

Statement of Facts and Application to Law

**Medical Genocide: China's State-Driven,  
On-Demand, Extrajudicial Mass Killings of  
Falun Gong Practitioners for Organs**

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## I. Inclusion in National Strategy Since 2000

Since 2000, the Chinese government has prioritized organ transplantation in its national strategy<sup>1 2</sup> and continuously incorporated organ transplantation into its Five-Year Plans for multiple ministries. As such, the government has invested heavily in research, development, and personnel training in transplantation technology to meet the needs of this rapidly growing industry.

The Five-Year Plan of China is a series of social and economic development initiatives that are part of China's national plan for economic development shaped by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) through plenary sessions of the Central Committee and national congresses.<sup>3 4</sup> The goal of establishing organ transplantation regulations was set forth in the Tenth Five-Year Plan for the Ministry of Health in 2001.<sup>5</sup> In 2004, organ transplantation technology was added as a major research area and key technology in the Tenth Five-Year Plan for National Health, Science and Technology Development of the People's Republic of China,<sup>6</sup> as well as in the Eleventh Five-Year National Key Technology Research and Development Program in 2008,<sup>7</sup> and once again in the Twelfth Five-Year National Key Technology Research and Development Program in 2011.<sup>8 9</sup>

A large number of organ transplantation projects have been developed as a result of funding from major national programs established by the ministries of health, science and technology, and education, as well as from other sources within the central government. These programs include the 973 Program<sup>10</sup> (National Program on Key Basic Research Projects), the 863 Program<sup>11</sup> (National High Technology Research and Development Program), as well as major programs funded by the National Natural Science Foundation,<sup>12</sup> which aim to solve major and significant issues for national strategic needs. The military and local governments have also invested heavily in domestic medical institutions to facilitate basic research and development in organ transplantation and promote its industrialization.

Most ministry-approved organ transplant centers receive significant funding from all levels of government, including the military, for new technology research and development, promoting its industrialization, and personnel training. Prestigious universities and affiliated hospitals, as well as almost all military and civilian medical universities and their affiliated hospitals, have rapidly developed their organ transplant research and received large amounts of funding.<sup>13</sup>

As a result, China's transplant centers have made breakthroughs in key organ transplantation capabilities and technologies, which have allowed the industry to become the most prolific in the world in just a few years, beginning in 2000, and leap from "follower" to "leader" of worldwide transplantation technology in recent years.<sup>14</sup>

These initiatives and developments had taken place before China piloted its first organ donation program in 2010.<sup>15</sup>

## II. On-Demand Nature of Transplants Performed in China

Organ transplant operations in China are usually conducted on demand with short wait times; they are scheduled in advance and use organs taken from living sources.

### 1. Short Waiting Times

Hospitals have normally quoted wait times between days and weeks, including for re-transplants in case of failure. This occurred before 2010, when China had no organ donation system,<sup>16</sup> and continued after China announced in 2015 its transition to voluntary donations, a source less abundant and readily available than death-row executions (the main source cited before 2015).<sup>17 18</sup>

The China Liver Transplant Registry reported in 2006 that more than 25% of cases were emergency transplants, for which organs were found within days or even hours.<sup>19</sup>

Investigative journalists from TV Chosun, a major South Korean TV station, conducted an on-site investigation in October 2017 and recorded hidden camera footage in which a nurse quoted wait times for organs ranging from days to weeks. They also documented that medical staff solicited monetary “donations” from patients in exchange for scheduling transplants even more quickly.<sup>20</sup>

China also reported many cases of “0-day wait times” after 2017. (See [Evidence 1: Short wait Times](#))

### 2. Transplants Scheduled Ahead of Time

In November 2016, Australian Senator Derryn Hinch told the parliament that he was encouraged to travel to China for an organ transplant after he was told he had only 12 months to live: “I was told by a senior businessman in Melbourne that I could go to Shanghai and for \$150,000 get a new liver next week. I presume from that they would almost execute on order. Some well-known people have bought organs for transplant over the years.”<sup>21 22</sup>

In addition to pre-scheduled surgeries (See [Evidence 2: Pre-Scheduled Surgeries](#)), many individual and institutional accounts in hospital profiles, media reports, and other sources show individual departments conducting multiple transplants simultaneously and more than 10 or even 20 kidney transplants within 24-hour periods. Doctors are able to procure multiple organs for a single patient in quick succession in case a spare is needed due to mismatch. It is not uncommon for a patient to receive multiple transplants of the same organ.<sup>23</sup> (See [Evidence 3: Transplants on demand](#))

All such procedures would have required planning in advance.

### 3. Organs Taken from Living Sources

It is common practice in China to excise whole vital organs from living bodies, thus killing the “donor.” The China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC) stated on its website between 2004<sup>24</sup> and 2007,<sup>25</sup> “In China, we carry out living donor kidney transplants. It is completely different from the cadaveric kidney transplants you hear about in Japanese hospitals and dialysis centers.”<sup>26</sup>

Liver extraction procedures with warm ischemia times of under five minutes became a Chinese industry standard well before 2009.<sup>27</sup> Such short warm ischemia times could not have been obtained using “non-heart-beating cadavers” as claimed, given that China had no donation system before 2010.

Techniques were also developed for the rapid extraction of abdominal organs by excising surrounding organs simultaneously, which further reduces both organ damage and warm ischemia times. This procedure is widely used in many hospitals throughout China. CITNAC stated in 2004, “Our department has adopted a quick combined abdominal organ-cutting technique to cut the liver, shorten the time of warm ischemia, reduce the rate of organ rejection, and facilitate the recovery of graft function.”<sup>28</sup>

Huang Jiefu, Chairman of the National Organ Donation and Transplantation Committee and former Deputy Minister of Health, stated in 2017, “China’s biggest contribution is building up three kinds of death criteria for organ donation: DBD (donation after brain death), DCD (donation after cardiac death), and DBCD (donation after brain death followed by circulatory death).”<sup>29 30</sup> Under the DBCD classification, a brain-dead patient is mechanically maintained until the family consents to donation, after which doctors wait for cardiac death and then recover the organs. Huang claimed, “Among China’s donations so far, 70% are from brain-dead donors. Of the other 30%, many are from brain and cardiac death.”<sup>31</sup> However, he also said, “most doctors don’t know how brain death works, and very few truly understand the standards for brain death.”<sup>32</sup>

Long before the establishment of its donation system, many publications in Chinese medical journals claimed to have sourced from brain-death and cardiac-death donors. Between 2001 and July 2010, there were only over 60 successful organ donations after brain death in China.<sup>33</sup> However, in Chinese medical papers, a large portion of transplant organs were listed as coming from “brain-dead donors,” while the descriptions of organ procurement procedures indicated otherwise. In one published case, a “donor” was declared brain-dead with neither a determination of brain death nor meeting the criteria for cardiac death; the “brain-dead donor” was, in fact, a living human being. This is not an isolated case; other medical journals have also recorded similar practices.<sup>34</sup>

### III. Scale of China’s Transplant System

China came to perform more transplants than any other country in the world in just a few years after the year 2000 despite the lack of an organ donation system.<sup>35 36</sup>

After allegations of forced organ harvesting from prisoners attracted international scrutiny in 2006, the Ministry of Health established a new approval system that required hospitals to obtain permits from the Ministry to continue performing transplants after July 2007. Of the more than 1,000 hospitals that applied, 164 were given permits. This change created a false impression that most hospitals in China stopped performing transplants in July 2007. However, the large Ministry-approved institutions have continued to develop with full government support and expanded significantly with the addition of more beds and new wards, wings and buildings.<sup>37</sup>

Based on government-imposed minimum transplant bed requirements for transplant centers, the 164 Ministry-approved transplant hospitals would have the capacity to conduct more than 70,000 transplants per year. However, most of the approved hospitals exceed the minimum bed counts.

Some have hundreds of beds dedicated to organ transplantation with bed utilization rates between 100% and 200%. In addition, many centers that did not receive permits continued to perform transplants after 2007. The actual number of transplants performed yearly in China is therefore likely to be much higher than the minimum system capacity of 70,000 and an order of magnitude greater than the official figure of 10,000-15,000 transplants per year.<sup>38</sup>

In fact, this official figure is surpassed by just a few hospitals. For instance, the Oriental Organ Transplant Center in Tianjin opened in 2006 with 500 beds. Its bed utilization reached 90% in 2009 and 131% in 2013 before more beds were added. Even with 500 beds, a 100% utilization rate, and an average hospitalization time of 3 to 4 weeks, its transplant volume could have reached 6,000 to 8,000 per year.<sup>39</sup> On October 26-28, 2017, the investigative journalists from TV Chosun went to this transplant center, where they observed operating rooms in use around the clock. The day before the journalists' visit, the international department alone performed 3 kidney transplants (including one combined kidney-pancreas transplant) and 4 liver transplants. The center also housed foreign patients in a nearby hotel in addition to its own facilities, which includes three dedicated international transplant wards. These findings suggest that the center continues to perform thousands of transplants per year.<sup>40</sup>

## IV. Sources of Organs

In response to international criticism since 2006, Chinese officials acknowledged that almost all transplant organs came from death-row prisoners and, later, from voluntary donations.

### 1. Number and Declining Trend of Death-Row Executions

International organizations estimate that death-row executions in China have numbered in the thousands each year since 2000. The rate of executions is in decline.<sup>41 42 43 44 45</sup>

Reviewing this period of history, Huang Jiefu stated in 2016, “Transplants that rely on death-row organs had become ‘a stream without a source.’ The transition from death-row organs to citizen donations is a matter of life and death for China’s transplant industry.”<sup>46</sup>

#### a) Number of Donations

China did not have an organ donation system until March 2010, when it first piloted a program in 19 provinces and cities.<sup>47</sup> Despite receiving only 207 donations in its first two years,<sup>48</sup> the program was expanded nationwide with the announcement of a national organ allocation system, the China Organ Transplant Response System (COTRS), in August 2013.<sup>49</sup>

Chinese government figures stated in September 2013 that 23% of organs used came from voluntary donations;<sup>50</sup> they later stated that 80% of transplant organs in 2014 came from voluntary donations<sup>51</sup> and that China stopped using death-row organs completely in January 2015.<sup>52</sup> But this jump in donation figures appears to have been contrived after the fact to bridge the gap to China's supposed “new era” of ethical organ procurement.

Based on the proportion of registered donors to actual donors in the United States,<sup>53</sup> China’s heavily publicized 373,536 registered donors as of the end of 2017<sup>54</sup> would have yielded less than 29 actual donors.

Nor could organs procured from non-registered donors (mainly from intensive care units) be the main organ sources as suggested, as the sum of reported donations in each region (including both registered and non-registered donors) was far lower than even the official number of 15,000 transplants each year.<sup>55</sup>

Longstanding impediments to voluntary organ donation in China include cultural inhibitions, a lack of legislation for brain death, an insufficient legal framework to guarantee ethical donations, and a lack of public trust in the medical system.<sup>56</sup>

#### b) Extent of Implementation of the Donation and Allocation System

At the end of 2015, Huang Jiefu said that the National Organ Donation and Transplantation Committee he chaired “exists in name only.”<sup>57</sup> In 2017, Huang revealed further that China had only one person overseeing organ donation and transplantation, compared to 1,500 in the United States.<sup>58</sup> No agency provides oversight or enforcement for the day-to-day process of organ donation, procurement, and transplantation.

While COTRS is designed to manage all donors and recipients in the country<sup>59</sup>, only 31,000 potential recipients had been registered on the official website as of March 2017.<sup>60</sup> A phone survey ending in June 2017 showed that most transplant hospitals in China could not access COTRS.<sup>61</sup> It thus follows that most transplant organs did not come from COTRS.

In addition, China has not enacted fundamental laws governing organ sourcing, donation, procurement, allocation, and transplantation; its transplant regulations embed loopholes for illicit organ sourcing. Its administrative policies and regulations are heavily influenced by special interest groups and are not enforced in the medical system, nor can these regulations control the military, judiciary, and other entities that participate in transplantation.<sup>62</sup>

China’s Organ Procurement Organizations (OPOs) are established inside ministry-approved transplant centers.<sup>63</sup> Huang Jiefu acknowledged that, “organ resources—all recipients and donors, the entire chain of organ donation and transplantation, is in the hospitals.”<sup>64</sup> They operate without oversight and include the same surgeons who have been involved in unethical organ procurement.<sup>65</sup>

Huang Jiefu said in 2017 that 70% of organs came from brain-dead donors and that the others were mainly from donation after brain death followed by circulatory death (DBCD).<sup>66</sup> However, 90% of doctors in China were unaware of a standard procedure to determine brain death as of late 2014.<sup>67</sup> This remained the case in 2017.<sup>68</sup> This contradiction suggests widespread abuse of brain death determination in China.

Death-row prisoners (who were re-categorized as voluntary citizen donors starting in 2015<sup>69</sup> 70) and voluntary donations combined can account for only a small fraction of all transplants performed in China. Thus, most of the organs must be coming from another source.

## 2. Leading Role of Chinese Government in Organ Procurement

Huang Jiefu said in a CCTV interview in 2015 that China built up its organ donation and transplant framework in only a few years, whereas in other countries this process required decades.<sup>71 72</sup> He further stated in 2017 that the difference between the Chinese model and that of the West is that China is the only country where a central government plays a leading role in developing organ donations and transplants.<sup>73</sup>

Nancy Ascher, former president of The Transplantation Society, also named strong government engagement as one of the most important factors in the “Chinese mode.”<sup>74</sup>

According to its website in 2004, the China International Transplantation Network Assistance Center (CITNAC), which focused primarily on foreign patients, attributed its achievements to government support.<sup>75</sup>

To be able to complete such a large number of organ transplant surgeries every year, we need to give all of our thanks to the support given by the government. In particular, the Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuratorate, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Civil Affairs have jointly promulgated laws to establish that organ procurement receives government support and protection. This is one of a kind in the world.

### a) History of the Use of Prisoners as Resources

China's first recorded case of using prisoners for medical purposes was in 1940, when three “counterrevolutionaries” were killed on orders of Communist Party official Kang Sheng in order to produce cadavers for dissection.<sup>76</sup> Documents dating from 1962 show that the Chinese Communist Party's Central Military Commission initiated a policy, still in place today, that all death row prisoners and serious offenders may be treated according to the needs of national and socialist development and can be dealt with according to “revolutionary protocol,”<sup>77</sup> under which enemies of the state are deprived of all rights and utilized as state resources.

China began to conduct experiments in organ transplantation in the 1960s.<sup>78</sup> The first recorded instance of organ harvesting from a Chinese political prisoner during execution was in 1978.<sup>79</sup> In 1984, multiple government bodies and ministries jointly promulgated a regulation allowing the bodies and organs of prisoners to be used at will by the State under certain conditions.<sup>80</sup> China later started using organs from prisoners of conscience and minorities on a small scale.

There was no major development in this industry until 2000, when the Chinese government started prioritizing organ transplantation in its national strategy with significant investment in research, development, industrialization, and personnel training. The number of transplant centers in China grew from 150 before 1999<sup>81</sup> to 570 by the end of 2004<sup>82</sup> and more than 1,000 in 2007.<sup>83 84</sup> In the year 2000, the number of liver transplants performed reached ten times the number performed in 1999; by 2005, the number had tripled further.<sup>85</sup> This exponential rise of organ transplants, without support of a voluntary donation system, coincides exactly with the Chinese Communist Party's campaign to eradicate Falun Gong.<sup>86</sup>

## V. Campaign to Eradicate Falun Gong

Falun Gong is a Buddhist meditation practice based on ancient Chinese traditions of health and self-improvement, whose adherents seek to cultivate the qualities of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance.<sup>87</sup> By the end of the 1990s, the government estimated that over 70 million people in China were practicing Falun Gong, a figure also quoted by several Western news outlets.<sup>88</sup>

The former Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin saw the group's popularity and revival of traditional values as a threat to his rule and launched a violent campaign on July 20, 1999 to eradicate Falun Gong.<sup>89</sup>

### 1. State Terrorism

One traditional type of state terrorism is that conducted by the organs of the state against its own citizens. The Chinese Communist regime has developed systematic and efficient methods of torturing and killing people over the course of its numerous political movements.

Under direct orders from Jiang Zemin, the CCP Central Committee established a "Central Leading Group for Handling the Falun Gong Issue" under which the "610 Office," an ad hoc agency named for the date of its founding, June 10, 1999. The 610 Office was built with a structure extending from top to bottom throughout the Party, government, and military.<sup>90</sup> Jiang made a speech in Politburo Meeting on June 7 requiring that "all CCP central departments, all ministries, all provinces, and all cities must cooperate with the 610 Offices very closely."<sup>91</sup> The 610 Office was endowed with extraordinarily broad and extralegal power to systematically eradicate Falun Gong.<sup>92</sup> However, its existence was kept a state secret until December 2013.<sup>93</sup>

Each level of the 610 Office can override other government organizations at the same level and reports directly to its next higher level. The establishment of 610 Offices violates articles 36 (freedom of religious belief) and 89 (enumerated powers of the State Council) of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. The 610 Office of the Central Committee has been approved by neither the National People's Congress (NPC) nor by the State Council. Thus, it derives its power not from the law but rather the Chinese Communist Party itself.<sup>94</sup>

Most 610 Office orders are issued verbally, and those who receive the orders are forbidden to record them or write them down. 610 Offices on various levels are authorized to act outside the law. 610 Office agents can break into civil residences at any time without a warrant; they can ransack homes, conduct body searches, and make arrests without following any legal procedures; they can send people to prison and forced labor camps without judicial process; and they are not held responsible for using torture.

A collection of documents and notices issued around July 20, 1999, identifies the official start of the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners.<sup>95</sup> <sup>96</sup> The "CCP Central Committee's Notice of Forbidding CCP Members to Practice Falun Gong" states that "the transformation task for CCP members who practice Falun Dafa must be accomplished." It also defines the standard for "transformation" as "to voluntarily separate from Falun Gong organizations, to mentally sever the relationship with Falun Dafa, and to expose and criticize Falun Gong and its founder."

On August 24, 1999, Xinhua News Agency published a notice from the Office of CCP Central Committee and the State Council that extended the above policy from Party members to all Falun Gong practitioners “to better accomplish the mission of transforming the majority of Falun Gong practitioners.” These documents emphasized that even for “those who practice Falun Gong only for the purpose of health and fitness,” if they do not hold the “correct opinion” and do not give up their faith, then they will not be treated as having been “converted.”

The documents instructed all offices and organizations “to spy on and investigate Falun Gong practitioners and identify all un-transformed practitioners.”

They demanded that “for those un-converted Falun Gong practitioners (though they only practice at home), there is no exception but to send them batch-by-batch to the law education centers [brainwashing facilities-authors’ note.] for transformation.”

The documents also claimed that Falun Gong practitioners are “specially treated” because they violated the laws. However, there is no law in China stating that practicing Falun Gong is illegal. The campaign to eradicate Falun Gong was thus launched by the personal will of Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin and has no legal basis.

On November 30, 1999, the Central 610 Office called more than 3,000 officials to the Great Hall of the People to address the campaign against Falun Gong. The head of Central Leading Group on Dealing with the Falun Gong Issue, Li Lanqing, announced Jiang’s directives to “ruin their reputations, break them financially, and destroy them physically.”<sup>97</sup>

## 2. Policy of Destruction

The Party’s policies were as follows: (See [Zhang Zhongyu and Zhang Yijie’s testimonies](#))

“Party members are prohibited from practicing Falun Gong.”

“100% transformation (renouncing the practice) with absolutely no exceptions.”

“Three terminations and one detention”: being expelled from the party, removed from official posts, terminated from one’s job, and detained.

On August 21, 2000, the Ministry of Public Security held a nationwide telephone conference to relay new orders that the practice of Falun Gong was to be eradicated in three months.<sup>98</sup>

In early September 2001, after being subjected to intense pressure from the international community, the Chinese judicial system ordered the release of illegally detained Falun Gong practitioners, especially those who were being held beyond their terms. However, Luo Gan, the head of the 610 Office, issued a secret order to all levels of the judicial system: “Whoever is found to be practicing Falun Gong should be secretly arrested and sentenced to a life sentence until death. Police officers that do not arrest Falun Gong practitioners will be discharged from public service, and their permanent residency registrations will be revoked.”<sup>99</sup>

In the same month, Jiang Zemin issued another directive: “Beating them to death is nothing. If they are disabled from the beating, it counts as their injuring themselves. If they die, it counts as suicide!” (See [Zhang Zhongyu’s testimony](#))

In March 2002, several directives were spread to all levels of the 610 Office:<sup>100</sup>

First, eradicating Falun Gong is an arduous political task; do not be afraid of bloodshed and deaths;

Second, tightly conceal the deaths and prevent leaking of information, which could lead to negative international impact;

Third, all levels of the prosecution and judiciary branches of the government should not conduct investigations into the deaths or injuries of Falun Gong practitioners. Everything should give way to the big picture.

In 2002, Jiang Zemin promoted Zhou Yongkang to be Minister of Public Security and Deputy Secretary of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Committee, which handles policy guidelines and directs the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Supreme People's Law, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Public Security.<sup>101</sup> Zhou made the eradication of Falun Gong a major focus of domestic security work in China. He was further promoted to head the “Central Leading Group for Handling the Falun Gong Issue” and was placed on the Party’s highest strategic tier, the Politburo Standing Committee, in October 2007.

Du Daobin, a former Hubei provincial government worker, also reported in May 2003 that the local 610 Office had received instructions that stated, “No law regulates the treatment of Falun Gong practitioners” and “deaths of Falun Gong practitioners from beating are nothing and shall be counted as suicide; the bodies shall be directly cremated without investigating the person’s identification.”<sup>102</sup>

Numerous cases of practitioners’ bodies being cremated without the consent of their families continue to be reported on [Minghui.org](#).

### 3. Characteristics of the Campaign

#### a) “Transformation” of Falun Gong Practitioners

The regime explicitly named its target for eradication practitioners of Falun Gong. The CCP’s primary goal is to “transform” practitioners to deprive them of their beliefs and conscience.<sup>103</sup>

The earliest transformation standards appeared in the Notice by the Office of the CCP Central Committee and the Office of the State Council on August 24, 1999. Masanjia Forced Labor Camp later came up with a set of standards, which the head of the CCP Central 610 Office, Wang Maolin, introduced at the “Ministry of Justice Education and Transformation Work Sharing and Award Meeting” held on August 29, 2000. The five standards to which Falun Gong practitioners must adhere are: relinquish the practice, write the repentance statement, surrender all Falun Gong books and materials, write testimonials against Falun Gong and the founder, and transform other practitioners.

If any one standard is not met, one is not considered to be transformed. Transformation leads to leniency, shortening one's term, serving one's term outside the prison or labor camp, and being released before serving the full term.<sup>104</sup> The CCP Central 610 Office officially promulgated the Masanjia transformation standards to the entire country; a document issued on September 22, 2000 stipulated that practitioners had to publicly denounce Falun Gong, no longer participate in Falun Gong activities, no longer study or practice Falun Gong, turn in all their Falun Gong books and related items, expose the identities of those who organize Falun Gong activities, and actively participate in the transformation of other Falun Gong practitioners.

There are also unofficial criterion. As the head of a legal education center said in public, "You are considered completely 'transformed' if we see you beat and swear at your fellow practitioners." A converted practitioner must lie, slander Falun Gong and its founder, and betray and beat fellow practitioners in order to prove one has completely renounced Falun Gong. Refusing to do these things indicates that one has not completely broken away from Falun Gong, in which case the person is further tortured until he or she collapses.<sup>105</sup>

#### b) 100% Conversion Without Exception—All Ages, Social Classes, Occupations

With the instruction to achieve "100% transformation with absolutely no exceptions," almost all Falun Gong practitioners who persisted in their belief, suffered inhumane torture, without regard for age, social class, and occupation. (See [testimonies from Zhang Zhongyu, and Zhang Yijie](#))

#### c) Soft Methods of Mental Coercion: Social and Family Pressure

In addition to brainwashing in custody, Communist Party officials at all levels pressure practitioners to renounce Falun Gong within society at large, including in their workplaces and residential communities. Employers have been forced to talk to practitioners within their organizations, including threatening their employment or sending them to brainwashing classes. Entire work units have been subjected to collective punishment, including the withholding of bonuses, to further incite hatred against and pressure practitioners in the unit. Neighborhood and community offices are also forced and incentivized to monitor and report on the activities of Falun Gong practitioners.<sup>106</sup>

In one case, the former director of the People's Liberation Army No.301 Hospital, Li Qihua, wrote a letter describing his favorable experience of practicing Falun Gong. In response, then-Vice Chairman of the CCP Central Military Commission (CMC) Zhang Wannian reported him to Jiang Zemin, who then wrote a long letter to the Politburo, Secretariat, and CMC leadership. Zhang began sending officers to speak with Li Qihua on a daily basis, attempting to force him to renounce Falun Gong by exhausting him with non-stop conversations. Eventually, they fabricated a "regret statement" and set Li up as a model of a transformed practitioner for the whole army.<sup>107</sup>

CCP authorities also regularly coerce family members and coworkers of practitioners to persuade them to give up the practice, including by threatening family members' livelihoods and/or access to education, divorce and severance. Family members (including those of older generations) are sometimes made to beg on their knees in front of practitioners when visiting them in custody in order to pressure them to give up the practice.

The communist regime has effectively turned some family settings into prisons and family members into accomplices who help the state transform practitioners.<sup>108</sup> In one example, a practitioner named Lin Chengtao, a prominent medical scholar, was sent to Beijing Tuanhe Labor Camp in October 2001, where he was severely tortured. When he still did not give up Falun Gong, his wife, who had been transformed by Beijing Xin'an (Female) Labor Camp, wrote to Tuanhe Labor Camp suggesting that they use electric batons, beatings, mental agitation, and sleep deprivation to force her husband to transform. Lin was forced to read his wife's letter repeatedly until he lost his sanity.<sup>109</sup>

In a more extreme case, Falun Gong practitioner Yang Lirong was killed by her husband on February 9, 2002, in Baoding City, Hebei Province.<sup>110</sup> Ms. Yang went to Beijing in October 1999 to petition the central government for the right to practice Falun Gong. She was arrested, detained, and released after police extorted 5,000 yuan from her family. Police later harassed her at home, sent her to a brainwashing center three times, and frequently extorted money from her family. Her husband was a driver at the local measurement bureau. He feared losing his job and source of income for the family.

#### d) Forced Conversion Through Torture

The Chinese regime uses intricately designed mental and physical torture to crush practitioners physically and mentally until they collapse and betray their faith and conscience.<sup>111</sup>

“Stewing the eagle,” long-term deprivation of sleep beyond human physiological limits, is a very common form of mental and physical torture. American psychiatrist John Allan Hobson stated in his book, *Sleep*, “After we go five to ten days without sleep, our brain loses its bearings altogether and madness takes over: the trusting become paranoid; the rational, irrational; and the sane begin to see and hear things that aren't there.”<sup>112</sup> They are thus more likely to sign statements that oppose their beliefs. A police officer in a Chinese labor camp said to a Falun Gong practitioner, “We use the methods we use against spies to break you and then transform you.”<sup>113</sup>

Zhang Yijie, who once served as a diplomat of the Chinese Embassy in Romania and headed the State Council's General Office of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, was forced to renounce her faith by various means, such as threatening to destroy the career of her husband and children, divorce and severance, dismissal, sentence and torture. This experience included 42 continuous days of sleep deprivation.

After the first 18-day “siege” failed to yield results, Zhang was taken to an isolated room between November 8 and December 20, 2001. There, police officers, drug addicts, prostitutes, and “transformed” practitioners—a total of nine people—worked in shifts around the clock to keep her from leaning against the wall or falling asleep. Under this tight monitoring, she was made to stand for 42 days. If she fell asleep, she would be beaten in the head with a rod or have a basin of ice water poured into her shirt collar. She was stripped of her outerwear and made to freeze in the frigid Beijing winter. She was given only a small piece of cornbread for each meal and often denied water for two to three days at a time. She was also not allowed to wash or use the restroom. She became incontinent and was pushed into and dragged on a pool of urine. After more than 30 days, hungry and thirsty, she lost consciousness, struck a wall, and fell to the floor. Officers brought in basin after basin of cold water and poured it on her. She was awoken by being drenched in the icy water. Shivering, she stood

back up and was made to stand day and night, one day after another. In this way, she would fall, stand up, drenched in water, freezing, starving, thirsty, transcending death. After 42 days, still refusing to be “transformed,” she was subjected to more violence: four drug-addict prostitutes kicked her, leaving her bloody and bruised all over and clinging to life for 17 days. With steadfast faith in Falun Dafa, she once again came back from the verge of death. (See [Zhang Yijie’s testimony](#))

There is much evidence of the horrific torture used in labor camps, detention centers, prisons, mental hospitals, drug rehabilitation centers, and brainwashing centers. Set forth below is a sampling of the more than 100 torture methods that are used to brutalize Falun Gong practitioners:<sup>114</sup>

- shocking with multiple high-voltage electric batons at the same time: body parts shocked include the mouth, head, face, chest, breasts, genitals, and others;
- various other methods of electrocution;
- rape, gang rape, and other sexual torture;
- burning with hot iron rods, melted wax, and boiling water;
- hanging from handcuffs and shackles in various postures;
- beating with sticks, clubs and whips, including rubber clubs, spiked sticks, leather whips, copper wire whips, steel bars, etc.;
- hammering bamboo sticks and metal nails into the fingers, so deep they reach the bones;
- pinching the flesh with pliers;
- [tiger bench](#), [death bed](#), iron chairs, small stools, and other confining devices;
- freezing: stripping practitioners of their clothes and burying them in the snow for hours; pouring cold water all over the body in the winter;
- forcing practitioners to stand under the sun in the scorching heat of summer;
- dungeons and water dungeons, and long-term solitary confinement;
- force-feeding pepper water, concentrated salt water and feces through a large-diameter plastic tube;
- denying food, water, and restroom use

In a secret interrogation room on the outskirts of the No.1 Division of the Changchun Public Security Bureau, Zhang Zhongyu, a vice editor of the provincial secondary journal, was confined to an “iron chair” for a few days in September 2001. The police used high-voltage electric batons to shock his entire body, especially his sensitive parts and genitals. His face and body were burned black. Officers covered his head with layers of plastic bags, put a metal bucket on his head, beat the bucket with a club, and lit cigarettes to add smoke to the interior. They cuffed his hands behind his back and repeatedly rotated his arms forcibly from the back to the front of his body, among other torture. (See [Zhang ZY’s testimony](#))

His fellow practitioner, Liu Haibo, a 34-year-old doctor from the CT Section of Luyuan District Hospital, had a long electric baton inserted into his anus, which directly shocked his internal organs until he died.<sup>115</sup> At this secret torture chamber on Jingyue Mountain, Jingyuetan, Changchun City, at least 23 practitioners were tortured to death.

Another practitioner he knew, Wang Yuhuan, a 60-year-old woman, was once tortured on a tiger bench for three days and two nights and was additionally savagely tortured every five minutes.

Guards poured boiling or freezing water on her after she lost consciousness; after she came to, they continued the torture. They shocked her head and face until they were scorched; they burned her eyes with cigarettes and stabbed the inside of her ears with thin bamboo sticks, which pierced her eardrums and caused permanent hearing loss. Guards stripped Wang and other female practitioners naked, spread their limbs, tied them to hard wooden planks for 26 days, and humiliated them in every way possible. Wang was finally killed in 2017.

Between 1999 and 2009, among the practitioners Zhang knew, more than 20 were tortured to death.

#### e) Physical Destruction

Faced with a practitioner who refuses to “transform” via mental and physical torture, to “destroy physically” is the last means used by the regime to achieve its desired “100% conversion rate.”

Drugging is a common method used to kill practitioners. Guidelines written in the “Anti-Cult Internal Teaching Reference Materials” include, “When necessary, drug intervention, medical methods, and clinical experimentation can be used to achieve the purpose of scientific transformation.” For practitioners who do not renounce their faith, the policy effectively allows the use of drugs that damage or destroy their central nervous system, organs, and/or brain. This method of killing allows most victims to survive for a short period of time rather than die immediately, thereby allowing the authorities to evade responsibility for murder. The regime permits all levels of the 610 Office, prisons, labor camps, mental hospitals, brainwashing centers, and black jails to use drugs to disorient, disable, and even kill Falun Gong practitioners.<sup>116</sup>

Minghui.org has published reports of more than eleven thousand incidents of forced drug administration that have caused disability, mental illness, or death in Falun Gong practitioners. Such use of drugs has been reported in 23 provinces, centrally-controlled municipalities, and autonomous regions. Most mental hospitals and psychiatric departments have been made to participate in this type of persecution notwithstanding that it is a violation of medical ethics. Some participating doctors have confessed that failing to carry out this political task would mean losing their employment.<sup>117</sup>

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 career advancement opportunities for hospitals and doctors, both civilian and military. Organ transplantation has long been a health benefit offered to the Communist Party’s elite. This benefit is now also extended to foreign dignitaries and overseas Chinese elite as a means to gain influence and curry favor.<sup>118</sup>

The experience of Chen Shulan, a resident of Beijing, is particularly poignant.<sup>119</sup> Her nuclear family in Hebei Province had two sisters, two brothers, and her parents, all of whom practiced Falun Gong. However, the other five people were all killed in the persecution, leaving Shulan as the sole survivor.

Shulan’s younger brother, Chen Aizhong, was arrested for petitioning the central government in Beijing in 2001. He was tortured for 7 days and 4 nights, including being stripped of his clothes and buried in the snow for three hours. Even though his hands and feet were crippled as a result of the torture, Aizhong was illegally sentenced on September 12, 2001, to 3 years in Hehuakeng Forced Labor Camp.

Nine days later, on September 21, Shulan was notified by local officials that Aizhong had died due to a hunger strike. In the mortuary, Shulan found that her brother's body had been visibly cleaned up, yet his ears were swollen, looked black, and one was full of blood. When Shulan opened the zipper of his clothes, she saw a wound of over 10 centimeters on the left side of his chest, with a large bloody bruise extending from his shoulders to his back.

When Shulan asked to take photographs, forensic identification, and documentation of Aizhong's death in writing, the officer from the 610 Office denied her request, while the head of the forced labor camp told Shulan that her demands would be met if she signed a statement saying that Aizhong died of kidney failure. However, Aizhong's body was secretly cremated two days later despite his relatives' opposition, and his family never received his ashes.

One year later, Shulan was sentenced to seven and a half years in prison after she publicized the details of her brother's death. Local authorities persuaded her father, Chen Yunchuan, to abandon the investigation into his son's death in exchange for a big pension or housing. He was crushed to death by an unknown vehicle in January 2009.

Her younger sister, Hongping, died shortly after her release from a labor camp in March 2003 after being administered drugs. Her second brother, Aili, was released from prison barely clinging to life; he died in November 2004. Shulan's mother, Wang Lianrong, died on August 4, 2006, after losing her children one by one.

However, the 610 Office claimed these family members died suddenly of heart disease, kidney failure and vehicular trauma because they practiced Falun Gong.

This is only a microcosm of the families of hundreds of thousands of persecuted Falun Gong practitioners in mainland China.

## VI. Mass Murder in China's Organ Transplant Industry

After the persecution first began in July 1999, millions of Falun Gong practitioners from around China traveled to Beijing to appeal to the central government. Many of them were arrested but were unwilling to disclose their identities to protect their families and friends. They thus became part of a large anonymous population held captive by the State. In the following years, hundreds of thousands of practitioners were rounded up all across China. Some who refused to renounce their faith disappeared.

Falun Gong practitioners have remained the largest group of prisoners of conscience in China. They have been forcibly subjected to blood tests and medical examinations related to organ function, both in state custody and in their homes.<sup>120 121 122 123</sup> By May 2017, China's public security system had built a national database of more than 40 million individuals, including dissidents and migrants.<sup>124</sup>

There is ample testimony from survivors and relatives of victims. In one case, the day after visiting their father, Jiang Xiqing, who appeared healthy although in a labor camp, the family was notified that he had died. When the relatives found their father's body was still warm despite being in the mortuary freezer and called for medical assistance, they were forcibly removed by numerous police officers.

Two days later the family was informed that the father had been cremated after his organs were removed for “making specimens.” (See [testimonies from Jiang Xiqing’s relatives](#))

There are many survivors of inhumane torture, nearly to the point of death, after being forced to submit to blood tests and physical examinations. Many practitioners were kidnapped, arrested or detained, never to be heard from again.

## 1. Launch and Justification

### a) Direction of Organ Harvesting From Highest Levels

On September 30, 2014, Bai Shuzhong, former head of the People’s Liberation Army, General Logistics Department, Health Division, was questioned by an investigator who assumed the identity of a Party investigator. Bai said that former Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin had ordered the harvesting of organs from Falun Gong practitioners and that it was not limited to the military:<sup>125</sup>

“Chairman Jiang, when he was in the position, put a lot of emphasis [on this issue], he gave instructions on this ... about selling people kidneys for transplant surgeries. I should say, it was not just the military that was doing kidney transplants. After Jiang issued the order, we all did a lot of work against the Falun Gong practitioners ... We directly control the military medical universities. They are directly affiliated with the People’s Liberation Army General Logistics Department, and they received repeated orders.”

Bai’s tenure in this position spanned from 1998 to 2004 and included the first five years of the persecution of Falun Gong. As the top officer in charge of logistics for the military health system, he would have been the primary person responsible for implementing the extermination policy.

On September 13, 2006, when Bo Xilai, then-Minister of Commerce, visited Hamburg, Germany, accompanying then-Premier Wen Jiabao, he received a phone call from an investigator who claimed to be the First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Germany. He was asked who had issued the order to harvest organs from living Falun Gong practitioners. Bo answered that it was “Chairman Jiang” who gave the order.<sup>126</sup>

### b) Party Discipline

For the Communist Party, the state is a tool for maintaining its rule, and laws are a manifestation of the will of the Party. Under its long-term brainwashing and indoctrination programs, the Party has become the representative of the ruling class, with the leader’s will becoming the will of the state. The Party’s high-pressure, harsh political governance has developed a system in which “individual Party members are subordinate to the Party organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower Party organizations are subordinate to the higher Party organizations, and all the constituent organizations and members of the Party are subordinate to the Central Committee of the Party.”<sup>127</sup> Any noncompliant individual or organization is punished severely.

Thus, when Jiang Zemin, as General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, gave the order to eradicate Falun Gong, he was able to direct the entire Party and even all of society to carry out his will using any means necessary without being restrained by the law.

### c) Incitement of Hatred

A nationwide propaganda campaign has been a key tool in the suppression of Falun Gong. Since the persecution began in July 1999, the 610 Office has used all China's newspapers, television stations, radio stations, websites, and loudspeakers in rural areas to broadcast anti-Falun Gong propaganda. It also has used Xinhua News Agency, China News Service, Party-controlled media overseas, and Chinese consulates to spread this propaganda globally.<sup>128</sup>

In February 2001, Huang Jiefu, then director of the transplant department at the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University, told the media, "Opposing Falun Gong is a grave political struggle. We must not be softhearted when dealing with a little group of hardcore reactionaries."<sup>129</sup>

<sup>130</sup> Huang Jiefu was soon promoted to Deputy Minister of Health the following November.<sup>131</sup>

Zheng Shusen, in addition to his role as one of China's most prominent transplant surgeons, also chairs the Zhejiang Province Anti-Cult Association, which was established by the Communist Party leadership specifically to demonize Falun Gong and oversee practitioners' ideological conversion, usually through physical and psychological abuse in detention. In a preface to an anti-Falun Gong book published in 2009, Zheng wrote, "'Falun Gong' and similar evil religions are like viruses corroding the organism of humanity, warping the souls of believers, destroying social order, disrupting economic development, and have become a public nuisance to mankind and a cancer on society."<sup>132 133 134</sup>

## 2. Implementation: Doctors Trained to Kill

Below are some of the techniques and mindsets that have enabled many doctors to rationalize harvesting organs from living people.

### a) Indoctrination of Doctors

Enver Tohti, a former Uyghur surgeon educated and raised in China, currently lives in London. He was told to extract the organs from a living prisoner in 1995. He explained in his testimony how doctors in China became involved in killing:

"Anybody, if they label themselves [anything] other than communist, or Communist Party member, then they will be treated as an enemy of the state. Therefore, they are not even qualified as human beings. Therefore, they are subject to whatever punishment is available ...."

"They made you unable to think [for] yourself. My whole body became a robot and [did] what I had been programmed to do..." "All the people [who] graduated from their system, they too have the same mindset; they are the product of the CCP. At the time, we believed that it was a glorious thing to be able to participate in doing away with the country's enemies, even genuinely believing what we were doing [was] for a good cause."<sup>135</sup>

### b) "We Don't Get Involved in Politics"

On February 8, 2015, director Tan Yunshan of the liver disease department at Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University told an overseas reporter, "All the donor livers are directly extracted at the source.

Because we do the extraction ourselves and have access to the original information of the donor organ, we would know for sure whether a donor liver can be used or not...”<sup>136</sup>

When asked whether the hospital used organs from Falun Gong practitioners, Tan answered, “We don’t care whether it’s from a Falun Gong practitioner or not. We don’t get involved in politics. As doctors, we only care about the donor liver, about whether it meets the requirements of transplantation. If it meets the requirements, we don’t care who it’s from.”

### c) Willful Blindness

While some doctors do not recognize the brutality from within the system, others have full awareness but choose to turn a blind eye, perhaps to distance themselves for comfort, while allowing such practices to not only continue but also to proliferate. In criminal law, the term for this behavior is willful blindness. A person who commits a criminal act and is willfully blind is as guilty of a crime as a person who commits the act with full knowledge.<sup>137</sup>

As China’s transplant system continues to kill innocents for organs unabated, the agreements being implemented to share organs procured in mainland China with Macau, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and elsewhere, implicate medical professionals in other regions under the same fallacy; those who are aware of China’s true organ sources but claim ignorance by accepting whitewashed organs will also be accomplices to the same crime of genocide.

## 3. Key Party/Government Agencies in Implementing Forced Organ Harvesting

As discussed earlier, the 610 Office and the Political and Legal Affairs Committee have the power to control personnel and resources under more than 20 Communist Party and government agencies and organizations, such as the Ministry of Public Security (police system), Ministry of State Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, propaganda departments, and the fields of finance, culture, education, science and technology, and health throughout the country.<sup>138</sup>

The Ministry of Health and its successor, the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC), have been fully responsible for the overall planning, policy making, regulation and management of China's transplant industry and its organ donation and allocation system.<sup>139</sup>

The People’s Liberation Army (PLA) is one of the few militaries in the world that belongs to a political party rather than the state. Jiang Zemin authorized the General Logistics Department to serve as the core unit to lead every level of the military to eradicate the practice of Falun Gong. The military was given the power to manage and oversee secret detention facilities and concentration camps, as well as the dispatch of organ sources (living “donors”) and supervision of organ procurement.<sup>140</sup>

Over 1,000 civilian and PLA and Armed Police Force hospitals in mainland China have been involved in organ transplantation.<sup>141 142</sup>

In March 2013, at the Twelfth National People’s Congress, the former Ministry of Health was dissolved, and Huang Jiefu was relieved from his position as Deputy Minister of Health. Meanwhile, the new National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC) was founded.<sup>143</sup>

The National Human Organ Donation and Transplantation Committee was established on March 1, 2014. It declared that, under the leadership of the NHFPC and the China Red Cross Society, it would work as a central management unit to guide and oversee the human organ transplant and donation system in China. Huang Jiefu was named the committee's chairman.<sup>144</sup>

Even though Huang Jiefu was named the committee's chairman and is internationally recognized as the spokesperson for China's transplant industry, according to government records, he no longer holds a government position. The official Chinese Communist Party leadership repository lists Huang's title as "former Deputy Minister of Health" without any active administrative roles.<sup>145</sup>

Huang's announcement that China discontinued the use of organs from death-row prisoners after January 1, 2015, has not been confirmed by any government officials, cannot be traced to any officially promulgated policy statements or laws, and has no legal effect. The State Council's *Human Organ Transplant Ordinance*, promulgated on March 21, 2007,<sup>146</sup> did not abolish the Provisional Regulations of 1984 that allow the sourcing of organs from prisoners. The 1984 Provisional Regulations remain valid today.

At the end of 2013, the new Chinese Communist Party leadership removed Zhou Yongkang under charges of corruption and plotting to stage a coup. However, the machinery set in place to carry out the persecution of Falun Gong has not stopped.

## VII. Summary of Facts

China came to perform more transplants than any other nation just a few years after the industry began growing exponentially in 2000 despite the absence of a voluntary organ system and a declining rate of death-row executions.<sup>147 148 149</sup> Its transplant industry has continued to grow after the killing of prisoners of conscience for organs first gained international attention.

Despite its claim that donations have become the sole organ source since 2015, China continues to perform transplants on demand on a scale far greater than its official figure of 15,000 per year. Additionally, large numbers of foreigners continue to travel to China for organ transplants despite official statements to the contrary.

The national organ donation and allocation system (COTRS) is used as a façade to launder illicitly obtained organs. As of the end of 2017, the number of registered donors in China would have yielded fewer than 29 donations in total. Furthermore, the number of reported donations from various regions, including from hospital intensive care units, also cannot support the official number of transplants, which is already understated.

Regulation has not kept pace with claimed reform. China's organ donation system and regulatory framework are still in their infancy and cannot support the number of transplants being performed in China, especially considering their on-demand nature. Agencies purported to provide regulatory oversight for the donation system remain empty shells, and most organs used for transplants do not, and cannot, come from the national donation and allocation system that is presented to the international community as the primary source of transplant organs in China.

An alternate source of organs must exist because voluntary donations cannot support the number of transplants performed. Experts acknowledge that criminal executions have shrunk in recent years and evidence exists that organs for transplant in China continue to be procured systematically from prisoners of conscience via extrajudicial killings. The harvesting of organs for transplantation serves the Communist Party's campaign to destroy what it declared to be an "enemy of the state," serves the Communist Party's United Front efforts to gain influence with foreign dignitaries and the elite of overseas Chinese, and provides fame and financial gain with which to incentivize hospitals and doctors to participate in medical genocide.

The main source of transplanted organs remains Falun Gong practitioners, who constitute the largest group of prisoners of conscience in China and have been systematically imprisoned, tortured, and forcibly subjected to blood tests and other medical examinations related to organ function, both in state custody and in their homes, after which many, numbering in the hundreds of thousands, have simply disappeared.

## VIII. Application to Law

Article II of the United Nations' Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide states:<sup>150</sup>

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

The Chinese Communist Party has demonstrated its intent to destroy Falun Gong through both its directives and actions. The direction from the highest level of the regime was to "ruin their reputations, break them financially, and destroy them physically." This physical destruction has been carried out through the Chinese law enforcement system by torturing Falun Gong practitioners to death and killing them through the administration of nerve, organ, and/or brain-damaging drugs. It has been carried out through the Chinese medical system by harvesting the organs of Falun Gong practitioners to supply the rapacious demands of the Chinese organ transplant industry.

The regime's policy of forced conversion without exception expressly targets Falun Gong as a religious group, as the "transformation" program requires that practitioners publicly renounce their spiritual beliefs, surrender texts and other materials related to those beliefs, and participate in the forcible conversion of other practitioners. As shown in the transformation standards developed at Masanjia,

whether a Falun Gong practitioner is released early and/or tortured depends entirely upon the renunciation of his or her spiritual faith rather than any elements connected to their crime or behavior in custody.

In effect, this policy thus forces practitioners to make a choice between giving up their religious beliefs or sustaining endless physical and mental torture. For a true believer, renouncing one's faith means spiritual death, while enduring escalating torture likely leads to physical death. From both perspectives, the Chinese regime has attempted to systematically annihilate Falun Gong.

It is evident from both firsthand testimonies and authoritative reports that the "transformation" process includes the systematic application of physical and psychological torture. This torture has caused the deaths of at least 4,258 practitioners (verified cases with identities).<sup>151</sup> Prison officials were empowered by Jiang Zemin's directive—"Beating them to death is nothing ... If they die, it counts as suicide"—to be entirely unrestrained in their use of even lethal force when transforming Falun Gong practitioners. Furthermore, the regime authorizes all levels of the 610 Office, prisons, labor camps, mental hospitals, brainwashing centers, and black jails to use drugs to disorient, disable, and even kill Falun Gong practitioners.

The Chinese regime has also deliberately incited hatred against Falun Gong. The derogatory writings published by transplantation leaders Huang Jiefu and Zheng Shusen are manifestations of a propaganda campaign so pervasive that, even within the medical field, doctors and other personnel were driven to participate in the regime's campaign to eradicate Falun Gong. Similar language can be found in propaganda used by the Nazi regime to justify its persecution of groups it deemed undesirable.

All of the actions taken by the Chinese Communist Party against Falun Gong practitioners, including physical and psychological torture, forced injections of nerve-damaging drugs, and killing for organs, are done with the intent to physically destroy the religious group. These actions satisfy the Convention's clauses of (a) "Killing members of the group," (b) "Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group," and (c) "Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part."

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