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



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

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Right to Life, Liberty and Security of the Person

Follow-Up to Preceding Reviews

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

A related recommendation was made in the 2013 UPR cycle but was not accepted (A/HRC/25/5): 186.142. Stop the prosecution and persecution of people for the practice of their religion or belief including Catholics, other Christians, Tibetans, Uyghurs, and Falun Gong, and set a date for the visit of the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief (Canada).

SUMMARY

After it came to light in 2006 that prisoners of conscience throughout China were being killed extrajudicially and their organs taken for transplants,^{1 2 3 4 5 6} the Chinese government made a series of contradictory statements regarding organ sourcing. In 2015, China asserted that it had ceased using executed death-row prisoners and transitioned entirely to voluntary donations.⁷ However, international observers have raised concerns that the reform was only a “semantic trick.”⁸

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

As executed death-row prisoners decreased in number over time and became “a stream without a source,”⁹ China began piloting an organ donation program in 2010¹⁰ and announced its nationwide expansion in 2013.¹¹ Chinese officials later said that the donation framework was developed in just a few years, a process that took other countries decades:^{12 13} the reported percentage of organs sourced from donations jumped from 23% in 2013¹⁴ to 80% in 2014,¹⁵ with voluntary donations officially becoming the sole official organ source in 2015.¹⁶ For a complete transition in this system to have taken place in one or two years is implausible.

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

Despite this reported shift to a less readily available source of organs, China’s transplant industry had continued to expand apace. The latest evidence shows that China continues to perform transplants on demand at a scale far greater than its claimed figure of 15,000 per year, which has been systematically deflated and falsified; the number can be exceeded by just a few of China’s 173 government-approved transplant centers. In fact, China came to perform more transplants than any other nation in just a few years after the industry took off in 2000 despite a dearth of voluntary organ donations.^{19 20 21} The industry has continued to grow rapidly even after the killing of prisoners of conscience for organs gained international attention in 2006.²²

Furthermore, China’s legal framework cannot facilitate voluntary donations yet contains numerous loopholes that allow unethical organ sourcing. Agencies providing regulatory oversight for the donation system remain empty shells. China’s top transplant spokesperson admitted in a media interview that China has only one person managing and overseeing the organ donation process, compared to 1,500 in the U.S.²³ “Entire Chain of Organ Transplantation Are in the Hospitals.”²⁴ China’s OPOs (Organ Procurement Organization) are established inside ministry-approved transplant centers, and include the same surgeons involved in unethical organ procurement and transplantation and operate without oversight. The heavily publicized national organ donation and

allocation system does not function on the claimed scale in practice and is only a façade used to launder illicit organs.²⁵

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

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

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

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

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

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

ONGOING KILLING OF PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE FOR ORGANS

Shortly after the first whistleblowers came forward in 2006, international researchers began to investigate these allegations. They include David Kilgour, former Canadian Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific, and David Matas, an international human rights lawyer. They came to “the regrettable conclusion that the allegations are true.”⁴¹ The two were joined by investigative journalist Ethan Gutmann, who conducted an independent investigation and reached similar conclusions.⁴²

In 2016, Kilgour, Matas, and Gutmann jointly published an update to their prior research and stated, “The ultimate conclusion is that the Chinese Communist Party has engaged the State in the mass killings of innocents, primarily practitioners of the spiritually-based set of exercises, Falun Gong, but also Uighurs, Tibetans, and select House Christians, in order to obtain organs for transplants.”⁴³

In response to growing international condemnation, China announced in 2015 that it no longer used executed death-row prisoners for organs and moved entirely to voluntary donations.⁴⁴ However, international observers have raised doubt about this claim.⁴⁵

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

I. Transplants Performed on Demand

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

Since the early 2000s, hospitals have advertised and quoted wait times between days and weeks, including for re-transplants in case of failure.⁴⁶ The China Liver Transplant Registry’s 2006 Annual Report reported that 1,150 (26.6%) of a sample of 4,331 liver transplants were classified as emergency transplants for which organ sources had to be found within three days or even hours. In elective cases, waiting times for liver transplants were commonly listed in weeks.⁴⁷

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

- An Israeli patient traveled to China for a heart transplant scheduled two weeks ahead of time⁴⁸
- A hospital conducted 5 liver transplants and 6 kidney transplants simultaneously⁴⁹
- A hospital performed 4 heart transplants simultaneously in one afternoon⁵⁰

One hospital advertised “donors seeking matched recipients” and promised, “in case of failure, [to] continue to perform transplants until one is successful.”⁵¹ Doctors could procure multiple organs for the same patient in quick succession, in case of rejection or to have as spares.⁵² It is not uncommon in China for a patient to receive multiple transplants of the same organ.⁵³ Furthermore, the vast array of transplantable organ types, with their prices openly listed on hospital websites, gives the impression that any body part can be replaced as needed.⁵⁴

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

Liver extraction procedures with warm ischemia times of under 5 minutes became a Chinese industry standard well before 2009.^{56 57} Such short warm ischemia times could not have been obtained using “no-heartbeat cadavers” as claimed, given that China had no donation system before 2010.

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

II. Continued Growth After Exposure

After the allegations of forced organ harvesting attracted international scrutiny in 2006, the Chinese government acknowledged sourcing organs from death-row prisoners while attributing illicit transplants to a chaotic market.⁶¹ The Ministry of Health started a new approval system and issued permits to 169 transplant centers,⁶² creating the illusion that most of the 1,000 transplant hospitals stopped performing transplants in July 2007.^{63 64} Hospitals systematically removed and deflated the number of transplants they performed. Furthermore, the Chinese regime waged a public relations campaign through its spokespeople, media and agents to create a false impression that the number of transplants had gradually decreased.

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

III. Developments Since Claimed Reform in 2015

The increased transplant center capacity still could not meet demand even after China announced that donations had become the sole source of organs for transplants.^{79 80 81} Huang Jiefu (Chairman of the National Organ Donation and Transplantation Committee and former Deputy Minister of Health) attributed the limiting factor not to organ availability but rather to a lack of qualified hospitals and experienced doctors.⁸² In recent years, he repeatedly expressed his desire to increase the number of approved transplant hospitals from 169 to 300 and even 500.^{83 84 85} He is on record also pushing to make organs procured in China available to other regions, implying that China has an abundance of organs.^{86 87 88}

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

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

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

IV. Inbound Transplant Tourism Continues to Thrive

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

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

Despite official claims that China had ceased performing transplants for foreign patients, the center continues to operate dedicated transplant wards and hotel facilities for international patients from the Middle East, South Korea, and other regions.⁹⁹ A map in the hospital lobby

indicates that its international transplant wards occupy three floors in buildings used specifically for transplantation. In addition to using its own facilities, the hospital rented out a floor in a nearby hotel to house Korean patients. A nurse revealed that there had been more organ recipients from the Middle East than from South Korea, with at least one patient whose transplant costs would be paid directly by his country's embassy.

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

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

V. Official Transplant Volume Challenged

China has stated that it performs a total of 10,000 transplants per year, increasing to 15,000 in 2017.¹⁰² However, a data analysis of individual hospitals and doctors found that this figure is surpassed by just a few hospitals alone;¹⁰³ China in fact came to perform the most organ transplants of any country just several years after 2000.^{104 105} As a point of reference, the United States has performed an average of 6,000 liver transplants annually since 2000.¹⁰⁶ This volume can be matched by just a few hospitals in China.

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

While we cannot directly observe or determine the true number of transplants these hospitals have performed, we can still make extrapolations based on the capacity, growth, transplant types performed, hospital bed count and utilization rates, professional personnel, and so on. Moreover, regulations published by the government and industry provide useful information in evaluating the scale of transplant centers nationwide.

Based on government-imposed minimum capacity requirements for transplant centers, the 169 transplant hospitals approved by the Ministry of Health would have a combined capacity of approximately 70,000 transplants per year. This is equivalent to a capacity of more than one million total transplants since 2000.¹⁰⁹

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

Even this is far from the full picture. More than 1,000 hospitals applied for permits in 2007 to continue performing transplants,^{110 111} which suggests that they also met the minimum capacity requirements. Many of them continued to perform transplants despite not having received approval.¹¹² These hospitals have become the candidates for which Huang Jiefu hopes to issue permits to increase the number of transplant centers in China to 300 and eventually 500.^{113 114 115}

VI. Transition to Ethical Organ Sourcing Not Implemented in Practice

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

However, international organizations estimate the number of death-row executions in China in the thousands each year since 2000. The number of executions has also declined since then.^{117 118}
¹¹⁹ A decade later, transplants that relied on death-row organs were becoming “a stream without a source.”¹²⁰

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

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

However, this miraculous one-year jump in donation figures appears to have been conceived after the fact to bridge the gap to the supposed “new era” of ethical organ procurement. At the end of 2017, the official count of registered donors was 373,536.¹²⁹ Compared to the proportion of

registered and actual donors in the U.S., this would have yielded fewer than 29 donors in China.¹³⁰ Furthermore, the sum of reported donation numbers in each region were far less than the official number of transplants, let alone the actual number performed in hospitals.

Longstanding impediments to organ donation in China include cultural inhibitions, a lack of legislation for brain death, an insufficient legal framework to facilitate voluntary donations, and a general lack of trust in the medical system.¹³¹

While the system claimed to manage all donors and recipients in the country, COTRS allocates only organs entered by Organ Procurement Organizations (OPOs) who obtain consent for donation.¹³² Only 31,000 potential recipients had been registered on the official website as of 2017.¹³³ In addition, a phone survey ending in June 2017 showed that most transplant hospitals in China could not access COTRS, implying that most transplant organs did not come from the donation system.¹³⁴ COTRS cannot supply the on-demand transplants performed in China with wait times of two weeks or less.

At the end of 2015, China's organ donation system did not function in practice because the "National Organ Donation and Transplantation Committee...exists in name only."¹³⁵ According to Huang Jiefu, China has only one person managing and overseeing the organ donation process, compared to 1,500 in the U.S.¹³⁶

Huang said in 2017 that 70% of organs came from brain-dead donors; the other 30% were mainly from both brain and cardiac death.¹³⁷ However, since China's legal framework recognizes only cardiac death standards,¹³⁸ 90% of doctors in China were unaware of a standard procedure to determine brain death as of late 2014;¹³⁹ this remained the case in 2017.¹⁴⁰ This contradiction suggests that most organs are supplied from outside of the medical system. In the absence of legislation, the administration's policies, regulations, and documents are heavily influenced by interest groups and are not enforced even in the medical system; nor can the military, judiciary, or other entities be controlled. This leaves loopholes that allow for unethical organ procurement through side channels.¹⁴¹

Compared to the true scale of the transplant system, death-row prisoners (who were re-categorized as voluntary citizen donors starting in 2015¹⁴² ¹⁴³) and voluntary donations combined can account for only a small fraction of all transplants performed in China. These findings suggest that the donation system, including COTRS, serves to whitewash illicit organ sources.

VII. Roles of The State in Transplant Abuse

China began to experiment with human organ transplantation in the 1960s.¹⁴⁴ 1978 recorded the first case of kidneys being harvested from a political prisoner during execution and transplanted into the son of a senior Communist Party cadre.¹⁴⁵

In 1984, multiple government bodies and ministries jointly promulgated the “Provisional Regulations on the Use of Corpses or the Organs of Executed Prisoners,” which allowed the bodies and organs of prisoners to be used at will by the state under certain conditions.¹⁴⁶ This regulation is still in effect today.

More cases of political prisoners being killed for organs were reported in Xinjiang in the 1990s, with many of the organs harvested while the prisoners were still alive.¹⁴⁷

The Chinese government prioritized organ transplantation in its national strategy starting in 2000 by investing heavily in research, development, industrialization, and transplant personnel training.^{148 149 150 151 152} The number of transplant centers in China grew from 150 before 1999¹⁵³ to 570 by the end of 2004¹⁵⁴ and more than 1,000 in 2007.^{155 156} China’s transplantation industry became the most prolific in the world in only a few years.^{157 158}

This exponential rise in transplants occurred alongside the Communist Party’s campaign to wipe out practitioners of Falun Gong with directives to “ruin their reputations, break them financially, and destroy them physically.”¹⁵⁹ The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party created the extralegal “610 Office” specifically to eradicate Falun Gong. Since this campaign began in July 1999, Falun Gong practitioners in China have faced imprisonment and torture in forced labor camps, black jails, prisons, brainwashing centers, and secret military detention facilities.^{160 161 162}
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To enable the procurement of organs from Falun Gong practitioners on demand, the central Communist Party leadership established a unified chain of operations through various levels of the extralegal “610 Office” and the Political and Legal Affairs Committee.^{164 165 166} The People’s Liberation Army General Logistics Department has served as the core operations unit overseeing secret detention facilities and concentration camps, as well as the dispatch of organ sources (living “donors”) and supervision of organ procurement.^{167 168} The entire state apparatus, including military units, armed police, the judiciary, medical industry, and organ brokers, carries out this medical genocide.^{169 170}

Harvesting organs from Falun Gong practitioners not only supports the Communist Party’s campaign to destroy what it declared to be its number one enemy, but it also provides financial opportunities for civilian and military hospitals. Organ transplantation has always been a health benefit offered to senior Communist Party leaders.¹⁷¹ The benefit is also extended to foreign dignitaries and the elite of overseas Chinese as a means to gain influence as part of the regime’s United Front.¹⁷²

In December 2017, Human Rights Watch reported that the Chinese government had collected biometrics information, DNA samples, and blood tests of 19 million Uighurs under the guise of a public health program. Before that, in May 2017, the public security system had built a national database of more than 40 million individuals, including dissidents and migrants.¹⁷³ Falun Gong is the largest group of prisoners of conscience in China and has been systematically detained,

imprisoned, and tortured; they have also been forcibly given blood tests and medical examinations both in state custody and in their homes.^{174 175 176}

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

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

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

VIII. Global expansion and implications

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

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

Huang promoted China's organ transplant industry to overseas markets in August 2015, stating, "The future transplant costs in China will still be the cheapest, most accessible in the world, and of high quality."¹⁸²

China hosted an open house in August 2017 at Calmette International Hospital in Kunming, where international medical and transplantation experts were given a tour and introduced to the "Chinese mode" of organ procurement, allocation, and transplantation.¹⁸³ While the experts were awed by the showcase of China's apparent progress in organ donation, the entire province in fact

averaged only 47 donations per year,¹⁸⁴ which could not supply the organs used by this hospital alone.

In November 2017, the China Organ Transplantation Development Foundation (COTDF) signed an organ sharing and allocation agreement with the Macau Health Bureau and said that the arrangement would significantly alleviate the organ shortage in Macau. Residents of Macau, Hong Kong, and Taiwan could already register for organs through COTRS. Training for medical personnel in Macau under the “Chinese mode” of organ donation and transplantation began in January 2018. A total of 519 Hong Kong residents and 50 Macau residents have received organ transplants in mainland China as part of COTRS, as of the end of 2017.¹⁸⁵

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

- Stop the persecution of ethnic and religious minorities exercising their rights to freedom of belief and freedom of expression, including Falun Gong practitioners, Uyghurs, Tibetans, and Christians.

Repeal the ban on Falun Gong and abolish the extralegal 6-10 Office.

- Cooperate with independent investigations into organ transplant abuse in China, both past and present.

Allow unannounced inspections of transplant centers by independent organizations to verify the legality of organ sources used in transplants;

Lift internal censorship of outside research into organ transplant abuse, make all documentation relevant to transplantation accessible to independent outside investigators.

- Cease the procurement of organs from prisoners.

Repeal the 1984 regulation to end all organ sourcing from prisoner populations and facilitate an independent international audit of organ sources to verify that the system is fully voluntary and transparent and does not victimize death-row or religious prisoners;

Stop blood testing, DNA collection, and organ examination of prisoners of conscience;

Prosecute and exclude from the medical profession those who have engaged in organ transplant abuse.

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