

International Initiatives

Dec. 2006: Major Australian transplant hospitals banned training of Chinese surgeons.

March 2008: Israel formulated "Organ Transplant Law" which brought transplant tourism from Israel to China to a complete halt.

July 2010: Spanish Penal Code punishes individuals related to transplant tourism and are aware of the organ's illicit origin.



Sept. 2012: U.S. Congress held a hearing on "Organ Harvesting of Religious and Political Dissidents by the CCP," condemning the practice.

March 2013: The Australian Senate passed a motion urging the government to oppose forced organ excision from prisoners.

June 2013: U.S. Congress introduced H.RES.281 demanding the government of China to end the practice of organ pillaging from all prisoners.

Nov. 2013: Nearly 1.5 million people from over 50 countries signed the DAFOH petition to the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights, calling to end China's forced organ harvesting.



Dec. 2013: The European Parliament adopted a resolution against China's unethical organ procurement.

March 2014: European Economic and Social Committee aligns with EU Parliament stating China's organ procurement practices are "scandalous" and "a disgrace for humanity and should end immediately."

April 2014: The Transplantation Society and the Declaration of Istanbul Custodian Group drafted a letter to CCP leader calling China's transplantation system corrupt and "scorned by international community," while exhorting China to make changes.

and more has to be done ...

Falun Gong (www.FalunDafa.org) is a spiritual discipline guided by the principles of truthfulness, compassion and tolerance. It first became public in 1992. By 1999 it grew to 70-100 million practitioners in China.

Despite its peaceful and apolitical nature, its popularity was perceived as a threat by the Chinese government. In July 1999, a violent campaign was launched to "eradicate" this spiritual discipline. Like House Christians, Tibetan monks and Uyghur Muslims, millions of Falun Gong practitioners have been denied their basic right to peacefully and freely practice their faith.

Falun Gong practitioners are considered to be healthier than the average population due to their exercise discipline and abstention from alcohol and tobacco. Their organs are therefore most desired for transplantation. Captive Falun Gong practitioners are blood-typed and used as a large, live organ donor bank, killed on demand for patients and organ tourists in need of transplants.

What you can do

Learn the facts

www.OrganHarvestInvestigation.net
www.StopOrganHarvesting.org

Sign the petitions

www.endOrganPillaging.org
www.dafoh.org

Share on social media

www.youtube.com/user/IntlCoalition
www.facebook.com/DAFOH

This flyer was produced and paid for solely by volunteers. No donations requested

STOP



Human Organ Pillaging in China

**“Average wait time for a
liver transplant is 1 week”**

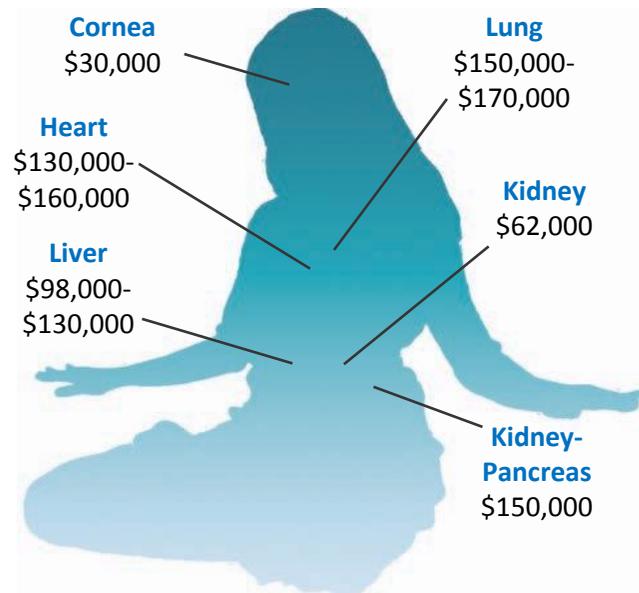
Advertised on Shanghai 2nd Military Medical Univ. Hospital website, now deleted, archived at www.upholdjustice.org/node/218

Organ Pillaging for Profit

In China, vital organs are pillaged for commercial transplantation from convicted death-row prisoners, as well as from prisoners of conscience. Forced organ harvesting is performed in China to meet the demands of commercial organ transplantation around the world, so as to bring revenues to the already bankrupted Chinese health care and military systems.

Patients who obtain organ transplants in China do not know the true source of the organs. They are also often unaware of the more complex post transplantation experience with higher incidence of acute rejections and severe infectious complications (Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology-Nov/2008).

We aim to raise awareness in order to end human organ trafficking due to its profoundly unethical nature, grave human rights abuses and higher rates of medical complications.



Transplant fees advertised by China International Transplant Network Assistance Center website, which closed down after 2006. web.archive.org/web/20060422143018/en.zoukiishoku.com/list/cost.htm.

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.



The report, confirming the pillaging of Falun Gong organs in China, was released in July 2006 and later published in the book titled "Bloody Harvest."



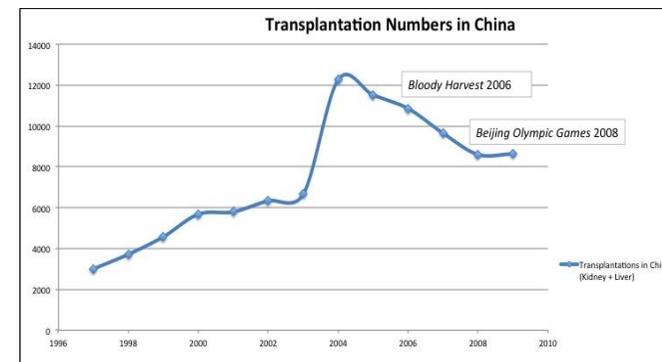
Number of transplant operations with unexplained organ source from 2000 to 2005:

41,500

Full report available in 21 languages at www.OrganHarvestInvestigation.net

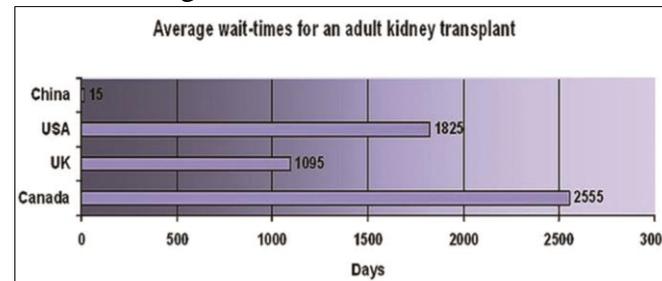
Conflicting Numbers

Annual number of transplants increased since 2000, when the persecution of Falun Gong intensified. From 2000 to 2006, the number of transplant centers increased from 150 to 600.



Data presented by China's Vice Minister of Health, Huang Jiefu, in Madrid 2010 conference on organ transplant.

Without public organ donation programs, China reported more than 10,000 transplants per year with waiting times of 1-4 weeks.



Although the Chinese government publicly admitted using organs from executed prisoners, the estimated number of executions by Dui Hua Foundation shows a declining trend since 2000.

