

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 343

Expressing concern regarding persistent and credible reports of systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience in the People's Republic of China, including from large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 2015

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. FARR, and Mr. VALADAO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

RESOLUTION

Expressing concern regarding persistent and credible reports of systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience in the People's Republic of China, including from large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups.

Whereas when performed in accordance with ethical standards, the medical discipline of organ transplantation is one of the great achievements of modern medicine;

Whereas Chinese authorities reported in 2011 that the majority of organs used for transplantation in China were procured from executed prisoners;

Whereas voluntary and informed consent is the precondition for ethical organ donation and international medical organizations state that prisoners, deprived of their freedom, are not in the position to give free consent and that the practice of sourcing organs from prisoners is a violation of ethical guidelines in medicine;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China and Communist Party of China continue to deny reports that many organs are taken without the consent of prisoners yet at the same time prevents independent verification of its transplant system;

Whereas the organ transplantation system in China does not comply with the World Health Organization's requirement of transparency and traceability in organ procurement pathways;

Whereas the United States Department of State Country Report on Human Rights for China for 2013 stated, "Advocacy groups continued to report instances of organ harvesting from prisoners";

Whereas Huang Jiefu, director of the China Organ Donation Committee, announced in December 2014 that China would end the practice of organ harvesting from executed prisoners by January 1, 2015, but failed to address organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience;

Whereas rates of voluntary organ donation in China remain severely depressed and are insufficient to account for the volume of organ transplant procedures performed;

Whereas Falun Gong, a spiritual practice involving meditative “qigong” exercises and centered on the values of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance, became immensely popular in the 1990s;

Whereas in July 1999, the Chinese Communist Party launched an intensive, nationwide persecution designed to eradicate the spiritual practice of Falun Gong, reflecting the party’s long-standing intolerance of large independent civil society groups;

Whereas since 1999, hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have been detained extra-legally in reeducation-through-labor camps, detention centers, and prisons, where torture and abuse are routine;

Whereas in many detention facilities and labor camps, Falun Gong prisoners of conscience comprise the majority of the population, and have been said to receive the longest sentences and the worst treatment;

Whereas former Falun Gong prisoners of conscience have reported receiving targeted medical exams in detention designed to assess the health of their organs, which other prisoner groups were generally not subjected to;

Whereas Freedom House reported in 2015 that Falun Gong practitioners comprise the largest portion of prisoners of conscience in China, and face an elevated risk of dying or being killed in custody;

Whereas in 2006, Canadian researchers David Matas, human rights attorney, and David Kilgour, former Canadian Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific, conducted an independent investigation into allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners in China, and concluded that

Falun Gong prisoners were the only plausible source for 41,500 organ transplants performed from 2000 to 2005;

Whereas their report found that agents of the Chinese state have conducted “large-scale organ seizures from unwilling Falun Gong practitioners”, whose vital organs “were seized involuntarily for sale at high prices, sometimes to foreigners, who normally face long waits for voluntary donations of such organs in their home countries”;

Whereas Matas and Kilgour have implicated state and party entities in illicit organ harvesting, including domestic security services and military hospitals;

Whereas researcher and journalist Ethan Gutmann estimates that approximately 65,000 Falun Gong adherents may have been killed for their organs from 2000 to 2008, and that a number of other religious and ethnic minorities may also have been targeted;

Whereas Gutmann published findings that Chinese security agencies began harvesting organs from members of the predominantly Muslim Uyghur ethnic minority group in the 1990s, including from Uyghur political prisoners;

Whereas the United Nations Committee Against Torture and the Special Rapporteur on Torture have expressed concern over the allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners, and have called on the Government of the People’s Republic of China to increase accountability and transparency in the organ transplant system and punish those responsible for abuses; and

Whereas the killing of religious or political prisoners for the purpose of selling their organs for transplant is an egregious and intolerable violation of the fundamental right to life: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) condemns the practice of state-sanctioned
3 forced organ harvesting in the People’s Republic of
4 China;

5 (2) calls on the Government of the People’s Re-
6 public of China and Communist Party of China to
7 immediately end the practice of organ harvesting
8 from all prisoners of conscience;

9 (3) demands an immediate end to the 16-year
10 persecution of the Falun Gong spiritual practice by
11 the Government of the People’s Republic of China
12 and the Communist Party of China, and the imme-
13 diate release of all Falun Gong practitioners and
14 other prisoners of conscience;

15 (4) encourages the United States medical com-
16 munity to help raise awareness of unethical organ
17 transplant practices in China;

18 (5) calls on the People’s Republic of China to
19 allow a credible, transparent, and independent inves-
20 tigation into organ transplant abuses; and

21 (6) calls on the United States Department of
22 State to conduct a more detailed analysis on state-
23 sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting
24 prisoners of conscience in the annual Human Rights
25 Report, and report annually to Congress on the im-

1 plementation of section 1182f of title 8, United
2 States Code, barring provision of visas to Chinese
3 and other nationals engaged in coerced organ or
4 bodily tissue transplantation.

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