Wikipedia

Organs harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners in China

Article Talk

Organs harvested from living Falun Gong practitioners are the main source of organs for the Chinese transplant industry, according to a number of independent investigations. Falun Gong practitioners are a minority group in China who practice a form of meditation based on the principles of truth, compassion and tolerance. The practice was popular in the late 1990s, and Falun Gong practitioners were estimated to number between 70 million and 100 million by the time the Communist Party of China (CCP) began its persecution in 1999.

Former Canadian Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific David Kilgour, who co-authored the first report on the allegations

Reports of organs harvested from Falun Gong practitioners in China first surfaced in 2000. Although there are no reliable estimates of the number of organs harvested, the practice has grown to be one of the largest transplant industries in the world, with tens of thousands of transplants being performed annually. Many of the transplants are performed on foreign patients who have come to China to avoid long waiting lists in their own countries. Although the practice is widely known to be illegal in most countries, it is not illegal in China, where organs are considered state property. Between 2000 and 2005, the number of transplants in China increased by 712%. Some of the Falun Gong practitioners subsequently arrested in China's interior cities have disappeared, and no one knows what happens to them. Some Falun Gong practitioners who have been released from prison have reported being forcibly tested for their organs while being held in detention.

Despite the absence of an organized source of organs for transplant, the Chinese transplant industry has developed into a major industry, with a large number of surgeons, hospitals, and medical schools involved. The Chinese transplant industry has been criticized for its lack of transparency, and for the fact that it has been able to develop so quickly despite the lack of a voluntary organ donation system. The Chinese government has been accused of using the Falun Gong practitioners as a "blood bank" from which to harvest organs on demand.

Organ transplant surgeries in China are generally not left the details of the organ donor, so no one has provided with evidence of their consent. In some cases even the identity of the recipient will not organs may be infeasible if the donor is still alive, and the donor's family members are not informed of the donor's condition or whereabouts. Many of the transplants are performed on foreign patients who have come to China to avoid long waiting lists in their own countries.

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Background

Organ transplantation in China

Organ transplantation in China has been a controversial issue for many years. Although there are no reliable estimates of the number of organs harvested, the practice has grown to be one of the largest transplant industries in the world, with tens of thousands of transplants being performed annually. Many of the transplants are performed on foreign patients who have come to China to avoid long waiting lists in their own countries. Although the practice is widely known to be illegal in most countries, it is not illegal in China, where organs are considered state property. Between 2000 and 2005, the number of transplants in China increased by 712%. Some of the Falun Gong practitioners subsequently arrested in China's interior cities have disappeared, and no one knows what happens to them. Some Falun Gong practitioners who have been released from prison have reported being forcibly tested for their organs while being held in detention.

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Persecution of Falun Gong

Former Canadian Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific David Kilgour, who co-authored the first report on the allegations

Falun Gong (Fǎlúngōng) is a meditation discipline based on the principles of truth, compassion and tolerance. The practice was popularized by the late Li Hongzhi, and by 1999 it had grown to an estimated 70 million practitioners in China. Falun Gong practitioners were known for their good health, their high moral standards, and their refusal to participate in the Communist Party of China's (CCP) campaign against Falun Gong. Many Falun Gong practitioners had been arrested and imprisoned for their refusal to participate in the CCP's campaign against Falun Gong.

Since 1999, Falun Gong practitioners have been the victims of extensive torture, even imprisonment, forced labor, and death. Although the CCP claims that it is illegal for Falun Gong practitioners to practice their meditation, the practice is not illegal in most other countries, and many Falun Gong practitioners have been able to practice their meditation in other countries. The persecution of Falun Gong practitioners has been one of the most egregious human rights violations in the world, and has been condemned by many human rights organizations and governments around the world.

Reports of organs harvesting from Falun Gong

Sydney

The first allegations of organs being harvested from living Falun Gong practitioners were said to have been first made in Sydney, drawing on reports of the Chinese regime's increase in the Sydney Olympics Bid and Winning Sydney 2000 Olympics. Falun Gong practitioners were said to be the "Olympic Sacrifice" and the "Olympic Gold Medal" for the Chinese Communist Party.

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Wang Guoqing report

Wang Guoqing, Canadian human rights activist and author of the report

The first report of organs being harvested from living Falun Gong practitioners was said to have been made by Wang Guoqing, a former Chinese Ambassador to Canada. Wang Guoqing's report was said to have been made in 2000, and was said to have been made in the form of a letter to the Canadian Prime Minister, Jean Chrétien. The letter