

Corrections on Mr. Takahashi's testimony in the third session on 6<sup>th</sup> April 2019.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xfeSaU2JHPA&feature=youtu.be>

1.34-

Mr Sabi asked how and why I interviewed three recipients.

The interpreter just translated "could you tell me about your interview?" in a very general term.

Here is direct answers to Mr Sabi's question:

How? The first recipient was introduced by a doctor under strict confidentiality, and the second and the third recipients were introduced by the first recipient. This doctor, who promotes restored kidney transplants, asked the first recipient if he/she would be available for me.

(Officially, the Transplant Society for Japan do not encourage members to look after recipients from China, but members and non-members look after the recipients on humanitarian basis, as some recipients turn up in terrible states after being refused by other doctors. This doctor introduced the recipient to me is truly concerned about the transplant tourism from Japan to China. However, he would like to stay anonymous.)

Why? I met Mr.David Matas in 2017. At that time Mr Matas suggested that if there are actual interviews from Japanese recipients, those will be a concrete evidence. (My interviews were published as a part of an article in a magazine in October 2018, and also incorporated the information in my latest publication about the history of kidney transplant in Japan in the chapter of transplantation tourism, published on 20th March 2019.)

6.36-

The interpreter mixed up the dates of interviews and dates of their operations in China, instead of clarifying them.

Dates of their operations in China: Between August-November 2013

I interviewed them: June 2018

(I have been in touch with one broker since 2015, and three recipients who visited China for operation were organized by this broker.)

8:08

Mr Sabi: "...whether they enquired where the organs are coming from? And what were their reactions when they got the answers from the Chinese authorities?"

The interpreter omitted the first part of the question and the second part was translated as "what was their reactions to the Chinese government when they found out about the organ sources?" which was not exactly what Mr Sabi asked.

The answer to Mr Sabi is "No they didn't", and the situation of each recipient has been described in my original statement:

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From conversations with his interpreter and medical staff, this recipient (of liver transplantation) had an impression that the donor was suddenly killed in a traffic accident.

The kidney used for one of the recipients was donated from a 37 year-old man, so the hospital told him. He thought that the kidney must have come from a death-row prisoner based on the young age, but he did not dare to confirm it.

Another recipient who had a kidney operation was told by a representative of the mediating organization that the donor was a death-row prisoner. He felt relieved when the mediating organization told him that a part of his payment would be paid to the prisoner's family.

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11:50-

Professor Martin Elliott:

"The second question I have relates to what you know about the donors involved in those operations? If people have a kidney taken from them, and remain alive on the other kidney. Do you know if donors involved in those operations lived or died, or whether they are just given one kidney and restored to normal state, or were they killed in taking organs?"

When I asked if this question is about "the restored kidney transplants" to confirm, the interpreter added extra information saying "this is about donors in China" - then I had to reply "I have no idea." (The interpreter was not familiar with restored kidney transplants in Japan, and also translated "restored" in a completely different word, which confused me, and also she kept on omitting the word "kidney".)

Here is my reply to Professor Elliott's question:

Donors involved in those operations are alive.

Basically this is a "live transplantation", which is the same as family to family transplant. The differences are:

1) Donors and Recipients are not related.

2) Diseased Kidneys with affected part removed are transplanted to dialysis patients.

So removed kidneys which would be discarded are recycled to save dialysis patients, which should positively contribute to the acute kidney shortage state in Japan.

(Extra information: The restored kidney operations have been carried out in a remote city called Uwajima, Japan since early 1990's by Dr. Mannami with quite a high success rate, and it has been accepted internationally with a proof that cancerous cells are unlikely to spread in a foreign body. However, Dr. Mannami was bashed by all Japanese media in autumn 2006 as a bad doctor and the Transplant Society for Japan banned the operation on principle till 2018. I have been advocating Dr Mannami as a journalist, and through researching on his kidney operations, I came across transplant tourism to China, and start to investigate what is going on.)

I also wanted to point out two individuals in the Transplant Society for Japan, Professor Egawa (Current head of the Transplant Society for Japan) and Professor Takahara (former head of the Transplant Society for Japan) who should have some knowledge on Japanese transplant tourism to China as they themselves investigated in the 2006 report (conducted in 2005). I attach the file which I submitted just before the hearing. This is a partial translation of the 2006 report, highlighting their research on Transplant Tourism.