Today is the 25th anniversary of the founding of Falun Gong—the exercise/spiritual discipline introduced in mid-1992 in northeastern China by Li Hongzhi. It has since spread around the world to approximately 100 countries and is well known for non-violence and adherence to “truth, compassion and forbearance”. Thanks to the hundreds of you who came today.

1- Dr. Jacob Lavee
A former member of the Ethics committee of the TTS and DAFOH member, Lavee wrote recently: “Last month a top transplant official (in China, Huang Jiefu), speaking at an international organ trafficking summit at the Vatican, reiterated the claim that since January 1, 2015, China has eliminated the use of prisoner organs, and now only uses organs from donors who die in the intensive-care units of hospitals... the history of organ transplantation in China raises disturbing questions about past, and possibly ongoing, abuses...Huang... is also on record in 2001: ‘Opposing Falun Gong is a grave political struggle. We must not be soft hearted when dealing with a little group of hardcore reactionaries.’...Given that Huang Jiefu is now supplying apparently falsified data in international medical fora, while transplants with unexplained sources in China continue, answers to these questions are a matter of urgency. Unannounced visits to hospitals by international medical inspectors, and the disclosure of historical and current hospital-level transplant data, would be a place to start.”

2- Prof Maria Fiatarone Singh
Dr. Singh of the Sydney University Medical School and DAFOH member stresses, "... individuals who are not free to consent can never be used as organ donors, as this not only prevents them from achieving their human potential, it completely dehumanizes them, and should be thus unacceptable to any society in the twenty-first century... It may appear an overwhelming or daunting task to stop a vast enterprise of organ harvesting... Hearts are indeed bleeding among the Falun Gong, the Tibetans, the Uyghurs and the house Christians in China. As physicians, we are bound by our oath and this includes acting to protect those who are being harmed by others. As humans, we can do no less."

3- Ethan Gutmann
Recent Nobel Peace Prize nominee and co-founder of the International coalition, Gutmann’s 2014 book, *The Slaughter*, places the persecution of the Falun Gong, Tibetan, Uyghur, and house Christian communities in context. He explains how he arrived at his “best estimate” that organs of 65,000 Falun Gong and “two to four thousand” Uyghur, Tibetans and House Christians were “harvested” in the 2000-2008 period. No “donors” survive pillaging because all vital organs are removed to be trafficked for high prices to wealthy Chinese nationals and “organ tourists”.

He summed up: “For governments and the media, our (2016 update) represented the final tipping point: Our report was covered by global press ranging from the New York Times to the (UK) Daily Mail while the US Congress and the European Parliament passed nearly identical resolutions in the Summer of 2016 condemning the Chinese State for the harvesting of prisoners of conscience. In short, the Chinese medical establishment effectively lost the argument.”

4- Bloody Harvest
In 2006, the Coalition to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong in China asked David Matas and me to investigate as volunteers claims of organ pillaging/trafficking from Falun Gong practitioners. We released two reports and a book, *Bloody Harvest*, and have continued to investigate (Our revised report is available in 18 languages from www.david-kilgour.com). We concluded that for 41,500 transplants done in the years 2000-2005 alone the only plausible explanation for sourcing was Falun Gong. Evidence.
Here are two examples of the 32 kinds of evidence that led us to our conclusion:

- Investigators made many calls to hospitals, detention centres and other facilities across China claiming to be relatives of patients needing transplants and asking if they had organs of Falun Gong for sale. We obtained on tape and then transcribed and translated admissions that a number of them were trafficking in Falun Gong organs.
- We interviewed the ex-wife of a surgeon from Sujiatun in Shenyang City. He told her that he had removed corneas from 2,000 Falun Gong labour camp residents between 2001 and 2003. He made clear to her that none of these sources survived because other surgeons removed vital organs and their bodies were then burned.

5-Update
Matas, Gutmann and I released an Update on our two books in June 2016 in Washington, Ottawa and Brussels (accessible in full from the International Coalition to end Organ Pillaging in China at endorganpillaging.org):

- It provides an examination of the transplant programs of hundreds of hospitals across China, drawing on medical journals, hospital websites, and deleted websites found in archives. It analyzes hospital revenues, bed counts and utilization rates, surgical personnel, training programs, state funding and other factors.
- We conclude cautiously that 60,000-100,000 transplants per year are being done across China, not the approximately 10,000 its government claims. Even the lower figure means that on average 250 persons a day are being killed for their organs.
- We provide much evidence of a state-directed organ transplantation network, controlled through national policies and funding, and implicating both the military and civilian healthcare systems.

6-DAFOH
Dr. Torsten Trey, founder and Executive Director of the international NGO Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting (DAFOH), nominated for the 2016 Nobel Peace Prize, says legislators should make illegal the purchase of trafficked organs, with such measures to apply extraterritorially to residents of their respective countries, and enact penalties for those convicted of participating in the trafficking in organs which enter their countries.
DAFOH cautions policy makers not to accept at face value Beijing’s latest promises to end the harvesting of organs from executed prisoners. It notes that the party-state has a lengthy record of “secrecy, misleading numbers and contradictory statements, and... has refused to acknowledge the illegal harvesting of organs from prisoners of conscience.”

7-Legislators
In early 2015, Canada’s all-party House of Commons Subcommittee on International Human Rights released a statement condemning the pillaging of organs from Falun Gong. It expressed “deep concern over credible allegations that prisoners of conscience and members of religious and ethnic minority groups, including but not limited to practitioners of Falun Dafa and Uyghurs... are being executed for the purposes of harvesting and transplanting their organs.”

MP Garnett Genuis (Cons.) recently reintroduced private members’ bill C-561, first introduced in 2013 by the Hon. Irwin Cotler (Lib) with Cotler’s indicated support. At a media conference, Genuis noted that at present nothing prevents Canadians from “going abroad, acquiring an organ which they know or should know was taken without proper consent, and then coming back (to Canada).”

8- “Legal System” in China
Canadian Clive Ansley, who practised law in Shanghai for 14 years until the mid-2000s and is on the Advisory Board of the International Coalition to End Organ Pillaging in China, notes:

- China does not have a legal system in any meaningful sense. It is a completely bogus system, which was introduced in 1979 for reasons having little or nothing to do with any desire to implement Rule of Law... China is a brutal police state... Our position (on organ pillaging/ tourism) is based on irrefutable evidence of what is actually happening...; we can prove the statistics on actual transplants carried out; we can prove that these numbers are utterly irreconcilable with the available sources, in the absence of mass murder perpetrated against prisoners of conscience. We are interested only in the evidence of what is actually happening.”

9-Labour Camps/Black Jails
In doing our final report on party-state organ pillaging from Falun Gong practitioners, David Matas and I interviewed adherents sent to China’s forced labour camps since 1999, who managed later to leave the camps and
the country itself. They told us of working in appalling conditions for up to sixteen hours daily with no pay, little food, being cramped together on the floor for sleeping and being tortured. They made export products, ranging from garments to chopsticks to Christmas decorations as subcontractors to multinational companies.

The labour camps, which Pres Xi claims he has closed, allow the party-state to send anyone to them for up to four years with neither hearing nor appeal. One estimate of the number of the camps across China as of 2005 was 340, having a capacity of about 300,000 inmates. In 2007, a US government report estimated that at least half of the inmates in the camps were Falun Gong. Such inhuman practices would not be occurring if the Chinese people enjoyed the rule of law and democratic governance.

10-Violence
In Geneva about a year ago, China’s ambassador to the UN in Geneva faced sharp questioning. Experts on the UN Committee Against Torture challenged him about the worsening clampdown on human rights lawyers, and what rights advocates describe as the common practice of torture by the police. The committee cited a Human Rights Watch analysis of 432 verdicts since the start of 2014 in court cases where suspects said they were tortured. Only 23 resulted in evidence’s being thrown out of court and none resulted in the prisoner’s acquittal, the panel noted. What measures were taken against those who extracted the confession? the panel asked.

11-Entrenched Inequality
In Crouching Tiger (2015), Peter Navarro, head of President Trump’s Trade Council noted that the “top 5 percent of households (in China) earn almost 25 percent of total household income while the bottom 5 percent account for just 0.1 percent...a full billion of China’s citizens remain in poverty while more than a half billion of these quite literally dirt-poor souls live a Malthusian existence on subsistence farms.”

Navarro goes on to explain that Party officials use brute-force to seize land for industrial projects. He quotes the UK’s Guardian newspaper on more than one million cases of illegal landgrabs as reported by the Chinese government itself: “Sometimes it is little more than armed robbery as police and gangsters use force to drive people off their property. More often, it is fraud, when local officials-bribed by developers-cheat the farmers of fair compensation.”
12- Corruption

Transparency International recently ranked China 79th out of 176 nations on its 2016 Corruption Perception Index. *The Party*, published (2010) by Richard McGregor, former *Financial Times* Beijing bureau chief, explains why: “China is deeply corrupt...Since 1982, about 80 per cent of the almost 200,000 officials disciplined annually for malfeasance by the Party received only a warning. Only 6 per cent were criminally prosecuted, and of them, only 3 per cent (were imprisoned).” Party member bizarrely are not subject to laws applicable to ordinary citizens. President Xi has declared that China will not accept ‘Western style’ judicial independence and that the Party will continue to retain control over the “courts, the police, and procuratorate...” In short, ‘Corruption will remain the System’.

CONCLUSION

Canada’s *Globe and Mail* recently referred to a new Nanos opinion survey as follows: “Almost 90 per cent of Canadians do not want the Trudeau government to grant China’s state-owned enterprises unfettered access to the country’s economy, and a solid majority want Ottawa to link human rights to talks on a free-trade deal with China...

James Mann, author of *China Fantasy* and former Beijing bureau chief of the *Los Angeles Times*, notes “…Democratic governments around the world need to collaborate more often in condemning Chinese repression — not just in private meetings but in public as well...Why should there be a one-way street in which Chinese leaders send their own children to America’s best schools, while locking up lawyers at home? The Chinese regime is not going to open up because of our trade with it...”

To conclude, ponder the genocidal reality that even if only 60,000 transplants per year are done across China it means 250 persons per day on average are being killed for their organs.

Permit me to invite all of you to join our International Coalition against Organ Pillaging in China, which you can do easily at [www.endorganpillaging.org](http://www.endorganpillaging.org).

Thank you.