



FALUN DAFU 法輪大法

FORENINGEN FOR FALUN GONG I DANMARK

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Kære Udenrigsminister

Jeg skriver til Dem angående en meget vigtig sag.

Den 6. juli blev en uafhængig undersøgelse, ledet af den canadiske politiker og forhenværende udenrigsminister for Asien og Stillehavsområdet, David Kilgour, og den anerkendte menneskeretsadvokat David Matas offentliggjort. Rapporten konkluderer at Kina bedriver systematisk plyndring af organer fra levende Falun Gong-udøvere. De to bekræfter de sidste måneders mange anklager om organplyndringer - en praksis som sættes i sammenhæng med et omfattende net af koncentrationslejre.

"Med grundlag i hvad vi har kendskab til, må vi desværre konkludere at anklagerne er sande. Vi mener at der er foregået og foregår organrøveri i omfattende skala på Falun Gong-udøvere mod deres vilje," sagde David Kilgour i et interview med canadisk TV.

Den næsten 70 sider lange rapport, der kan findes på <http://investigation.redirectme.net/>, fortæller om skønmæssigt 41.500 registrerede transplantationer i perioden 2000-2005 hvor donoren er fuldstændig ukendt. I et land hvor der er praktisk talt ingen frivillige donorer, tager en organmatchning kun 1-2 uger - i Canada, hvor der er et stort antal frivillige donorer, tager det til sammenligning gennemsnitlig 32,5 måneder. Ifølge flere vidner er alligevel det sorte marked for transplantationer i Kina, meget større end det offentligt kendte. David Kilgour kalder det selv "en chokerende, anderledes form for onskab."

Et af vidnerne i rapporten, fortæller om sin ægteemand der arbejdede med at fjerne hornhinder fra levende Falun Gong-udøvere. Ægtemanden skal have indrømmet overfor vidnet, at han fjernede hornhinderne fra ca. 2000 Falun Gong-udøvere, før deres vitale organer blev fjernet. Han mente, at ingen af dem kan have overlevet.

Organhøstningen på levende Falun Gong-udøvere ved koncentrationslejrene i Kina blev først afsløret af en kinesisk journalist i begyndelsen af marts i år. Siden er andre uafhængige vidner stået frem og bekræftet anklagerne, og der er kommet informationer frem, der fortæller om et omfattende system af koncentrationslejre, der forsyner organhandelen i Kina med "råmateriale".

Den canadiske regering har nu bestemt at efterforske anklagerne mod regimet i Kina. Den britiske forening af transplantationslæger og den australske forening af kirurger har på det kraftigste fordømt den grufulde praksis. Politikere på parlamentsniveau i Danmark og EU har også udtrykt dyb bekymring og protesteret mod organhøstningen i Kina.

Jeg husker, at i marts stillede MF Søren Espersen spørgsmål om organhøstning ved Kinas koncentrationslejre til Dem, og syntes det var nødvendigt at skaffe observatører fra Røde Kors eller FN stilledelse til Kina. Han var den første politiker i Europa der tog op på spørgsmålet, og siden har flere



andre gjort det i andre EU-lande. Vice-formanden for Europa parlamentet mødtes med vidner af organhøstning på Falun Gong-udøvere i Beijing. I Deres svar til MF Søren Espersen, skrev De at De afventede uafhængige rapporter om anklagerne. Både David Kilgour og David Matas er meget anerkendte for sit arbejde og nyder stor respekt, og de konkluderer helt fast i denne uafhængige rapport at disse forbrydelser foregår som anklaget. Tiden er moden nu, for at også den danske regering på vegne af det danske folk tager offentligt stilling til disse forbrydelser.

Mod denne baggrund, vil den Foreningen for Falun Gong i Danmark anmode regeringen om at gøre følgende:

1. Fordømme det kinesiske kommunistregimes forbrydelser mod menneskeheden og indtrængende anmode det kinesiske kommunistregime om øjeblikkeligt at standse forfølgelsen af Falun Gong og frigive alle Falun Gong udøvere fra fængsler, arbejdslejre og koncentrationslejre i Kina.
2. Indtrængende anmode om at Kina åbner alle sine koncentrationslejre, fangelejre, hjernevask-centre og hospitaler for uafhængig, gennemgribende inspektioner uden nogen som helst begrænsning og indblanding.
3. At medvirke til oprettelse af en international kommission til at gennemføre disse inspektioner med ret til uvarslede inspektioner overalt og med ret til at forlange alle døre åbnet.
4. At forbyde enhver dansk borger at modtage organtransplantationsbehandling i Kina. Hvis nogen alligevel gør det, skal det danske sundhedsvæsen ikke være forpligtet til at yde nogen som helst hjælp til efterbehandling.
5. At fremsætte forslag til EU om at lægge embargo på salg til Folkerepublikken Kina af udstyr og medikamenter til brug ved transplantation og efterbehandling.
6. At aflyse alle udvekslingsprogrammer som kan hjælpe kinesisk medicinsk personale til at rejse til udlandet for at studere organtransplantation.

Vi anmoder også om et møde snarest belejligt med Ministeren om denne sag der angår en stat som Danmark har så tætte forbindelser med.

Med venlig hilsen



Lingnan Wu

På vegne af Forening for Falun Gong i Danmark

Bilag:

1. Report into Allegations of Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China, by David Matas and David Kilgour, dated July 6, 2006.
2. Kilgour / Matas Media Release, dated July 6, 2006
3. Respons of David Kilgour and David Matas to the Chinese Government Statement, July 7, 2006
4. McMillan-Scott rapporten

Cc:

1. Statsministeren
2. Udenrigspolitisk Nævn
3. Retspolitisk Udvalg



MEDIA RELEASE

July 6, 2006

OTTAWA: David Matas, international human rights lawyer, and David Kilgour, former Secretary of State (Asia-Pacific) for Canada, today released an independent report, following their two-month inquiry into allegations that vital organs are being seized from Falun Gong practitioners across China.

The report concludes:

“...the government of China and its agencies in numerous parts of the country, in particular hospitals but also detention centres and ‘people’s courts’, since 1999, have put to death a large but unknown number of Falun Gong prisoners of conscience. Their vital organs, including hearts, kidneys, livers and corneas, were virtually simultaneously seized for sale at high prices, sometimes to foreigners, who normally face long waits for voluntary donations of such organs in their home countries.”

How many of the victims were first convicted of any substantive offence in a legitimate court the report does not answer because such data unavailable. However, one Beijing Falun Gong practitioner, now living in Europe, told the inquiry that she was arrested three times and spent a year in a labour camp but she was never taken before any court. She also reported during her imprisonment, that without explanation or cause, she was taken in leg irons and handcuffs for a thorough medical examination.

Witnesses were consulted in Canada, Australia, France and the United States, sometimes in personal interviews and sometimes by email. Among the most significant incriminating evidence, however, were certified translations of recorded conversations in Mandarin with doctors and other officials at hospitals and detention centres located in various parts of China. Transcripts of some of these conversations are included in the report.

Other important evidence:

- .. Translations of recent and continuing postings on number of websites at transplantation centres within China which were also important in convincing the inquiry that the only fair conclusion was that the organ harvesting is widespread and continuing.
- .. Testimony from the former wife of a surgeon in China who told the inquiry that he confessed to her that he removed the corneas from the eyes of approximately 2000 Falun Gong prisoners in 2002 and 2003.
- .. Testimony from Ms. Yuzhi Wang, now of the Vancouver region, who stated she spent most of her time in 2000 and 2001 in labour camps for being a Falun Gong practitioner. Suffering internal damage from beatings, she is convinced this is the only reason she did not become a “donor” and was able to leave China.

- o Testimony from Xiaohua Wang, now of Montreal, who reported that in 2002, after spending two years in a forced labour camp working 16 hours daily with chemicals because of his belief in Falun Gong , he also received a comprehensive forced medical exam. Later, he was able to emigrate to Canada.
- o Testimony from Ms. Na Gan, now of Toronto, who stated that she was beaten by police when she unfurled a Falun Gong “truthfulness-compassion-tolerance” banner in Tiananmen Square. As a result, her CCP membership and salary as a customs employee at the Beijing airport were revoked and she was sent to the local women’s labour camp. In mid-2001, she reported that only the Falun Gong members of the group had their blood, urine, and eyes examined at a nearby hospital. She too managed to leave China for Canada.

The following are some key recommendations in the report:

1. As organ harvesting is a crime against humanity, authorities in China should conduct a criminal investigation for possible prosecution.
2. Organizations-intergovernmental, governmental and voluntary-should take the allegations seriously and make their own determinations on whether or not they are true.
3. As the UN Protocol to prevent trafficking in persons bans the removal of organs, the UN should investigate whether China is in violation.
4. Foreign governments should ban the entry of Chinese doctors seeking training in organ transplantation and any doctor there known to be engaged in such work should be barred from visiting foreign countries permanently.
5. All countries should tighten their laws against organ trafficking and doctors should, for example, be required to report to their respective authorities any evidence that a patient has received an organ from a trafficked person abroad.
6. Governments should deny or revoke the passports of nationals who are travelling to China for organ transplants.
7. No governments should participate in any China-sponsored meeting or research on organ transplant. No private company should provide goods or services to any Chinese transplant program.

A full copy of the report can be obtained at: <http://investigation.redirectme.net/>

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Response of David Kilgour and David Matas to the Chinese government statement

July 7, 2006

The Government of China released a statement in response to our report titled *Report into Allegations of Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China* dated July 6, 2006. The statement can be found at <<http://www.chinaembassycanada.org>>. We have these reactions to this statement:

1. The statement of the Government of China was released the same day as our Report. The statement of the Government of China dismisses our Report out of hand. We view this reaction as unconsidered. It means that the Government of China has engaged in no investigations to determine whether or not what the report contains is true.

2. The statement of the Government of China begins with the phrase

"In order to extricate itself from an awkward position after its lie about "Sujiatun Concentration Camp" has been laid bare, Falun Gong has shifted..."

This phrase is incorrect in a number of different ways. First, it suggests that our Report is a Falun Gong report. Yet, it is not. We are not Falun Gong practitioners. We did this report as volunteers and were not paid for this report by Falun Gong or anyone. Our report represents our own judgment. We have not acted on the instructions of Falun Gong or anyone else in coming to the conclusions we did.

3. The assertions about Sujiatun Concentration Camp to which the Chinese statement refers originated from the ex-wife of a surgeon at Sujiatun Hospital. This person is not a Falun Gong practitioner. This person has not changed or shifted her story at any time. David Kilgour interviewed her. An excerpt of the interview can be found at Appendix 13 of our report.

4. It is our own opinion, expressed in our report, that this woman was not lying. We concluded
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that she was credible.

5. In our report we did not rely on this witness alone to come to our conclusions. In our report, this is what we said about the testimony of this witness:

"The testimony of the wife of the surgeon allegedly complicit in Falun Gong organ harvesting seemed credible to us, partly because of its extreme detail. However, that detail also posed a problem for us, because it provided a good deal of information which it was impossible to corroborate independently. We were reluctant to base our findings on sole source information. So, in the end, we relied on the testimony of this witness only where it was corroborative and consistent with other evidence, rather than as sole source information."

Our report is not a shift from what this witness says, but rather an expansion, with a larger focus than just Sujiatun Hospital.

6. The Chinese statement then says:

"It is obvious that their purpose is to smear China's image." We reply that we have no wish to smear China's image. Our sole concerns are respect for the truth and human rights.

7. The Chinese statement then says:

"China has consistently abided by the relevant guiding principles of the World Health Organization endorsed in 1991, prohibiting the sale of human organs and stipulating that donors' written consent must be obtained beforehand and donors are entitled to refuse the donation at last minute."

This statement was belied by the facts. The China International Transplantation Network Assistance Centre Website until April of this year set out a price list for transplants. The price list was removed from the website in April, but is still archived. To see the web site now, go to <<http://en.zoukiishoku.com>>. To see the archived site, go to

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<http://archive.edoors.com/render.php?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fen.zoukiishoku.com%2Flist%2Fcost.htm+&x=16&y=11>.

As well, many individuals can attest to paying for organ transplants in China.

8. The statement that China has consistently abided by the principle stipulating that donors' written consent must be obtained beforehand is also belied by the facts. Human Rights Watch has reported that consent is obtained from executed prisoners in only a minority of cases. The organization writes that even in this minority of cases

"the abusive circumstances of detention and incarceration in China, from the time a person is first accused of a capital offense until the moment of his or her execution, are such as to render absurd any notion of "free and voluntary consent."

Organ Procurement and Judicial Execution in China, August 1994

9. The China statement goes on to say:

"China has issued a regulation on human organ transplants, explicitly banning the sale of organs and introducing a set of medical standards for organ transplants in an effort to guarantee medical safety and the health of patients. The regulation requires medical institution which is qualified for practising human organ transplant to register at provincial level health department. Unregistered medical institutions are forbidden to practice human organ transplant. If the government finds any registered institution violating the regulation, it will cancel the registration and punish the people responsible."

We acknowledge that this is so, and wrote about it in our Report. We also noted that this legislation came into force only a few days ago on July 1st. It is not an answer to our findings about what happened before that date. Moreover, in China, there is a huge gap between enacting legislation and enforcing it.

10. The Government of China then writes:

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"It is very clear that Falun Gong's rumour has ulterior political motives."

None of our findings are based on rumour. Every finding we make is sourced and independently verifiable.

11. The China statement then says:

"Therefore, the so-called "independent investigation report" made by a few Canadians based on rumours and false allegations is groundless and biased. We do believe that lies are always lame, and will never become the truth even if being repeated 1000 times. We hope that the Canadian people will not be deceived by the disguise of the Falun Gong, and more people will be aware of the nature of "Falun Gong" as an evil cult."

This conclusion is an attack both on us and Falun Gong. The Report has to be judged on its merits. Attacking its authors is not an appropriate response.

Second calling the Falun Gong an evil cult exemplifies the vilification heaped on the Falun Gong. It is this sort of slander which, in China, depersonalizes and dehumanizes the Falun Gong and makes possible the violation of their basic human rights.

Calling a group of innocent civilians an "evil cult" is a form of incitement to hatred, unacceptable in Canada. It is an abuse of their diplomatic presence in Canada for China to engage in this form of incitement.

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

EDWARD McMILLAN-SCOTT
VICE-PRESIDENT

ORGAN HARVESTING IN CHINA

Hearsay evidence taken at a meeting with two Falun Gong practitioners, Mr. Niu Jinping and Mr. Cao Dong, Beijing, China on 21 May 2006

Mr. Edward McMillan-Scott MEP (Yorkshire & Humber UK EPP-ED/Conservative) Vice-President of the European Parliament and rapporteur for the EU's new Democracy and Human Rights Instrument travelled to China, Hong Kong and Taiwan on 21-29 May 2006 on a fact-finding mission, in particular to investigate claims of organ harvesting. In Beijing, Mr McMillan-Scott conducted a meeting with Mr. Cao Dong (aged 36) and Mr. Niu Jinping (aged 52), whose infant daughter was also present. The meeting took place in a small anonymous hotel in an attempt to safeguard the welfare of the practitioners.

Mr McMillan-Scott explained that he had come to China to investigate the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners, in particular to find out more about allegations of organ harvesting. The meeting was filmed by his assistant Jennifer Forrest. The backs of the two practitioners were filmed as well as the face of Niu Jinping who had no concerns about being identified from the tape. The interpreter remained out of shot (he was arrested after the meeting and interrogated for seven hours. Following his arrest he was ordered by the police not to contact the US embassy or the media).

1 Cao Dong told McMillan-Scott that he began to practice Falun Gong in 1995, before the persecution started. He was attracted to Falun Gong because of its peaceful principles and the health benefits. He claims a recurrent eye problem was cured by the practice of Falun Gong.

He explained that he had been married for four years. Nine days after his wedding, his wife (Ms. Yang Xiaojing) was arrested for practising Falun Gong. She was in jail for two years. One week after she was released, he was arrested. One year later he was released and she was again arrested. In four years of marriage they had only been together for three weeks. In the labour camp, Cao Dong was forced to watch video tapes slandering Falun Gong for hours at a time, suffered sleep deprivation and was force-fed by the police. His wife would tell a similar tale.

Cao Dong is currently unemployed, unable to secure a job because he practices Falun Gong. He had previously been a tour guide and recounted the lies the regime had insisted he tell to tourists about Tiananmen Square etc.

In the labour camp he was instructed to manufacture jade jewellery for export to Europe and was forced to work long hours in terrible conditions. He said that out of 2,000 prisoners, 100 were Falun Gong. They were held 30 to 40 prisoners to a small cell.

He gave details of his arrest. He said he was put in a special section of the jail reserved for Falun Gong practitioners and Tibetan Buddhists. The treatment of Falun Gong and Tibetan Buddhist prisoners was far worse than that of other prisoners. The other inmates were specifically told by the police to monitor them and to deprive them of sleep. The police frequently tried to get practitioners to sign repentance statements renouncing their belief in Falun Gong. In this same jail, there were also dissidents which had been arrested during the student incident at Tiananmen Square in 1989.

Edward McMillan-Scott enquired whether he was aware of any organ harvesting camps in China. He said he definitely knew of them and knew people who had been sent to them. He had seen the cadaver of one of his friends, a Falun Gong practitioner, with holes in his body where the organs had been removed.

McMillan-Scott asked if the practitioners were in danger by meeting him. Both practitioners said yes. McMillan-Scott gave them each his business card and told them that if they ran into any problems after the meeting to call him so that he could offer some assistance.

2 Niu Jinping has also been imprisoned for practicing Falun Gong. His wife is in jail. She was still breastfeeding at the time of her arrest. She has been repeatedly tortured and is victim to relentless brainwashing techniques. She is often beaten for more than 20 hours at a time to force her to denounce Falun Gong. As a result she is now deaf. He showed McMillan-Scott a map pinpointing the location of the camp she is in. He also has a receipt for 100,000 RMB which he paid for his wife's release from the labor camp. He also showed him an appeal letter he had written to the police for the unlawful arrest of his wife.

He described in detail the torture methods his wife has had to endure - being tied to a wooden bench for hours in a contorted position, sleep deprivation, being suspended for many hours from the ceiling with a rope around her neck and her toes only just in contact with the ground.

Niu Jinping had seen his wife for ten minutes in four months; sometimes he was told he could visit her after the visiting day.

He also showed us burns he suffered from electric batons whilst in prison and recounted his time spent in a mental hospital following accusations that he was insane. He was forced to take a strong concoction of medication. With the help of one doctor who believed that he was not insane, he was finally released.

Niu Jinping is also unemployed. In China the police must sign a document stating that you are fit for work for an employer to be able to take you on. Practising Falun Gong is considered by the regime to render you unfit for work and they therefore refuse to issue this document to practitioners. As a result he has been forced to sell his home and live off the money he received from the sale. He said he was luckier than many of his fellow practitioners who did not have a home to sell and were left with nothing to live on since

- * in many cases their personal assets were taken by the police.
- Talking about Tiananmen Square and the anniversary on June 4, Niu and Cao explained that they and other Falun Gong practitioners are routinely rounded up before any national holidays in China and interrogated by the police. McMillan-Scott asked Niu Jinping whether there was anything seditious about Falun Gong. He replied no.

