

## Appendix 3

### **Huang Jiefu performing a transplant operation with four spare livers, three of them from living persons**

According to articles from official state-run media [www.xinhuanet.com](http://www.xinhuanet.com) reprinting from [www.xjbs.com.cn](http://www.xjbs.com.cn) , [www.sina.com](http://www.sina.com) reprinting from *Urumpi Evening News*, *Today's Nurse Periodical*<sup>1</sup> and *Phoenix Weekly*, on September 28, 2005, the then-Vice Minister of Health Huang Jiefu accompanied Luo Gan, the then-Secretary of the CCP's Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission, to attend the 50th anniversary celebration of the establishment of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, where he demonstrated an autologous liver transplantation surgery at the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University. Huang used three backup donor livers for his surgery, and it is analyzed that the three donor livers are suspected of three living persons.

*Phoenix Weekly* reported that “Huang Jiefu found that after opening the abdominal cavity of a 46-year-old patient named Yao Shufa with liver cancer (the Issue 4 of *Today's Nurse* reported that the patient named Yao Dongqiang<sup>2</sup>) that the liver's condition was suitable for autologous liver transplantation, which he had been dreaming for, so he cut off the patient's liver and removed the cancerous tissue, then transplanted the liver back into the patient's body.”

[www.sina.com](http://www.sina.com) reprinting from *Urumpi Evening News* and *Today's Nurse*, reported that the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen Medical University in Guangzhou and the Southwest Hospital of the Third Military Medical University in Chongqing found backup donor liver with “Same blood type and same gene locus”. “At 6:30 pm on September 29, one matching backup donor liver was brought there by the medical personnel in Chongqing. Another one was urgently brought to Xinjiang by three medical staff members of the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen Medical University with necessary medical equipment!”<sup>3</sup> The article on [www.xinhuanet.com](http://www.xinhuanet.com) reprinted from [www.xjbs.com.cn](http://www.xjbs.com.cn) reported, “Three medical staff members of the First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen Medical University urgently brought the necessary medical equipment and one liver to Xinjiang!” In the meantime, the medical personnel in Xinjiang immediately found a matching donor liver, as well.<sup>4</sup>

Huang's surgery lasted from 7:00 pm on September 29 to 10:00 am on September 30. After 24 hours of observation, Huang announced that the surgery was successful. The back-up livers were no longer needed<sup>5</sup>. By then, 39 hours had elapsed.



*The Horrific Inside Story of Human Organ Market in China, Phoenix Weekly, November 2013*

### 3. Analysis and Arguments

According to *Technology Management Specification of Liver Transplantation* released by China's Ministry of Health in 2006, **the cold ischemia time of donor liver cannot exceed 15 hours.**

**1) The two backup donor livers from Chongqing and Guangzhou could only be two living persons,**

**due the time limit for cold ischemia.** It would take over 60 hours from the moment that the donor livers from Chongqing and Guangzhou were shipped out to the time of the confirmation of the success of the autologous liver transplantation, and the extracted livers could have already been useless.

**2) The backup liver found in Xinjiang was also a living person.**

Due to the limit of cold ischemia time and emergency surgery requirements, it must be a standby living person whose organ can be extracted at any time when the surgery needs.

**3) Living donors who are detained outside of China's justice system**

In other words, there are a group of people who exist outside of justice system and can be slaughtered at any time to obtain their organs for organ transplantations.

Because, the execution of a death row prisoner must strictly comply with the law. The time and location of the execution must be in accordance with written documents issued by the Supreme Court; at the time of the execution, officials from the court and the procuratorate must be on site to perform a positive identification of the prisoner; the positive identification procedure is repeated after the execution is carried out. However, regarding Huang's operation, medical staff

from Chongqing and Guangzhou could bring the living persons to the destination by air, which proves that the two liver donors are specially detained and exist outside of justice system.

**4) The organ banks of living persons are suspected to exist across China, and the number of detained persons is very large.**

Huang's organ deployment from different provinces and cities indicates that the organ banks of living persons very widely spread all over the country. Judging from the probability of organ matching, since he could successfully find backup donor liver found backup donor liver with "same blood type and same gene locus" very quickly, the number of living organ donors detained would be very large.

**5. Huang had originally planned for a whole liver operation, implying that three human lives were at stake for one operation**

Huang Jiefu, as the main leader in charge of national organ transplantation, could search across China to find donors. He must be very clear that several individuals would be killed.

**6. Huang Jiefu often carried out organ transplant demonstrations, while doing multiple operations.**

According to "*Guangzhou Daily*" in 2013, Huang did more than 500 cases of liver transplantation in 2012. Among them, only one case used a donated organ, so where did the other organs come from?

<sup>1</sup> The First Autologous Liver Transplant Completed successful in Xinjiang by Deputy Minister of Health. Modern Nurse. WOIPFG Archived Link: [http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2016/64700\\_0301.pdf](http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/sites/default/files/report/2016/64700_0301.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Urumqi Online. Retrieved from: [www.xj.xinhuanet.com/bt/2005-10/03/content\\_5275137.htm](http://www.xj.xinhuanet.com/bt/2005-10/03/content_5275137.htm)

<sup>3</sup> Phoenix Weekly, "the Dark Secrets of China's Human Organ Trafficking", November 5, 2013  
WOIPFG Archive Link: <http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/cn/images/nationalcriminalreports/274.png>

<sup>4</sup> Urumqi Online. Retrieved from: [www.xj.xinhuanet.com/bt/2005-10/03/content\\_5275137.htm](http://www.xj.xinhuanet.com/bt/2005-10/03/content_5275137.htm)

<sup>5</sup> Phoenix Weekly, "the Dark Secrets of China's Human Organ Trafficking", November 5, 2013  
WOIPFG Archive Link: <http://www.zhuichaguoji.org/cn/images/nationalcriminalreports/274.png>