

About DAFOH

Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting, DAFOH, is a non-profit organization founded by medical doctors in 2007. DAFOH provides the medical community, and society, with objective findings of unethical and illegal organ harvesting. Forced organ harvesting refers to the removal of organs without obtaining free, informed, voluntary consent. The mission of DAFOH is to promote ethical standards in medicine that preserve human dignity.

DAFOH's activities include forums, presentations and a quarterly newsletter of global initiatives. International physician membership is free, with application and subscription forms on the homepage at www.dafoh.org. Donations are appreciated. For further information, contact info@dafoh.org.



Published in July 2012, *State Organs* explores 11 different approaches to the transplant abuse in China.

Learn the facts & sign the petition to the U.N.

www.dafoh.org

Declaration of Istanbul Custodian Group

www.declarationofistanbul.org

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DAFOH

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International Initiatives

July 2006: Kilgour and Matas publish an independent investigative report on unethical organ harvesting in China.

Dec. 2006: Australian transplant hospitals are the first to restrict training of surgeons from China, requiring they sign an agreement not to engage in forced organ harvesting from prisoners upon return.

March 2008: Israel writes an "Organ Transplant Law," bringing transplant tourism between Israel and China to a complete halt.

July 2010: Spanish Penal Code punishes individuals engaging in transplant tourism and organ brokering.

Sept. 2012: U.S. Congress holds a hearing on "Organ Harvesting of Religious and Political Dissidents by the CCP," condemning the practice.

Oct. 2012: WMA states, "In jurisdictions where the death penalty is practised, executed prisoners must not be considered as organ and/or tissue donors."

March 2013: The Australian Senate passes a motion urging the government to oppose forced organ harvesting from prisoners.

June 2013: U.S. representatives introduce H.Res. 281 demanding the government end organ pillaging from all prisoners in China.

Nov. 2013: Within five months 1.5 million people from over 50 countries sign the DAFOH Petition to the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights, calling for an end to China's forced organ harvesting.

Dec. 2013: The European Parliament passes a resolution against China's unethical organ procurement, calling for extensive action to end the practice.

Feb. 2014: Illinois House of Representatives passes H.Res. 730 condemning China's forced organ harvesting, urging the U.S. to investigate and stop doctors who use harvested organs from entering the country.

March 2014: European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) aligns with EU Parliament condemning China's "scandalous" organ procurement practices.

April 2014: The Transplantation Society and the Declaration of Istanbul Custodian Group sent an open letter to Xi Jinping concerning "corrupt practices of doctors and officials who obtain organs from executed prisoners illegally for sale to wealthy foreign patients from around the world."

PROMOTING ETHICS IN MEDICINE



Providing Leadership in Ending Forced Organ Harvesting



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Investigations

In 2006, an independent investigation was conducted by former Canadian Secretary of State (Asia-Pacific), David Kilgour (L) and human rights lawyer, David Matas.



Their report and book, *Bloody Harvest*, states “We have come to the regrettable conclusion that the allegations are true. We believe that there has been and continues today to be large scale organ seizures from unwilling Falun Gong practitioners.”



Number of transplant operations with unexplained organ source from 2000 to 2005:

41,500

Full report available in 21 languages at www.OrganHarvestInvestigation.net

Organ Harvesting for Profit

In transplant tourism voluntary donors receive payment for donating their organs. In contrast, forced organ procurement in China is unprecedented. Organs are sourced from prisoners whose lives are, under a pretext of “execution,” actively terminated. The practice shakes the very foundation of medical ethics. It provokes the question: Can one intentionally take a life to save a life? China is second only to the U.S. in performing organ transplants. Thus, it is the current focus of Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting to call for an end to this unethical practice.

Forced organ harvesting has enabled the expansion of a commercial organ industry in China. From 1999 to 2004, transplant numbers increased three-fold, to more than 10,000 annually, despite the absence of a public voluntary donation program. Transplant centers increased 300% between the years 1999 and 2006, indicating a remarkable confidence that, despite not having voluntary organ donation, China would produce a steady supply of organs. The onset of the persecution of the Falun Gong in 1999 coincides with the exponential growth of the transplant industry in China. Medically examined during detention, along with Christians, Uighurs and Tibetans, the Falun Gong remain the primary victims.

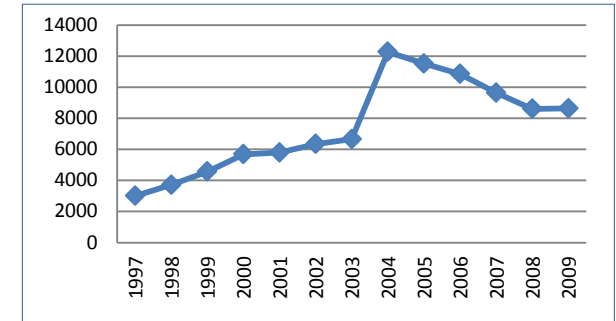
In 2012, the WMA stated “In jurisdictions where the death penalty is practised, executed prisoners must not be considered as organ and/or tissue donors. While there may be individual cases where prisoners are acting voluntarily and free from pressure, it is impossible to put in place adequate safeguards to protect against coercion in all cases.”

Organ Type	Price** (US\$)
Kidney	\$62,000
Liver	\$98,000 - \$130,000
Kidney-Pancreas	\$150,000
Lung	\$150,000 - \$170,000
Heart	\$130,000 - \$160,000
Cornea	\$30,000

**Fees advertised by China International Transplant Network Assistance Center prior to 2006. web.archive.org/web/20060422143018/en.zoukiishoku.com/list/cost.htm

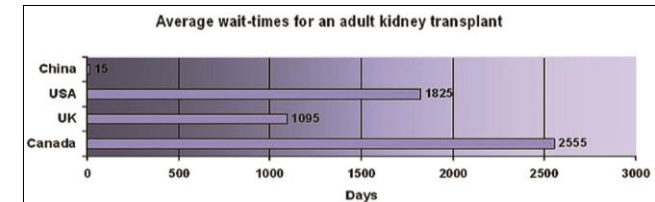
Conflicting Numbers

Transplant numbers in China increased threefold between 1999 and 2004. Later, two factors may have contributed to a decrease in transplant numbers: The Kilgour-Matas report of 2006 drew international scrutiny; global attention was on China as the world planned for the Beijing Olympics of 2008.

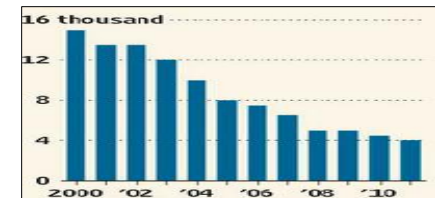


Total number of liver & kidney transplants presented by China's Vice Minister of Health in Madrid 2010 conference on organ transplant.

Without a public organ donation program, wait times for transplant organs are implausibly short. Average wait times in China are 1 to 4 weeks.



The rapid increase in organ transplants after 1999, in the context of a parallel decrease in executions by 10% annually since 2002, remains inconceivable considering public data that shows 90% of China's organs come from executed prisoners. What then is the source of the transplant organs in China?



In March 2014, Chinese officials stated China will continue using organs from prisoners, and organs will be accounted for and entered in the newly designed computerized organ allocation system (COTRS).