

# Global Initiatives

**Jun. 2016:** The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress passes H.Res. 343 by unanimous consent.

**May 2016:** The U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom reports that “imprisoned Falun Gong practitioners are particularly targeted for organ harvesting.”

**Mar. 2016:** DAFOH is nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.

**Jun. 2015:** Taiwan implements new transplant law to ban organ trafficking and restrict traveling to China for transplant purposes.

**Mar. 2015:** Italian Senate unanimously passes bill to confront unethical organ harvesting.

**Dec. 2014:** DAFOH delivers a petition with 2 million signatures to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

**Nov. 2014:** Canadian Parliamentary committee passes motion condemning China’s practice of forced organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience.

**Oct. 2014:** Pennsylvania General Assembly unanimously passes H.Res. 1052 to help bring awareness of unethical organ harvesting in China.

**Oct. 2014:** The Congressional-Executive Commission on China releases its annual report urging China to cease harvesting organs from executed prisoners.

**Jul. 2014:** The Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress passes H.Res. 281.

**Feb. 2014:** Illinois House of Representatives passes H.Res. 730 condemning forced organ harvesting in China.

**Dec. 2013:** The European Parliament passes a resolution against China’s unethical organ procurement, calling for extensive action to end the practice.

**Nov. 2013:** Within five months, 1.5 million people from over 50 countries sign the DAFOH Petition to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, calling for an end to China’s forced organ harvesting.

**Oct. 2012:** WMA states, “In jurisdictions where the death penalty is practiced, executed prisoners must not be considered as organ and/or tissue donors.”

**Nov. 2009:** Spanish Penal Code punishes individuals engaging in transplant tourism and organ brokering.

**Mar. 2008:** Israel writes an “Organ Transplant Law,” bringing transplant tourism between Israel and China to a complete halt.

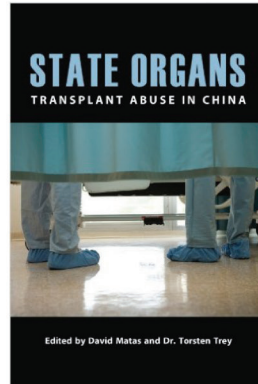
**Dec. 2006:** Australian transplant hospitals are the first to restrict training of surgeons from China.

**Jul. 2006:** Kilgour and Matas publish an independent investigative report on unethical organ harvesting in China.

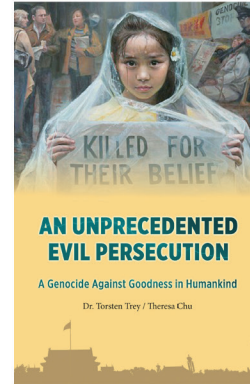
# About DAFOH

Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting, DAFOH, is a non-profit organization founded by medical doctors in 2007. DAFOH provides the medical community and the general public with objective findings of unethical and illegal organ harvesting, including forced organ harvesting, which refers to the removal of organs without obtaining free, informed, voluntary consent. The mission of DAFOH is to promote ethical standards in medicine that preserve human dignity.

DAFOH’s activities include forums, presentations, and a newsletter of global initiatives. Membership for medical professionals is free, with application and subscription forms on [www.dafoh.org](http://www.dafoh.org). Donations are appreciated.



*State Organs* (2012) examines transplant abuse in China from multiple perspectives.



*An Unprecedented Evil Persecution* (2016) provides a root cause analysis of the rapidly growing supply of transplant organs in China.

Learn the facts & sign the petition to the UN.  
[www.dafoh.org](http://www.dafoh.org)

 [www.facebook.com/DAFOH](http://www.facebook.com/DAFOH)

 [@DAFOH\\_org](https://twitter.com/DAFOH_org)

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## Providing Leadership in Ending Forced Organ Harvesting

Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting

*Nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize*

[www.dafoh.org](http://www.dafoh.org)

# Investigations

In 2006, an independent investigation was conducted by former Canadian Secretary of State (Asia-Pacific), David Kilgour (L) and human rights lawyer, David Matas. Their report and book *Bloody Harvest* states: *"We have come to the regrettable conclusion that the allegations are true. We believe that there has been and continues today to be large scale organ seizures from unwilling Falun Gong practitioners."* [www.OrganHarvestInvestigation.net](http://www.OrganHarvestInvestigation.net)



## Transplant medicine in China

The forced organ harvesting in China is unprecedented, because it takes place with the approval of the state. These circumstances make it impossible that legislative or judicial branches will correct the transplant abuse, allowing it to grow into a systematic large-scale practice.

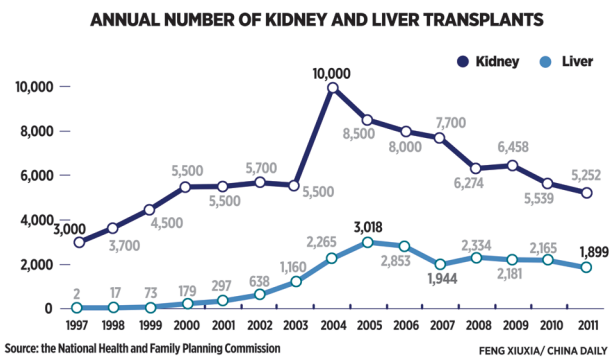
- Provisions from 1984 permitted the harvesting of organs from executed prisoners.
- The transplant numbers increased dramatically after 1999, coinciding with the onset of the persecution of Falun Gong, who due to a healthy lifestyle, became an ideal target for the abuse.
- In 2007, the UN reported that 66% of the torture victims in China were Falun Gong practitioners. While Tibetans (7.5 million) and Uighurs (11 million) are also subject to forced organ harvesting, the nationwide persecuted Falun Gong (70-100 million) became the primary target for forced organ harvesting. They are reportedly the primary subject to systematic medical exams and forced blood tests in detention camps.
- Analysis of the transplant situation in China suggests that more than 100,000 Falun Gong practitioners were killed for their organs in the past 16 years.

# Transplants in China

The practice of forced organ harvesting in China shakes the very foundation of medical ethics and is not acceptable anywhere in the world. For decades the government has harvested organs from prisoners with little interference from the international community. Increasing global awareness of China's forced organ procurement practices helped trigger changes. In 2015 China claimed to have banned organ harvesting from executed prisoners. Yet concerns remain:

- No new transplant law has been passed to substantiate the announced changes.
- To date, the 1984 provisions that permit the use of organs from executed prisoners have not been abolished.
- China has not committed to end forced organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience.

While China consistently claimed that in the past ten years the transplant numbers were between 10,000-12,000 transplants per year, it is implausible that during the same time period the transplant infrastructure in China has dramatically expanded by significantly increasing bed counts and number of transplant teams on transplant wards, generating multifold revenue increases of transplant centers and multimillion dollar investments.

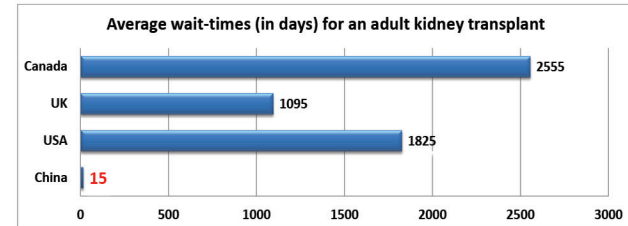


In order to confront the growing international awareness of unethical organ procurement practices, China initiated several measures, none of which improved the transparency of transplant organ sources. While the government reports national transplant numbers, it does not reveal the transplant numbers from each transplant center, therefore making any type of scrutiny difficult.

# Conflicting Numbers

## Implausible and artificial course of transplant numbers in China:

- Without a public organ donation program, wait times for transplant organs are surprisingly short. Average wait times in China are one to four weeks.



- From 2006 to 2007, the number of living donor kidney transplants jumped from 300 to 1,720, despite the absence of a public organ donation program.
- In 2015, two years after launching its public organ donation program, China claims to have retrieved organs for more than 7,600 transplants. The rapid outcome is implausible as newly registered donors usually don't pass away shortly after signing up.
- From 2003 to 2004, the annual transplant numbers doubled from 6k to 12k. The increase occurred in the absence of an organ donation system, raising questions about the origin of the organs.
- Individual hospitals in China report annual transplant numbers above 1k, which raises doubts that for all 169 transplant centers, the annual transplant numbers stayed at 10k over the past ten years.
- Organ donations in China are organized by the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC). Screenshots of the RCSC's website on Dec. 30 and Dec. 31, 2015, showed an unusual increase of registered organ donors by exactly 25,000 people, questioning the veracity of the numbers.



Source: Red Cross Society of China Organ Donation Administrative Center

In March 2015, Chinese officials stated China will continue using organs from prisoners, and organs will be accounted for and entered in the newly designed computerized organ allocation system.