



A new report has added to the body of evidence documenting the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP's) crimes against humanity.

A team of researchers at the [China Organ Harvest Research Center](#) examined China's transplant hospitals, government and industry statements, policies, legislation and regulations, and media reports in Chinese, English, and other languages, as well as the history and operation of China's organ donation and transplantation system.

China's organ transplant industry is relatively young but has quickly emerged as the world's largest despite a dearth of donations. All along, concerns have been raised regarding the

sources of organs used in this system.

Chinese officials repeatedly changed their explanations as evidence of abuses emerged over time.

In response to growing international condemnation, the Chinese regime announced in 2015 that it was no longer going to use organs from executed death-row prisoners, having transitioned entirely to voluntary donations. However, available evidence indicates that such claims are misleading and that large numbers of organs continue to come from prisoners—primarily prisoners of conscience.

Killed on demand

In 2006, allegations first came to light that prisoners of conscience were being killed on demand for organ transplants in detention facilities and hospitals throughout China.

Since then, international researchers have continued to investigate these allegations. Among them, two Canadians—former Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific, David Kilgour, and human rights lawyer David Matas—came to “the regrettable conclusion that the allegations are true.”

They later compiled their findings in the book [Bloody Harvest](#).

Meanwhile, London-based investigative journalist Ethan Gutmann independently researched the topic over the course of seven years and reached similar conclusions in his book, [The Slaughter](#).

Unfortunately, organ harvesting from illicit sources has not ended. As the organ transplant industry in China has continued to grow at a rapid pace over the past decade, so has the harvesting of organs from illicit sources.

Investigators joined forces and researched hundreds of transplant hospitals around China. Kilgour, Matas, and Gutmann published [Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update](#) in June 2016.

Spanning 680 pages and nearly 2,400 references, the report uncovers the true nature and scale of these abuses.

It states, ***“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 Uyghurs, Tibetans, and select House Christians, in***

order to obtain organs for transplants.”

China Organ Harvest Research Center Report

This study updates past research with the latest developments and analyzes newly available evidence to answer the following questions:

What is the current scale and trajectory of China's organ transplant industry?

What is the current functioning of the voluntary donation system and the extent of China's transition to an ethical organ transplant framework?

What is the speed with which organs are being provided, and does evidence exist that would indicate continued harvesting of prisoners for on-demand transplantation?

What are some of the potential sources of organs other than voluntary donations?

What are the factors driving the ongoing abuse?

Massive growth in transplant centers

The number of transplant centers in China grew from 150 before 1999 to 570 by the end of 2004, and more than 1,000 in 2007.

China's transplantation industry became the most prolific in the world in only a few years.

This exponential rise in transplants occurred alongside the Chinese Communist Party's campaign to wipe out Falun Gong practitioners with directives to "ruin their reputations, break them financially, and destroy them physically."

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.

To eradicate Falun Gong, 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.

This system of persecution has also enabled the procurement of organs from Falun Gong practitioners on demand.

PLA is core to these crimes

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.

The entire state apparatus, including military units, armed police, the judiciary, medical industry, and organ brokers, has been used to carry out this crime.

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 also provides financial and promotion opportunities for civilian and military hospitals. Organ transplantation has always been a health benefit offered to the Communist Party’s elite.

This 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 (see section "Roles of the Communist Party and Government Agencies").

Falun Gong practitioners and other prisoners of conscience have also been forcibly subjected to blood tests and medical tests related to organ function, both in custody and in their homes. By May 2017, the public security system had built a national database of more than 40 million individuals, including dissidents and migrants.

19 million Uyghurs tested

Human Rights Watch reported in December 2017 that the Chinese government had collected biometrics information, DNA samples, and blood tests of 19 million Uyghurs under the guise of a public health program.

The authorities' effort to collect DNA records is now being implemented nationwide and has raised concern that the information may be abused for selecting organ harvesting candidates from dissidents, minorities, and other vulnerable groups.

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 innovations that included an organ preservation solution that resulted in better organ function for transplantation after lethal injections (see section "Wang Lijun's Organ Procurement Innovations").

Plastinated bodies

In addition, millions in the West have seen the plastinated bodies of these same 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 (see section “Plastinated Bodies”).

Whistleblowers have contributed to the effort to uncover the state’s roles and methods in perpetrating these crimes by providing information not otherwise available to the public. Among them are employees in both military and civilian hospitals, a medical university administrator, and Communist Party officials.

The latest findings have corroborated their allegations (see section “Whistleblowers”).

[*See full report here*](#)