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DECEMBER 9 2020

# THE "NINE POINTS" MEMO: CHINA'S FORCED ORGAN HARVESTING IN XINJIANG/EAST TURKESTAN

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**PREPARED AND PRESENTED BY**

ETHAN CUTMANN  
THE INTERNATIONAL COALITION TO END TRANSPLANT ABUSE IN CHINA  
(ETAC)

[info@endtransplantabuse.org](mailto:info@endtransplantabuse.org) | [endtransplantabuse.org](http://endtransplantabuse.org)

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# OVERVIEW

This confidential memo was written for a carefully selected group of Uyghur activists, Falun Gong researchers, Western policymakers, and reporters. It's a snapshot of what we know - and what we don't know - about forced organ harvesting in Xinjiang/East Turkestan.

While our understanding of Beijing's state-sponsored organ harvesting of Falun Gong (and to a lesser extent, Tibetans, and House Christians) has grown over the last twenty years, the CCP has continued to use Xinjiang/East Turkestan as a secret laboratory: total suppression of Uyghur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Hui voices. A trickle of Uyghur witnesses from the camps. Major television networks reduced to taping scripted events at CCP-selected camps.

In 2019, this memo could have only raised a series of provocative questions. Yet 2020 was the year that we "made contact" - where several pieces of evidence came together. Thanks to highly dedicated individuals operating around the world - Gulchehra Hoja at Radio Free Asia, Sir Geoffrey Nice and the China Tribunal, Uyghur and Kazakh activist groups, and several independent researchers (some cannot be named) - a comprehensive picture of Uyghur forced organ harvesting is coming into focus.

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# 1) LIVE ORGAN HARVESTING OF POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS PRISONERS BEGAN WITH THE UYGHURS

**1994:** Local PSB units on Xinjiang execution grounds began shooting not to kill, but to send the prisoner's body into shock. Doctors were ordered to remove the liver and kidneys as the victim died [1].

**1997:** In the wake of the Ghulja Incident, Uyghur medical staff were quarantined while the PSB purged Uyghurs from the police force, executed local Uyghur activists, wrapped and sealed their bodies, and patrolled the cemeteries to prevent family members from examining the corpses [2].

**1998:** Chinese Communist Party cadres began flying into Urumqi to receive transplanted organs extracted from Uyghur political prisoners [3].

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## 2) CHINA'S TRANSPLANT INDUSTRY BECOMES A HUNGRY BEAST

From 2000 to 2016, with an estimated 450,000 to 1,000,000 Falun Gong practitioners in detention at any given time [4], the Chinese transplant industry quickly surpassed the transplant volume of all other countries in the world. By 2012, China was transplanting over 60,000 organs per year, some to foreign “organ tourists [5]”.

In most countries, the wait-time for an organ is about two years. In China, with a stable of Falun Gong tissue types ready to be harvested, the wait-time became two weeks. “Killing on demand” reached its peak in certain hospitals which specialized in “emergency liver transplants” with a wait-time of four hours [6].

All Falun Gong practitioners in detention after 2001 were subject to organ scanning and blood tests for tissue typing (or “cross matching”) with potential organ recipients. From 2001 to 2016, the author estimates between 125,000 to 250,000 Falun Gong were harvested [7].

New victim groups were exploited for organs: House Christians in 2002, and Tibetans in 2003 [8].

Go west: in Qinghai, a hospital was built into a prison [9]. In Xinjiang, there were sporadic reports of young Uyghur men, and even a 12-year-old girl, subject to organ scanning and blood tests [10].

In 2013-2014, police forces in several provinces entered Falun Gong homes to take blood samples and DNA cheek swabs (a highly accurate method of cross matching an organ for potential transplant). One possible interpretation is that China’s transplant industry had grown so relentlessly, and the CCP had so aggressively carried out the attrition of Falun Gong, that demand for organs was beginning to outstrip Falun Gong in detention [11].

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# 3) BEIJING FORCES 10 MILLION UYGHURS TO GIVE BLOOD SAMPLES COMPATIBLE WITH TISSUE MATCHING

In 2016, provincial health authorities enforced mandatory “health checks” on all Uyghurs above the age of 12. Ultimately the tests would incorporate Kazakh, Kyrgyz and possibly, Hui [12].

Nearly half the population of Xinjiang/East Turkestan, the Han Chinese were exempt from the tests - thus ruling out the possibility that Beijing was concerned about infectious disease [13].

None of the Uyghurs/Kazakhs reported receiving medical results or follow-ups from the health checks - in short, the tests were not aimed at improving individual health [14].

According to the Uyghurs/Kazakhs, the one universal feature of the tests, was not a DNA test, but a large blood test compatible with cross matching for organ transplantation - thus ruling out theories by human rights organizations that the health-checks were solely given for surveillance/anti-terrorism purposes. A blood test can also be exploited as a DNA sample, so - in essence - approximately 10 million Uyghurs received the same combined cross matching test used on select Falun Gong practitioners three years previously [15].

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## 4) THE NET CLOSES, THE CAMPS ARE CONSTRUCTED, AND THE TESTING BEGINS

Beginning in 2015, CCP authorities ordered construction of camps across the Xinjiang/East Turkestan region and a mass surveillance structure – using human checkpoints and electronic readers to determine race and stress levels – became standard across the region [16].

The claim that by the end of 2016 at least one million had been arrested, tricked into entering, or otherwise detained in the camps [17] was initially met with Western media skepticism [18]. The scale was initially validated by local PSB chapters bragging about the percentage of males in their prefectures they had incarcerated [19], then by witness accounts [20], and finally by camp construction activity captured by satellite imagery over time [21].

All prisoners were given a comprehensive health check entering the camps, including blood tests, EKGs and scans of their lungs and other retail organs. These tests became a regular occurrence, approximately every two months [22].

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## 5) THE CREMATORIUMS FOLLOW

From 2016 to 2018, Uyghur and Kazakh witnesses describe several mass executions of male camp prisoners - we don't know the reason for the killings - which overloaded local disposal systems, such as crematoriums [23].

Local crematoriums also acknowledged occasionally burning bodies from the camps [24], while Uyghur cemeteries were routinely bulldozed [25].

As early as 2017, local authorities put out a directive to construct nine new crematoriums across Xinjiang/East Turkestan [26].

To give a sense of scale: the first completed crematorium, located in Urumqi, placed an ad in the Chinese press to fill 50 security guard positions with a salary of 1200 USD per month [27].

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## 6) THE APPEARANCE OF THE "GREEN PASSAGE"

### AIRPORT FAST LANES FOR HUMAN ORGAN TRANSPORT

The first "Green Passage" lanes were initiated in Eastern China in 2016 by China's most prolific heart surgeon: Dr. Chen Jingyu of Wuxi People's Hospital and China Southern Airlines [28].

While the Xinjiang/East Turkestan crematoriums were constructed, the first "Green Passages" appeared in the Kashgar and Urumqi airports [29]. There was initial incredulity surrounding the lanes' existence because the population using these airports are, by Chinese standards, ridiculously small. The channels were openly labeled "Special Passengers, Human Organ Exportation Lane" - i.e. outgoing only [30].

The Green Passages were built as part of the solution to two specific problems: first, the hospitals of Xinjiang/East Turkestan were traditionally not considered to be an attractive destination for wealthy foreign organ tourists [31].

The second problem was that human organs traditionally have a short period of transplant viability, as little as 4 hours. However, advances in technology over the last twenty years - specifically the use of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation techniques, organ perfusion systems and associated portable devices - can be exploited both for live organ harvesting and for long-distance transport, increasing a human organ's window of transplant viability to well over 20 hours, more than enough time to transport organs from Xinjiang/East Turkestan to a coastal Chinese hospital [32].

Sales of foreign extracorporeal membrane oxygenation devices to Chinese transplant hospitals soared from 2016 to 2019 [33].

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# 7) THE LOGISTICS OF HARVESTING FROM AKSU TO THE EAST COAST

All these elements - the hospital, the camps, a crematorium - come together in a single square kilometer in a northwest corner of Xinjiang/East Turkestan: Aksu prefecture [34].

There could be several end-users, but we think we have found one. In Hangzhou, not far from Shanghai, the First Hospital of Zhejiang Province has a formal “big brother” relationship with Aksu’s doctors and medical apparatus [35].

First Hospital is one of China’s ten certified extracorporeal membrane oxygenation training centers. Beginning in 2017, liver transplants increased by 90% while kidney transplants increased by over 200% [36].

On March 1, 2020, First Hospital successfully performed the first double lung transplant on a Covid-19 patient, an advertisement for foreign organ tourists that even during the Covid-19 health crisis First Hospital was open for business [37].

**TWO CAMPS. TO THE WEST, A CAMP CONTAINING 16,000 PEOPLE. 500 METERS TO THE EAST, A CAMP CONTAINING 33,000 PEOPLE. IN THE NORTH, WITHIN THE EASTERN CAMP’S PERIMETERS, AKSU INFECTION HOSPITAL. FORMING THE NORTHERN POINT OF THE TRIANGLE, NINE HUNDRED METERS FROM BOTH CAMPS, LIES A HUGE CREMATORIUM [35].**

**FROM AKSU INFECTION HOSPITAL, IT’S A TWENTY-MINUTE DRIVE TO THE AIRPORT - AND A “GREEN CHANNEL” ESTABLISHED BY SOUTHERN CHINA AIRLINES [36].**

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## 8) WITNESSES TO GENOCIDE

When Sayragul Sauytbay was teaching Chinese in her camp, she had access to a makeshift faculty lounge. Following a camp-wide “health check” – they held them every two to three months – a list with the health results would come back a couple of days later. Next to three of the names, was a pink check mark. Over the next ten days, those people with a check mark would disappear in the middle of the night. I asked her why.

**“Organ harvesting” she said [40].**

Kazakhstan has the largest amount of camp survivors in the world. If the CCP's main goal is to suppress and destroy the Uyghurs, the Kazakhs can be seen as “accidental witnesses” – and in general, most Kazakhs who were in the camps simply want to put the experience behind them. Yet this also means that if they agree to interview, they are highly objective and observant witnesses. **This is what they saw: [41]**

**THERE ARE TWO KINDS OF PEOPLE WHO LEAVE THE CAMP: THE FIRST ARE YOUNG PEOPLE, ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD ON AVERAGE. THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THEY ARE “GRADUATING” IS USUALLY MADE DURING LUNCH. THEY ARE GOING TO BE EXPLOITED FOR THEIR LABOR AT A FACTORY OUT EAST [42].**

**THE SECOND GROUP IS AGED BETWEEN 25 TO 35. IN FACT, THE AVERAGE AGE IS OFTEN 28 – THE STAGE OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT THAT THE CHINESE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT PREFERS FOR ORGAN HARVESTING [43]. THESE PEOPLE ARE TAKEN IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT. THE AVERAGE ESTIMATE TENDED TO SPLIT BETWEEN 2.5% TO 5% ANNUAL DISAPPEARANCES FOR THIS AGE GROUP [44].**

**SOME SAY THERE ARE ONE MILLION IN THE CAMPS, SOME SAY THERE ARE THREE MILLION. MY BEST ESTIMATE FOR MINIMUM DISAPPEARANCES: 1,000,000 IN THE CAMPS, 2.5% ANNUAL DISAPPEARANCES. IN OTHER WORDS, AT A MINIMUM, 25,000 HUMAN BEINGS DISAPPEAR FROM THE CAMPS ANNUALLY. 68 PEOPLE A DAY [45].**

**AND EVERY ONE OF THE PEOPLE WHO DISAPPEARED, IF THE ORGANS ARE EXTRACTED CORRECTLY AND SOLD TO FOREIGN ORGAN TOURISTS, IS WORTH BETWEEN 500,000 TO 750,000 USD [46].**

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# 9) THESE FINDINGS SIMPLY CAN'T BE EXPLAINED BY OTHER THEORIES

Beijing's claim that the transplant system reformed in 2015 cannot explain the fact that they were caught making up the numbers of voluntary donations based on an equation, the proven persistence of short waiting times for organs, a perceptible increase in hospital transplant capacity across China [47], and continued Chinese hospital promotions aimed at foreigners, particularly from the Gulf States [48].

The overall picture of transplant activity is one of continuity, a gradual hand-off from Falun Gong-practicing victims to Uyghur victims (although it is worth noting that Falun Gong are still being harvested and some Falun Gong practitioners have even been incarcerated in the Uyghur and Kazakh camps according to Kazakh witnesses).

Surveillance cannot explain both the intrusive health checks given to the Uyghur population and the repetitive health checks inside the camps. DNA only needs a single sample. Tissue typing, and particularly the screening of diseases such as hepatitis, require repetitive testing.

Beijing's counter-terrorism initiative cannot explain the scale of the crematoriums, the "green lanes" for human organs in the airports, the brisk purchase of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation devices, or the mass disappearances of camp detainees in their late twenties.

Beijing's anti-radicalization measures and "vocational training" cannot explain the persistence of the camps. The CCP publicly claimed that 100% of the Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz and Hui had graduated by the end of 2019. As any recent camp refugee, or anyone studying camp activity on Google can confirm, the camps did not empty out in 2020.

Why? Because there are two financial pillars supporting the repression throughout Xinjiang/East Turkestan: forced labor and forced organ harvesting. Both have become self-perpetuating systems. And without the West's active resistance, both are likely to continue for years to come.

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- [1] Ethan Gutmann, *The Slaughter: Mass Killings, Organ Harvesting, and China's Secret Solution to its Dissident Problem*, (Amherst: Prometheus Books, 2014), pp. 15-20.
- [2] *Ibid.*, pp 21-23.
- [3] *Ibid.*, pp 23-27.
- [4] *Ibid.*, pp. 319-320.
- [5] David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, David Matas, *Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update*, "Chapter Ten: Exploring Total Volume of Kidney and Liver Transplants".
- [6] Charles Lee, *Organ Harvesting: An Examination of a Brutal Practice*, Committee on Foreign Affairs Hearing, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, June 23, 2016.
- [7] Author's estimates, see Gutmann, *The Slaughter*, Appendix: A Survey-Based Estimate of Falun Gong Harvested From 2000 to 2008.
- [8] Gutmann, *The Slaughter*, pp. 239-244.
- [9] Author's interview with confidential witness, United States, September 2020.
- [10] Author's interview with confidential witness, Turkey, October 2019.
- [11] Minghui correspondent from Liaoning Province, Minghui, *Falun Gong Practitioners Forced to Submit to Blood Tests*, July 19, 2014, see also Tian Jian, Minghui, *Why Does the Chinese Regime Collect Blood and Tissue Samples from Falun Gong Practitioners?*, December 18, 2013.
- [12] Xinhuanet, *Xinjiang spends 4 bln yuan on universal health checkups*, March 18, 2019, See also Radio Free Asia, *Uyghurs Forced to Undergo Medical Exams, DNA Sampling*, May 19, 2017.
- [13] Author's interviews with "health check" participants, Turkey, October 2019 and Kazakhstan, January 2020.
- [14] Author's interviews with "health check" participants, Turkey, October 2019 and Kazakhstan, January 2020.
- [15] Author's interviews with "health check" participants, Turkey, October 2019 and Kazakhstan, January 2020.
- [16] Author's interview with software engineer, Turkey, October 2019.
- [17] Author's interviews with camp refugees, Kazakhstan, January 2020.
- [18] Ajit Singh and Max Blumenthal, *China detaining millions of Uyghurs? Serious problems with claims by US-backed NGO and far-right researcher 'led by God' against Beijing*, December 21, 2019; also see Radio Free Asia, *Expert Estimates China Has More Than 1,000 Internment Camps For Xinjiang Uyghurs*, November 12, 2019.
- [19] Radio Free Asia, *Shohret Hoshur, Nearly Half of Uyghurs in Xinjiang's Hotan Targeted For Re-Education Camps*, October 9, 2017.
- [20] Chinese Human Rights Defenders, *China: Massive Numbers of Uyghurs & Other Ethnic Minorities Forced into Re-education Programs*, August 3, 2018.
- [21] ABC News Australia, Mark Doman, Stephen Hutcheon, Dylan Welch and Kyle Taylor, *China's frontier of fear*, 31 Oct 2018.
- [22] Author's interviews with camp refugees, Kazakhstan, January 2020.
- [23] Author's interviews with Kazakh/Uyghur refugees and Enver Tohti, Sweden, Turkey, and Kazakhstan, 2019 -2020.
- [24] Radio Free Asia, *Xinjiang Rapidly Building Crematoria to Extinguish Uyghur Funeral Traditions*, June 6, 2018.
- [25] Matt Rivers, CNN, *More than 100 Uyghur graveyards demolished by Chinese authorities, satellite images show*, January 2, 2020.
- [26] Radio Free Asia, *Xinjiang Rapidly Building Crematoria to Extinguish Uyghur Funeral Traditions*, June 6, 2018.
- [27] *Ibid.*
- [28] Xu Jingxi, *China Daily*, *Airline launches 'green passage' to transport donated human organs* May 24, 2016.
- [29] LibertyWeb, *Proof of China's Organ Harvesting Found in Xinjiang The Shocking Meaning Behind Kashgar Airport's "Organ" Priority Lane*, September 21, 2018.
- [30] Author's interview with Enver Tohti, United Kingdom, 2019. See also Vision Times, *China Denies German Human Rights Delegation From Visiting Xinjiang*, December 28, 2018.
- [31] Author's interview with Enver Tohti, United Kingdom, 2019.
- [32] Author's interview with surgeon, Taiwan, September 2018.
- [33] Author's interview with intelligence operative, United States, October 2020.
- [34] Gulchehra Hoja, Radio Free Asia, *Aksu Internment Camp Was Former Hospital, Raising Fears Uyghur Detainees Are Used in OrganTrade*, November 11, 2018.
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- [35] Gulchehra Hoja, Radio Free Asia, Aksu Internment Camp Was Former Hospital, Raising Fears Uyghur Detainees Are Used in Organ Trade, November 11, 2018.
- [36] Ibid. See also Gulchehra Hoja, Radio Free Asia, Internment Camps in Xinjiang's Aksu Separated by Crematorium, November 13, 2020.
- [37] Author's research team, preliminary findings on The First Hospital of Zhejiang Province, November 2020.
- [38] Author's research team, preliminary findings on The First Hospital of Zhejiang Province, November 2020.
- [39] Author's research team, preliminary findings on The First Hospital of Zhejiang Province, November 2020; see also China Daily, Zhejiang performs world's first lung transplant surgery for elderly, March 3, 2020.
- [40] Author's interview with Sayragul Sauytbay, Sweden, September 2019.
- [41] A short video explaining the author's methods and interviews in his 2020 research trip to Kazakhstan will be found on YouTube: Ethan Gutmann/VOC - Searching for "The Disappeared", April 27, 2020.
- [42] Author's interviews with camp refugees, Kazakhstan, January 2020.
- [43] Author's interviews with Dr. Charles Lee of the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong, United States, 2016.
- [44] Author's interviews with camp refugees, Kazakhstan, January 2020.
- [45] Author's estimate based on interviews with camp refugees, Kazakhstan, January 2020.
- [46] Author's press conference, Timecode 1:00:00 to 1:01:30, Taiwan, October 2, 2018. See also David Kilgour, Ethan Gutmann, David Matas, Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: An Update.
- [47] Matthew Robertson, Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation, Organ Procurement and Extrajudicial Execution in China: A Review of the Evidence, March 10, 2020.
- [48] See "Beijing Tongshantang Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine" YouTube, December 3, 2017. Start at 12:00.

6364

**7 June 2021 (05:34:30 – 06:49:20)**6365 **Ethan Gutmann**

6366

6367 EG – I'm going to keep my testimony very short here today and just concentrate on tying  
6368 up a couple of those points you just mentioned, really from five to seven, or eight. And I  
6369 want to do that to allow more time for questions because I think that's what's most  
6370 important.

6371 I'm beginning with a very familiar image – this is a video still of Uyghur, or possibly  
6372 Kazakh, prisoners being moved by rail. We don't know what happened to these men –  
6373 we just have this video taken by presumably drone. But it is interesting that, starting in  
6374 about 2016, a couple of Uyghur and Kazakh refugees have described sporadic mass  
6375 executions. For example, a bunch of prisoners are being [*inaudible*] in Shanghai. God  
6376 knows why. I don't know what they're doing there, but they're moving them around. And  
6377 when they crossed the provincial boundary line, the PSB led the prisoners out, and shot  
6378 them all in open fields. We don't have double verification on that, but it is an interesting  
6379 story. We don't know the motive for these sorts of killings. But what we do know is that  
6380 the mass executions are associated with disposal problems.

6381 So mass killings – we have evidence of a mass killing overwhelming a crematorium facility  
6382 within a matter of hours. That’s a fairly good witness – this was somebody who worked at  
6383 the crematorium and quit their job during that period. There are cases, sporadically at  
6384 least, of local crematoriums acknowledging burning bodies from the camps–

6385 *[intervention by Sir Geoffrey Nice]*

6386 That is a second hand witness, but I know the father of the daughter. So it’s the daughter  
6387 who worked at the crematorium– that I consider a fairly close relationship...We can go  
6388 through those individually, but I don’t think that they’re that important...I don’t know what  
6389 to do with those cases. I don’t have a particular opinion on them. As I said, we don’t know  
6390 the motive for those killings. What we know is that there’s a disposal problem it is creating  
6391 in some cases, overwhelming crematorium facility. We do know that local crematoriums  
6392 *[inaudible]*...so I believe that one comes from Gulchehra *[inaudible]*...

6393 Disposal systems can be critical evidence. For example, the only Wuhan Covid death toll  
6394 estimate, in my opinion with any real reliability, comes from *[inaudible]* county...sale of  
6395 funeral urns in Wuhan. So it’s approximately 40,000 when Covid first entered the scene,  
6396 and they were claiming about 4000 deaths.

6397 Beijing is aware of this vulnerability. And since 2018, Uyghur cemeteries like the one you  
6398 are looking at – former Uyghur cemeteries – have been routinely bulldozed. Clearly, this  
6399 is an attack on Muslim cultural traditions, but it also permanently eliminates family DNA.  
6400 Three years ago, Gulchehra Hoja of Radio Free Asia discovered that local authorities had  
6401 put out a directive in 2017 to construct 9 new crematoriums across East Turkestan, or  
6402 Xinjiang. Urumqi was first – an ad appeared in the Chinese-language press to fill 50  
6403 security guard positions, and an unheard of salary for security guards in Xinjiang, which  
6404 would be \$1,200...That’s very high.

6405 In 2020, a camp refugee in Norway took a virtual tour of a camp he recognized in Aksu  
6406 prefecture. Ms. Hoja, using the ‘Wayback Machine’, established that that camp, that is  
6407 the camp that you are seeing as a whole, was built around an already existing and still  
6408 functional institution, that’s the Aksu Infection Hospital. That’s that one in red on the

6409 screen. In fact, all the elements of organ harvesting – a hospital, two camps, and a  
6410 crematorium – come together in a single square kilometre.

6411 So what we were just looking at is now on the right side of the screen, the lower right,  
6412 that's the red area, and that contains the Aksu Infection Hospital and a camp I believe of  
6413 about 33,000 people approximately. Going to the west or going to the left, you see another  
6414 camp outlined in red, and that one is about 16,000 approximately. It's fairly new and it's  
6415 still being constructed. And then above that at the top, we can see in the other red area,  
6416 the north, this is about 900 metres from both camps – this is a large crematorium.

6417 Now that crematorium – I will just mention that I have verified that this is a crematorium  
6418 because there is a road that drives very close to it, and I talked to a witness in Kayseri,  
6419 Turkey on something completely different, and then he mentioned he was from Aksu, and  
6420 I said, "gee, do you ever go on this road?" and he said, "I drive it every day, I used to".  
6421 And he was very aware that this was a crematorium. He thought it was for Chinese  
6422 people, not for Uyghurs. But he did establish that it's definitely a crematorium.

6423 I asked him about whether he saw smoke coming from it, he said he never did. That's  
6424 kind of interesting, because if you look at this crematorium, instead of smokestacks, what  
6425 we see coming in from the west and the east, really from the east, enjoining the  
6426 crematorium in the middle of the building are two distinct lines...if you look carefully in the  
6427 middle, you can see there's a line running along there. Now that could be a wall, but it  
6428 actually closely resembles pipes. And the crematorium may be using a water-based  
6429 system. In America, we call this system alkaline hydrolysis. And the idea is to pump fresh  
6430 water in, mixed with [*inaudible*], and heat the chamber to approximately 300 degrees  
6431 Fahrenheit. Fats, hair, bones, even break down over a space of an hour or three hours,  
6432 and the effluence can be drained at a nearby leach field or simply put back into the  
6433 river...you'll see that there's a river right there...we are looking at the Aksu river. You'll  
6434 also have a big vacant lot as well. So it could be [that] they are pumping it directly into the  
6435 river or into that vacant lot; either way, it ends up in the river.

6436 From Aksu Infection Hospital – it's a short drive to Aksu airport, with a special fast lane  
6437 for human organs. Although China Southern Airlines confirms that the human organs are  
6438 transported via the Aksu green passage – that's on the website – they don't provide a

6439 photo. Here's a typical green passage photo. I believe that's from Kashgar airport, I may  
6440 have mixed it up, but I believe it is Kashgar. This one is nice, because it actually says it  
6441 in English so we can all understand it – 'special passenger – human organ transplant  
6442 channel'.

6443 From Aksu airport, there could be several end users. The one I look at as my prime  
6444 suspect – I mean, there are others that could be using these organs, but this one is a  
6445 hospital of [*inaudible name*] near Shanghai. This was discovered by a researcher, who I  
6446 cannot name, who was directly working on this problem. And she discovered that the First  
6447 Hospital of [*inaudible name*] province has a formal 'big brother' relationship with Aksu's  
6448 doctors and medical apparatus. It's one of China's 10 certified ECMO training centres. I  
6449 won't get into everything about ECMO today...but ECMO basically is an oxygenation  
6450 system which can keep organs very healthy, even during live organ harvesting, and  
6451 possibly can be used to transport organs to them, there's arguments about that.

6452 This is something that's not commonly done in the West – most doctors who've worked  
6453 with ECMO consider it a wonderful life-saving device...but in China, through Taiwanese  
6454 doctors, we happen to know that this is used for live organ harvesting. There was even a  
6455 manual written about it...that manual is important because it showed that you can  
6456 basically take an organ that would ordinarily die off in four to six hours and you can keep  
6457 it going for 24 hours or 16 hours or something like that. So enough time to transport it  
6458 over the east coast, which is there this hospital is – this is not far from Shanghai.

6459 In 2017, in the First Hospital in [Jiaxing?] province, liver transplants increased by 90%  
6460 and kidney transplants increased by 200%. On 1 March 2020, First Hospital in [Jiaxing?]  
6461 province successfully performed the first double-lung transplant on a Covid patient.  
6462 Essentially, this was an advertisement, this was when the pandemic was really taking  
6463 hold, that advertised to foreign organ tourists that even during the pandemic, First  
6464 Hospital was open for business. To summarize those points, we have found one of the  
6465 crematoriums with housing, we found medical and we found transport infrastructure for  
6466 the live organ harvesting of Uyghurs, and quite possibly Falun Gong, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz,  
6467 and Hui.

6468 We'd like to collect all nine crematoriums – we don't have that yet. But we've rarely had  
6469 so many elements all in the same location.

6470 I want to change subjects slightly and conclude on these points – my investigation in  
6471 Kazakhstan just before the lockdown...involved extensive interviews with camp refugees.  
6472 The fact is, China lets very few refugees out of the camps.

6473 ...We only have 9, or some people say 11, in the West right now. By going into  
6474 Kazakhstan quietly, I was able to double the global number of Uyghur and Kazakh refugee  
6475 interviews. I wasn't able to double the number of people that I can give names to, but I  
6476 was able to double the number of interviews. A lot of these people have to stay completely  
6477 confidential – they have family in China and so forth.

6478 Let me conclude with these findings. Literally none of these witnesses were from the  
6479 same camps. None of them. Several of them had distinct recollections of forced organ  
6480 harvesting. Just earlier I mentioned Sayragul [Sauytbay], so that was sort of the view from  
6481 above. She was a Chinese teacher in a camp and she, in the faculty lounge or the  
6482 equivalent, after they did tests on the prisoners, health checks – those blood tests would  
6483 come back and they would put them up on a board, and they would put pink check marks  
6484 next to 4 or 5 of the names and whatever. And those people would disappear within the  
6485 next week. She saw this several times – this pattern repeated itself over and over.

6486 The other is the view from the below, which is several people in Kazakhstan related to  
6487 me that they saw corpses stripped of organs. There's actually a third case which I am  
6488 trying to tie down... I didn't talk to him directly... Others simply had recollections of the  
6489 blood tests, 'health checks' as they call them, that were given to the entire Uyghur  
6490 population in 2016. What's interesting about that is that few remember getting a DNA test  
6491 – they all remember getting blood tests. My main focus in these interviews was to go after,  
6492 'What do you remember? Who disappeared from the camps? Who just simply  
6493 disappeared?' And there are two sorts of people who disappear from the camps. There  
6494 are 18-year-olds who 'graduate', essentially doing forced labour, and this is often  
6495 announced at lunch in the canteen, and they then disappear, but everybody knows they're  
6496 going off to do forced labour – even the name of the company is sometimes mentioned  
6497 and so forth. So that's one kind of person. That's often female.

6498 The second group is 28-year-olds – approximately 29-year-olds, 27-year-olds – on  
6499 average, right around 28 and not too far from that – 31 is the outside limit, 25 is the other  
6500 limit, but mostly 28. This is a significant number because we have looked at this for years,  
6501 I've looked at this for years with World Organisation to Investigate the Persecution of  
6502 Falun Gong. They have done comprehensive studies of Chinese medical literature, and  
6503 it's very clear that that is the age they prefer for organ harvesting. The organs are the  
6504 healthiest, the body has matured, but it has not started to deteriorate.

6505 Here is my preliminary conclusion when I talked to these witnesses. At a minimum, 25,000  
6506 Uyghurs, average age 28 years old, are taken from the camps to be harvested every year.  
6507 That's about 68 people a day. The higher range of my witness statements doubles that  
6508 number to 50,000 per year. That's 126 a day.

6509 Just a few closing remarks on this. The party's strategy, in my opinion, is a troika of  
6510 forced labour, lowered Uyghur fertility, and organ harvesting. And I've called this  
6511 combination 'maintenance genocide'. When I'm in a different mood, I call it 'differed  
6512 genocide'. But I have assumed, in the past at least, that the party's intention runs  
6513 something along these lines: 'We will assimilate Uyghurs and Kazakhs, but mainly  
6514 Uyghurs, if we can, but we will kill them if we must'.

6515 Now I suspect that's only under conditions of consistent Western pressure on this issue.  
6516 A crematorium that can support 50 guards can process 126 bodies a day without breaking  
6517 a sweat. And it is that excess capacity of nine industrial scale crematoriums that should  
6518 make us all wonder if the party's true intention are actually closer to this statement: 'We  
6519 will assimilate Uyghurs if we must, we will kill them if we can'.

6520 I'll end there. Thank you very much for this opportunity.

6521 *Panel – Mr. Gutmann, this particular theory of yours is based on relatively recent*  
6522 *research. Have you made it public before?*

6523 EG – I get supported by patrons, that I have to make things a little bit public. I'd prefer to  
6524 just keep them all close to my chest. But I haven't broadcasted–

6525 *Panel – And the PRC hasn't yet reacted to it?*

6526 EG – No, they haven't been forced to. It's just one little video that I did for the Victims of  
6527 Communism Foundation on the web.

6528 *Panel – And it was because this is a new or different theory that you have put yourself*  
6529 *out in order to give evidence at this session, so that if there's any challenge to it, the*  
6530 *challenge can be made before the September session. And will you be in a position to*  
6531 *join us in September, in person or by video?*

6532 EG – I don't know– I think it's important to just say that these are very strong charges.  
6533 Obviously, I want to gather as much evidence as I can. You know the kind of evidence I  
6534 prefer, which is human evidence, and I'm trying to do that.

6535 *Panel – You will be publishing your findings in more detail but not for some time?*

6536 EG – I do have a book planned...this would be out in certainly less than a year, about 6  
6537 months.

6538 *Panel – For your findings to be challenged by the PRC, and your findings, if they can*  
6539 *assist in any way to be of value through the judgement of the Tribunal, it is important that*  
6540 *your research is available now and in September.*

6541 EG – That's certainly true, but it's also true that my first responsibility goes to the  
6542 witnesses who can't be named. So I can give their stories, and I can give them in some  
6543 detail, but I cannot name them. And I know that the Chinese find it easy to say, 'well if  
6544 you can't name them, then they don't exist'. But that's not my fault – that is because their  
6545 families are being held hostage essentially, and the fact that...the environment for  
6546 refugees from China in Central Asia is a toxic one.

6547 *Panel – Dealing with a few details, the aerial imagery on which you've relied for the*  
6548 *establishment of crematoria connected to camps and the river and so on – is that your*  
6549 *analysis of the imagery? And if so, are you an aerial imagery expert?*

6550 EG – Well, no, I'm not. But it's interesting you ask that question because I did run it by  
6551 somebody from the CIA.

6552 *Panel – So if you are in a position to provide us with the imagery and we can put it out to*  
6553 *any other expert, that issue can be settled one way or another by September.*

6554 EG – That’s perfectly fine. And in fact, the image of the crematorium has changed since  
6555 Gulchehra Hoja – and we sometimes work a little bit together – since she came out with  
6556 that article on this in Radio Free Asia, actually, they repainted the crematorium.

6557 *Panel – Has the PRC in any way explained the positioning of crematoria and camps?*

6558 EG – No.

6559 *Panel – The one diagram that I think you showed showing hospital camps and crematoria*  
6560 *all within the same curtilage. Has that been explained in any way?*

6561 EG – No.

6562 *Panel – Your calculation of numbers of Uyghurs who have either disappeared, gone to*  
6563 *forced labour, or are surviving but in internment – how many witnesses have you relied*  
6564 *on for the estimate that you’ve given?*

6565 EG – Basically, it’s over 20 witnesses. I don’t make an estimate on how many have been  
6566 sent off to forced labour because I wasn’t asking that question. I regret that. I wish I had  
6567 been asking that question and including forced labour in my initial research in  
6568 Kazakhstan. But I can’t give you an estimate on that. It was just very common for people  
6569 to mention 18-year-olds going missing, and then to mention the 28-year-old group going  
6570 missing. The difference between the two is that one is very public and the other one is  
6571 just something people notice.

6572 *Panel – GN: The 20 witnesses who have spoken to you come from how many different*  
6573 *camps?*

6574 EG – They’re all from different camps. Everyone is from a different camp.

6575 *Panel – So that’s approximately 20 different camps. And according to these 20 different*  
6576 *witnesses, what were the strongest common features, as narrated to you?*

6577 EG – The strongest common feature – I’m sorry can you clarify the question – strongest  
6578 feature in what respect?

6579 *Panel – Well, age of people disappearing, purpose for disappearance, that sort of thing.*  
6580 *What was the most common and strongest feature?*

6581 EG – Two things that are very common. One is the 28-year-old, the approximate 28-year-  
6582 old. People would say, ‘well, they were between 25 to 35’. Somebody else would say,  
6583 ‘well they were about 29 years old’. Then somebody else would say, ‘well, they are about  
6584 27 years old’.

6585 For example, one of the questions – I’d often try to take this apart and say [to women], ‘4  
6586 women went missing in these two weeks after they get a health check’, and I said ‘you  
6587 know, this is a really rude question, but were these women sexually attractive?’

6588 And they would say, this is an awful thing to say about somebody, but no, these women  
6589 were not particularly great looking...and I’d say, ‘well, what would they have in common?’  
6590 They’d say they were healthy.

6591 So that’s a very common thing. I was very struck by the fact that it was 2% to 5% that it  
6592 was right in that range. That’s a very narrow range. It’s as if they really put out a directive  
6593 saying ‘this is how many you can harvest over...a given period of time’. I was struck by  
6594 the fact that...they all disappear in the middle of the night...there’s no announcement  
6595 [that] they’re going off to do some work somewhere...it is just a mysterious process.

6596 *Panel – So in each case of your 20 witnesses, they come from within the camp, and they*  
6597 *give you an explanation by numbers, as well as by age, of people who disappear and*  
6598 *don’t come back.*

6599 EG – Well they don’t – I have to really elicit that, I have to ask very careful questions.  
6600 They can’t certainly do it for a year. I break it down to a month. I do whatever I have to do  
6601 to sort of get to a common estimate. That’s my job. But it is striking how there is only one  
6602 witness, I mean maybe two witnesses, who didn’t experience this. And he was Kazakh,  
6603 and he was in a Kazakh camp, and it was a totally Kazakh camp. It was a fairly small  
6604 camp, about 300 people. And I very much had a feeling, when he talked to me about that  
6605 camp, that that camp was very much going through the motions, that they were sort of  
6606 checking the box – like, ‘we put these people in for ‘re-education’ and so forth. And there  
6607 were a few Uyghurs there, but mostly not.

6608 You’ve always got outliers on these things. You have one man who was in a camp that  
6609 [had] something like 5000 people, and he claimed that 20%...were disappearing. The 28-

6610 year-olds, 20% were disappearing. I think that's probably too high a number, but I don't  
6611 know. But those are the two outliers. In general, what I saw was a very strong continuity  
6612 and that was what was so striking.

6613 *Panel – Your figures of between 68 and 126 per day – can you, in summary please,*  
6614 *explain how you reached those figures?*

6615 EG – Well that's just multiplication. I'm just taking a yearly rate and turning it into a daily  
6616 rate because for some people, that has a little more emotional impact. People are different  
6617 and have different reactions to numbers, so if big numbers don't mean much to them,  
6618 then if I say 68 people a day...it's a bit shocking.

6619 *Panel – The camps – what was the maximum distance between any two camps? How far*  
6620 *away were they?*

6621 EG – They don't know that. They don't know the answers to those questions. You know,  
6622 the experience in the camps – you have blinders on. You're basically kept from seeing a  
6623 lot of other things. If you are male, you don't know what the female camp is like. If you  
6624 are female, you don't know what the male camp is like. The only time [they] maybe get  
6625 together is when they have a forced labour centre or a factory centre where sometimes  
6626 they mix them.

6627 *Panel – Did people know where their own camps were? I'll explain why I ask you the*  
6628 *question Mr Gutmann–*

6629 EG – Often, they do not. There are quite a few cases where they didn't and there were  
6630 some where they did, and they identified on Google. But I can't give you an exact estimate  
6631 right now, but I think it was kind of like half, only half knew where their camp was.

6632 *Panel – Is your theory developing that each camp had its own medical facility for organ*  
6633 *extraction, or may there have been shared facilities?*

6634 EG – I do not think that each camp – I would say definitively not each camp. Each camp  
6635 did not have its own hospital. The Aksu Infection Hospital business is pretty striking. It's  
6636 also striking because when Aksu Infection Hospital was called by Gulchehra, they kind of

6637 danced around the question of whether they did transplants, but it's fairly obvious they  
6638 do. But please explain why you asked.

6639 If you are asking about the hospitals, I don't think we're going to find a lot of cases where  
6640 hospitals are built in like that, I just think that one is very striking and a real example of it.  
6641 I believe they do have perfectly good transportation methods to take people to hospitals.

6642 What we do know is that a veil of secrecy has descended upon the medical establishment  
6643 of Xinjiang. We don't know how many hospitals are in Xinjiang anymore. I have a  
6644 researcher who's dedicated to this and looking into this, and it's very hard for her to tell –  
6645 these things simply disappear. We know there were a lot more hospitals, now there seem  
6646 to be a lot less, and that's probably not true. More likely they've just become more  
6647 secretive.

6648 *Panel – The signage – it's bilingual – is all the signage in that airport bilingual?*

6649 EG – In my experience in Chinese airports, they always are...but in that case, there are  
6650 several pictures of similar signs of 'green passage' for human organs, and some of them  
6651 even have a kind of Arabic script in them as well as English and Chinese.

6652 *Panel – Arabic script?*

6653 EG – Well a kind of a Uyghur – sometimes Uyghurs use Arabic script at times in some  
6654 regions.

6655 *Panel – The sign you've shown us – is that an incoming passenger?*

6656 EG – It's always outgoing. It is not incoming. What's interesting about this, and if Enver  
6657 Tohti was here, he would make this point, he would say these are tiny populations by  
6658 Chinese standards, I mean ridiculously tiny... some island...and to have...organs going  
6659 out of a place like that–

6660 *Panel – The signage, of course doesn't...refer to organs as organs. But your case is, or*  
6661 *your theory is, that there will have been somebody carrying an organ or organs in a*  
6662 *container, is that right?*

6663 EG – Well, either that or a corpse that is being kept where the organs are being kept alive  
6664 through a procedure like EKMO... It is pretty explicit that these are for organs. The reason  
6665 why this happened was there was a very famous doctor in China, a heart surgeon, a very  
6666 prolific heart surgeon, who was trying to transport some organs on Southern China  
6667 Airlines, and he missed the flight or they wouldn't hold up the flight for him, and the organs  
6668 were worthless, I think they were hearts. And he was so angry, he made a big fuss. He's  
6669 got very good connections with the top leadership, and he got Southern China Airlines to  
6670 do this – to start making these green passage lanes – it actually shows us how powerful  
6671 surgeons are in China. But yes, it was absolutely about organ transplants. That's why the  
6672 green passage lanes were created. The picture of the first green passage lane has that  
6673 doctor...with the head of Southern China Airlines...

6674 *Panel – Is there evidence of possible destination in the Middle East of organs? Is the*  
6675 *state of organ preservation science such that they could travel to the Middle East?*

6676 EG – I'm really glad you asked that question. There's been a phrase that's been used –  
6677 'halal organs' – people use this to describe this phenomenon.

6678 We do have two pieces of evidence that Middle Eastern, or rather Gulf state residents,  
6679 are going to China for 'halal organs' because...Uyghurs and Kazakhs and Kyrgyz and  
6680 Hui are all Muslims – it's more appealing. They don't eat pork, that's the main point. We  
6681 don't really have proof of that. What we have is advertisements from the Chinese side.  
6682 So for example, we have a video of a hospital which does do transplants and they  
6683 interview an [Arabic-speaking] guy about how great the care is there. They show that they  
6684 have a Muslim prayer room for...the foreign Muslims who come and so forth, so we do  
6685 have that.

6686 We also know, and this goes back to the London China Tribunal which you chaired, we  
6687 know that the biggest hospital in China for transplants, [Tianjin?] Central Hospital, was  
6688 filmed by a South Korean filmmaker, and he established that a lot of the foreign organ  
6689 tourists there were clearly from the Gulf states or appeared to be from the Gulf states or  
6690 were speaking languages from the Gulf states.

6691 So I think one can say that this is occurring. But the wilder things I have heard about them  
6692 doing charter flights full of organs to the Middle East – I don't think there's any proof of  
6693 that yet. But that could take place from a place like Aksu airport. It's big enough – I have  
6694 looked at the runways, and they are big enough to accommodate that sort of activity. But  
6695 until we actually have some proof of that, it's not clear that that's going on.

6696 We don't have advertisements from the Arabic side saying, 'come and get your halal  
6697 organs'. That doesn't mean they don't exist, it means that maybe we don't have a robust  
6698 research department in the Arabic side.

6699 *Panel – Mr Gutmann, last couple of questions from me... You've been heavily involved*  
6700 *in research of forced organ harvesting since the beginning of this century, and you've*  
6701 *written extensively about it. We don't have to go through the whole history of forced organ*  
6702 *harvesting of Falun Gong practitioners, but is it the case that the availability of Falun Gong*  
6703 *practitioners may have reduced substantially in recent periods?*

6704 EG – There's a complex answer to that, because on one hand, I don't believe the amount  
6705 of Falun Gong in detention in some form in the Laogai system...has gone down that much.  
6706 I believe they are still out there. But the age – they've gotten older. And it's very clear that,  
6707 as much as you can use an older person's organs, you can use mine, but you wouldn't  
6708 want to. And one thing that the Chinese medical establishment prides itself on is its very  
6709 successful transplants. In general, they have a very good record now of successful  
6710 transplants and that's why they can charge a fair amount of money to foreigners.

6711 So I believe the Uyghurs are a younger population, and they are there. I'm not saying that  
6712 the entire Uyghur – this has never been all based on the profits of organ harvesting, that's  
6713 not the motive here. I believe there is a lot of money to be made from the Uyghurs, and  
6714 they are fairly healthy people, and you've got the young people and you've  
6715 got...essentially 15 million or 13 million Uyghurs tested right now. All tested. They have  
6716 the blood...they'd consider harvesting them all if they wanted to. They won't because they  
6717 will stick to this age group that is particularly successful for...

6718 But having said that, there are Uyghurs even in the Xinjiang camps, because several  
6719 witnesses said that – two witnesses said that to me – and they elicited that information  
6720 without me even asking about it.

6721 *Panel – Finally, from your general research, and given that a single body can provide*  
6722 *several organs or body parts for transplantation, have you done an approximate*  
6723 *calculation or estimation of the maximum financial return per body?*

6724 EG – Yeah, it would be \$500,000 to \$750,000. Basically, each lung is worth approximately  
6725 150,000, and lungs are extremely popular for transplant now, partially because of Covid  
6726 but also pollution and so forth. Hearts can be 150,000 or 200,000 easily. Kidneys tend to  
6727 be 50,000 approximately...and liver goes for about 100,000 to 150,000. And then the  
6728 corneas – which are worth about 15,000 or 10,000 each – they're not really organs,  
6729 they're tissues but they can be transplanted.

6730 China is the only place which transplants spleens, pancreas, all these other organs that  
6731 are possible, those are extremely...uncommon. But it's fairly easy to get up to those  
6732 numbers because, depending on the population – for example, Japanese don't tend to  
6733 bargain so much, we have, anecdotally, Japanese organ tourists have paid up to a million  
6734 dollars for an organ. I think that's rare, but I think it happens.

6735 *Panel – Can I ask, is the distribution of HLA antigens and haplotypes similar in the Uyghur*  
6736 *population compared to the Han population?*

6737 EG – As far as I know, they're similar. It's not something I've put a lot of time into looking  
6738 at. I think the Uyghurs don't have any particular– there's been rumours that the Uyghurs  
6739 had some particular good blood or special organs, I don't really believe that, I don't buy  
6740 into that.

6741 I think they're similar enough to Han Chinese... genetically, they're not the same, but  
6742 they're similar enough.

6743 *Panel – What I just wonder, you could look at it the other way around. Presumably,*  
6744 *medical tourism is obviously thriving. Is there any way of finding out, first of all, where*  
6745 *they're coming from, and secondly, what organ they might be wanting?*

6746 *And I was thinking also in terms of the operations that they're doing – it must be quite a*  
6747 *complex task of sending livers and kidneys and hearts to different places. I just wonder*  
6748 *whether it all goes to one hospital and it's all done there–*

6749 EG – No, they don't send organs out. As far as we know, they never do. You have to go  
6750 to China–

6751 *Panel – No, I appreciate that–*

6752 EG – Most people won't even go to Aksu Infection Hospital–

6753 *Panel – Of course not. I meant within China. To the hospital.*

6754 EG – There's no question that some of these hospitals – Wuxi Hospital and Tianjin Central  
6755 Hospital and Sun Yat-Sen and some other places – are actually centres for this.

6756 But I think that the biggest change that we've seen over time, and this is something that  
6757 our 2016 study with David Matas and David Kilgour showed very clearly, is the expansion  
6758 into every province – that is, every province now has a major transplant hospital.

6759 Do those hospitals attract foreigners at same rate? No, foreigners like to go to Beijing and  
6760 Shanghai and Shenzhen and Guangzhou – they want to go to some place familiar where  
6761 they think everything will be modern and good. But there are a lot of other tourists out  
6762 there. There are Japanese tourists, and they have a special hospital that's been there for  
6763 years, which is called the 'China-Japan Friendship Hospital', clearly cater[ing] to  
6764 Japanese organ tourists. The Koreans prefer, this is anecdotally, they prefer Tianjin  
6765 Central Hospital and some others, they've got their special favourites and the relationship  
6766 is done hospital to hospital.

6767 We don't know that much about the Germans. They do have some special relationships  
6768 with some of the transplant surgeons in China which then allow German patients to go to  
6769 China on a regular basis. We have, anecdotally, we've been told that Tianjin Central, the  
6770 number one organ tourists in the world are Germans. I have no way to verify that. We  
6771 tried to go and look at hotel stays around Tianjin Central to try and figure out if there's a  
6772 way we could trace it through that. We haven't been able to do that at this point, I wish

6773 we had more information on it. So it is really hard to tell. And we know the Gulf states...we  
6774 don't know much about Russians.

6775 *Panel – ...in most countries, cardiac surgeons, heart surgeons, or other surgeons publish*  
6776 *their success rates. Presumably, the Chinese don't – I don't know whether they do or*  
6777 *don't – but to attract people, they would have to actually produce some.*

6778 EG – They used to. They used to publish a lot of these things, and that's how we were  
6779 able to do the 2016 report – was because they were bragging about this stuff. The  
6780 surgeons were bragging about how many surgeries they did a year. The hospitals were  
6781 bragging about how many successful kidney and liver transplants they did. They stopped  
6782 that after 2016. By 2017, that was gone because we had used that to show that their  
6783 volume was much higher than they were claiming, about approximately six to ten times  
6784 higher than they were claiming.

6785 So they've been trained to kind of keep their mouths shut about this. But the reputation  
6786 was already there for organs. The main thing that China offers is speed...they've literally  
6787 done emergency liver transplants – somebody coming in in an acute liver crisis, and 4  
6788 hours later walking out. four hours. For most people who have [*inaudible*], they can do it  
6789 within two weeks, in many cases within one week. I'm sure if you offer more money, you  
6790 can get it within three or four days, there is no question about it. So speed is the key thing.  
6791 Speed and quality.

6792 But I wish there were those figures, I wish they were still out there, talking about their  
6793 success rate, but they're not. Those days are gone. We have to look to new strategies.  
6794 This is why I'm so interested in witnesses, because it's the one thing that's a little harder  
6795 to control.

6796 *Panel – Mr. Gutmann, two questions for you. One, clearly Xinjiang is a long way away*  
6797 *from Beijing and Shanghai and so on. Have you done any research on the improvements*  
6798 *in ischemic times for organs, because I think that has changed quite profoundly in the last*  
6799 *two years.*

6800 EG – Yeah, that has...obviously, there are other oxygenation systems that you can use  
6801 and a lot of those have come up during the Covid period. But the one I'm the most familiar

6802 with is the ECMO system. This basically can be targeted at an organ – you can oxygenate  
6803 it and keep it in a very fresh state well before the patient dies, and you can actually remove  
6804 the organs and keep them at very high, very good state.

6805 Now this is a matter of controversy, but apparently, you can keep them in this oxygenated  
6806 state. Some people say that you have to have the entire corpse still resident around it,  
6807 other people say that is not true. It's hard for me to tell – I've been going mainly with  
6808 Taiwanese doctors here who are familiar with this procedure and at least one of them –  
6809 he seems like a very trustworthy bloke to me – claims that you can basically keep the  
6810 organ, basically in a live state for significantly a long time.

6811 The other way of course it works is that if you are taking out – you can stop an operation  
6812 in the middle, for example. So let's say we are all tired, we are doing surgery, it is 12  
6813 midnight, we can stop, we can put the patient on ECMO, and keep those organs alive –  
6814 this is a dead patient – and come in at 6 in the morning to finish doing it...

6815 The question is which transportation. I have something I want to add about that, it's  
6816 important. China developed its own ECMO mobile machine this year. It is super portable.  
6817 Before that, they were buying Medtronic equipment from America – Medtronic is the  
6818 godfather of ECMO technology – but they didn't like it because it was big and  
6819 cumbersome apparently – you explain why – but they started...buying from the Germans,  
6820 because the Germans made a much more mobile version. Now, they're no longer buying  
6821 from the Germans, but we do know that when the persecution of the Uyghurs went up in  
6822 2016, in 2017 particularly, to 2018, that's when the sales of these ECMO machines and  
6823 the import of ECMO machines from Germany exploded. Absolutely exploded. And we  
6824 have the figures on that...it's very clear what happened. And half of the hospitals ordering  
6825 this – these were prime suspects...in our 2016 report as major transplant hospitals.

6826 So I think one could make a very strong case that ECMO has played a very huge role in  
6827 allowing Xinjiang or East Turkestan to become a viable centre for organ harvesting  
6828 which...can be transported to these places where people feel more comfortable coming,  
6829 like Tianjin Central or Shanghai.

6830 *Panel – The second question is, if you translated the number of organs that became*  
6831 *available from a voluntary donation system, say from the US, to a population base such*  
6832 *as that in Xinjiang, it would produce a very small number of organs, one imagines. Is there*  
6833 *any particular reason that there is a better inclination to voluntary organ donation in this*  
6834 *region than anywhere else in China or anywhere else?*

6835 EG – I think the big issue in China – I disagree with some of my colleagues about this  
6836 because they say there is this traditional belief that you have to have all your organs intact  
6837 when you die. Well, there's a lot of traditional beliefs in China, and the Communist Party  
6838 has been very good at just getting rid of them, throwing them in the trash, and moving on.

6839 I think the reason people are reluctant to give up their organs voluntarily is because they  
6840 think they'd be suckers to do so. Obviously, people are making huge amounts of money  
6841 off this – so their feeling is – why should I do this for free? I'm not doing this for free.  
6842 Unless you pay me a lot of money, I don't want to get involved.

6843 I think the second point to that is that live organ harvesting is the key here. The Chinese  
6844 are not really interested in voluntary donors because, when are you going to use them?  
6845 How many car crashes are you really going to have? Not that many. So the chances of  
6846 somebody coming in at death's door and then getting their organs taken out are very  
6847 low...they don't want that. They want very fresh organs. They want these organs removed  
6848 while the healthy person is still very much alive. And they didn't want to use not too much  
6849 anaesthesia, because it makes the organ sluggish when it goes into the new host. Again,  
6850 I think quality really, really matters to them.

6851 *Panel – May we return to the green passage at the airports. I'm not...in my mind who*  
6852 *uses these passages.*

6853 EG – They're for – as I understand it – they are for doctors or medical teams to bring  
6854 organs onto planes. Or to bring corpses into planes.

6855 *Panel – And you say 'as you understand it' because your thesis is that the whole thing is*  
6856 *veiled in secrecy.*

6857 EG – No, because we actually know this. This is why it was created. Because this doctor  
 6858 whose name is escaping me for some reason, but I don't want to say the wrong doctor's  
 6859 name, that would be terrible, but it's a guy I've studied quite a bit, and he actually had this  
 6860 where was trying to bring organs onto a plane and they died because they didn't hold the  
 6861 plane up, so the organs just expired, they were useless. And he thought this was such a  
 6862 crime and created this programme. This is matter of record in China.

6863 *Panel – It's curious to me that the signage would be bilingual and that English would be—*  
 6864 *we know that if you put the first language above, that's the language of priority. Why on*  
 6865 *earth would the signage be bilingual?*

6866 EG – A lot of things in China are bilingual, first of all. The word 'police' is bilingual, it's  
 6867 right on policemen's uniforms, it's just as visible as the Chinese...I don't put too much  
 6868 significance on that. I would say that there's a lot of pride about these kinds of  
 6869 programmes, especially in the medical world... 'this is pretty great and sophisticated' and  
 6870 that China's leading the world in human organ transplants and they say this... [*inaudible*  
 6871 *name*], the master of ceremonies of this whole thing, has been bragging about the fact  
 6872 that China's numbers are going to surpass...America's numbers...

6873 *Panel – I can't reconcile in my mind – on the one hand, you are saying it's highly secretive*  
 6874 *and the data's not there, and it's very difficult to get any information about the hospitals,*  
 6875 *and on the other, you are saying there's a lot of bragging and there's a lane which is in*  
 6876 *bright lights, is pasted up...the word 'organ'. So how do we reconcile these two things?*  
 6877 *Which is it?*

6878 EG – China is a very contradictory country. It's always been that way. I guess we wouldn't  
 6879 really be able to do any research if it weren't.

6880 Our 2016 report was all based on their numbers. They put them out there.

6881 *Panel – I'm just left wondering whether the contradictions are China's or whether they're*  
 6882 *in your research.*

6883 EG – No, I don't believe they're in my research. Let me give an example that maybe will  
 6884 clear this up – China for ten years said 'we do 10,000 transplants per year'. That's how

6885 many we do. All we did was look at what actual hospitals were saying about how many  
6886 transplants they did per year. When we added it up, we came up to a number of about  
6887 50,000 right there. And then we added in some other big hospitals, and we were able to  
6888 come up to numbers of 60,000. Then we were able to look at it from that perspective and  
6889 from what doctors were saying, it was obvious that we were looking at at least a number  
6890 of 60,000 and above.

6891 Both things were being said, both things were actually in their own media. But the one the  
6892 Western world chose to accept was the official number, because it was soothing and  
6893 reassuring, because it didn't challenge anything. I believe that, I honestly do. And the  
6894 point was it wasn't even that hard to come up with those contradictory numbers. People  
6895 don't choose to. That's all.

6896 So I don't believe that's a research— I mean that's a research dilemma, but I don't believe  
6897 there is anything underhanded about this. This is all very transparent, the way we've— our  
6898 methods on this.

6899 *Panel – Can I ask a further question which is also puzzling me, which is, you've set out*  
6900 *that the industry is growing, that it's a hungry beast, that there has been in the past a*  
6901 *problem with attrition rates amongst Falun Gong. How do we then explain your colleague*  
6902 *Professor Zenz's finding that there are measures to prevent births, for example – how do*  
6903 *we reconcile that with the fact that clearly there's a need for organs – why on earth would*  
6904 *you want to stem the growth of a population, which is a valuable population in your thesis,*  
6905 *a valuable population for organ harvesting?*

6906 EG – There are two things at work here, but...I don't believe they're necessarily looking  
6907 at the Uyghurs as the population for infinity that...could grow them and harvest them...

6908 If you really ask me what I think, I believe this is a race war – I think it's that simple. I think  
6909 this is an attempt to destroy a race. Organ harvesting is one element in that. It's a very  
6910 profitable element. What Adrian has identified, and I think proven, is clearly part of the  
6911 same structure. So they're contradictory in that sense, but they don't have to be—

6912 Look, there are other populations they could be harvesting if China wants to – we've never  
6913 found real evidence of them harvesting political dissidents, but they could easily move to

6914 that system if they chose. The Hong Kong population would be – awful lot of dissidents  
 6915 in Hong Kong – I'm not saying this is going to happen, but I'm saying it's at least possible,  
 6916 that down the line some of the Hong Kong population could be...candidates for organ  
 6917 harvesting...Taiwan...that's up to them, how they think of this. But I think the overall  
 6918 picture we have is of a disrespect for human life in East Turkestan or Xinjiang. I think  
 6919 that's the common theme.

6920 *Panel – Yesterday, we heard evidence from ASPI about the mapping of detention facilities*  
 6921 *across the region – 380 identified – they think that's the vast majority of them. Has there*  
 6922 *been an attempt to look at those and see if any other crematoria are visibly co-located*  
 6923 *with camps, or is it just this one case that we know of?*

6924 EG – I think there's just one case, but that speaks more to [how] poverty-stricken our  
 6925 research is, not to the facts on the grounds. It's true, it's hard to identify these things, and  
 6926 I'm really pleased that I was able to verify it with a human being that that's definitely a  
 6927 crematorium, and there's no question that the camp is there, and he remembered the  
 6928 Aksu Infection Hospital... And that's a very unusual case. I stressed it because we never  
 6929 had that kind of a case with the Falun Gong. We never had everything co-located like  
 6930 this. But because we haven't found them just means that researchers...I think that the  
 6931 question was asked...expert in reading Google or satellite maps and so forth, and I'm not.  
 6932 This is why I ran it by another expert, actually two experts, and said, 'what do you think?'  
 6933 They came back and they said, 'well I think this...'

6934 ...we ran into an awful lot of false leads, because there's an awful lot of things that look  
 6935 like crematoriums and so forth. So I think it's a difficult procedure. I wish there was a  
 6936 computer programme...but I don't think– there's no question that the order went out to  
 6937 build 9 crematoriums, and clearly they're of substantial size. If you look at that building in  
 6938 comparison to the others, it's quite an enormous building. And the fact that we have the  
 6939 50 security guards. So I think that's still very significant. The fact that we haven't found  
 6940 everything is...I wish we had.

6941 *Panel – The two camps near the Aksu Infection Hospital. What are their names, and are*  
 6942 *they described as high-security 're-education' centres or high-security prisons?*

6943 EG – The answer to your question is no clue. The reason for that is because China has  
6944 purposely, or Beijing or the Communist Party has purposely, gone out of their way to not  
6945 name these things. Out of all the witnesses that I've interviewed on this, only a couple of  
6946 them could actually supply a name for the camp that they were in. They literally don't  
6947 have a name. And I know that sounds strange, but I think that's done on purpose to just  
6948 make the whole thing harder to identify. There must be some sort of internal number or  
6949 something that the Chinese use, but they didn't know.

6950 *Panel – We've come, in the evidence that we've seen and read, across a number of*  
6951 *torture narratives where the detainees have been forced to confess to terrorism, and*  
6952 *they've been tortured on various areas of the body, particularly the head, the feet, nails,*  
6953 *and vile rape. Would any of these areas of the body affect the condition of the organs of,*  
6954 *let's say, a 28-year-old?*

6955 EG – No, not really... there's a woman who was extensively raped and clearly they were  
6956 still looking at her organs. She was raped severely and over a period of time and  
6957 publicly...an important story. But they were clearly still interested in her organs, because  
6958 based on the testing that was being done...

6959 With Falun Gong, one of the things that happened was they were tortured very severely  
6960 and they often allowed other prisoners to do it...whatever came to mind, they'd do. This  
6961 was a problem, because it made them sometimes ineligible for organ transplants, to be  
6962 an organ donor.

6963 So I think it's more systematic now. That's my impression, but obviously this is not  
6964 something one could put numbers on.

6965 *Panel – And if you starve the prisoners or detainees, does that affect the condition of the*  
6966 *organs?*

6967 EG – Yes, it does. One of the reasons why hunger striking is dealt with so severely is to  
6968 prevent that.



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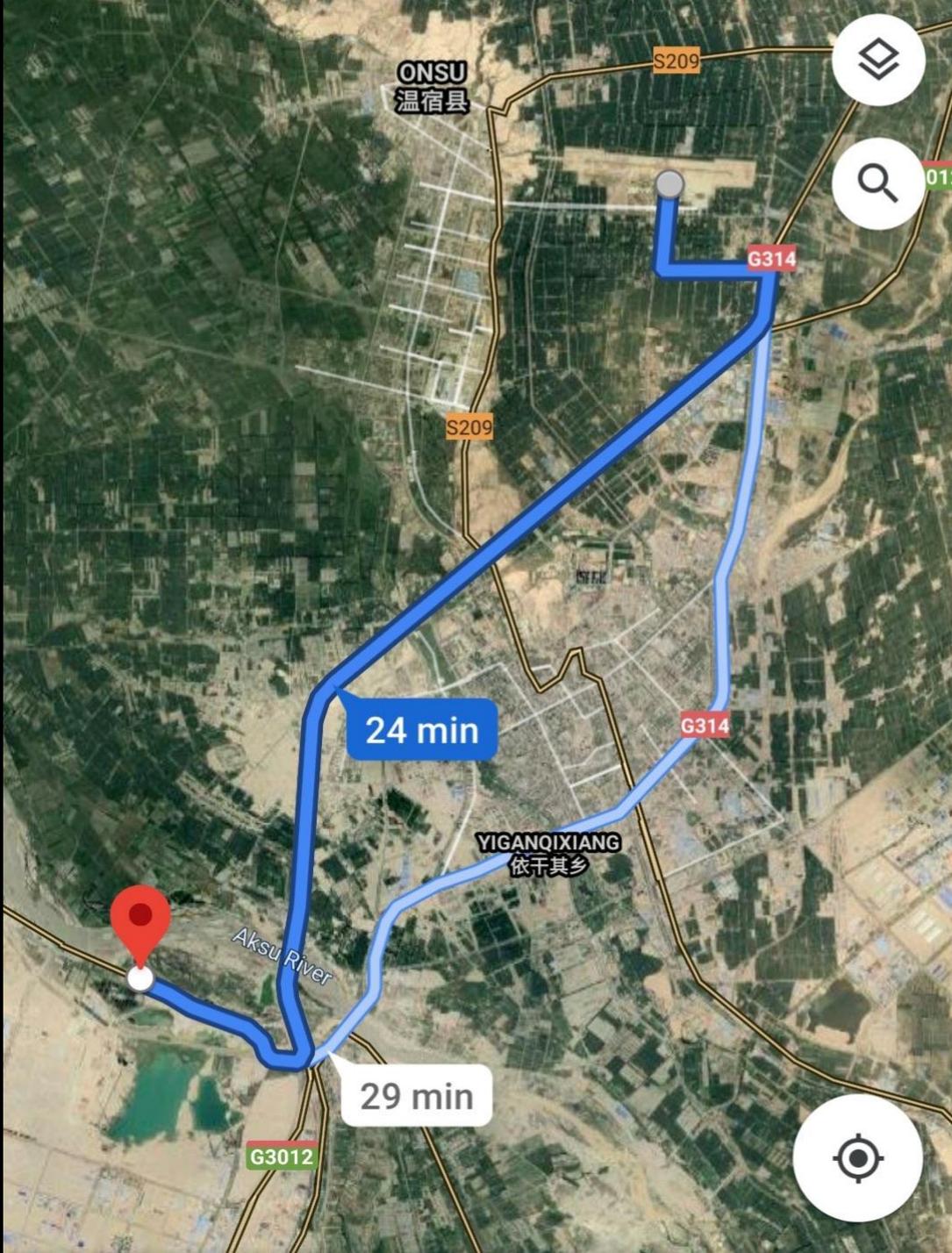


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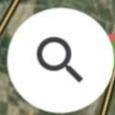
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