

The Conservative Party Human Rights Commission (CPHRC) has released a report that calls on the British government to publically condemn the continuing practice of forced organ harvesting in China and to seek a United Nations Commission of Inquiry to assess whether this practice could amount to a crime against humanity under international law.

The CPHRC heard that the scale of organ harvesting in China is much higher than previously estimated and that victims are mainly prisoners of conscience, including practitioners of Falun Gong as well as Tibetan Buddhists, Uyghur Muslims and unregistered house church Christians.

The practice is carried out live – the victim typically dies in the process, when a vital organ such as a heart is removed or, in cases involving other organs, if they survive, they are subsequently executed. Therefore the testimonial evidence is drawn only from witnesses, since by definition there are no ‘survivors’.

The inquiry acknowledged the evidence detailed in [Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update](#), by former Canadian Member of Parliament David Kilgour, human rights lawyer David Matas, and researcher Ethan Gutmann.

“A form of genocide cloaked in modern medical scrubs” – Ethan Gutmann, author and investigator

Recommendations:

The Conservative Party Human Rights Commission urges Her Majesty’s Government to undertake the following steps:

1. To publicly condemn the continuing practice of forced organ harvesting and urge the Government of the People’s Republic of China to immediately end this practice;
2. To work with other countries to seek a UN Commission of Inquiry to investigate the practice of forced organ harvesting in China or to conduct an inquiry through other recognised international mechanisms, and to assess whether this practice could amount to a crime against humanity under international law;
3. To research, document and release statistics on the numbers of United Kingdom citizens

travelling to China for organ transplants;

4. To introduce legislation addressing the issues of organ harvesting, similar to legislation passed in various forms in several other countries including Israel, Belgium, Taiwan, Canada, Australia and the United States, and in particular to prohibit British citizens from travelling to China for the purpose of receiving organ transplants (so called 'organ tourism') until the practice of forced organ harvesting ends;

5. To introduce a travel ban prohibiting medical personnel and government officials engaged in the practice of forced organ harvesting from travelling to the United Kingdom;

6. To urge the Transplantation Society to take appropriate action including banning participants from China who have directly engaged in organ harvesting; 7. To give urgent consideration to other measures it could take to hold the government of the People's Republic of China to account for this practice and demand an end to forced organ harvesting.

7. To give urgent consideration to other measures it could take to hold the government of the People's Republic of China to account for this practice and demand an end to forced organ harvesting.

[**Read full report here**](#)