

Doctor Meng from the Kidney Transplantation Department of the Guangdong Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine (August 14, 2017) said that the hospital became qualified to perform 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 six kidney transplants of Type B blood in the first half of this month.<sup>75</sup>

(Recording 67. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 67](#))

Another kidney transplantation surgeon from the same hospital (August 29, 2017) said that the hospital’s organ transplant qualification had been approved. “We did a lot (of kidney transplants), I mean a lot. We try to do as many as we can.” They did kidney transplants every day.<sup>76</sup>

(Recording 68. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 68](#))

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!”<sup>77</sup>

(Recording 69. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 69](#))

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.<sup>78</sup>

(Recording 70. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 70](#))

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 had 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.”<sup>79</sup>

(Recording 71. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 71](#))

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A nurse from the Kidney Transplant Department's ward at the Third People's Hospital of Datong (September 11, 2017) said: "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.<sup>80</sup>

(Recording 72. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 72](#))

A kidney transplant doctor at the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University (September 11, 2017) said that the hospital performed a lot of cases of kidney transplantation in 2017.<sup>81</sup>

(Recording 73. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 73](#))

A liver transplant doctor at Xijing Hospital Affiliated to Fourth Military Medical University (September 17, 2017) said: "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."<sup>82</sup>

(Recording 74. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 74](#))

Doctor Ju, liver transplant surgeon at the Liaocheng People's Hospital (September 13, 2017), said: "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."<sup>83</sup>

(Recording 75. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 75](#))

A nurse from the Kidney Transplant Department of the Second Hospital of Shandong University (September 22, 2017) said: "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."<sup>84</sup>

(Recording 76. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 76](#))

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 was more than 10 times of the hospital's publicly released annual organ transplant volume, but it was in line with the hospital's several hundred ward beds dedicated to organ transplants.<sup>85</sup>

(Recording 77. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 77](#))

## **II. Analysis of the Actual Number of Organ Transplants in China Based on Some**

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

### **1. 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>86</sup>

(Recording 78-1. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 78-1](#))

(Recording 78-2. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 78-2](#))

**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; Tel: +86+2223626855): Investigator: "Just kidney transplantation, for a year, can you do about 400 to 500 cases?" Feng: "Yes, almost."<sup>87</sup>

(Recording 79. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 79](#))

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>88</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>89</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>90</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>91</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."<sup>92</sup>

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(Recording 80-1. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 80-1](#))

Dr. Yang Han from the Liver Transplant Department of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University disclosed on June 2, 2018 (+8637166279137) that Tianjin First Central Hospital has the largest number of transplants in the country, but it has no data, because they have a data report that is not released, so there is no way to know how many (cases) it did conduct.

(Recording 80-2. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 80-2](#))

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

Regarding the organ transplantation quantity in Beijing, the General Hospital of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces has the highest number.

**Investigation Subject:** A nurse from the liver transplantation ward (8th floor) of the General Hospital of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces

**Date of Investigation:** February 8, 2018 (Tel: 86-1057976180)

### **Summary:**

Nurse: "This (liver transplant) operation is being done every day."

(Recording 81-1. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 81-1](#))

**Investigated Subject:** A doctor from the liver transplantation office of the General Hospital of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces

**Date of Investigation:** March 20, 2018 (Tel: 86-1057976858)

### **Summary:**

Doctor: "At present, there are many liver donors and we have done many surgeries too. The waiting time is two weeks, up to a month."

(Recording 81-2. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 81-2](#))

**Investigated Subject:** A doctor-on-duty from the kidney transplant department of the General Hospital of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces

**Date of Investigation:** March 29, 2017 (Tel: 86-1057976857)

### **Summary:**

Doctor: "Kidney transplantation division has two teams. One team can do more than 200 cases a year, and two teams together can do more than 500 cases. We have done more this year than last year. The liver transplantation team has several directors in charge, and they have done even more cases."<sup>93</sup>

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(Recording 81-3. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 81-3](#))

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>94</sup>

On November 2, 2018, Wang Jianli, associate chief physician of the Organ Transplant Institute, the General Hospital of the Chinese People’s Armed Police Forces, said, “Not sure when that can be ready, but we have a lot of organs here!”<sup>95</sup>

(Recording 6. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 6](#))

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 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 82. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 82](#))

The two organ transplant institutions 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 it has little to do with the donated organs at the Red Cross Societies in Beijing or 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/or high-altitude accidents. When they asked for further details, the hospitals would not make any more comments. Were these cases accidental, or were these brain deaths intentionally caused? Were these organs voluntarily donated, or were they obtained through live organ harvesting? The hospitals would arbitrarily give unverifiable answers to these questions.

### **I. “Brain Death Centers”**

On July 20, 2015, an organ transplant surgeon at the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University revealed that there are “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.



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The “brain death centers” are actually a link between the living organ donor bank and the hospitals’ organ transplant operating rooms. When a person is made “brain dead”, he/she would be sent to a brain death center, where his/her breathing and blood circulation would be artificially maintained, to ensure that the hospitals would extract as many organs as possible from the person for transplant use. Since the people held there are determined “dead”, the psychological stress on the surgeons is much less than 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 a center of brain deaths.<sup>96</sup>

(Recording 83. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 83](#))

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.”<sup>97</sup>

(Recording 84. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 84](#))

### **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 85. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 85](#))

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.”<sup>98</sup>

(Recording 86. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 86](#))

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



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On July 20, 2015, Qin Han, a doctor from the Pediatric Cardiac Surgery Department at the First Affiliated Hospital, 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 brain dead 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, 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, Sun Yat-sen University takes the priority, because (the brain death center is) operated by ourselves after all!”

(Recording 87-1. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 87-1](#))

(Recording 87-2. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 87-2](#))

A doctor of liver transplantation of the Third Ward in the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University (August 3, 2017) said: “There are more donors than before. The donor (organs) are from the donation of brain-dead 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.”<sup>99</sup>

(Recording 88. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 88](#))

A doctor of liver transplantation from the Second Ward in the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University (September 26, 2017) said: “(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.”<sup>100</sup>

(Recording 89. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 89](#))

## **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 citizens after death. These organs can only be used after the patients' declaration of death by a nurse or a medical doctor, which takes place five minutes after the withdrawal of life-sustaining interventions and absence of vital signs. According to the Chinese regulations, the wait time between the withdrawal of life support and the death announcement is two to five minutes. In view of the need to open the patient's thoracic cavity and the organ removal procedures, it is impossible to have warm ischemia times of less than two minutes.<sup>101</sup> However, in a random search of medical papers on Chinese organ transplant hospitals, six papers identified claimed to using DCD organs with warm ischemia times of less than two minutes.

For example, one of the papers revealed that from February 2009 to September 2012, the General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Command of the PLA, the first listed hospital of China's 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 five 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 the PLA had 33 cases of DBCD and five cases of DBD, in which the organ donors all had a warm ischemia time of zero (underlined).<sup>102</sup>

**Table 6. Five other medical papers showing evidence of suspicious warm 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, one case <sup>103</sup>	0
2	Zhongshan City People's Hospital	From October 2008 to December 2015, there were 62 cases of liver transplantation with	0-30 min

		organs donated by citizens after death, which were all in line with DBCD. <sup>104</sup>	
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>105</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>106</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>107</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) said, "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."<sup>108</sup>

(Recording 90. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 90](#))

Doctor Wu from the Kidney Transplantation Department of the 7th People's Hospital of Zhengzhou (October 21, 2017) said: "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)."<sup>109</sup>

(Recording 91. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 91](#))

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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 brain dead 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)." <sup>110</sup>

(Recording 92. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 92](#))

### **III. New Generation of Brain Stem Impact Machine**

#### **An Impact Machine to Artificially Create Primary Brain Stem Trauma**

In December 2011, former Chongqing Public Security Bureau Chief Wang Lijun applied for a patent for the "Impact Machine to Create Primary Brain Stem Trauma" as the lead inventor (the machine's inventors were Wang Lijun, Yin Zhiyong, Zhao Hui and Wang Zhengguo). He received the patent in the next year. According to publicly available documents for this patent, the machine is "a practical, novel and relatively precise model to induce primary brain stem trauma in medium-sized animals."<sup>111</sup> This machine is composed of a base mount, a high-speed air cannon, a secondary hammer (with a metal ball) and an animal-fixing platform (but it's actually for human heads). Under the impact of the air cannon, the secondary hammer (metal ball) directly hits the skull to induce a shock wave, which then would penetrate the cranium to reach the inner structures of the brain, causing a person to die instantly. However, the person's breathing and heart beat can be maintained during a certain period of time."

On November 15, 2017, South Korean TV Chosun's documentary film program "Investigation Report 7" broadcast a feature documentary film titled "Killing to Live: The Dark Side of Transplant Tourism in China"<sup>112</sup>, to expose the inside stories of illegal organ transplantation services provided to foreign nationals by the Chinese Communist Party's hospitals. TV Chosun is a TV station under the largest daily newspaper of South Korea, "Chosun Ilbo". This feature documentary film exposed that since 2000, about 20,000 South Korean patients had gone to Mainland China to receive organ transplantation, and most of these organs came from Chinese prisoners of conscience and detained Falun Gong practitioners, who have been live organ harvested.

TV Chosun discovered that the "brain-dead" organ donors used by the CCP's hospitals were produced by the "brain stem impact machine" invented by Wang Lijun (Figure 8). This indicates that the "brain stem impact machine" was not only used in laboratories, but also widely used in the clinical organ extraction process for organ transplantation. TV Chosun also discovered that the CCP was conducting research and development on a new generation of brain death machines, which had been upgraded to the third generation. The reporter interviewed Doctor Li Chengyuan, a surgeon and chairman of the "Organ Transplantation Ethics Association" of South Korea. Doctor Li said, "Other than causing brain deaths for organ harvesting, the 'primary brain stem trauma

impact machine’ has no other use. Who would want a person to be brain-dead?”



Figure 8. A Model of the “Primary Brain Stem Trauma Impact Machine” Invented by Wang Lijun et al.

The invention and widespread use of this “Brain Death Machine” facilitated the large-scale live organ harvesting. Prior to its invention, surgeons responsible for extracting organs had to face living individuals – healthy human beings with thoughts and emotions, and who could talk and had healthy organs and limbs. They had to cut open their bodies and excise their organs, including hearts, lungs, livers and kidneys. During the process, they had to face their resistance and denunciations, which had caused enormously large psychological pressure on these doctors. For example, in the Sujiatun Concentration Camp of Shenyang City, Liaoning Province, a large number of Falun Gong practitioners were secretly kidnapped and detained there. The organ harvesting was performed on living individuals. Most of the medical personnel involved in the live organ harvesting process later developed serious psychological problems, including insomnia and nightmares. Some of them resorted to prostitution to relieve the psychological pressure. There were also incidents of suicide.

In early March 2006, Annie, a former nurse at the Liaoning Provincial Thrombosis Treatment Center of Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine in Sujiatun, exposed for the first time the CCP’s crime of harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners. Her ex-husband participated in live organ harvesting and suffered extreme psychological distress. He could not carry on such evil crimes anymore and decided to flee abroad. He told Annie, “You do not know how painful I am, because these Falun Gong practitioners were alive. If I were harvesting organs from dead people, it might be fine. But these people were alive.”

With the invention of the “Brain Death Machine”, the CCP established “brain death centers” in many locations throughout China. This is actually an extra link between the live organ banks and

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hospitals' organ transplantation operating rooms. People, whose organs matched the organ recipients, are put to brain death by the machine invented by Wang Lijun in the brain death centers, where their breathing and blood circulation are artificially sustained. This process is to ensure that more organs can be harvested and used. Since they are identified as "dead people", doctors and guards face much less psychological pressure than harvesting organs from living people. When asked about the source of organs, many doctors would say that the organs came from "brain death centers". When asked about the causes of these brain deaths, they would claim car accidents and high-altitude accidents. When they were asked additional questions, there would be no response. Are they actual cases of brain death or forced brain deaths? Are they voluntary donors or harvested alive? These are subject to arbitrary explanations by the doctors.

## **Chapter Five      Hospitals Claim That Their Donated Organs Were of Unknown Origins**

The hospitals investigated by WOIPFG reported that the 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 staff said that the organs were allocated by the national organ distribution network's website. Upon further questioning, the medical staff told the WOIPFG investigators to ask their directors, as they were the original sources of information. Typical replies included "we have our own channels" and "no comment".

### **I. When Discussing Hospital 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) responded, "We do a lot, quite a lot (of organ transplants)! Nowadays there are 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!"<sup>113</sup>

(Recording 93. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 93](#))

Director Wang, organ coordinator of the renal transplantation division of Yantai Yudaiding Hospital, Shandong Province (May 26, 2017) said that he would be able to get matched kidney donors under 30 years old within two weeks, "You get what you pay for." The organ sources were neither donated nor obtained from the organs of the Health Planning Commission's website, but rather from the hospital's own channels.

(Recording 94. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 94](#))

A doctor-on-duty from the liver transplantation ward at the People's Hospital of Zhengzhou (On June 25, 2015) said, "The shortest organ wait time would be two or three days, the longest would be more than 10 days. We have plenty of donors." When a WOIPFG investigator asked about who



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the donors were, 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 hanged up.<sup>114</sup>

(Recording 95. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 95](#))

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 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.”<sup>115</sup>

(Recording 96. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 96](#))

Director Hang Hualian of the Liver Transplant Department 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 for getting the donor for you. The key issue right now is that the patient should come and we will evaluate his situation.”<sup>116</sup>

(Recording 97. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 97](#))

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.<sup>117</sup>

(Recording 98. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 98](#))

A nurse at Xijing Hospital Affiliated to the Fourth Military Medical University said on 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!”<sup>118</sup>

(Recording 99. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 99](#))

A doctor from the liver transplant ward at Beijing Friendship Hospital said on September 9, 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.”<sup>119</sup>

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(Recording 100. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 100](#))

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."<sup>120</sup>

(Recording 101. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 101](#))

A nurse from Area B on the 8th floor of the Liver Transplant Department at the First Hospital of Kunming responded on 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."<sup>121</sup>

(Recording 102. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 102](#))

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 said on 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 to do the surgery, then don't ask this kind of questions." He refused to disclose information about liver donor sources to the WOIPFG investigator.<sup>122</sup>

(Recording 103. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 103](#))

A doctor of liver transplantation from the Second Ward in the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University replied on 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."<sup>123</sup>

(Recording 104. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 104](#))

A doctor at the Kidney Transplantation Research Institute of Dongfeng General Hospital said on September 14, 2017, "Nowadays the kidney sources all come from the central government's donations."<sup>124</sup>

(Recording 105. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 105](#))

Gui Zhichao, Director of the Donation Service Department, Tianjin Human Organ Donation Management Center at the Red Cross Society of China, Tianjin Branch said on June 26, 2018, "We do not count those transplant organs that are not certified by us, as voluntary donated organs."<sup>125</sup> There are more than 100 organ donations that are certified by the Red Cross Society of China, Tianjin Branch, in a year.



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(Recording 106. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 106](#))

## **II. The State’s “Official Website” for Organ Distribution is “Deceiving People!”**

Regarding the CCP’s two official websites used for organ donation and organ allocation, none of the more than 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 was investigated on June 10, 2018:

Investigator: “Are the donors taken from the national organ website?”

Wang: “That’s all (for the purpose of) deceiving people, all of them are deceiving people! They are all formalities.”

Investigator: “It’s all up to hospitals to look for donors, rather than being allocated by state?”

Wang: “That’s correct.”

Investigator: “Is that website accessible with an ID only?”

Wang: “It is inaccessible. It belongs to the armed police. It’s not like that anyone can access it.”<sup>126</sup>

(Recording 107. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 107](#))

### **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.”<sup>127</sup>

(Recording 108. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 108](#))

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

A nurse of kidney transplantation (September 28, 2017) replied, “We usually do about 10 kidney transplantation operations each month, we can do 100 to 200 kidney transplants each year.” The donors were not necessarily all sourced locally.<sup>128</sup>

(Recording 109. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 109](#))

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

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The staff member on duty (November 2, 2017) said, “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 in 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.<sup>129</sup>)

(Recording 110. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 110](#))

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

Director Chen (September 12, 2017) said regarding the national organ network, “We don’t have the administrator’s account number, we cannot see how many people have registered.”<sup>130</sup>

(Recording 111. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 111](#))

### **Zhejiang Provincial People’s Hospital**

When a WOIPFG investigator asked, “How can Zhejiang University procure more (organs than you)?” a doctor at the Liver and Gallbladder Department replied on August 30, 2017, “They have better connections. China is not like the U.S. We do not have an organ source network.”<sup>131</sup>

(Recording 112. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 112](#))

## **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) said, “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!”<sup>132</sup>

(Recording 113. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 113](#))

### **Yantai City, Shandong Province**

Doctor Wang, director and coordinator for kidney transplant operations at Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, Shandong Province (May 26, 2017) said that 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?”<sup>133</sup>

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(Recording 114. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 114](#))

### **Zhejiang Province**

A staff member at the Human Organ Donation Management Office of the Red Cross Society replied, “(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 inquired 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.”<sup>134</sup>

(Recording 115. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 115](#))

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

He Fangping, hepatic transplantation surgeon, (June 4, 2017) replied, “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 experience in this area. So along with LDLT (Living Donor Liver Transplantation) and other various types, we have performed over 200 (liver) transplants.”<sup>135</sup>

(Recording 116. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 116](#))

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

A kidney transplantation surgeon surnamed Chi (August 25, 2017) stated that the hospital claimed to have only one organ source, which was brain dead people. The cost of a kidney was about 100,000 or 200,000 yuan. “You should give the money directly to the Red Cross Society.”<sup>136</sup>

(Recording 117. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 117](#))

### **Second Military Medical University**

A liver transplant doctor at the Affiliated Changhai Hospital (June 1, 2018) said that a liver transplant would cost one million yuan and a kidney transplant would cost 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 performed liver and/or kidney transplants every day.<sup>137</sup>

(Recording 118. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 118](#))

### **Fudan University in Shanghai**

A doctor-on-duty of the Liver Transplant Department at Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University (June 25, 2018) said, “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

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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.”<sup>138</sup>

(Recording 119. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 119](#))

## **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 published 50 audio recordings. The evidence was obtained from six organ donation agencies in five provinces in 2015; five organ donation agencies in five 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 could not explain the large number of organ transplants at Chinese hospitals. During the investigation, the hospitals and their staff 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 further questioning, they told the WOIPFG investigators to ask their directors, who were the original sources of information. 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’ OPOs have organ transplant surgeons, who hold “double certificates”, allowing them to also act as organ procurement coordinators. That is, they are responsible for determining and declaring deaths for organ sourcing, while they are directly involved in surgical excision of 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, China lacks guiding legislation, and the process is not monitored by any authorized official body. The hospital staff are becoming increasingly sensitive to inquiries about the donor organ sources and volumes of organ transplants. They would hang up as soon as they hear these inquiries. The mobile phone numbers of hospital presidents, directors and doctors are now confidential.

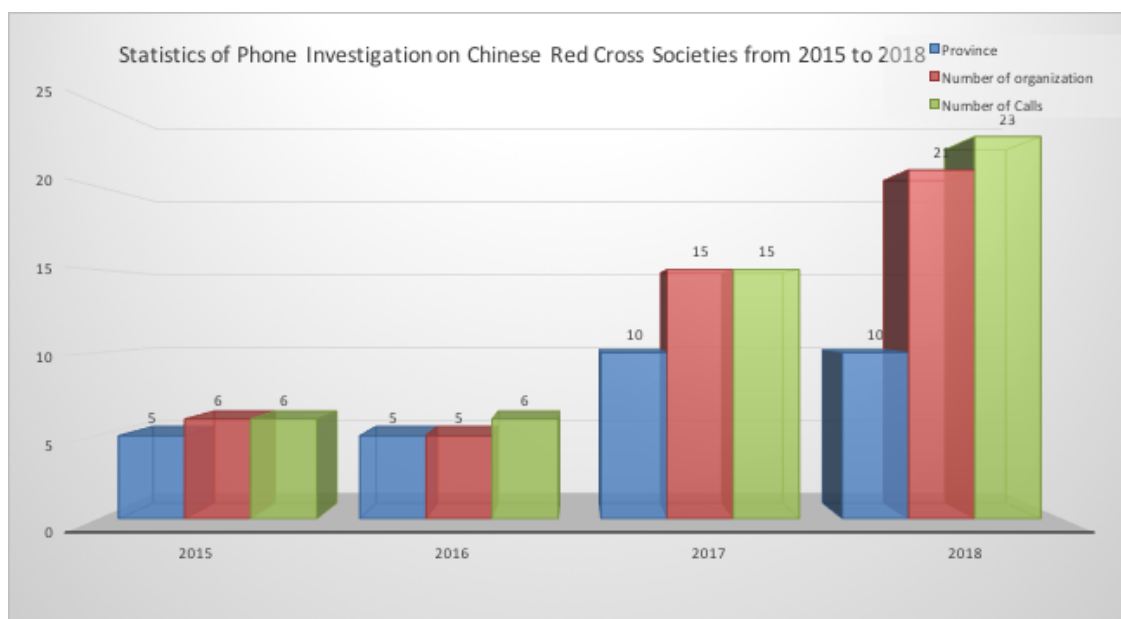


Figure 9.

Statistics of Phone Investigation on Chinese Red Cross Societies from 2015 to 2018  
(For summaries of provinces/cities, number of calls and statistical distribution, please refer to: 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)

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

**Table 7. China's Official National Organ Donation Statistics from 2015 to 2017**

Year	Number of Donations	Number of Major Organs
2015	2,297 cases <sup>139</sup>	6,428
2016	4,080 cases <sup>140</sup>	11,296
2017	5,148 cases <sup>141</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>142</sup> and 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>143</sup>

According to international conventions, under normal circumstances, the annual mortality rate of registered organ donors is seven (out of 1,000). And due to the donors' illnesses, unhealthy lifestyles, age problems, time differences between their death and organ removal and other reasons,

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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>144</sup> However, the Chinese Communist Party claimed that “in 2016, the organ donation reached 4,080 cases”,<sup>145</sup> and “5,148 cases of organ donation were made in China in 2017”.<sup>146</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 1/500th 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 two to three years, so the patients would wait for organs to arrive; the average organ wait time in China has been only one to two weeks in the past 10-plus years, with a maximum of one to two 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>147</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>148</sup> In China, emergency liver transplants account for 26.6% of the total,<sup>149</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>150</sup> Combined with 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 was 10,287. The total number of liver and kidney transplantation cases 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 was 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 10. U.S. organ donation and transplant statistics in 2017.

(Data source: the U.S. government official statistics<sup>151</sup>)

The organ donations made in 2017, as claimed by the CCP, were 5,148 cases,<sup>152</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>153</sup> That is, according to the figures provided by Huang Jiefu, China's total utilization rate of organs donated after death is greater than three, and the total utilization rate of donated livers and kidneys is greater than three. 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>154</sup> Over the same time period, 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 world's first case of a hepatitis B patient used as a liver donor took place in April 2014, in an experimental liver transplant operation.<sup>155</sup> At the same time, China's kidney illness prevalence rate reached 13%.<sup>156</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 the liver and kidney utilization rate per donor in the United States, a country with better health care, a more healthy population, and better organ donation and distribution systems than China.

Therefore, it is plausible to state that the organ donation figures provided by Huang Jiefu are likely false, with organ donation sources after death inadequate, and a large number of healthy living people used as organ sources by the CCP's state-run transplant system.

#### IV. The Chinese Red Cross Societies are Still Receiving a Very Small Number of Donated Organs, Which Cannot Explain the Large Number of Organ Transplants in Chinese Hospitals

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

The most important factor of organ donation and transplantation is system transparency. In the United States, anyone can visit the public website [organdonor.gov](http://organdonor.gov), and view the statistics of organ transplants performed in every week, month and year, at all organ transplant hospitals.<sup>157</sup> This is the same situation as in Taiwan, which has a population of only 23 million, but nearly 300,000

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citizens have registered for voluntary organ donation. People can freely obtain information on the type and number of organ transplants that have been performed.

However, in China, one can only see the state's reported national organ transplant volumes, and other data are undisclosed. None of the data is independently verifiable.

For decades the CCP has rejected ongoing requests by the international community to allow independent investigations by third parties into China's organ donation system.

## **1. Beijing City**

From August to September 2018, WOIPFG conducted a phone investigation again on the state of human organ donations at the 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 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>158</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.

### **1) Red Cross Society Organ Donation Phone Investigation Recordings**

#### **Investigation Recording 1: Director of the Organ Donation Preparation Office at Beijing Red Cross**

**Investigation date:** September 6, 2018 (Tel: 18910670191)

Wang Zhaohui: "I am in the preparatory office. The organ donation office has not yet been established by now. Now it is our Red Cross Society, now the National Health and Family Planning Commission, we have not cooperated together. That is, the hospitals usually do it themselves. Our situation is quite special, so we have not yet started this work. Now the state is... the next step is to see how to handle it, I don't know how to put it!"

(Recording 120. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 120](#))

#### **Investigation Recording 2: Red Cross Society of Haidian District, Beijing**

**Investigation date:** August 31, 2018 (Tel: 86+10-68317551)

Officer-on-duty: "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-



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level! Our district is mainly undertaking the propaganda work for organ donation from the deceased, and other work has not been implemented.”

(Recording 121. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 121](#))

### **Investigation Recording 3: Beijing Red Cross Society, Xicheng Branch**

**Investigation Date:** September 14, 2018 (Tel: +86+1083975423)

Red Cross official: “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).”

(Recording 122. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 122](#))

### **Investigation Recording 4: Beijing Red Cross Society, Dongcheng Branch**

**Investigation Date:** September 17, 2018 (Tel: +86 10 87556904)

Red Cross official: “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.

(Recording 123. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 123](#))

### **Investigation Recording 5: Beijing Red Cross Society Office, Chaoyang District Branch**

**Investigation Date:** September 2, 2018 (Tel: +86+1065094673)

Ms. Sun: “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.”

(Recording 124. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 124](#))

### **Investigation Recording 6: Beijing Red Cross Society, Shijingshan District Branch**

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**Investigation Date:** September 20, 2018 (Tel: +86 +10 68606619)

Red Cross official: “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.”

(Recording 125. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 125](#))

#### **Investigation Recording 7: Beijing Red Cross Society, Fengtai District Branch**

**Investigation Date:** September 20, 2018 (Tel: +86+1063824717)

Red Cross official: All districts’ Red Cross Societies in Beijing have no organ donation business. “Our department hasn’t launched this business.”

(Recording 126. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 126](#))

#### **Investigation Recording 8: Beijing Red Cross Society, Peking Union Medical College Hospital Body Donation Station**

**Investigation Date:** August 30, 2018 (Tel: +86+10 69156975)

Red Cross Officer: “We do not accept donations from other provinces or cities. It has to be from Beijing. It’s limited to one’s own locality.”

(Recording 127. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 127](#))

#### **Investigation Recording 9: Human Body Donation Coordination Office of Beijing Red Cross**

**Investigation Date:** September 21, 2018 (Tel: 10 63558266)

Officer-on-Duty: “(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!”

(Recording 128. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 128](#))

#### **Investigation Recording 10: body donation station Capital Medical University**

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**Investigation Date:** September 6, 2018 (Tel: 86+1083911443)

Jing Peng: 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!"

(Recording 129. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 129](#))

## **2) Hospital Organ Transplant Volume Phone Investigation Recording 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 transplant surgeries, the highest surgical success rate, the oldest organ recipient and the youngest organ recipient.<sup>159</sup>

Examples of Phone Investigation Recordings:

A nurse at the liver transplant ward told a WOIPFG investigator (February 8, 2018), "This kind of (liver transplant) surgery is performed every day."<sup>160</sup>

(Recording 130. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 130](#))

A doctor-on-duty at the doctors' office of kidney transplantation of the General Hospital of Chinese People's Armed Police Forces in Beijing (March 29, 2017) said, "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."<sup>161</sup>

(Recording 131. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 131](#))

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".<sup>162</sup>

(Recording 132. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 132](#))

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>163</sup>

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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>164</sup>

Doctors’ Office of Liver Transplantation, at the General Hospital of the Chinese People’s Armed Police Forces (June 14, 2016) replied that in general, a patient could be discharged 20 days after a successful surgery. “We do (liver transplants) every month. Our (surgery) team alone did six transplants last month. We have four or five 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 a little more than a month.”<sup>165</sup>

(Recording 133. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 133](#))

Gong Li, liver transplantation doctor at Beijing General Hospital of Chinese People’s Armed Police Forces (October 11, 2015) said that in most cases, a liver transplant could 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.”**<sup>166</sup>

(Recording 134. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 134](#))

On October 19, 2018, Chen Xinguo, director of liver transplantation admitted to using Falun Gong practitioners as donors.<sup>167</sup>

On November 2, 2018, Wang Jianli, associate chief physician of the Organ Transplant Institute, admitted to using Falun Gong practitioners as donors.<sup>168</sup>

## 2. Tianjin City

Tianjin First Central Hospital performs several thousand cases of liver and kidney transplantation.<sup>169</sup> Its doctors have admitted several times to using Falun Gong practitioners as “donors”.

The person-on-duty at the Human Organ Donation Center of the Red Cross Society of China, Tianjin Branch (November 9, 2017) said, “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.”<sup>170</sup>

(Recording 135. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 135](#))

On 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.<sup>171</sup>

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(Recording 136. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 136](#))

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."<sup>172</sup>

(Recording 137. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 137](#))

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!"<sup>173</sup>

(Recording 138. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 138](#))

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>174</sup> The organ transplant surgery center could carry out nine liver transplants and eight kidney transplants simultaneously.<sup>175</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>176</sup> The average length of hospital stay for a liver transplant patient in China was 25 to 30 days.<sup>177</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  $7,975 (500 \times 365 \times 131.1\% / 30)$ .

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 that 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>178</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>179</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

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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.

In 2006, Song Wenli, director of the Tianjin First Central Hospital's organ transplant center, admitted to using Falun Gong practitioners as donors.<sup>180</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>181</sup>

### **3. Shanghai City**

200 organs were donated over a period of three years (from June 2016 to 2017 August).<sup>182</sup> However, there are 11 organ transplant hospitals in Shanghai,<sup>183</sup> and the officially published liver transplant volume of Renji Hospital alone was 800 cases in 2017.<sup>184</sup>

#### **Shanghai General Hospital**

The hospital has a large organ transplant volume, and its president<sup>185</sup> and doctors<sup>186</sup> have repeatedly admitted to using Falun Gong practitioners as organ sources.

Tan Jianming is the director of the Shanghai Organ Transplant Research Center.<sup>187</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>188</sup> As of June 2014, Tan Jianming had presided over more than 4,200 cases of kidney transplantation<sup>189</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>190</sup>

#### **Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University**

A liver transplantation doctor (October 23, 2017) said that 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!"<sup>191</sup>

(Recording 139. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 139](#))

A doctor-on-duty of the Liver Transplant Department at Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University (June 25, 2018) said, "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."<sup>192</sup>

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(Recording 140. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 140](#))

**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 and 500 to 600 cases of kidney transplantation in 2017. “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.<sup>193</sup>

(Recording 141. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 141](#))

**A nurse from the 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.”<sup>194</sup>

(Recording 142. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 142](#))

**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!”<sup>195</sup>

(Recording 143. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 143](#))

**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 six liver transplant surgeries to be carried out at the same time.<sup>196</sup> In 2014, they had 110 ward beds for liver transplantation. “Renji Hospital’s Liver Surgery Department had three 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



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department, a national clinical pharmacology agency and Shanghai Health and Family Planning Commission's key clinical medicine discipline department.”<sup>197</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).”<sup>198</sup>

(Recording 144. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 144](#))

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>199</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>200</sup>

## **4. Guangdong Province**

A staff-on-duty at the Organ Donation Office, Guangdong Branch, Red Cross Society of China (November 2, 2017) said that the Guangdong branch receives hundreds of cases of organ donation, ranking first in China. Only a portion of all the donors could 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 were not necessarily witnessed by the Red Cross Society.<sup>201</sup>

(Recording 145. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 145](#))

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>202</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)!”<sup>203</sup>



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(Recording 146. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 146](#))

### **Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University**

Su Yu, transplant surgeon of the Urinary Surgery Department (August 2, 2017) said: “We have the most extensive kidney sources!” “(Body donations) have exceeded 300 at present. They exceeded 300 (cases) in July.” One major 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.”<sup>204</sup>

(Recording 147. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 147](#))

### **Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University**

A kidney transplant doctor (June 7, 2018) said that 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.”<sup>205</sup>

(Recording 148. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 148](#))

## **5. Zhejiang Province**

A staff member at the Organ Donation Management Center of Zhejiang Red Cross Society (April 20, 2017) said, “(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 are self-reported by eight organ transplant hospitals in Zhejiang are several dozen times higher than the organ donation quantity at the Red Cross Society.)

(Recording 149. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 149](#))

### **A nurse in the kidney transplant ward of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University**

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

The nurse said that they completed more than 300 cases in 2014 and in 2015.<sup>206</sup>

(Recording 150. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 150](#))

### **A kidney transplant ward nurse at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University**

**Investigation Date:** May 4, 2016

“Every year our hospital performs several thousand transplants.” She also said that Zheng Shusen was still their director.<sup>207</sup>

(Recording 151. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 151](#))

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

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

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“If it’s really urgent, we can certainly do the surgery immediately. Every day, we do two to three cases (of liver transplant surgeries). “The liver sources are relatively easy to find (for our hospital).”<sup>208</sup>

(Recording 152. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 152](#))

**Xie Qinfen, organ procurement coordinator for liver transplantation at Zhejiang University International Hospital**

**Investigation Date:** February 28, 2017 (Tel: +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.”<sup>209</sup>

(Recording 153. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 153](#))

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 open and functioning. Within 20 hours, they completed eight major organ transplant surgeries. One of the patients, surnamed Wu, waited only two days to receive a “donated” liver.<sup>210</sup> How is it possible for a private hospital, which was established just one year ago, to obtain so many donated organs with matched tissues on the same day?

**A nurse of the kidney transplant ward at 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 five 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.”<sup>211</sup>

(Recording 154. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 154](#))

**A 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).”<sup>212</sup>

(Recording 155. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 155](#))

**A staff member at the Organ Donation Office of the Red Cross Society of China, Ningbo Branch**

**Investigation Date:** September 26, 2017

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The staff member said, “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 annually.<sup>213</sup>

(Recording 156. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 156](#))

## **6. Henan Province**

A staff member at the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of China, Henan Branch (January 1, 2018) said that 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.

The 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>214</sup>

The hospital’s nephropathy organ transplant department has 90 ward beds.<sup>215</sup>

(Recording 157. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 157](#))<sup>216</sup>

### **A doctor-on-duty in the organ transplantation department at the People’s Hospital of Zhengzhou, Henan Province**

**Investigation Date:** December 17, 2016 (Tel: +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).”<sup>217</sup>

(Recording 158. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 158](#))

### **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.”<sup>218</sup>

(Recording 159. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 159](#))

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

**Investigation Date:** October 29, 2017

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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.<sup>219</sup>

(Recording 160. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 160](#))

**A doctor-on-duty for kidney transplantation at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Henan Province**

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

"We did more than 300 cases (of kidney transplantation last year). We already did more than 100 cases this year."<sup>220</sup>

(Recording 161. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 161](#))

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

**Investigation Date:** June 28, 2017 (Tel: +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)."<sup>221</sup>

(Recording 162. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 162](#))

**A 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 there in 2017. Four kidney transplant operations were performed on the same day a WOIPFG investigator called the hospital.<sup>222</sup>

(Recording 163. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 163](#))

**A 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."<sup>223</sup>

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(Recording 164. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 164](#))

## 7. Hebei Province

Niu Zhiqiang, director of the Organ Donation Center at the Red Cross Society of China, Hebei Branch (November 11, 2017) said that there were 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.<sup>224</sup>

(Recording 165. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 165](#))

## 8. Shandong Province

A staff-on-duty at the Red Cross Society of Yantai City, Shandong Province (January 16, 2018) said, “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!”<sup>225</sup>

(Recording 166. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 166](#))

### **Liu Dongfu, a director at Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, admitted to using Falun Gong practitioners as donors.**<sup>226</sup>

Organ transplantation ranks first of the four major signature technologies at this hospital.<sup>227</sup> In 2004, Gao Zhenli began to preside over the hospital’s organ transplant center, and its organ transplantation business has been developing rapidly since then. The areas of kidney, heart, liver, and combined pancreatic and kidney transplantation have all made groundbreaking developments. The hospital’s annual organ transplant surgery volume ranks the first in the province.<sup>228</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>229</sup> Chief Physician Liu Dongfu has performed more than 3,000 cases of renal transplantation.<sup>230</sup>

On May 21, 2018, a nurse at the Kidney Transplantation Center (Tel: +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 was around 400,000 yuan.<sup>231</sup>

(Recording 167. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 167](#))

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Doctor Li Dapeng at the Department of Nephrology, Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, Shandong Province (May 21, 2018) said that 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.”<sup>232</sup>

(Recording 168. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 168](#))

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>233</sup>

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

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

Ni Jialian: “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?”

Ni Jialian: “Yes.”<sup>234</sup>

(Recording 169. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 169](#))

**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 (Tel: 053151665311)

The hospital did 200 or 300 cases of kidney transplantation in 2016. The doctor said, “This kind of things are arranged by the hospital. We don’t know how long you’ll have to wait.”<sup>235</sup>

(Recording 170. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 170](#))

## **9. Hunan Province**

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

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>236</sup> Peng Longkai is in charge of the overall

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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>237</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 (Tel: 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).”<sup>238</sup>

(Recording 171. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 171](#))

**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 together to work on procuring organs, and the donors are all from within the province.<sup>239</sup>

(Recording 172. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 172](#))

## **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 so far this year). We do mainly kidney transplants. 300 cases have been done already this year!”<sup>240</sup>

(Recording 173. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 173](#))

## **11. Jiangxi Province**

Mr. Wang at the Red Cross Society of China, Nanchang Branch (December 8, 2016) said, “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

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Red Cross system. (Illegal organ transactions) might lead to black marketeering. What they do on their own black market is not our business!”<sup>241</sup>

(Recording 174. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 174](#))

## **12. Yunnan Province**

A staff member at the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of China, Yunnan Branch (June 5, 2018) said that 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.<sup>242</sup>

(Recording 175. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 175](#))

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

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

The hospital had done around 200 transplants in the past six months. The patients’ donor organ wait time was approximately one month.<sup>243</sup>

(Recording 176. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 176](#))

### **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.<sup>244</sup>

(Recording 177. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 177](#))

### **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 asked whether the hospital performed 400 or 500 cases of this kidney transplantation in 2017, the nurse didn’t deny the numbers.<sup>245</sup>

(Recording 178. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 178](#))



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### 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 this year (i.e. 2016)." <sup>246</sup>

A staff member at the Organ Donation Office of the Red Cross Society of China, Sichuan Branch (June 7, 2018) said: "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/her organs. Neither does every patient donate all his/her 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." <sup>247</sup>

(Recording 179. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 179](#))

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." <sup>248</sup>

(Recording 180. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 180](#))

#### **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 as of 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". <sup>249</sup>

(Recording 181. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 181](#))

#### **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

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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 the Spring Festival and the National Day (i.e. October 1) periods.<sup>250</sup>

(Recording 182. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 182](#))

#### **14. Shenzhen City**

Gao Min, human organ donation coordinator, the Red Cross Society, Shenzhen Branch (March 9, 2016) said, “Many people donate, but most people would not be accepted. There are lots of limitations.”<sup>251</sup>

(Recording 183. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 183](#))

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

Director Chen of the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society, Urumqi Branch (September 12, 2017) said, “(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!”<sup>252</sup>

(Recording 184. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 184](#))

#### **16. Guizhou Province**

A staff member of the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of China, Guiyang City Branch (September 16, 2017) said that there had only been more than 30 cases of successful donations after the establishment of this Red Cross Society Branch. “This year, there are more than ten cases this year, maybe.”<sup>253</sup>

(Recording 185. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 185](#))

#### **17. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region**

A doctor at the hepatobiliary ward doctors’ office of the Inner Mongolia Baotou Steel Hospital (November 15, 2017) said, “There are (donated organs), but rarely. No one donates. Nowadays who would be donating their organs?”<sup>254</sup>

(Recording 186. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 186](#))

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## **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 revealed that the actual quantities of donated organs in Chinese provinces and centrally-controlled municipalities are significantly lower than the officially published figures and 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. These discrepancies, noted in the major Chinese provinces, are explained individually in this chapter.

### **I. Beijing City**

#### **Investigation Results:**

After the Beijing Red Cross Organ Donation Office was established six years ago, it was still in the preparatory stage, and it had never started any actual organ donation work at the time of this investigation. 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 at that time. Their functions had been limited to publicity efforts.<sup>255</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 remained in the preparatory stage, and reportedly received no voluntary donated organs at the time of WOIPFG's investigation.

### **II. Tianjin City**

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

**Table 8. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2015 to 2018**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Cumulative Number of Organ Donations</b>
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>256</sup>
As of May 2017	The accumulated number of organ donations had 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>257</sup>
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### Phone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes from 2015 to 2018

**Table 9. 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 187. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 187</a> ) <sup>258</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 had been registered for organ donation in the past few years. It only shows their willingness to donate organs after death. In Tianjin, there were over 100 donation cases in 2016 and also in 2017.  (Recording 188. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 188</a> ) <sup>259</sup>
June 26, 2018	2018	Director Gui Zhichao	Donation Service Department, Tianjin Human Organ Donation Management Center at the Red Cross Society of China, Tianjin Branch	There are about more than 100 organ donations certified by the Red Cross Society of China, Tianjin Branch, in a year.  (Recording 189. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 189</a> ) <sup>260</sup>

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

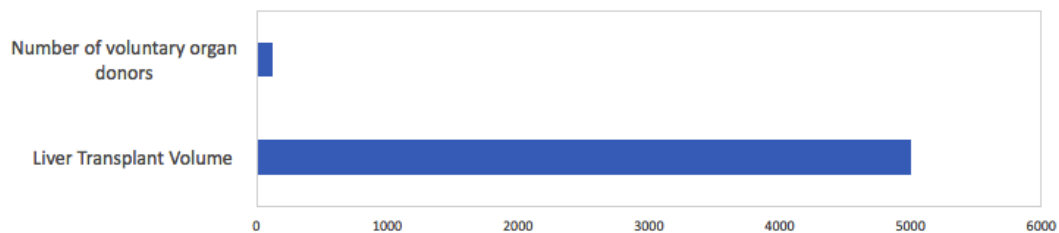


Figure 11. Comparison Graph of the Number of Voluntary Organ Donors in Tianjin City and the Liver Transplant Volume in the Tianjin First Central Hospital in 2017

Tianjin has three hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver and kidney transplantation. Among them, there are 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.<sup>261</sup>

### III. Shanghai City

#### Official reports: numbers of organ donations

Table 10. 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 had exceeded 200 cases. <sup>262</sup>
2016	A total of 138 cases of human organ donation were completed in 2016. <sup>263</sup>	
July 9, 2017	The 100th case of organ donation was made on this day in 2017. <sup>264</sup>	
August 25, 2017		The accumulated number of organ donations had exceeded 400 cases. <sup>265</sup>
May 1, 2018	The 63rd case of organ donation was made on this day in 2018. <sup>266</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 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 190. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 190</a> ) <sup>267</sup>

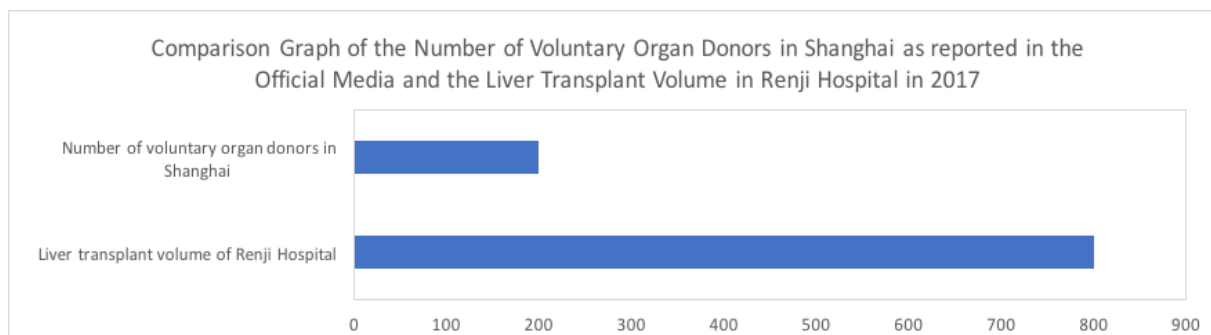


Figure 12.

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 eight hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and seven 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>268</sup>

This is partial 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 its volume alone far exceeds the officially published quantity of organ donations in the entire city.

On May 11, 2011, Wu Mengchao, 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>269</sup> The hospital had 742 beds.<sup>270</sup> According to its website’s department directory, out of this hospital’s 11 surgery departments, at least seven departments could perform liver transplantation. They included the First Department of Special Treatments,<sup>271</sup> the Liver Transplantation Department,<sup>272</sup> the First Extrahepatic Department,<sup>273</sup> the First Department of Biliary Tracts,<sup>274</sup> the Third Extrahepatic Department,<sup>275</sup> the Fifth Extrahepatic Department<sup>276</sup> and the Second Department of Biliary Tracts.<sup>277</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>278</sup> an increase of 100%.

#### IV. Zhejiang Province

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

**Table 12. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2010 to 2018**

Year	Cumulative Number of Organ Donations
October 2010	The first case of organ donation took place. <sup>279</sup>
As of April 24, 2017	Zhejiang Province had achieved a total of 617 cases of organ donation. <sup>280</sup>
As of July 6, 2017	The cumulative number of organ donors was 730. <sup>281</sup>
As of April 5, 2018	Zhejiang had achieved a cumulative number of 899 cases of organ donation. <sup>282</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.

##### Telephone Investigations:

##### The head of the Organ Donation Management Center of the Zhejiang Red Cross Society (April 20, 2017)

“ There are not many donors! In 2016, there were barely more than 100 organs donated for the entire province, and some of them were unusable!”

(Recording 191-1. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 191-1](#))

##### A staff-on-duty at the Organ Donation Management Center of the Zhejiang Red Cross Society

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

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“It is certain that most people would refuse to donate (their organs); otherwise, it wouldn’t be such a small number of donations!”<sup>283</sup>

(Recording 191-2. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 191-2](#))

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

A nurse at the kidney transplant ward (August 1, 2017) said, “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 five years!”<sup>284</sup>

(Recording 192. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 192](#))

### **Ningbo City**

A staff member at the Organ Donation Office of the Red Cross Society of China, Ningbo Branch (September 26, 2017) said, “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 per year.<sup>285</sup>

(Recording 193. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 193](#))

## **V. Jiangsu Province**

**1. Official reports: more than 130 donated organs were received in 2017.**<sup>286</sup>

**2. Telephone investigation: organ donation.**

### **A staff-on-duty in the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of China Jiangsu Branch**

**Investigation Date:** April 24, 2017 (Tel: +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.”<sup>287</sup>

(Recording 194. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 194](#))

### **A staff-on-duty in the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province**

**Investigation Date:** April 26, 2017 (Tel: +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



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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) ...”<sup>288</sup>

(Recording 195. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 195](#))

**A staff-on-duty in the Organ Donation Office at the Red Cross Society of Nantong City, Jiangsu Province**

**Investigation Date:** April 27, 2017 (Tel: +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.”<sup>289</sup>

(Recording 196. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 196](#))

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

There are three hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and five 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 (Tel: +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.”<sup>290</sup>

(Recording 197. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 197](#))

**Doctor Tang at the Liver Transplant Department Doctors’ Office of Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital**

**Investigation Date:** August 10, 2017

Each year the hospital performs 40 to 50 cases of liver transplantation. “We have done over 20 cases so far this year. 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.”<sup>291</sup>

(Recording 198. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 198](#))

**A nurse from the Kidney Transplant Department of the Nanjing General Hospital of People’s Liberation Army**

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**Investigation Date:** September 11, 2017

“We are still doing kidney transplants. We’ve done 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.”<sup>292</sup>

(Recording 199. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 199](#))

**A doctor at the doctors’ office of the liver transplantation department in Jiangsu Provincial Hospital**

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

“For peak periods, there are four to five operations per week, and at least two to three 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?”<sup>293</sup>

(Recording 200. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 200](#))

## **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>294</sup>

### **Telephone Investigation Recording:**

#### **Mr. Wang, organ coordinator at the Red Cross Society of China, Nanchang Branch**

**Investigation Date:** December 8, 2016 (Tel: +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!”<sup>295</sup>

(Recording 201. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 201](#))

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

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## VII. Guangdong Province

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

**Table 13. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2013 to 2018**

Year	Number of Organ Donations
2014	268 cases <sup>296</sup>
2015	398 cases <sup>297</sup>
2016	513 cases <sup>298</sup>
2017	668 cases <sup>299</sup>
June 2018	318 cases <sup>300</sup>

### Telephone investigations: the numbers of organ donations

A staff-on-duty at the Organ Donation Office, Guangdong Branch, Red Cross Society of China (November 2, 2017) said that the Guangdong branch had received hundreds of cases of organ donation, ranking first in China. However, only a portion of the donors could 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 were not necessarily witnessed by the Red Cross Society.<sup>301</sup>

(Recording 202. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 202](#))

### Shenzhen

Gao Min, human organ donation coordinator, Red Cross Society, Shenzhen Branch (March 9, 2016) said, “Many people donate, but most people would not be accepted. There are lots of limitations.”<sup>302</sup>

(Recording 203. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 203](#))

There are 17 organ transplant hospitals in Guangdong Province.

## VIII. Guangxi Autonomous Region

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

**Table 14. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2016 to 2017**

Year	Number of Organ Donations
2016	273 cases <sup>303</sup>
2017	275 cases <sup>304</sup>

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

**Table 15. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes from 2015 to 2017**

Date	Person investigated	Organization	Organ Donation Situation
September 12, 2016	Staff-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, okay?” <sup>305</sup>  (Recording 204. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 204</a> )
November 24, 2016	Staff-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.” <sup>306</sup>  (Recording 205. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 205</a> )
November 9, 2017	Staff-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.” <sup>307</sup>  (Recording 206. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 206</a> )

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

## 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>308</sup>

There are four hospitals 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 Fujian Province.

## X. Hainan Province

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

**Table 16. 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 <sup>309</sup>
June 19, 2018		51 cases <sup>310</sup>

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

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

**Table 17. 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 at least 20 to 30 cases per year. We did two cases last month, and one case so far this

			month.” <sup>311</sup>  (Recording 207-1. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 207-1</a> )
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.”  (Recording 207-2. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 207-2</a> )

## XI. Anhui Province

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

**Table 18. 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		55 cases <sup>312</sup>
2017	63 cases	100 cases <sup>313</sup>
April 2, 2018	There had been 16 cases.	124 cases <sup>314</sup>

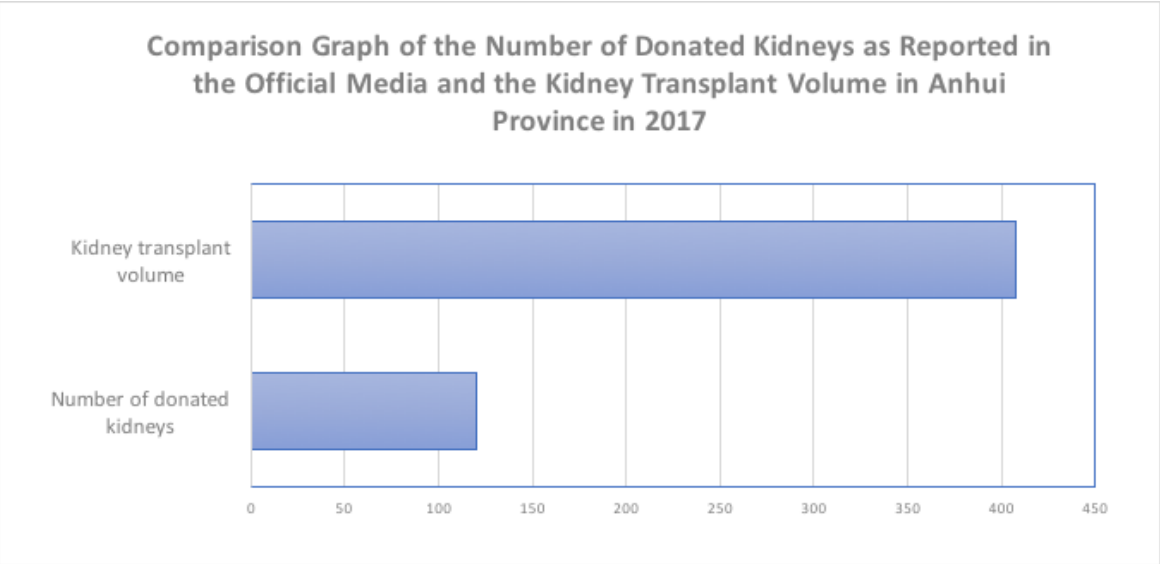
### Official reports: organ donation figures

**Table 19. Officially Reported Numbers of Organ Transplants**

Hospital name	Organ Transplant Quantities
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The First Affiliated Hospital of University of Science and Technology of China (USTC) (aka. Anhui Provincial Hospital)	In 2017, the hospital made a breakthrough in the procurement and transplantation of organs, and procured 47 major organs in 16 cases of organ donation. Among the 234 cases of transplant surgeries completed in 2017, there were 204 cases of kidney transplantation, five cases of liver transplantation, three cases of lung transplantation, one case of heart transplantation and 20 cases of corneal transplantation. <sup>315316</sup>
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Figure 13.



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>317</sup>

### Telephone investigations: organ transplantation

Chen Zhaoyan, kidney transplant doctor at the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University (February 2, 2016) said, “(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.)<sup>318</sup>

(Recording 208. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 208](#))

A kidney transplant doctor at the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University

(September 11, 2017) said that the hospital performed a lot of cases of kidney transplantation in 2017.<sup>319</sup>

(Recording 209. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 209](#))

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>320</sup>

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

**Table 20. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Transplant Volumes in 2017**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Person investigated</b>	<b>Hospital Name</b>	<b>Number of renal transplants</b>
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 transplants." <sup>321</sup>  (Recording 210. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 210</a> )
August 23, 2017	a Staff Member at the Nursing Department	the PLA's No. 463 Hospital in Shenyang Military Region	The hospital had started doing kidney transplants. "Yes, (we do) a lot (of kidney transplants)!" <sup>322</sup>  (Recording 211. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 211</a> )



August 23, 2017	a Nurse of Kidney Transplant	the General Hospital of Shenyang Military Region	<p>“We definitely do a lot of cases (of kidney transplantation). (This year) we did about 100 cases.”<sup>323</sup></p> <p>(Recording 212. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 212</a>)</p>
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There are two hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and five 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 21. Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes from 2014 to 2017**

Year	Number of Organ Donations	Cumulative Number of Organ Donations
2014	113 cases <sup>324</sup>	
January 11, 2015		186 cases, including 334 kidney transplants and 138 liver transplants <sup>325</sup>
2016	449 cases <sup>326</sup>	
As of the end of 2017	633 cases <sup>327</sup>	

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

**Table 22. 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	<p>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?! ”<sup>328</sup></p> <p>(Recording 213. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 213</a>)</p>

January 16, 2018	Staff-on-duty	Organ Donation Office of the Red Cross Society of Yantai City, Shandong Province	<p>“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!”<sup>329</sup></p> <p>(Recording 214. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 214</a>)</p>
June 7, 2018	Staff-on-duty	the Organ Donation Office of the Red Cross Society of China, Jinan Branch	<p>“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 carry out the organ donation work.”<sup>330</sup></p> <p>(Recording 215. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 215</a>)</p>

There are eight 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 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>331</sup>

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

**Table 23. 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.”<sup>332</sup></p> <p>(Recording 216. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 216</a>)</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.<sup>333</sup></p> <p>(Recording 217. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 217</a>)</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.<sup>334</sup></p> <p>(Recording 218. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 218</a>)</p>

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.

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

**Table 24. 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 could perform about a few dozen kidney transplants every year, no more than 100 cases. <sup>335</sup>	

			(Recording 219. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">219</a> )	
October 16, 2017	Liver Transplant Ward Doctor	the Third Hospital of Hebei Medical University		In 2017, the hospital performed 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).” <sup>336</sup>  (Recording 220. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf</a> <a href="#">220</a> )

## XVI. Henan Province

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

**Table 25. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs 2013 to 2018**

Year	Cumulative Number of Organ Donations
As of February 25, 2013	48 cases <sup>337</sup>
As of November 14, 2016,	554 cases <sup>338</sup>
As of April 2018	1,039 cases <sup>339</sup>

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

**Table 26. 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	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

	Surgery Department		course, who wants to give (their organs) to you?” <sup>340</sup>  (Recording 221. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 221</a> )
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).” <sup>341</sup> (Recording 222. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 222</a> )
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. <sup>342</sup>  (Recording 223. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 223</a> )
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. <sup>343</sup> (Recording 224. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 224</a> )
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.” <sup>344</sup>

			(Recording 225. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 225</a> )
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There are two hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and six 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 2012 to March 2015, there were a total of 26 organ donors in Shanxi.<sup>345</sup> As of February 2018, there had been 158 cases of human organ donation after death by citizens throughout the province.<sup>346</sup>

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

**Table 27. 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		<p>“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 it.”<sup>347</sup></p> <p>(Recording 226. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 226</a>)</p>
September 11, 2017	A Nurse from the Kidney Transplant Department’s Ward	the Third People’s Hospital of Datong	<p>“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!”</p> <p>The hospital performed two organ transplants</p>	

			<p>last year. “The patients were government officials. They found kidney sources by themselves.”<sup>348</sup></p> <p>(Recording 227. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 227</a>)</p>	
May 6, 2017	a Nurse at the Renal Transplantation and Dialysis Center	Shanxi No.2 People’s Hospital	<p>“We do at least more than 100 (kidney) transplants every year. We have performed nearly 100 (kidney) transplants (since the beginning of) this year.”<sup>349</sup></p> <p>(Recording 228. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 228</a>)</p>	
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).”<sup>350</sup></p> <p>(Recording 229. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 229</a>)</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 so far this year!”<sup>351</sup></p> <p>(Recording 230. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>;</p>	

			Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 230</a> )	
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There are two hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and three 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 28. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2017 to 2018**

Year	Cumulative Number of Organ Donations
As of March 10, 2017	296 cases <sup>352</sup>
As of October 30, 2017	424 cases <sup>353</sup>
As of March 23, 2018	493 cases <sup>354</sup>

#### Telephone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes in 2018

**Table 29. 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	“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



			<p>patient's changing health condition, which may lead to unsuccessful donations.”<sup>355</sup></p> <p>(Recording 231. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a>; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 231</a>)</p>
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There are two hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and four hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in Sichuan Province.

## **XIX. Yunnan Province**

### **Official reports: organ donation statistics**

#### **Telephone 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) said, “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.<sup>356</sup>

(Recording 232. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 232](#))

### **Official reports: organ donation statistics from 2016 to 2018**

**Table 30. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2016 to 2018**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Organ Donations</b>	<b>Cumulative Number of Organ Donations</b>
2016	69 cases <sup>357</sup>	
January 20, 2017		163 cases <sup>358</sup>
End of July 2017		209 cases <sup>359</sup>
As of the end of March 2018		259 cases <sup>360</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 sequentially. 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>361</sup>

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

**Table 31. 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. <sup>362</sup>  (Recording 233. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 233</a> )
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. <sup>363</sup>  (Recording 234. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 234</a> )

There are three hospitals 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 Yunnan Province.

## XX. Guizhou Province

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

**Table 32. Officially Reported Numbers of Donated Organs from 2017 to 2018**

Year	Number of Organ Donations	Cumulative Number of Organ Donations
October 24, 2017	34 cases <sup>364</sup>	43 cases <sup>365</sup>
2017	51 cases <sup>366</sup>	
April 13, 2018		98 cases <sup>367</sup>

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

**Table 33. 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 establishment of this Red Cross Society Branch. “This year, there are more than ten cases this year, maybe.” <sup>368</sup>  (Recording 235. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 235</a> )

There are two hospitals 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 Guizhou Province.

## XXI. Gansu Province

### Official reports: Organ donation statistics.

In Gansu Province, eight people donated their organs in 2017, with a cumulative number of 22 organ donors.<sup>369</sup>

### Telephone Investigation: Statistical Table of Organ Donation Volumes in 2018

**Table 34. 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	“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.” <sup>370</sup>  (Recording 236. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 236</a> )

There are two hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and three 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>371</sup>

### Telephone Investigation: Number of Organ Donations

A doctor at the hepatobiliary ward doctors' office of the Inner Mongolia Baotou Steel Hospital (November 15, 2017) said, "There are (donated organs), but rarely. No one donates. Nowadays who would be donating their organs?"<sup>372</sup>

(Recording 237. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 237](#))

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

**Table 35. Statistical Table of Phone Investigation Results of Organ Donation Volumes in Inner Mongolia 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	"I never count the number (of kidney transplants we do). Anyway, there was a sharp increase last year." <sup>373</sup>  (Recording 238. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 238</a> )
April 13, 2018	A physician in the Department of Urology	Inner Mongolia Baotou Steel Hospital	Physician: "I think (we perform) at least 100 or 200 cases per year." Investigator: "Only counting allografts?" Physician: "I think so." <sup>374</sup>  (Recording 239. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 239</a> )

## XXIII. Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

### Official reports: Organ donation volumes.

As of June 2018, nine cases of organ donation after death by Xinjiang citizens had been completed, an increase of 30% over the same period in 2017.<sup>375</sup>

### Telephone 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 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. <sup>376</sup>  (Recording 240. Download: <a href="#">MP3</a> ; Transcript Download: <a href="#">pdf 240</a> )

There is one hospital designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out liver transplants and four hospitals designated by the Ministry of Health to carry out kidney transplants in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

## **Chapter Eight      A Brief Introduction to WOIPFG's Investigation on the CCP's Use of a "Human Organ Black Market" to Cover up Its Live Organ Harvesting**

This WOIPFG's investigation was launched when investigators called a coordinator suspected of involvement in the operation of a live organ donor bank in mainland China. It was discovered that this organ black market serves as a means for the CCP to cover up its evil practice of live organ harvesting and to operate an organ donor bank of living people.

The organ bank's scale is believed to be 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 one to two weeks. The 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 were identified mainly as Falun Gong practitioners. However, it's suspected that the practice of hunting people to harvest their organs while alive is also spreading throughout 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 a reference point for further 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's transplant authorities admitted in high-profile to systematically using the organs of executed prisoners, attempting to deny allegations of live organ harvesting against Falun Gong practitioners. After 2010, the CCP began to actively promote citizen organ donation and publicize black market organ trafficking. On January 1, 2015, the CCP also announced a claim to abolish the use of executed prisoners' organs for transplantation. They also announced a plan to

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rely on voluntarily donated organs of Chinese citizens from that point on, thus creating a legal smoke screen to cloak its ongoing live organ harvesting. In October 2015, Huang Jiefu claimed that the voluntary organ donations had achieved great success and that the volume of organ transplants had hit an all-time high. However, regardless of explanations given by the Communist regime, the reported transplant data and information are not transparent, cannot be traced back to the origin, cannot explain the fact that the volume of transplanted organs far outpaces the volume of reported voluntary donations and cannot explain the continuing explosive growth of China's organ transplant business on a national level.

Since December 2017, WOIPFG has tracked down and investigated an organ coordinator of concern, 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 revealed that this kind of black market organ trafficking is suspected to be one of the CCP's ways to operate its evasive systematic live organ harvesting and living organ bank, as well as another scam to evade the allegation of its live organ harvesting.

### **1. Diverting 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 information pertaining to seeking and selling organs, and the organ transaction information regarding the buyers and sellers, as well as orchestrated media reports on illegal "black market" organ trading. It is evident that the CCP regime allows the mass circulation of such information on the Internet, creating the perceived phenomenon of a rampant black organ market out of its control. This scam is the exact opposite of the CCP's customary practice of information control with cyber-blockades and keyword filtering.

In order to divert people's attention to the black organ market, the CCP has ostensibly cracked down on several illegal organ brokers and reported on this in high-profile.<sup>377</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 banks.

### **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."*

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*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 throughout the 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 numbers of organ transplant operations. The figures reported by these hospitals are the annual quotas given 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.”*

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**From this, we can conclude 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 volume 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 his personal experiences to the WOIPFG investigator, "In Chao-Yang, when a patient comes, the director will talk to him/her seriously, about how his/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 Organs on the black market and in hospitals share the same sources<sup>378</sup>**

During WOIPFG's phone investigation from October 19 to December 2, 2018, a doctor-on-duty surnamed Li, from the Urology Surgery Department of Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital, admitted that the organs taken by the organ brokers were also the "normal organs" from Falun Gong practitioners, and that the organ sources they get were 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 to maintain its living organ bank, as well as another scam to evade the accusations of live organ harvesting.

## **Several Investigation Recordings:**

Investigative Recording 241. Organ bank coordinator Wang (I)  
(Recording 241. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 241](#))

Investigative Recording 242. Organ bank coordinator Wang (II)  
(Recording 242. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 242](#))

Investigative Recording 243. Organ bank coordinator Wang (III)  
(Recording 243. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 243](#))



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Investigative Recording 244. Organ bank coordinator Wang (IV)  
(Recording 244. Download: [MP3](#); Transcript Download: [pdf 244](#))

## Conclusion

Prior to the year 2010, China had no organ donation system, and later organ donation hadn't been fully systematized. After 2015, Huang Jiefu has utilized a multi-system, multidimensional and multi-platform method to carry out organ donations. Especially after the hospitals' OPOs intervened in organ donations, the "donated" organs have been coming from a variety of sources of unknown origin. Combined with the fact that organ transplant hospitals would underreport their organ transplant volumes, it is impossible to reliably estimate the number of organs voluntarily donated by Chinese citizens. Such a result is precisely Huang Jiefu's intention to confound the data and to confuse people, in order to cover up a large number of "brain dead" organ donors of unknown origin or source. This is the nature of the "voluntary organ donation" according to the "China Model".

Under the guise of mature and complete modes of operation like those utilized by the European countries and the United States with large numbers of organ transplants, including verified "brain dead organ donation", the OPOs and the green channels aim for unprecedented extremely fast organ delivery on demand. Under the rule of the CCP, China is beset by a total lack of ethical laws, supportive regulations or suitable conditions to govern organ transplantation. Huang Jiefu continues to claim to emulate developed countries' mature transplant models and has turned China's organ transplant industry into a unique "China Model", by committing fraud and intentionally deceiving the international community.

Under the guise of this "China Model" of organ transplantation, live organ harvesting is evidently becoming increasingly rampant in mainland China. 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 crime of live organ harvesting is spreading throughout the entire Chinese society.

### **Schedule 1. 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	Number of Kidney	Number of Liver Transplant Centers
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	Transplant Hospitals	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
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

**Schedule 2. 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
	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
	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 3. Statistical Table of 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 26, 2019 to January 15, 2020	Li Guowei, Surgeon of Kidney Transplant	Xijing Hospital Affiliated to the Air Force Medical University (aka the Fourth Military Medical University)	Shanxi/Xi'an	Admission	Investigator: "You perform (surgeries) with Falun Gong practitioners' organs, but you cannot talk about it openly. You can only say that they are good-quality organs with no diseases---no primary diseases." Li Guowei: "Right, right, that's how we say it. It's correct for you to say that! (laughter)"
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?" Wang: "Right, right, right." <sup>379</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>380</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>381</sup>

November 6, 2018	Qu Qingshan, Director of the Organ Transplant Center	People's Hospital of Zhengzhou	Henan Province	Didn't deny	Investigator: "The donors you are using now, are still the normal donors of Falun Gong practitioners, right?" Qu: "Yes, all of them are in the normal state." <sup>382</sup>
November 6, 2018	Miao Shuzhai, Chief Physician of the Organ Transplantation Center	People's Hospital of Zhengzhou	Henan Province	Admission	Investigator: "Regarding your current donors, your donors are that type of normal donors (that practice) Falun Gong, right?" Miao Shuzhai: "Right, right." <sup>383</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>384</sup>
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>385</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>386</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>387</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?” Bai: “Right, right, right.” <sup>388</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>389</sup>
November 15, 2018	He Xiaoshun, Vice President	the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University	Guangdong Province	Admission	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.” <sup>390</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>391</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>392</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 (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.” <sup>393</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>394</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>395</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>396</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 (of Falun Gong), right?” Nurse: “Yes, they were, in the past.” <sup>397</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 past were the organs from Falun Gong practitioners, right?” Ni Jialian: “Yes.” <sup>398</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>399</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>400</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 some." "In the past, it could be the prisoners' donations." <sup>401</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>402</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>403</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>404</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 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>405</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>406</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>407</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>408</sup>

**Schedule 4. Abundant Donor: 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>409</sup>
July 25, 2016	Liang Jianzhong, Liver Transplant Department	Zhejiang University International Hospital	Zhejiang Province	"The liver sources are relatively easy to find." <sup>410</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>411</sup>
November 15, 2016	Doctor Yue of the Kidney Transplant Ward	Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University	Shandong Province	"Our advantage is that we have ample kidney sources." <sup>412</sup>
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>413</sup>
February 27, 2016	Ran Jianghua, vice president	First Hospital of Kunming	Yunnan Province	<p>"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)."</p> <p>"I even went everywhere, to (find and) convince a patient to do (an organ transplant)."<sup>414</sup></p>
March 1, 2016	Lang Ren, Liver Transplant Director	Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital	Beijing	"Because we have an ample supply of donors" <sup>415</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>416</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>417</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>418</sup>
August 30, 2017	Dr, Li Junjie of Liver Transplant	Tianjin First Central Hospital	Tianjin	“We have more donor livers than anywhere else.” <sup>419</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>420</sup>
August 21, 2017	Doctor on duty at the Doctors' Office of the Urinary Surgery Department's kidney transplant division	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>421</sup>
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>422</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>423</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>424</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>425</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>426</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>427</sup>
October 27, 2017	A 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>428</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>429</sup>
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>430</sup>

**Schedule 5-1. 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
	Shanghai	4	4
	Yunnan Province	1	1
2017	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
	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 times.

**Schedule 5-2. 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	YouAn 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>431</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>432</sup>
June 1, 2015	Dr. Huang Jie, Heart Transplant Department	Fuwai Hospital	Beijing	“The shortest wait time for a heart donor is two to three weeks.” <sup>433</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>434</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 two to three days, in general. The longest would be over 10 days.” <sup>435</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>436</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>437</sup>
September 25, 2015	Dr. Chen Jianbin, liver transplant department	Zhengzhou People’s	Henan Province	“Only a two or three-day wait time is needed; at most, the wait time is between 10 days and half a month for donor livers to arrive.” <sup>438</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>439</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>440</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>441</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>442</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>443</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>444</sup>
March 3, 2016	liver transplant surgeon He Qiang	Beijing Chaoyang Hospital	Beijing	“The (organ) wait time is one to two weeks.” <sup>445</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>446</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>447</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>448</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>449</sup>
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 two to three weeks, you can have (a surgery), no more than one month the longest.” <sup>450</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>451</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>452</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>453</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>454</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>455</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>456</sup>
October 24, 2017	Liver transplant doctor	Shanghai General Hospital	Shanghai	“The wait time may be one month, maybe two months.” <sup>457</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>458</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>459</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>460</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>461</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>462</sup>
September 15, 2017	Liver transplant nurse	People’s Liberation Army No. 302 Hospital	Beijing	“The patient needs to wait for two to three months to do the surgery.” <sup>463</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>464</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>465</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>466</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>467</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>468</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>469</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 Zhenfei for kidney transplant operations	Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital	Shandong Province	"In general, the wait time here is very short." <sup>470</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>471</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>472</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>473</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." <sup>474</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>475</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>476</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>477</sup>
August 29, 2017		Zhujiang Hospital of Southern	Guangdong Province	The wait for kidney sources is very short, sometimes one week, sometimes one month, not the same at all. <sup>478</sup>

	Kidney transplant doctor	Medical University		
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>479</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>480</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>481</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>482</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>483</sup>
August 22, 2017	A doctor from the Doctors' Office	the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	"The waiting time is not certain. Maybe, an organ may be found in a few months." <sup>484</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>485</sup>
October 31, 2017	A 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>486</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>487</sup>
August 25, 2017	Dr. Chi of Kidney Transplant	First Affiliated Hospital of Henan	Henan Province	"In general, people wait for a month or two (for an organ)." <sup>488</sup>

		University of Traditional Chinese Medicine		
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>489</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>490</sup>
October 29, 2017	A 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>491</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>492</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>493</sup>
August 25, 2017	Doctor from the Doctors' Office of the Nephrology Department	Zhejiang Provincial People's Hospital	Zhejiang Province	"In general, we will be relatively quicker and faster here (in arranging for a surgery)." <sup>494</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>495</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>496</sup>
September 6, 2017	Doctor of liver transplantation	Second Xiangya Hospital of	Hunan Province	"Some people are waiting for livers, and there're also cases, where organs are waiting for patients" <sup>497</sup>

		Central South University		
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>498</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>499</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>500</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>501</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>502</sup>
September 17, 2017	A 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>503</sup>
August 16, 2017	A nurse in 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>504</sup>
June 1, 2018	A 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>505</sup>
May 3, 2018	A 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>506</sup>

May 20, 2018	A doctor at liver transplant doctors' office	Armed Police General Hospital	Beijing	"The wait time is two weeks, up to one month." <sup>507</sup>
January 26, 2018	A doctor at the Liver Transplantation Doctors' Office on the 8th Floor	Tianjin First Central Hospital	Tianjin	"The wait time is usually around two months." <sup>508</sup>
May 4, 2018	A 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>509</sup>
May 6, 2018	A doctor in the First Section of the Liver Transplant Ward	The First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University	Guangdong Province	"The waiting time is one to three months, and one or two weeks is possible." <sup>510</sup>
June 25, 2018	A liver transplant doctor	Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital	Jiangsu Province	"The wait time is short, around ten days or a half month." <sup>511</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>512</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>513</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>514</sup>
October 18, 2018	A 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>515</sup>
October 17, 2018	Transplantation Department	Second Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University	Jiangxi Province	"The wait time can be long or short. For the lucky ones, they get to have the surgery, once they come to the hospital." <sup>516</sup>



November 3, 2018	Zheng Shusen, hospital President	Shulan (Hangzhou) Hospital	Zhejiang Province	"A liver transplant surgery can be arranged within two weeks." <sup>517</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>518</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>519</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>520</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>521</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>522</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>523</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>524</sup>

**Schedule 6. 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

## References

<sup>1</sup>World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong. <http://www.upholdjustice.org/>

<sup>2</sup>World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong. <http://www.upholdjustice.org/taxonomy/term/539>

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<sup>3</sup>World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong. “Beijing Red Cross Has Never Started Its Organ Donation Program as of Now”. October 18, 2018. <https://www.upholdjustice.org/node/402>

<sup>4</sup>World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong. “Another Advertisement of Free Liver Transplantation Comes into Sight in China!” June 27, 2017. <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/387>

<sup>5</sup>World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong. “WOIPFG: Additional Testimony Provided by Eyewitness of Organ Harvesting from Living Victim(s)”. March 14, 2016. <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/336>

<sup>6</sup>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>

<sup>7</sup>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/>

<sup>8</sup>Beijing Chaoyang Hospital, Capital Medical University, "Medical Network". <http://hpt2000017211.h.yynet.cn/>

WOIPFG archived link: <http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/media/2019/0712/SC38.pdf>

<sup>9</sup>Zhengzhou People's Hospital Organ Transplantation Center

<https://www.haodf.com/doctor/DE4r0BCkuHzduSYhIIQVy3s6uiTQK.htm>

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<sup>10</sup>“Good doctor online”. <https://www.haodf.com/doctor/DE4r0eJWGqZNhLTy8fQwHCo55twNygxV.htm>

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<sup>142</sup>In 2017, more than 138 million people over the age of 18 had registered as organ donors. That's more than half of all U.S. adults. (54 percent)\*\*\* Organ Donation Statistics, U.S. Government Information on Organ Donation and Transplantation. <https://organdonor.gov/statistics-stories/statistics.html#glance>

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<sup>475</sup> WOIPFG. “WOIPFG’s Investigation Report on Status Quo of the CCP’s Live Organ Harvesting of Falun Dafa Practitioners (V).” July 20, 2018. <http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/96870>

<sup>476</sup> WOIPFG. “A WOIPFG Investigation Report on the Chinese Communist Party’s Ongoing Crime of Live Organ Harvesting against Falun Dafa Practitioners.” July 19, 2017. <https://www.upholdjustice.org/node/389>

<sup>477</sup> WOIPFG. “A WOIPFG Investigation Report on the Chinese Communist Party’s Ongoing Crime of Live Organ Harvesting against Falun Dafa Practitioners.” July 19, 2017. <https://www.upholdjustice.org/node/389>

<sup>478</sup> WOIPFG. “WOIPFG’s Investigation Report on Status Quo of the CCP’s Live Organ Harvesting of Falun Dafa Practitioners (IV).” October 17, 2017. <http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/node/77139>

<sup>479</sup> WOIPFG. “A WOIPFG Investigation Report on the Chinese Communist Party’s Ongoing Crime of Live Organ Harvesting against Falun Dafa Practitioners.” July 19, 2017. <https://www.upholdjustice.org/node/389>

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<sup>480</sup> WOIPFG. “A WOIPFG Investigation Report on the Chinese Communist Party’s Ongoing Crime of Live Organ Harvesting against Falun Dafa Practitioners.” July 19, 2017. <https://www.upholdjustice.org/node/389>

<sup>481</sup> WOIPFG. “A WOIPFG Investigation Report on the Chinese Communist Party’s Ongoing Crime of Live Organ Harvesting against Falun Dafa Practitioners.” July 19, 2017. <https://www.upholdjustice.org/node/389>

<sup>482</sup> WOIPFG. “A WOIPFG Investigation Report on the Chinese Communist Party’s Ongoing Crime of Live Organ Harvesting against Falun Dafa Practitioners.” July 19, 2017. <https://www.upholdjustice.org/node/389>

<sup>483</sup> WOIPFG. “A WOIPFG Investigation Report on the Chinese Communist Party’s Ongoing Crime of Live Organ Harvesting against Falun Dafa Practitioners.” July 19, 2017. <https://www.upholdjustice.org/node/389>





## **WOIPFG's Truth Movies**

**Ironclad and Irrefutable Evidence (English Dubbed)**

<http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/407>

**WOIPFG's Onsite Phone Investigation the CCP's Xijing Hospital Live Organ Harvesting(1-4)**

<http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/457>

**WOIPFG's Onsite Phone Investigation Video Recordings (1-5)**

English: <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/409>

**Harvested alive — 10 year's investigation of Force Organ Harvesting**

<http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/381>

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**The ‘Tiananmen Square Self-Immolation’ Is a Poorly Orchestrated Hoax by the Chinese Regime to Defame Falun Gong in Order to Legitimize and Intensify the Persecution**

English: <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/245>

**Believe the Unbelievable**

<http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/401>

**WOIPFG calls upon all governments, organizations, and righteous people from every nation across the globe to understand the vicious intention of communism. We must thoroughly expose and investigate the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) crimes against humanity. There is no time to waste! This is not only a matter of punishing the perpetrators for their crimes, but more importantly, it is about restoring moral conscience. At this juncture in history, humankind is given a comprehensive moral test. I hope that everyone will work together to seek the truth, choosing good over evil.**

**The CCP is heading towards its dissolution. The entire CCP organization will face legal trials for the crime of genocide. At the same time, I would like to warn all those who are involved in committing the most grievous crimes against Falun Gong---no one will be exempt by resorting to the excuse that he or she was just "following orders from above." Each individual and every institution involved in all aspects of the persecution will be held accountable. The only way out is to confess and atone for committing genocide and crimes against humanity, take action to correct wrong doings and help stop the evil persecution of Falun Gong.**



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