

The Retrospective Report

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picture of one Hong Kong's Hospital

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CCP Promotes Organ Sharing With Hong Kong

The Epoch Times, HK. June 07, 2023

The medical and health bureau chief Lu Chongmao in Hong Kong in December 2022, hoped the Hong Kong's hospitals would be included in the mainland's "Chinese Human Organ Allocation and Shared Computer System" (COTRS). After the news came out, the number of people cancelling organ donation registration in Hong Kong soared.

Critics believe the CCP intended to use Hong Kong to internationalize the organ transplant business in China to evade the restrictions imposed by many countries on going to mainland China for organ transplants. This would provide convenience for foreigners to go to Hong Kong for transplant surgery.

Mr Shi Shan said in the program "Shishan Viewpoint" the CCP's had planned to exchange organs between China and Hong Kong, as many things are not open and transparent in China. He said that China has been accused of live organ harvesting, so many countries are currently enacting legislation to prohibit their citizens from transplanting organs from unknown sources overseas. In Israel, when a patient receives an organ transplant in China, the government's medical care and insurance do not recognize it, nor can it provide follow-up treatment for rejection after organ transplantation.

"The CCP (organ transplant) is boycotted and blocked by many countries, so it is not so easy to make money. "You can bring organs from mainland China to hospitals in Hong Kong to do (transplant). He also said that there are many practices in mainland China sending medical teams to other hospitals for organ transplantation, so it is suspected that the real purpose of the authorities' plan is to allow foreigners to come to Hong Kong for surgery and earn foreign exchange.

Jacob Lavee, a professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Tel Aviv University in Israel and a famous heart transplant surgeon, said "This may drag Hong Kong into the situation of using organs obtained through live organ harvesting." He suggested that Western countries should "combine their diplomatic and economic efforts to combat these atrocities.

Israel bans overseas transplants of organs of unknown origin.

The Israeli government passed legislation in April 2012 to prohibit Israelis from transplanting organs from unknown and illegal sources abroad, and to prohibit insurance companies from paying for Israeli nationals to transplant organs abroad.

Dr. Ravi was promoting this legislation, as when he read the report by the US news website Axios.com, Ravi. He learned of the CCP's harvesting of organs from prisoners in 2005. As one of his Israeli patients flew to China two weeks earlier for a heart transplant."Who can promise you a heart on a certain date? Someone has to die on that exact date," recalls Dr. Ravi. The patient then traveled to China and "received on the exact date that was promised two weeks ago." performed a heart transplant

Countries Legislate to Crack Down on Illegal Harvesting of Human Organs

Since the CCP's live organ harvesting was exposed internationally in 2006, the CCP's crime of live organ harvesting has been confirmed by multiple international investigations. Internationally renowned human rights lawyer, David Matas, recently said in an interview with Jan Jekielek, senior editor of The Epoch Times, that "the problem is not that there is too little evidence" but that "too much evidence.

Matas was a co-investigator and co-author of the 2006 and 2016 publications "Report on Investigating Allegations of Organ

Harvesting from Falun Gong Practitioners in China" and "Bloody Organ Harvesting Massacre: An Update," both published in 2006 and 2016. The report confirms that the CCP has mass-harvested organs from living Falun Gong practitioners.

On March 27, 2023, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the "Stop Live Organ Harvesting Act of 2023," imposing sanctions on persons involved in live organ harvesting. Sanctions include: civil penalties of up to \$250,000, and up to \$1 million, The criminal penalty is 20 years' imprisonment. The bill is currently awaiting approval by the Senate and signature by the President.

On December 14, 2022, the Canadian Parliament also unanimously passed the S-223 Act to Combat Illegal Human Organ Harvesting and Trafficking. In addition, Israel, Taiwan, Italy and Spain have banned organ transplant tourism.

Taiwan Legislates to Limit "Free Donation" of Organ Transplantation

In Taiwan, on June 12, 2015, the Legislative Yuan passed the amendment to the "Regulations on Human Organ Transplantation, saying that people receiving or providing organ transplants, they should use the "free donation" method. Violators are subject to a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a fine of NT\$1.5 million. If the doctor is involved in an intermediary, his license may be revoked.

By June 10, 2022, Taiwan's Changhua Christian Hospital stated that two doctors from the organ transplant team went to mainland China, where the source of organs is unknown, to perform organ transplant operations, and did not report to the hospital. After considering the principles of medical ethics, the hospital decided not to continue their appointments.

The hospital emphasized that live organ harvesting continues to occur in mainland China. The victims of live organ harvesting include Tibetans, Uighurs, and Christian house church members, and the most important target is Falun Gong practitioners.

20 countries enacted legislative laws against organ transplants

Israel passed the "Organ Transplantation Law" in 2018, **Spain** revised its criminal code in 2010 to crack down on organ transplant tourism and organ trafficking.

In 2015, Taiwan revised and announced the "Human Organ Transplantation Act", prohibiting the use of organs from executed prisoners.

Italy passed legislation in 2016, against selling live human organs.

The Council of Europe July 9, 2014, recognized organ trafficking as a criminal offence.

The United Kingdom will amend the Health and Care Act in 2022 to prohibit commercial organ transplant tourism to China and other countries.

Canada will amend its criminal law in 2022 to treat unauthorized organ transplantation overseas as a criminal offense; it has also amended the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act to prohibit the acceptance of illegal organs.

Norway signed the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs in 2015.

Albania signed the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs in 2015.

Costa Rica signed the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs in 2018.

Croatia signed the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs in 2018.

The Czech Republic signed the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs in 2015.

France signed the "Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs" in 2019.

Montenegro signed the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs in 2018.

Latvia signed the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs in 2017.

Malta signed the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs in 2017.

Portugal signed the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs in 2015.

Moldova signed the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs in 2015.

Slovenia signed the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs in 2018.

Switzerland signed the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs in 2016.

South Korea amended the "Internal Organ Transplantation Act" in 2020, requiring overseas organ transplant recipients to submit the prescribed transplant records and prescribed information to the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

To find more information online. en.minghui.org

To those who are concerned and want to stop this inhuman crime, please send this information to our government, and your friends. Many thanks.



picture. USA, New York, - April, 2022

The Xinjiang Procedure

In the early Autumn of 1997, fresh out of a blood- work tour in rural Xinjiang, a young Uyghur doctor – let’s call him Murat –was pursuing a promising medical career in a large Urumqi Hospital. Two years later he was planning his escape to Europe, where I met him some years after.

One day Murat’s instructor quietly informed him that five Chinese government officials – big guys, party members – had checked into the hospital with organ problems. Now he had a job for Murat: “Go to the Urumqi prison. The political wing, not the criminal side. Take blood samples. Small ones. Just to map out the different blood types. That’s all you have to do”.

What about tissue matching?”Don’t worry about any of that. We’ll handle that later. Just map out the blood types.”

Clutching the authorization, and accompanied by an assistant from the hospital, Murat, slight and bookish, found himself facing approximately, fifteen prisoners, mostly tough-guy Uyghurs in their late twenties. As the first prisoner sat down and saw the needle, the pleading began.

“You are a Uyghur like me. Why are you going to hurt me?”

“I am not going to hurt you. I’m just taking your blood.”

At the word blood, everything collapsed. The men howled and stampeded, the guards screaming and shoving them back into back into line. The prisoner shrieked that he was innocent. The Chinese guards grabbed his neck and squeezed it hard.

“It is just for your health,” Murat said evenly, suddenly aware that the hospital functionary was probably watching to make sure that Murat wasn’t too sympathetic. “It’s Just for health.”

Murat said it again and again as he drew blood.

When Murat returned to the hospital, he asked the instructor, “were all those prisoners sentenced to death?” “That’s right, that’s right. Yes. Just don’t ask any more questions. They are bad people – enemies of the country,”

But Murat kept asking questions, and over time, he learned the drill. Once they found a matching blood type, they would move to tissue matching. Then the political prisoner would get a bullet to the right side of the chest. Murat's instructor would visit the execution site to match blood types. The officials would get their organs, rise from their beds, and check out.

Six months later, around the anniversary of Ghulja, five new officials checked in and the instructor told Murat to go back to the political wing for fresh blood. This time there was far less pretence about it. Murat was told that harvesting political prisoners was normal. A growing export. High volume. The military hospitals are leading the way.

By early 1999, the officials stopped coming and Murat no longer heard about the harvesting of political prisoners. Perhaps it was over, he thought. Perhaps the Xinjiang Procedure had been an experiment, like those inexplicable blood tests of rural Uyghur school children that he had been ordered to do just before he started in the Urumqi Hospital. Or perhaps. Tian Gao, Huangdi Yuan – heaven high, emperor far – and what happens in Xinjiang, stays in Xinjiang. It was all just a local official's idea of revenge for the Ghulja uprising. The procedure wouldn't go national. Murat knew from first-hand experience that the party believed in a racial firewall, a genetic border between Uyghurs and Han Chinese. Perhaps they wouldn't cross it.

A few months, the Uyghur breakdown would be eclipsed by Chinese security's largest-scale action since Mao: the elimination of a Chinese religious movement named Falun Gong.

Ref: the article from the book: The slaughter.

Author; Ethan Gutmann