



追查迫害法轮功国际组织（追查国际）

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

To investigate the criminal conduct of all institutions, organizations, and individuals involved in the persecution of Falun Gong; to bring such investigation, 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

WOIPFG Presents Evidence to Refute Huang Jiefu's Lies at WHA Meeting

June 4, 2018

On May 24, 2018, the 71st World Health Assembly (WHA) in Geneva held a side meeting titled “Toward the Universal Coverage of Solid Organ Transplantation”. Huang Jiefu, head of China’s National Organ Donation and Transplantation Committee and chairman of China Organ Transplantation Development Foundation, spoke at the meeting, promoting the so called “China’s experience” and “China’s model”. Huang claimed that, during the eight years prior to April 2018, China had cumulatively achieved 17,085 organ donations from deceased citizens, with the number of donated vital organs exceeding 48,000. Among those, in year 2017 alone, China had 5,148 organ donations, cumulatively achieving 16,000 cases of vital organ donations.ⁱ Huang hereby attempted to deny allegations against the Chinese communist regime that it has been committing crimes of harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners and that China performs 60,000 to 100,000 cases of organ transplantation per year.ⁱⁱ

World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG) has been conducting investigations for more than a decade and has collected evidence from five standing committee members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Central Politburo, a vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, a committee member of the Central Politburo, a defense minister, and a former health minister of the General Logistics Department of the People’s Liberation Army (PLA). Tens of thousands of media reports on 891 hospitals and 9,519 doctors, medical papers, cached hospital webpages and databases have been combed through and analyzed, proving that since year 1999, headed by the former CCP chairman Jiang Zemin, the CCP crime syndicate has been manipulating and controlling China’s entire state apparatus, and has been harvesting organs from living Falun Gong practitioners on a massive scale in carrying out this genocidal persecution across China. This crime started in year 2000 and has been perpetrated in recent years under the trumpeted guise of “voluntary organ donations”.

On March 9, 2006, after the CCP’s mass organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners was exposed, the CCP abnormally reported its own crimes by claiming that they forcibly extracted organs from death-row inmates for organ transplants. However, the CCP refused to allow independent investigations by the international society. This was an attempt by the CCP to cover up its crime of genocide with a crime of human rights violations. In 2010, the CCP authorities started to hype up its pilot project of voluntary organ donations by Chinese citizens. They soon announced the abolishment of the practice of using executed prisoners’ organs on January 1, 2015. Afterwards, the CCP claimed that all of the organs were from voluntary donations. However, instead of decreasing, the volume of organ transplants “reached a record high”. This is a clear indication that the crime of harvesting live organs is still ongoing under the false cloak of voluntary organ donations.

WOIPFG hereby would like to call the international community’s attention to this fact: Huang Jiefu is suspected to be one of the principal perpetrators in the genocidal crime of the CCP’s live organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners. Since he is a criminal suspect to be investigated, he is not eligible to take part in international conferences, nor is he trustworthy. Now we will use some of the evidence collected by WOIPFG to expose Huang Jiefu’s lies and the CCP’s crime of extracting organs from live Falun Gong practitioners.



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I. Huang Jiefu is a Suspect in the Crime of Live Organ Harvesting

Huang Jiefu, head of China's National Organ Donation and Transplantation Committee, deputy director of the CCP's Central Health Care Committee (CHCC), former Vice-Minister of Ministry of Health (in charge of organ transplantation) and Honorary Chairman of the Organ Transplantation Division of the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, is one of the principal suspects in the CCP's crime of live organ harvesting against Falun Gong practitioners.

1. Huang Jiefu is a key organizer of the crime of live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners in the CCP's health system

During a period of nearly 12 years, from October 2001 to early 2013, Huang Jiefu was the person in charge of organ transplantation in the CCP's Ministry of National Health and Family Planning Commission. This 12-year period corresponds to the period, during which the organ harvesting from live Falun Gong practitioners rapidly grew and reached its peak.

He promoted the establishment of Organ Transplantation Centers in many hospitals, including even those without qualified facilities and doctors, such as municipal level traditional Chinese medicine hospitals, county and township level hospitals, as well as grass roots military hospitals, which all have carried out large numbers of organ transplants. According to Ye Qifa, Chairman of China's Organ Procurement Organization (OPO) Alliance, at the peak, there were more than 1,000 organ transplantation hospitals in China.ⁱⁱⁱ 891 such hospitals have been verified by WOIPFG to have carried out organ transplants after year 1999, when CCP launched the brutal persecution of Falun Gong practitioners. Among them, the number of hospitals performing kidney transplants grew from 106 in year 2001, to 368 in year 2006. The number of kidney transplant cases publicized by these hospitals alone was at least 30,000 from 2001 to 2006. This equals to the sum of the kidney transplant cases conducted in the previous 40 years. The actual number of transplants far exceeds this number and cannot possibly be explained/supplied by voluntary donations and organs from executed prisoners, according to investigations by many organizations, including WOIPFG.

2. Huang Jiefu is suspected of having directly participated in the live organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners



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1) On September 28, 2005, Huang Jiefu used three living persons as the backup donor livers for his liver transplant surgery

According to the CCP's state-run media outlet www.xinhuanet.com reprinting from www.wlmgwb.com ("Urumqi News Online"), *Today's Nurse* and *Phoenix Weekly*, in the afternoon of September 28, 2016, the then-Vice Minister of Health Huang Jiefu accompanied Luo Gan, the then-Secretary of the CCP's Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission, to attend the 50th anniversary celebration of the establishment of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. In the meantime, he demonstrated an autologous liver transplantation surgery at the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University.^{iv} To prevent the surgery from becoming a failure, Huang Jiefu instructed the First Affiliated Hospital Sun Yat-sen University of Medical Sciences in Guangzhou, the Third Military Medical University Affiliated Southwest Hospital in Chongqing, and the hospital in Xinjiang to each find a backup liver.

This surgery exposed the following three issues:

The three backup livers were three living persons

After performing the surgery for 15 hours and observing the patient for 24 more hours, Huang Jiefu declared the transplant a success. And therefore, the back-up livers were no longer needed. According to the Technology Management Specification of Liver Transplantation released by China's Ministry of Health in 2006, the cold ischemia time of a donor liver cannot exceed 15 hours. So, the two backup donor livers sent from Chongqing and Guangzhou and the one found in Xinjiang could only be three living persons. This is because nearly 40 hours would pass before the autologous liver transplantation surgery could be declared a success or not. So, if the backup livers had been removed prior to the surgery, the cold ischemia times would have exceeded 15 hours, and the livers would have become useless after the observation period.

A collection of organ banks consisted of detained living donors exist outside of China's justice system

The execution of a death row prisoner must strictly comply with the law. The time and location of the execution must be in accordance with written documents issued by the Supreme Court; at the time of the execution, officials from the court and the procuratorate must be on site to perform a positive identification of the prisoner; the positive identification procedure is repeated after the execution is carried out. However, in the case of Huang Jiefu's operation, medical staff from Chongqing and Guangzhou could bring the living persons to the destination by air, and the liver donor in Xinjiang was also on standby. This proves that the three liver donors were specially detained and existed outside of the justice system. In other words, there are a group of people, who exist outside of the judicial system, and can be slaughtered at any time to obtain their organs for organ transplants.

The donor organ banks of living persons are suspected to exist across China, and the number of detained persons is enormous

Huang Jiefu's organ deployment from different provinces and cities indicates that the organ banks of living persons widely spread all over China. The probability of organ matching and the speed of simultaneously finding backup donor livers from three cities implies that the number of living organ donors is enormous.

2) Huang Jiefu alone performed more than 500 liver transplants in 2012, with only one organ being donated



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As a liver transplant surgeon, Huang Jiefu told a journalist from *Guangzhou Daily* in March 2013 that he performed more than 500 liver transplants in 2012, and among them, only one transplant used a donated organ.^v
news.dayoo.com/guangzhou/201303/13/73437_29475945.htm

去年底，黄洁夫到广州参加会议时，就利用会议间隙亲自主刀了3例肝移植手术。当本报记者提起此事时，黄洁夫说：“我去年做的肝移植手术有500多例，去年11月到广州做的那台肝移植手术，是按照中国标准公民自愿捐献的首例肝移植手术。我作为全国人体器官移植临床应用委员会（otc）的主任委员，我要带头去向捐献者鞠躬，让医务人员尊重生命，同时推广宣传我们的器官捐献工作。”

Screenshot of a news article, where Huang Jiefu stated that he performed more than 500 liver transplants in one year.

3) A hospital, where Huang Jiefu worked as a surgeon, has a doctor admitting to organ harvesting from live Falun Gong practitioners.

The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University^{vi}

This hospital's organ transplant center has carried out more than 7,000 cases of liver, kidney, heart, pancreas, small intestine and other organ transplants.^{vii}

Investigation Subject: Dr. Han at the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department of the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University

Date: June 30, 2015

Phone Number:862082375263

(Download Recording: [MP3](#); Transcription: [Appendix 23](#))

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

Dr. Han admitted that the cases of live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners took place after Huang Jiefu declared that the CCP would stop using the organs of executed prisoners in 2015.^{viii}

II. Some Evidence to Prove that Jiang Zemin Issued the Order of Harvesting Organs from Living Falun Gong Practitioners

1. Investigation recording from Bai Shuzhong, Former Minister of Health for the Chinese People's Liberation Army's (PLA) General Logistics Department

Investigation subject: Bai Shuzhong, former head of the health division of the Chinese military's General Logistics Department

Date: September 30, 2014

(Recording: [MP3](#))

Investigator: “When you were the head of the health division for the PLA General Logistics Department, regarding taking organs from detained Falun Gong people for organ transplantation, was it an order from Wang Ke, the then-director of the PLA General Logistics Department? Or did it directly come from the Central Military Commission?”



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Bai: “Back then it was Chairman Jiang. There was an order, a sort of instruction, which said to carry out such things, organ transplantation. That is to say, it was not just the military that was doing kidney transplants.”

Investigator: “We also obtained some intelligence, that is to say back then, the Joint Logistics Departments of the Military Regions had detained a number of Falun Gong people as live donors, is that true?”

Bai: “This, this is back then, ah, I think, at least this is how I remembered, because back then after Chairman Jiang issued the order, we all did a lot of work against the Falun Gong practitioners. Because Jiang paid a lot of attention to this matter back then, and put a lot of emphasis on this matter.”

This is an excerpt of the translated transcript of the recording from WOIPFG’s investigation on Bai Shuzhong on September 30, 2014. Bai served as the head of the health division of the Chinese military’s General Logistics Department between 1998 and 2004, which coincides with the time period, in which the persecution of Falun Gong and the live organ harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners reached their peak. As the highest level medical administrative leader of the Chinese military’s health system, Bai should be one of the individuals, who knew the situation best. In the recording, Bai clearly stated that Jiang Zemin had issued a direct order to harvest organs from living Falun Gong practitioners for organ transplants, and that there were multiple systems, beside the military, participating in the live organ harvesting.

This piece of evidence affirms the factual evidence, which has been acquired by WOIPFG from the Chinese military, armed police, regional governments and the judiciary and legal systems to prove that all of these organizations are complicit in the crime of live organ harvesting. It also expounds the reasons behind this situation and verifies the judgment WOIPFG has made based on the collected evidence.

2. Investigation recording from Bo Xilai, then-Minister of Commerce

Investigation subject: Bo Xilai, then-Minister of Commerce

Date: September 13, 2006

(Recording: [MP3](#))

First Secretary: “That is, when you were the governor of Liaoning Province, ...that is to say, regarding the matter of live organ harvesting of Falun Gong (practitioners), was that your order or Jiang Zemin’s order?”

Bo: “President Jiang’s!”

III. Some Evidence to Prove that the CCP has been Live Organ Harvesting from a Large Number of Falun Gong Practitioners after 1999

After 2006, when the CCP’s crime of live organ harvesting against Falun Gong practitioners was exposed, the CCP took the initiative to claim its use of executed prisoners’ organs, and it later even hyped this issue up, in order to evade the international community’s allegations of its live organ harvesting and to divert people’s attention. Admitting its forced organ harvesting from executed prisoners to conceal the crime of live organ harvesting was the CCP’s strategy to evade the important issue, while being able to continue their crime. Huang Jiefu refused to acknowledge the international community’s accusation of the CCP’s crime of live organ harvesting against Falun Gong practitioners at the 26th International Congress of The Transplantation Society in Hong Kong in 2016 and the World Healthy Assembly meeting in Geneva in May 2018.

Some testimonies to attest to the CCP’s crime of live organ harvesting:



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1. Testimony from an armed guard, who is an eyewitness to a live organ harvesting operation

(Recording: [MP3](#))

On December 12, 2009, WOIPFG published some parts of the testimony from an armed police guard from Jinzhou City, Liaoning Province. He used to be an armed guard at a live organ harvesting site. On April 9, 2002, in an operating room on the 15th floor of the General Hospital of Shenyang Military Region, he saw a female Falun Gong practitioner in her 30s, who had wounds and scars covering her entire body, as the result of one month of torture, rape and forced feeding. She was a teacher at a high school. The Public Security Bureau of Liaoning Province sent two military surgeons, and one of them had a military officer identification number of 0106069. They did not administer any anesthesia to the victim and extracted her heart, kidneys and other organs, while she remained fully conscious, cold-bloodedly murdering her in the process. During the entire process, the eyewitness was present as an armed guard.

2. The PLA No. 307 Hospital in Fengtai District, Beijing

Investigation subject: Chen Qiang, an organ broker

Date: April 10, 2007

Phone number: 01186-10-13371621279

(Recording: [MP3](#))

Chen Qiang was a kidney broker at the organ transplant department of the People's Liberation Army No. 307 Hospital in Fengtai District, Beijing. He admitted that government officials, the police and prisons were operating like an assembly line in trading organs harvested from Falun Gong practitioners. He said that they could even provide documents to attest to the donors' identities as Falun Gong practitioners.

3. Intermediate People's Court of Jinzhou: able to provide organs from Falun Gong practitioners

Investigation subject: A court police officer from the first division of criminal law at the Intermediate People's Court of Jinzhou City

Date: May 22, 2006

(Recording: [MP3](#))

A court police officer from the first division of criminal law at the Intermediate People's Court of Jinzhou stated clearly, "If the conditions (referring to the prices) are good, we can provide organs of Falun Gong practitioners."

4. Mudanjiang City's 610 police Zhu Jiabin Repeatedly Admitted to Harvesting and "Selling" Living Falun Gong Practitioner Gao Yixi's Organs^{ix}

(Recording: [MP3](#))

At 5:22 p.m. on June 21, 2016, when a WOIPFG investigator was investigating and collecting evidence on the case of suspected live organ harvesting and murder of Falun Gong practitioner Gao Yixi in Mudanjiang City, one of the suspects, Zhu Jiabin, the head of the general department of the CCP's "610 Office" in Mudanjiang



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City, Heilongjiang Province, directly admitted to the investigator his harvesting and “selling” of Falun Gong practitioner Gao Yixi’s organs.^x

And this case, in which a “610” official personally acknowledged the live organ harvesting of a Falun Gong practitioner, took place after Huang Jiefu declared that the CCP would stop using the organs from executed prisoners in 2015.

Investigator: You carved out his organs, and (you think) you can get away with it? Zhu Jiabin...

Zhu Jiabin: Sold them!

Investigator: Ah?

Zhu Jiabin: All sold, they were all sold.

5. 20 hospitals across China have directly admitted that the organs they use in their transplants are from Falun Gong practitioners

Top surgeons from all over the country—from organ transplant centers in Beijing and Tianjin to those in Shanghai, Wuhan, Guangdong, and Guangxi— have clearly admitted that Falun Gong practitioners are used as organ donors, and they have guaranteed that, in most cases, they can arrange an organ transplant surgery within one or two weeks.

20 Hospitals Admitted Using Falun Gong Practitioners’ Organs in Phone Recordings^{xi}

Hospital	Confirmation of Falun Gong practitioners as organ sources
The People’s Liberation Army (PLA) No. 307 Hospital	Chen Qiang, a surgeon at the hospital’s transplant department and also a kidney broker, admitted that CCP officials, police and prison authorities orchestrate and operate the trade in Falun Gong practitioners’ organs, and they could even provide identification information, proving that the organ donors were indeed Falun Gong practitioners ^{xii} .
2. The People’s Liberation Army No. 205 Hospital	Chen Rongshan, the head of the Urology Surgery Department admitted that the “donors” were detained Falun Gong practitioners, and this was done through the court ^{xiii} .
3. Tianjin First Central Hospital	Director Song said, “We have similar situations (Falun Gong practitioner organs). ^{xiv} ”
4. Affiliated Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University in Shanghai	A surgeon said, “What we have here all belong to this type [Falun Gong practitioners]. ^{xv} ”
5. Affiliated Hospital of Shanghai Jiaotong University (Shanghai First	Surgeon Dai said, “There is one kind, the ones doing the practice. Their bodies are very good. ^{xvi} ”



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People's Hospital)	
6. Guangxi National Hospital	Urology transplant surgeon Lu Guoping admitted the hospital used Falun Gong practitioners as the source ^{xvii} .
7. Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University	Falun Gong practitioners were used as the source for organs ^{xviii} .
8. General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Region	Investigator: "If you could obtain Falun Gong [practitioner] kidney sources in this period of time, could you let me know?" Surgeon Zhu Yunsong: "No problem, you come over and we can talk then." ^{xix}
9. Second Affiliated Hospital of Hubei Medical University	Investigator: "What about kidney sources from prisoners who practice Falun Gong at your place?" Doctor: "I would say not bad." ^{xx}
10. Wuhan Tongji Hospital	Investigator: "Using supplies of live organs from Falun Gong (practitioners), is that okay?" Answer: "It's not a problem." ^{xxi}
11. Shandong Qianfoshan Hospital	Investigator: "There are some livers that come from Falun Gong practitioners. So I want to know if you have this type or not?" Doctor: "Um. You just need to come." ^{xxii}
12. Wuhan General Hospital of Guangzhou Military Region	Director Tang of the kidney transplant department said, "If it is available from Falun Gong, then we use it." ^{xxiii}
13. First Affiliated Hospital of Suzhou University	Cardiovascular surgery department and research lab director Shen Zhenyasaid, "Falun Gong practitioners ... Yes, we also have those. We had one case this year..." ^{xxiv}
14. The Second Artillery General Hospital	Lu Wei, deputy director of transplant department, "(We) still do (organ transplants) right now. In the past, we used Falun Gong donors." ^{xxv}
15. Beijing Anzhen Hospital	Deputy Chief Physician Zeng Wen of cardiac surgery department said, "I think you also know where the majority of donors come from. I think you know this very well, so we don't have to say it explicitly..." ^{xxvi}
16. Second Affiliated Hospital of Tsinghua University, Beijing Yuquan Hospital	Surgeon Li Honghui said they could provide Falun Gong practitioners' kidneys ^{xxvii} .
17. Chengdu City Air Force	Director Xu Yahong said that there would be a batch of



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Hospital	kidney donors in the middle of May 2006, and that the hospital could provide young and healthy Falun Gong organs ^{xxviii} .
18. Foshan Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Guangdong Province	Ophthalmology department doctor Liang Xianjun said, “The previous donors were Falun Gong and condemned prisoners.” ^{xxix}
19. Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical College	A surgeon said that there would be a batch of organ donors coming to the hospital in mid-April, 2006. The practitioners had better health. The kidneys were from young people of 20-30 years old, with no infectious diseases, AIDS or syphilis ^{xxx} .
20. General Hospital of Shenyang Military Region	A doctor said, “Falun Gong practitioners? Oh, that has nothing to do with you. You just want to have a kidney transplant operation? Rest assured, (the donors) we have are all young guys in their 20s.” ^{xxxi}

IV. The CCP’s Live Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners is still Ongoing

Between January 2015 and September 2017, WOIPFG conducted phone investigations on 169 mainland Chinese hospitals, which are qualified to perform organ transplants, and some citizen organ donation organizations. On January 20, 2017^{xxxii}, July 19, 2017^{xxxiii} and October 20, 2017^{xxxiv}, WOIPFG published 260 phone investigation recordings and reported on the grave situation of the CCP’s continuing organ harvesting of a large number of living Falun Gong practitioners.

1. WOIPFG’s latest investigation results show that:

- 1) Across China, the situation of extremely short organ wait times and an ample supply of donor organs have not changed significantly. Some hospitals even provide critically ill patients with “green channels” (emergency liver transplants), which cannot be possible with a limited or unstable supply of donated organs.
- 2) A medical staff of China’s largest organ transplant center, the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University, has admitted that the hospital’s annual organ transplant volume is “several thousands of cases”, which is line with the size of the hospital’s transplant center and is about 10 times of the transplant volume publicly reported by the hospital.
- 3) The difficult situation of organ donation remains the same across China, with a limited number of organ donations and unstable donation characteristics. So, organ donation cannot explain the large number of transplanted organs and the extremely short organ wait times.
- 4) Some hospitals have admitted that they were previously using Falun Gong practitioners’ organs and have implied that they are currently still using the same type of organs.
- 5) What’s more shocking is that 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.^{xxxv} The possibility of a rushed killing of hostages in the organ donor bank is suspected.

We are calling on all countries in the world to:



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1. Conduct an in-depth investigation in China on the CCP's crimes against humanity!
2. Launch judicial investigation procedures on the Chinese doctors, policemen and others, who are suspected of having participated in live organ harvesting and who are traveling, visiting or living overseas.
3. Set laws to prohibit organizations/individuals from providing mainland China with training in organ transplant technologies, and to prohibit citizens from traveling to China for organ transplants or participating in any other criminal activities by being an accessory.

2. Examples of Investigation Phone Recordings:

Investigative Recording 1: A liver transplant surgeon at Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital

Date: July 9, 2017

Phone number: +86+ 2583106666

Surgeon: We do a lot (of organ transplants). We did four last week. There are many channels for organ sources. This is an issue for the state to consider. We are only responsible for providing technical and follow-up guarantee. We can't control the rest!

Investigator: Why were you allowed use Falun Gong practitioners' (organs) in the past?

Surgeon: We did not speak of human rights in the past!

(Recording: [MP3](#))

Investigative Recording 2: Director Wang, Coordinator for kidney transplant operations at Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, Shandong Province

Phone number: +86+ 13181994782 Date: 05/26/2017

1. 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."
2. We ask for 400,000 yuan, and [you] give the hospital [another]100,000 yuan.
3. "You need to find the [donors] under 30 years old. You get what you pay for, understand?"

(Recording: [MP3](#), please see [Addendum 1](#))

Investigative Recording 3: Director Wang, Coordinator for kidney transplant operations at Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital, Shandong Province

Phone number: +86+ 13181994782 Date: 06/10/2017

1. (Waiting time for kidney transplant) It won't take long, ten days. For blood type B patients, it's within 10 days, one week or ten days, it's within ten days for sure. Ten days will definitely do.
2. (Question: Where do the donors come from?) We have our own channels. You don't have to ask.
3. (Question: Taken from national organ network?) That's all deceiving people. They are all formalities.
4. (Question: Is that website accessible with an ID?) It is inaccessible. It belongs to the armed police. It's not like that anyone can access it.

(Recording: [MP3](#), please see [Addendum 2](#))



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Investigative Recording 4: Doctor Liao Jixiang, Organ Procurement Coordinator at the Organ Transplant Department of the People's Liberation Army No. 303 Hospital in Nanning, Guangxi Province

Phone number: +86 182 7573 1616 Date: 05/30/2017

“We usually have many...we also use [many organs] from teenagers and people in their 20s, those kids. The quality of that type [of organs] is very good. And also, we excise organs from braindead people, according to the government's [regulations] right now. They are even more than what we need. There's almost no wait time to procure [the organs]. 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]. When you do a surgery, one person must be gone.”

(Recording: [MP3](#), please see [Addendum 4](#))

Investigative Recording 5: Doctor Su Yu of the Urology Department at the Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University

Date: August 9, 2017

Phone number: +86+ 13822296238

Su Yu: Now it has exceeded 300 (surgeries) in July (2017). The volume is very large now, and in a year, (we perform) at least 250 or more cases. Where do the organs come from? I do not dare to tell you this! Our kidney sources are the most extensive! The most important feature of our hospital is living donors, that is, brain-dead patients.

(Recording: [MP3](#))

Investigative Recording 6: A nurse of the Kidney Transplant Ward at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine

Date: August 1, 2017

Phone number: +86+ 5718723687

Nurse: We do a lot of those! There are 30 to 40 cases each month on average.

Investigator: Since you do 30 to 40 cases a month, can you do 400 to 500 cases a year?

Nurse: Yes! If you want to wait for a donated kidney, then it will be very slow, in 5 years the earliest!

(Recording: [MP3](#))

Investigative Recording 7: A doctor of Kidney Transplantation Department (Ward 2) at the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangdong Province

Date: September 26, 2017

Phone number: +86+ 2028823388

Doctor: There should be more than a dozen surgeries a month. We have performed 200 surgeries by now. The kidney sources come in batches. Sometimes several would come at the same time, and none for several days, and then several would come again later. All of them are corpses, not organs. Since our hospital is qualified, we can extract the organs! Therefore, we generally extract the organs by ourselves.

(Recording: [MP3](#))

Investigative Recording 8: Dr. Li Junjie of the Liver Transplant Department at Tianjin First Central Hospital



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Date: August 30, 2017

Phone number: +86+ 13920755165

Li Junjie: We are the best (liver transplantation center) in the country, and our volume is also the largest. We may perform 300 to 400 liver transplants a year here. We have more donor livers than anywhere else. You may generally need 3 to 4 months to wait for one blood type A donor, but we also have some unconventional methods (to obtain livers).

(Recording: [MP3](#))

Investigative Recording 9: A doctor from the Liver Transplant Ward at Beijing Friendship Hospital

Date: August 8, 2017

Phone number: +86+ 1063138350

Doctor: Our hospital has always been doing a lot of liver transplants, and the surgery volume is still quite large. Last month, Beijing had a total of 40 (liver transplant) surgeries, and we performed 20 of them here. Regarding the specific liver source problem, there's nothing we can do about it! It's no use for you to ask us! The liver sources are controlled by the National Health and Family Planning Commission.

(Recording: [MP3](#))

Investigative Recording 10: A nurse from Area B on the 8th Floor of the Liver Transplant Department at the First Hospital of Kunming

Date: July 20, 2017

Phone number: +86+ 87167390507

Nurse: More than 300 liver transplants were performed last year. In this year, up to now, we must have done more than 100 surgeries. We also do kidney transplants. As long as an application is made, no matter where the liver sources are, they will be delivered here.

(Recording: [MP3](#))

Investigative Recording 11: Organ Broker Ma Wangzong at the Second Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Hunan Province

Date: August 10, 2017

Phone number: +86+ 18773160380

Ma Wangzong: Last year, we performed over 340...nearly 350 kidney transplants. The Red Cross society and our hospital cooperated with each other. And all were local donors. Last year, we performed more than 100 liver transplants, and this year, we've done 50 or 60 surgeries.

(Recording: [MP3](#))

After 2015, the CCP used the so-called “brain death” organ donations to replace its previous lie of using the organs of “executed prisoners”. And under the veneer of legality of the organ distribution network of the CCP’s National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC), the crime of live organ harvesting Falun Gong practitioners has become part of the hospitals’ routine operations, and it has become more high-sounding and more deceptive than previously!

[For more detailed information, please refer to *WOIPFG’s Latest Investigation Results: in the Name of “Organ Donation”, CCP Continues to Harvest Organs from a Large Number of Living Falun Gong*



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Practitioners.” (published on July 15, 2016). <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/358>, as well as *A WOIPFG Investigation Report on the Chinese Communist Party’s Ongoing Crime of Live Organ Harvesting against Falun Dafa Practitioners.* (published on July 19, 2017) <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/389>]

V. China’s Organ Donation System is a Guise to Cover Up the CCP’s Crime of Live Organ Harvesting

1. There are large differences in terms of the numbers of registered organs for donation and the organ wait times between China and other countries, indicating that the organ sources in China cannot be explained by normal organ donations.

United States: 140 million registered organ donors, but only 15,951 people donated their organs in 2016 (annual donation rate is 134/million) for vital organ or kidney transplants. The average wait time is 2 to 3 years.

United Kingdom: 21 million registered organ donors, but only 1,364 people donated their organs in 2016.^{xxxvi}

China: According to “Shiyushou”, a Chinese online voluntary organ donor registration system, there are more than 300,000 registered organ donors in China.^{xxxvii} Huang also claimed that, there were 4,080 cases of organ donations in China in 2016, and in year 2017, China had 5,148 organ donations, cumulatively achieving 16,000 cases of vital organ donations.^{xxxviii} Also in China, the average wait time for an organ is 2 to 4 weeks, with the shortest being just 4 hours.^{xxxix} The percentage of emergency liver transplants is as high as 26.6% of all liver transplants.^{xl} An emergency liver transplant is an urgent liver transplant operation performed on patients with acute, serious liver problems and less than 72 hours to live.

Calculated according to international conventions, by taking into account the mortality rate of 7/1,000 and other factors, such as organ donors’ illnesses, unhealthy lifestyles, ages, and the time lapses between their deaths and organ extractions, ultimately only 1% to 2% of the registered organ donors would meet the requirement for organ transplantation after their deaths.

If the above reasoning is applied to the 300,000 alleged Chinese organ donors, the result would be: In 2016, 7/1000 of these 300,000 individuals would pass away, so that would be approximately 2,100 people. Among these 2,100 people, who had previously registered for organ donation, and who passed away in 2016, only 1% to 2% of them could provide organs for successful organ transplants. That is, there would be only 21 to 42 successful organ donors in 2016.^{xli} However, the CCP claimed that there were 4,080 cases of organ donations in China in 2016,^{xlii} and in year 2017, China had 5,148 organ donations.^{xliii} This implies that the CCP’s organ donors come from other sources.

Why is there such a great difference in organ donation rates between China and the United States? Normal voluntary organ donations from citizens are random and cannot be planned. Unless there is a very large number of specifically detained individuals, who can be killed for their organs at any time, it would be impossible to meet the organ procurement requirements for such a large number of emergency organ transplants and such extremely short organ wait times.

2. An ineffective organ donation system

When being interviewed by the *New York Times* and the *Beijing Youth Daily* on November 18, 2015, Huang Jiefu revealed that China’s so-called organ donation system was actually in a paralyzed state, and it was not functioning at all. “When being asked about the largest current problem, he admitted frankly that the coordination between the two most important departments in the organ donation system, the Red Cross Society and the National Health and Family Planning Commission, was not smooth. Both departments jointly established the National Organ Donation and Transplant Commission on March 1, 2014, but it was like non-existent, as ‘so far no meeting has been held yet’. As the commission’s chairman, he was very helpless and worried about it.”^{xliiv}



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3. Organ donation organizations: the number of organ donations is scarce, and the number of successful donations is few and far between

WOIPFG's investigators have called China's Red Cross organ donation offices. Most of them have no one answering the phone. Among the several staff members, who picked up the phone, they claimed that the numbers of successful donations in their offices were very small.

1) The staff from the Red Cross Society of Beijing said that organ donation had not yet begun.

(December 6, 2015, Phone number: 861063558766),

(Recording: [MP3](#) Transcription: [Appendix 19](#))

Beijing is the city with the largest organ transplant volume in China. The number of hospitals accredited by the Ministry of Health to conduct organ transplants is as large as 20. The actual organ transplant volume is appalling. For example, Director of Urology at the Peking University People's Hospital, Zhu Jiye told *China Economic Weekly* that the hospital "once performed 4,000 kidney transplants within one year."^{xlv}

2) Tianjin Red Cross staff said that since the organ donation bank system was set up in 2003, over 170 donations have been made by the end of 2015.

(December 11, 2015, Phone number: 862227311180)

(Recording: [MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 20](#))

According to a *Tianjin Daily's* report on March 1, 2015, "The reporter learned from the Red Cross recently that since Tianjin launched the human organ donation system in March 2010, Tianjin has had a total of 123 cases of successful organ donation, the cumulative number of donated large organs is 278."^{xlvi}

Such a small number of organ donations cannot explain the large organ transplant volume in Tianjin. Tianjin has four transplant hospitals accredited by the Ministry of Health. Out of these four hospitals, the Organ Transplant Center at Tianjin First Central Hospital has more than 500 organ transplant beds, and from 2006 to 2014, the hospital's actual transplant volume per year was in the range of 5,400 to 8,000 cases.^{xlvii}

3) Shanghai only had five successful cases or organ donation

Staff from the Red Cross organ donation office in Huangpu District, Shanghai (Phone number: 86-63365880), said on December 17, 2015, that they only started this type of work during the first half of year 2014. They said that a document was issued from a senior level regarding the process, and organ donations were very difficult to make. As of December 2015, there had only been five cases of successful organ donation in Shanghai.

(Recording: [MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 21](#))

Shanghai has 11 organ transplant hospitals accredited by the Ministry of Health, and all of them are state-level organ transplant centers. These hospitals carry out large numbers of organ transplants each year. So, the five cases of organ donation are not the main source of organs for these organ transplant hospitals in Shanghai.

4) One female staff member at the organ donation office of the Red Cross chapter in Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province said, "As of now, in our office, we haven't had any organ donations."

On May 14, 2015, a female staff member at the organ donation office of the Red Cross chapter in Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province said, "There are people who have registered for organ donations at some point in their life, so



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they intended to donate their organs, but even such cases are scarce. All of our cases are such that a person registers for donation and the donation happens when this person dies. As of now, in our office we haven't had any actual organ donation.”

(Recording: [MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 22](#))

On May 15, 2015, another staff member at the Qinhuangdao Red Cross said they have had only one successful organ donation so far. But later in the conversation the staff member contradicted what was said, explaining that there haven't been any successful case of organ donation.

(Recording: [MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 16](#))

5) Henan People's Hospital: “who would be willing to give you their organs?!”

On March 3, 2015, Liu Zhonghua, the chief physician of the Urological Department at Henan People's Hospital (phone number: 8613503716066) said, “It is almost impossible for Chinese people to donate their organs. You simply can't find anyone; you nearly can't find anyone. If they are not related to someone by blood, who would be willing to give you their organs?!”

(Recording: [MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 17](#))

4. China's organ wait times are extremely short, which cannot be explained by the use of donated organs

1) “We have plenty of donors. We can still select young and good ones.”

On June 26, 2015, Dr. Chen Yongfeng from the Organ Transplant Department at Zhengzhou People's Hospital told a WOIPFG investigator that they had a lot of donors. He said, “If you need a transplant and you give us enough time, we can select a good and relatively young liver. We have plenty of donors. We can still select young and good ones. It is hard to say if that will be the case down the road.”

(Recording: [MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 1](#))

2) “The shortest wait time for a donor is approximately 2 to 3 days, in general. The longest is over 10 days.”

On June 25, 2015, a doctor on-duty at the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department of Zhengzhou People's Hospital (phone number: 8637163933151) told an investigator, “The shortest wait time for a donor is approximately 2 to 3 days, in general. The longest is over 10 days. The cost is about 500,000 yuan (US \$78,000). We have a lot of donors.” When asked why their wait time is shorter than other hospitals and who were the donors, the doctor said, “**For this matter, um, I cannot provide any answers. I can't. Don't ask. Don't ask these questions.** The organs are directly sent to our operating rooms every day, one or two operations every day, guaranteed.”

(Recording: [MP3](#), Transcription: [Appendix 2](#))

3) “Some (organs) could be sent here overnight. We would perform (the surgeries) overnight. That is very common here.”

On March 19, 2015, Dr. Li Gongquan, liver transplant surgeon at the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University (phone number: 8637166862192), said, “It could be done within a week. If you want, we can do organ matching with him... We did one like this today, and we have just finished it. Tomorrow there may be another case... **Some (organs) could be sent here overnight. We would perform (the surgeries) overnight. That is very common here.**”

(Recording: [MP3](#))



5. The percentage of emergency liver transplants is as high as 26.6% of all liver transplants, and this cannot be supported by organ donations

An emergency liver transplant is an urgent liver transplant operation performed on patients with acute, serious liver problems and less than 72 hours to live. Due to the difficulty of urgent tissue typing and the extended wait time for a donor, emergency liver transplant operations are rarely performed outside of China. In China, however, emergency liver transplants have become a common operation since 1999. Here are some example:

1) The percentage of emergency liver transplants is as high as 26.6 percent of all liver transplants

According to data from *The 2006 Annual Report on China Liver Transplant Registration*^{xlviii}, 8,486 cases of liver transplantation were performed in 29 organ transplant centers from April 6, 2005, through December 31, 2006. Out of these, 4,331 cases had specified whether or not the cases were emergency transplants, indicating a total of 1,150 emergency liver transplants performed, or 26.6% of the total number of indicated cases. One patient received a liver transplant operation only four hours after being hospitalized. This was the fastest transplantation recorded in the data set.

2) One hospital performed 120 emergency liver transplants within three years; and the shortest wait time for receiving a transplant after the patient was admitted was four hours

Changzheng Hospital, an affiliated hospital of the Second Military Medical University, performed 120 emergency liver transplant operations during the 3-year period from 2003 to 2006. The shortest wait time for receiving a transplant after the patient was admitted was four hours.^{xlix}

6. Organs can be procured at will, which cannot be explained by organ donations

1) Two kidney transplants were performed on the same patient within 48 hours

Getting a new kidney is as easy as buying a pig's kidney in mainland China, according to a *Huaxia Times* article on May 17, 2006.

According to this article, Han Xiuwu, the chief physician at Beijing Haidian Hospital's organ transplant center, performed two kidney transplant operations on the same patient within 48 hours on December 28, 2004. The first operation failed due to hyper-acute rejection, so Han conducted the second kidney transplant on the following day.ⁱ

The article stated that upon hearing the news, people started discussing, "In other countries, patients usually have to wait several years for a precious kidney. But Haidian Hospital could obtain kidneys as easy as if they were pigs' kidneys. The first donor kidney was obtained within nine days. As for the second kidney, they just directly went there and got it. Isn't it strange?"

2) One patient's kidney transplant used eight donor kidneys

According to a *People's Daily Online* article, Tan Jianming, director of the Shanghai Organ Transplant Medical Center, performed a kidney transplant at the Shanghai First People's Hospital in 2003. Prior to the transplant operation, over the course of over two months, the physician had performed tissue-matching tests for the patient with eight spare kidneys. The first seven tests failed due to the patient's antibody rejection. The eighth kidney was matched successfully and the operation was performed.ⁱⁱ



VI. The Drastic Growth of China's Organ Transplant Industry after 1999 Far Exceeds the Data Published by the Authorities

A comprehensive analysis of various types of evidence shows that the number of people murdered by the CCP's live organ harvesting is staggering, and the annual organ transplant volume claimed by Huang Jiefu is a lie. Below are several pieces of evidence to refute him.

1. According to official report, the annual liver transplant volume increased by 180 times

In the period of over decades leading up to year 1999, only 135 liver transplant cases were performed in mainland China, averaging 5 to 6 cases per year. During the 8-year period from 1991 to 1998, Chinese hospitals performed a total of 78 liver transplant surgeries, averaging 9.7 cases per year. By contrast, during the 8 years from 1999 to 2006, 14,085 liver transplant surgeries were carried out in mainland China, with an average of 1,760 cases per year. This was a 180-fold increase in liver transplant surgeries. Over almost 18 months, from January 1, 2005, to June 24, 2006, at least 5,644 liver transplants were carried out in China.^{lii}

2. The annual liver transplant volume in 2017 is 436 times of the average annual liver transplant volume between 1991 and 1998

People would have never imagined that after the crime of organ harvesting from living Falun Gong practitioners was exposed in 2006, at a time when the CCP was under close scrutiny from the international community, China conducted at least 4,231 liver transplant operations between June 24, 2006, and June 24, 2007.^{liii} This was approximately 436 times of the average annual liver transplant of liver transplant surgeries in the 8-year period between 1991 and 1998.^{liv}

3. Tianjin First Central Hospital's liver transplant volume increased by at least 300 times over the course of 5 years

In May 1994, the Tianjin First Central Hospital performed its first liver transplant operation. From 1994 to 1999, during five years, this hospital performed only eight liver transplants,^{lv} and the annual average was 1.6 cases. However, the hospital performed 507 liver transplants in 2004 alone.^{lvi} In 2005, the hospital performed 647 cases of liver transplantation, and it completed 436 cases of kidney transplantation.^{lvii} Comparing the transplant volumes in 2004 and 2005, with the average annual transplant amount during the period from 1994 to 1999, there was an increase of more than 300 times.

Please note that these are the figures made public by the CCP. The actual numbers could only be more astonishing. For example, according to WOIPFG's investigation, the number of ward beds for organ transplant patients in Tianjin First Central Hospital was increased to 500 in September 2006.^{lviii} (There is another report indicating that by this time, the number of ward beds had reached 700.^{lix}) The bed occupancy rate was 131.1%.^{lx} The average length of hospital stay for a liver transplant patient in China was 25-30 days.

So, the annual volume of liver transplant operations could exceed 5,000 cases. Therefore, after the increase in ward beds in 2006, the hospital's liver and kidney transplant number could be as high as over 3,000 times of the average annual number of organ transplants during the 5-year period prior to 1999.



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4. The Hunan People’s Hospital advertised 20 cases of free liver transplantation, as a means of sales promotion

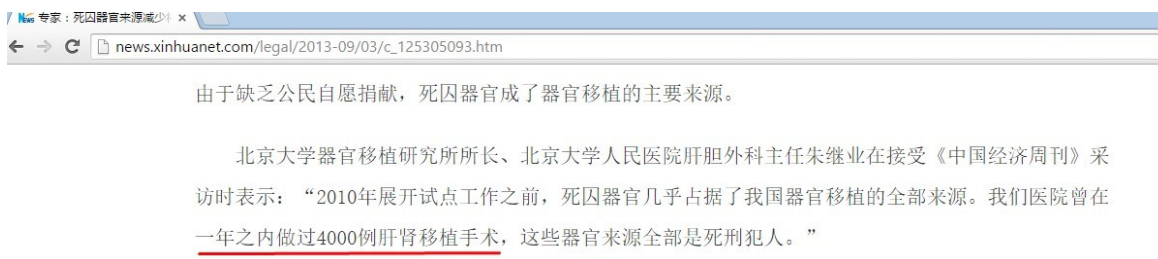
On April 28, 2006, Hunan People’s Hospital even advertised that the hospital offered 20 free liver and kidney transplant operations, including 10 liver transplants and 10 kidney transplants,^{lxi} suggesting a large number of organs needed to be used immediately.



Screenshot of Hunan People’s Hospital’s advertisement offering 20 free liver and kidney transplants

5. *China Economic Weekly*: Peking University People’s Hospital once performed 4,000 liver and kidney transplants in one year

In September 2013, Zhu Jiye, head of Peking University Organ Transplantation Research Institute and the director of the Hepatobiliary Surgery Department at Peking University People’s Hospital, said in an interview with *China Economic Weekly*, “Prior to launching the pilot project in 2010, organs from executed prisoners accounted for almost all donor organ sources in China. Our hospital used to perform 4,000 liver and kidney transplants in one year, and the sources of these organs were all death-row prisoners.”^{lxii}



Screenshot of the “Xinhua Network” article in September 2013



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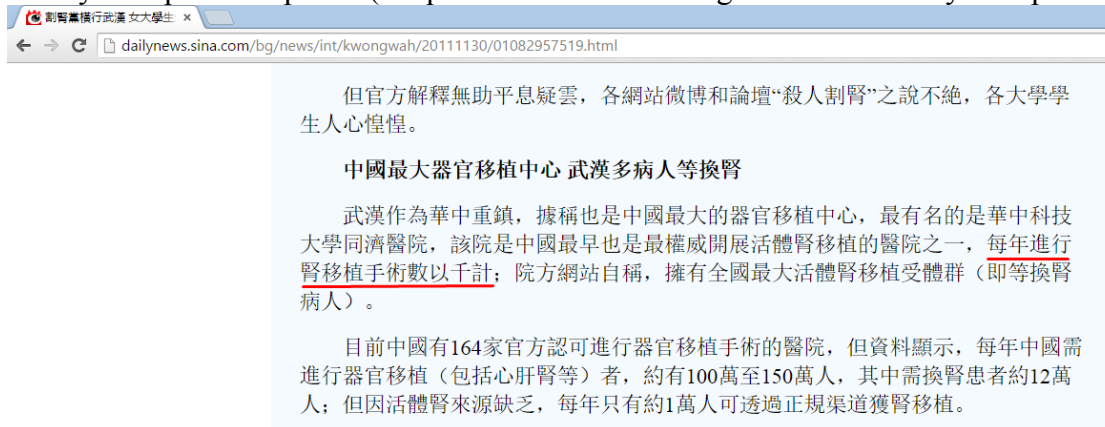
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6. *China Times*: The No. 175 Hospital in Nanjing Military Region “performs at least 3,000 kidney transplants cases per year

According to a *China Times*’ report dated May 1, 2006, Xiamen Chang Gung Hospital, which started operating in May 2008, was funded by two prominent Taiwanese companies.^{lxiii} Organ transplantation is the hospital’s main business. A Taiwanese businessman in Xiamen exposed that a Level Three hospital located in Zhangzhou, Fujian Province, which is close to Xiamen, performed at least 3,000 cases of kidney transplantation each year, and at least a quarter of these kidney transplant patients were from Taiwan.^{lxiv} If one person was charged 1 to 2 million Taiwanese dollars for one kidney transplant, then since Xiamen Chang Gung Hospital would be focusing on organ transplant surgeries, its profitability would be lucrative.

7. *Kwong Wah Yit Poh*: Wuhan Tongji Hospital performs thousands of kidney transplants per year

An article first published on *Kwong Wah Yit Poh* and later reproduced by China’s *Sina Global News* states that as an important city in central China, Wuhan is also reportedly China’s largest organ transplant center. The most famous local organ transplant hospital is the Wuhan Tongji Hospital, which is one of China’s earliest and most authoritative hospitals that perform live donor kidney transplants. Every year, the hospital performs thousands of kidney transplant surgeries. The hospital’s website claims to have the largest group of living donor kidney transplant recipients (i.e. patients that are waiting to receive kidney transplants).^{lxv}



Screenshot of the “Sina Global News” article in November 2011

During WOIPFG’s investigation, a surgeon from this hospital admitted that “there is guaranteed to be sufficient live prisoners like Falun Gong practitioners.” He also mentioned that “before the people (i.e. donors) die, the organs are taken out.”^{lxvi}

One surgeon’s relative said that there were many donors, and before the crime of organ harvesting was exposed, the surgeons would work overtime every day to perform organ transplants.^{lxvii} However, as of January 16, 2016, the hospital’s official website still claimed that they had performed nearly 3,000 cases of kidney transplantation.^{lxviii} That is, the average annual kidney transplant volume was understated to be 200 cases per year. The actual figure should be several dozen times larger than the officially reported figure.

A massive amount of evidence proves that the number of Falun Gong practitioners, who have been slaughtered for their organs by the CCP, is frighteningly enormous. This investigative report presents these pieces of evidence in order to raise awareness of the CCP’s state crime against humanity. The conclusions drawn from the investigate report are the results of in-depth investigations, and our efforts aim to end these anti-human atrocities as soon as possible.



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(For more evidence, please refer to “Summary Report on the Crime of Live Organ Harvesting in China by the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG)”.

<http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/370>)

ⁱ Zhang, Siwei. “The number of people, who have registered to donate their organs, on the website Shiyushou has exceeded 300,000”. Source: www.sciencenet.cn. May 6, 2018. <http://news.sciencenet.cn/htmlnews/2018/5/411424.shtm?id=411424>

ⁱⁱ Liu, Qu. “WHA Conference Affirms ‘China’s Model’ of Organ Transplants; Objective Data Strongly Repute Rumors”. *Xinhua*. May 25, 2018. http://big5.xinhuanet.com/gate/big5/www.xinhuanet.com/world/2018-05/25/c_1122888965.htm

ⁱⁱⁱ People.net - Hubei Channel “Wuhan University’s Liver and Gallbladder Disease Institute: Organ Transplantation Races with Time”. April 25, 2015. <http://hb.people.com.cn/n/2015/0425/c337099-24632343.html>
Archived website link: <https://web.archive.org/web/20160529234737/http://hb.people.com.cn/n/2015/0425/c337099-24632343.html>

^{iv} Xue, Lian. “Vice Minister of Health as Chief Surgeon, China’s First Autologous Liver Transplantation Operation was Performed Successfully in Xinjiang”. *Today’s Nurse*. WOIPFG’s Archived Webpage: http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2016/64700_0301.pdf

^v Reporters: Liu Ruihong, Wang He, Li Ying, He Hanfu, “Huang Jiefu, former Vice Minister of Health: I want to take the lead to bow to the donors”. *Guangzhou Daily*. March 13, 2013.

^{vi} “World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG) Report: The Chinese Communist Regime Continues Its Campaign of Forced Organ Harvesting from Living Falun Gong Practitioners” November 27, 2015. Updated December 20, 2015. <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/330>

^{vii} “He Xiaoshun’s Profile”. The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University. Archived webpage link: https://web.archive.org/web/20171231042335/http://www.gzsums.net/news_219.aspx

^{viii} “Special Report on the Crimes of Chinese Communist Officials in Live Organ Harvesting from Religious Practitioners and Dissidents”. WOIPFG. <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/379>

^{ix} WOIPFG. “WOIPFG’s Latest Investigation Results: in the Name of “Organ Donation”, CCP Continues to Harvest Organs from a Large Number of Living Falun Gong Practitioners.” July 15, 2016. <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/358>

^x WOIPFG. “WOIPFG’s Latest Investigation Results: in the Name of “Organ Donation”, CCP Continues to Harvest Organs from a Large Number of Living Falun Gong Practitioners.” July 15, 2016. <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/358>

^{xi} (2013, Sept. 11). Collection of evidence of live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners by the Chinese Communist Party. WOIPFG link: <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/241>

^{xii} (2013, Sept. 11). Collection of evidence of live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners by the Chinese Communist Party. WOIPFG link: <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/241>

^{xiii} (2013, Sept. 11). Collection of evidence of live organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners by the Chinese Communist Party. WOIPFG link: <http://www.upholdjustice.org/node/241>

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