

610 Office - Systematic, State Sanctioned Forced Organ Harvesting of Prisoners of Conscience in China- Background Information

Contents

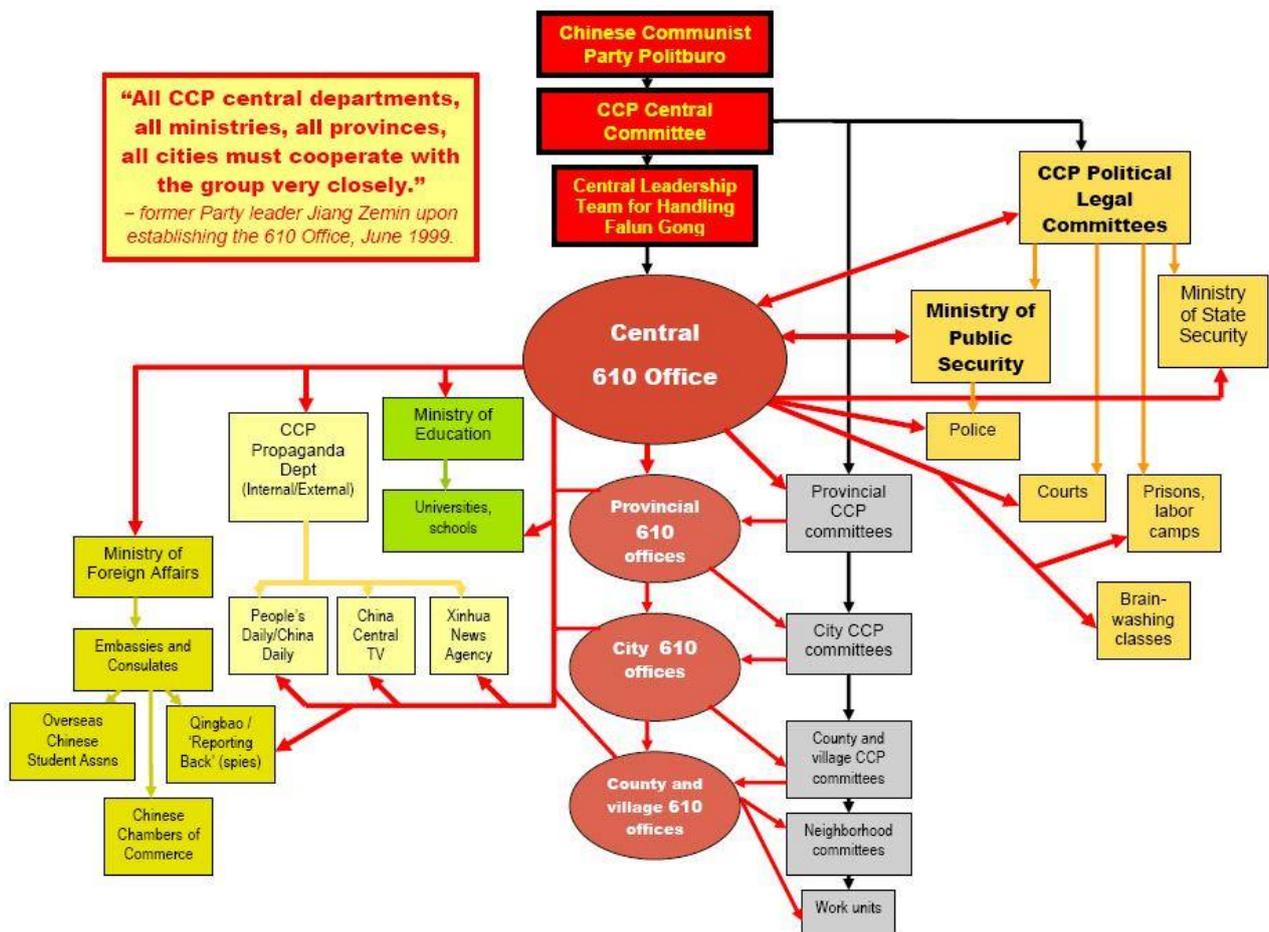
- 1. Party and Government Agencies: 610 Office and Political and Legal Affairs Committee; Ministry of Health, National Population and Family Planning Commission, and Others; The Military** - Excerpt from Chapter 12: A State Crime, An Update, 2016
- 2. Policy of Destruction** - Excerpt from Chapter 12: A State Crime, An Update, 2016
- 3. US Congressional-Executive Commission on China - Commission Analysis 2011** “Communist Party Calls for Increased Efforts To "Transform" Falun Gong Practitioners as Part of Three-Year Campaign”
- 4. The CCP uses several tactics to bypass the law and carry out a large-scale and violent political campaign against Falun Gong** - Excerpt from Human Rights Law Foundation (HRLF)
- 5. The money trail: Expenditures, exploitation, and organ harvesting** - Excerpt from Freedom House 2017 Report, Chapter 5: Falun Gong
- 6. Additional resource links**

Jiang Zemin (Party Leader) is Liable For the Widespread Torture of Falun Gong Believers - Human Rights Law Foundation

1. Party and Government Agencies - Chapter 12: A State Crime, An Update, 2016 (excerpt)

610 Office and Political and Legal Affairs Committee

On June 10, 1999, before the campaign against Falun Gong was officially launched, the Chinese Communist Party created a “Central leading group to handle the Falun Gong issue,” under which an “Office of the leading group to handle the Falun Gong issue” was established. It is internally known as the “610 Office,” deriving its name from the date of its founding, June 10th, 1999. With a structure extending from top to bottom throughout the Party, government, and military, it has the power to command all police and judicial organs. This organization is akin to the Chinese Communist Party’s Central Cultural Revolution Group, and is dedicated to carrying out the systematic eradication of the practice of Falun Gong. It is an ad hoc agency at the highest levels endowed with extraordinary and extralegal power. It later changed its name to the Central Leading Group on Dealing with Heretical Religions or Office of Maintaining Stability. The organization is directly under the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.



The 610 Office is the main organization created by the Communist Party to eliminate Falun Gong. It is nominally subordinate to the Political and Legal Affairs Committee. The Committee's purview was expanded after the 610 Office was incorporated into it. The Committee and, in consequence, the 610 office, oversees the public security bureau, the procuratorate, and judicial systems.

The Political and Legal Affairs Committee and 610 office have the power to control personnel and resources in the police, Ministry of State Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the fields of finance, culture, education, science and technology, and health departments throughout the country. The regime mobilized the entire state apparatus in the campaign against Falun Gong.

A 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 the country'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, China News Agency, Party-controlled media overseas, and Chinese consulates to spread this propaganda globally.

The demonization of Falun Gong provided a basis on which crimes against practitioners could be justified. In 2002, Jiang Zemin promoted Zhou Yongkang (who did not have prior experience in the public security system) from Party Secretary of Sichuan Province to Minister of Public Security, as well as Deputy Secretary of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Committee, in which role he cooperated with Committee Party Secretary Luo Gan to implement the suppression of Falun Gong nationwide.

Zhou made the capture and repression of Falun Gong a major focus of domestic security work in China. During his tenure the quantity of transplants taking place in China – sourced from Falun Gong – continued to grow rapidly.

Judicial systems sold organs to the transplant centres. Forensic hospitals actively conducted organ transplant. Special institutions under Public Security Bureaus, such as, Wang Lijun's Jinzhou and Chongqing Public Security Bureau On-Site Psychology Research Centres, carried out organ transplantation and human body experiments on a large scale.

During the Communist Party's 17th National Congress in October 2007, Zhou Yongkang replaced Luo Gan as the Party Secretary of the Political and Legal Affairs Committee. Zhou became head of the "Central leading group to handle the Falun Gong issue" and was placed on the Party's highest strategic tier—the Politburo Standing Committee. At the end of 2013, the new Chinese Communist Party leadership removed Zhou Yongkang under charges of corruption and plotting to stage a coup. But the machinery of the Falun Gong persecution has not stopped.

Ministry of Health, National Population and Family Planning Commission, and Others

The Ministry of Health (MOH) and later the National Health and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC) led the health care system in the transplantation of organs. In organizing, driving, and directly carrying out such activities, these agencies are fully responsible for overall planning, making policies, regulating and managing China's human organ transplant industry and the organ donation and allocation system.

These agencies centrally coordinate and guide the Chinese organ transplantation systems: procurement and allocation, clinical care and services, post-operative registration, oversight, and donation. These agencies also organize and implement training and sharing in the regulations, policies, and techniques for transplantation. In particular, they evaluate the qualifications of the transplant institutions, as well as the capabilities and management of clinical practices. They also grant and manage permits to the qualified transplant centres.

Since organ transplantation has been made a high priority in the Chinese Communist Party's national strategy and heavily emphasized as a future emerging industry, a large number of organ transplant projects have been funded under major national programs. The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Education, other departments, and the military have invested heavily in research, development, and personnel training in transplantation technology to meet the needs of this rapidly-growing industry. New capabilities and techniques have emerged and been extensively spreading, allowing live organ transplantation in China to grow into a large, industrialized operation in less than two decades.

In March 2013, at the Twelfth National People's Congress, the former Ministry of Health and the National Population and Family Planning Commission were dissolved, and Huang Jiefu was relieved from his position as Deputy Minister of Health. Meanwhile, a new National Health and Family Planning Commission was founded. Huang Jiefu served as chairman of the China Organ Transplant Board. He was the chief editor of 11 surgery monographs and participated in the editing of 5 surgery monographs. On March 1, 2014, China Human Organ Donation and Transplantation Commission announced its establishment. It declared that, under the leadership of the National Health and Family Planning Commission and the China Red Cross Society, the Commission 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 Commission's director. Since then, Huang Jiefu has been the spokesperson for China in the field of organ transplantation.

Huang's new title, director of the Chinese Human Organ Donation and Transplant Committee, is not an official designation, according to Communist Party personnel information. The news section of the official Chinese Communist Party leadership repository lists Huang's titles as "former Deputy Minister of Health" and "deputy director of the Central Health Committee." It is also germane that on the website of the National Health and Family Planning Commission the "Chinese Human Organ Donation and

Transplantation Commission” established in 2014 is not listed under any departmental structure. Even though described as the central management agency for transplantation in China, the agency does not have an official website. It was announced at the inaugural meeting that its secretariat belongs to the National Health and Family Planning Commission. The Transplantation Commission appears to be a shell organization with no dedicated personnel or offices.

Huang Jiefu’s announced that China will discontinue the use of organs from prisoners on January 1, 2015. That announcement, itself, has no legal effect and cannot be traced to any officially promulgated policy statements or laws. The State Council’s Human Organ Transplant Ordinance promulgated on March 21, 2007, did not abolish the Provisional Regulations of 1984 which allow the sourcing of organs from prisoners without consent. The 1984 Provisional Regulations are still valid today.

The Military

The People’s Liberation Army is controlled by the Chinese Communist Party and is one of the few militaries in the world that belong to a party rather than the State. It is a tool used to sustain the Chinese Communist Party’s control over China.

From 1999 to May 2006, the Chinese Communist Party Central Military Commission held six special meetings on “handling foreign-related religious issues,” which mainly targeted Falun Gong. The General Logistics Department was authorized as the core unit to lead every level of the military to eradicate the practice of Falun Gong including the power to manage the secret detention facilities and the process of live organ harvesting.

According to an investigation by the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong, over 100 different military hospitals have developed or expanded their organ transplant facilities, with over 2,000 medical personnel involved. These include military general hospitals which belong directly to the Central Military Commission, all military branch general hospitals, general hospitals which belong to the seven regional military commands, hospitals affiliated with military medical universities, military hospitals coded with numbers, and armed police general hospitals. The transplant volume performed by Chinese military hospitals is the largest of any military in the world. They also play a role in resolving core technical issues in organ transplantation and supporting civilian hospitals with living organ supplies and technical assistance.

<https://endtransplantabuse.org/an-update-chapter-twelve-a-state-crime/>

2. Policy of Destruction - Excerpt from Chapter 12: A State Crime, An Update, 2016 (excerpt)

On August 21, 2000, the Chinese 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. Du Daobin of Hubei Province reported in May 2003 that the local 610 Office, the Communist Party office charged with the repression of Falun Gong, had received instructions which stated, “no law regulates the treatment of Falun Gong practitioners,” and “death of Falun Gong practitioners from beating is nothing and shall be counted as suicide; the body shall be directly cremated without investigating the person’s identification.”

In October 9, 1984, the Supreme People’s Court, Supreme People’s Procuratorate, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Civil Affairs jointly promulgated the “Provisional Regulations on the Use of Corpses or the Organs of Executed Prisoners.” It allowed the corpses and organs of prisoners to be used under certain conditions:

- 1) the body was not collected, or the family refused to collect the body; or
- 2) the executed prisoner voluntarily gave his body or organs for use by medical or health units; or
- 3) the families have given consent.

Although the law may not have been originally conceived with a specific loophole in mind, it did allow organs from prisoners to be used without their consent and also without the consent of their family, as long as the body was not collected. The law does not require a prisoner to be sentenced to death and then executed for his or her organs to be used.

In the case of Falun Gong, the authorities also used the “Provisional Regulations” to prevent the families of the dead practitioners from claiming their bodies, which in turn facilitated forced organ harvesting and the unlawful sale of bodies. The authorities do not necessarily inform family members when a Falun Gong practitioner is arbitrarily detained in a “re-education through labour” camp. Moreover, many detained Falun Gong practitioners, in order to protect their family, friends, work colleagues and neighbors, do not self-identify once detained.

<https://endtransplantabuse.org/an-update-chapter-twelve-a-state-crime/>

3. US Congressional-Executive Commission on China - Commission Analysis: Communist Party Calls for Increased Efforts To "Transform" Falun Gong Practitioners as Part of Three-Year Campaign (excerpt)

March 22, 2011

According to documents issued by local governments, Party organizations, and other sources, Chinese authorities are currently in the second stage of a three-stage, three-year

campaign to increase efforts to "transform" Falun Gong practitioners—a term the government and Party use to refer to the process of pressuring Falun Gong practitioners to renounce their belief in and practice of Falun Gong. The campaign, which lasts from 2010-2012, originated from the central-level 6-10 Office—an extralegal, Party-run security apparatus created in June 1999 to implement the Party's ban against Falun Gong. Some of the documents call on local governments to cooperate with Party organizations, or to make use of businesses or family members of Falun Gong practitioners to increase efforts to "transform" Falun Gong practitioners. Some of the documents list quantitative "transformation" targets, require local businesses to sign "responsibility agreements" that require them to participate in the campaign, or call for the incorporation of "transformation" work into the performance reviews of local government agencies.

This report also includes the following sections:

- Documents Detail 2010-2012 Campaign Against Falun Gong Practitioners
- 2010-2012 Campaign Seeks To Mobilize Various Sectors of Society To "Transform" Falun Gong Practitioners
- Communist Party Takes Lead Role in 2010-2012 Campaign

Full report - <https://www.cecc.gov/publications/commission-analysis/communist-party-calls-for-increased-efforts-to-transform-falun-gong>

4. The CCP uses several tactics to bypass the law and carry out a large-scale and violent political campaign against Falun Gong - Human Rights Law Foundation (excerpt)

Creating a new chain of command outside the realm of the legal system

Creating a new chain of command outside the realm of the legal system. On June 7, 1999, 43 days before the persecution was launched, Jiang Zemin announced in a meeting of Politburo members that a new leadership team would be established under the CCP's Central Committee to deal with the Falun Gong issue. Under this leadership team, an office was established to handle day-to-day duties and called, "the Office of the Leadership Team of the CCP Central Committee for Handling the Falun Gong Issue." That office is more commonly known as "the 6-10 Office," named for the date it was established: June 10, 1999. After that date, almost every Party branch, from the province to the county to the district level, established its own 6-10 Office. The source of the 6-10 Office's ability to operate extralegally and with impunity is not drawn from the State. Neither the People's Congress nor the State Council has authorized its actions. Rather, approval and support for its deeds comes from the Communist Party. Each 6-10 Office takes orders from the 6-10 Office one level above it, going up to the Central 6-10 Office. The local 6-10 Offices also

take orders from the leadership team of the CCP Committee at its same organizational level. Today, thousands of 6-10 Office branches remain active throughout China.

Jiang Zemin's extralegal orders from July 19, 1999

The persecution of Falun Gong began on July 20, 1999. At the time, two documents were considered to form the basis for the persecution, but both were announced on July 22, two days after security forces engaged in mass detentions of contact persons from local exercise practice sites. The mass arrests were not carried out under an order from the government or a court order. Rather, they were implemented under directives from then-Communist Party head Jiang Zemin, directives that were reportedly issued in a secret internal meeting held on July 19, 1999 at which Jiang himself gave a speech.² The title of the talk—"Speech given at the Meeting of Leaders of the CCP Committee of Provinces, Autonomous Regions and Municipalities"—itself indicates that the meeting was held under the auspices of the CCP, not the government. Diplomatic cables recently exposed via Wikileaks confirmed the occurrence of the meeting, as well as that Hu Jintao, at the time Jiang's successor and now Communist Party head, also gave a speech at the gathering.

Statement includes additional sections including:

- Creating a new chain of command outside the realm of the legal system
- Using the existing Party system to interfere with the implementation of the law

Full statement - "The illegality of China's Falun Gong crackdown—and today's rule of law repercussions" Written Statement by Yiyang Xia, Senior Director of Policy and Research at the Human Rights Law Foundation - http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/droi/dv/506_yiyangxia_/506_yiyangxia_en.pdf

5. The money trail: Expenditures, exploitation, and organ harvesting - China Religious Freedom Report - Chapter 5: Falun Gong - Freedom House (excerpt)

The campaign against Falun Gong is very expensive, requiring significant investments of material and human resources. Determining the full annual cost is arguably an impossible task. Nevertheless, some official data are available online, including the annual reported expenditure calculations of 13 local 6-10 Office branches in various counties and districts across nine provinces in 2014 and 2015. The total expenditure for these branches, covering a population of some 14 million, was 8.9 million yuan (\$1.37 million). If that per capita investment is applied to China's total population of 1.37 billion, the estimated annual budget for all 6-10 Office branches nationwide is 879 million yuan (\$135 million).⁹⁰ And this is only for one part of the party-state apparatus involved in the suppression of Falun Gong. The role of money in the CCP's campaign goes beyond simple expenditures,

however. Various forms of economic incentives and exploitation have given individuals within the party-state apparatus a financial interest in continued repression.

They include:

- Opportunistic extortion, bribe taking, or theft of property by local police
- Officially sanctioned bonuses or financial demerits for security personnel, rewards for residents who report Falun Gong activities, and fines imposed on adherents by the courts
- Systematic forced labor by detained Falun Gong adherents, a phenomenon that continues at prisons and transitional detention centers even after the abolition of RTL camps

It is in the context of dehumanizing propaganda, severe abuse in custody, and economic inducements that the ultimate form of financial exploitation has been reported: the killing of Falun Gong detainees and the extraction of their organs to be sold at high prices to Chinese patients and foreign “transplant tourists” as part of a multibillion-dollar industry.

Full report:

[https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/
FH_2017_BattleForChinasSpirit_Falun_Gong_o.pdf](https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FH_2017_BattleForChinasSpirit_Falun_Gong_o.pdf)

6. Additional resource links

Jiang Zemin (Party Leader) is Liable For the Widespread Torture of Falun Gong Believers - Human Rights Law Foundation - [http://addba31ofd6ea7e82489-
db128fd7ed9b7bd30a3c6dfbb65b27cd.r13.cf1.rackcdn.com/Docs/
JiangZeminLiableForTorture.pdf](http://addba31ofd6ea7e82489-db128fd7ed9b7bd30a3c6dfbb65b27cd.r13.cf1.rackcdn.com/Docs/JiangZeminLiableForTorture.pdf)