

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION

on Combating and Preventing Forced Organ Harvesting

October 2021



Foreword

The Universal Declaration on Combating and Preventing Forced Organ Harvesting (UDCPFOH) is a solemn declaration to defend human conscience, dignity, and life.

UDCPFOH protects not only the lives and health of individuals and groups who are victims of forced organ harvesting atrocities, but also demonstrates that mankind has completely denied the Chinese Communist Party's unprecedented evil forced organ harvesting atrocities in order to uphold justice and universal values for centuries.

At this time in history, who can be indifferent to the atrocities of harvesting organs from a living human being? We call on everyone in the world to seriously search their conscience and ask themselves what they have done in the face of the atrocities of forced organ harvesting from living persons.

Please spread the truth of forced organ harvesting to people around you and come to support UDCPFOH.

Thank you.

Steering Committee, UDCPFOH
October 2021



Mission Statement

To urge all governments, international organizations, and individuals to create mechanisms at national level and international level that will combat and prevent forced organ removal from multiple victim groups in China.

The Universal Declaration on Combating and Preventing Forced Organ Harvesting (UDCPFOH) builds on a foundation of inalienable human rights which cannot be usurped by any individual, government or regime.

It lays bare the core principles of the most fundamental universal values, including the inviolability of human dignity and the protection of human life, bodily integrity, and freedom. The UDCPFOH also proposes measures to combat and prevent the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) from gravely violating the value of human existence.



Initiating NGOs

The UDCPFOH is launched jointly by five initiating NGOs: Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting (DAFOH) from the United States, CAP Freedom of Conscience from Europe, Transplant Tourism Research Association (TTRA) from Japan, Korea Association for Ethical Organ Transplants (KAEOT) from South Korea, and Taiwan Association for International Care of Organ Transplants (TAICOT) from Taiwan.

These five nongovernmental organizations, long dedicated to stopping the CCP's forced organ harvesting and safeguarding freedom of thought, have been actively involved in investigating the atrocity by organizing international symposia, congressional hearings, and relevant human rights activities to draw considerable attention to and generate concern regarding the forced organ harvesting by the CCP. This year the five organizations have jointly issued the UDCPFOH to redouble their efforts to elicit strong international cooperation to stop forced organ harvesting.



CAP Freedom of Conscience



TAICOT

Taiwan Association for International Care of Organ Transplants

Taiwan Association for International Care of Organ Transplants



Doctors Against Forced Organ Harvesting



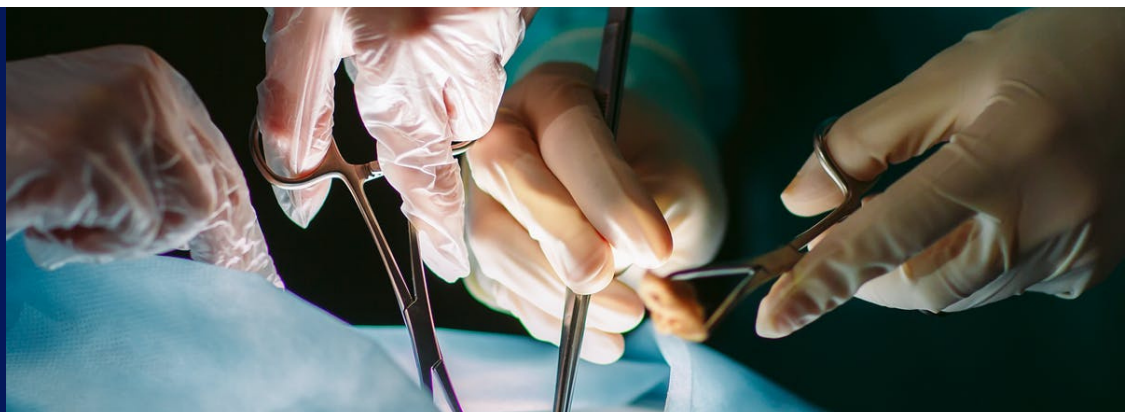
Korean Association for Ethical Organ Transplants



Transplant Tourism Research Association

Background

- Forced organ harvesting is an unethical and illegal, yet highly profitable practice where vital organs are removed from non-consenting, healthy people and sold to patients in need of transplantation.
- For over two decades, the Chinese Communist Party has mobilized the entire state apparatus to monetize the bodies of those deemed undesirable and turn medical professionals into executioners.
- The primary victims of forced organ harvesting are Falun Gong prisoners of conscience, killed on demand for their organs. Other known victim groups are Uyghurs and House Christians.
- In 2016 credible investigative evidence estimated that between 60,000 and 100,000 transplants were taking place annually in China. The data was based on, but to limited to, the meticulous analysis of transplant center statistics, bed occupancy rates, and internal communication documents.
- In 2019 the China Tribunal delivered its judgment after conducting hearings involving over 50 witness testimonies and a year-long assessment of all available evidence of forced organ harvesting. The primary victims include imprisoned Falun Gong practitioners. Crimes against humanity against the Falun Gong and Uyghurs have been proved beyond reasonable doubt.



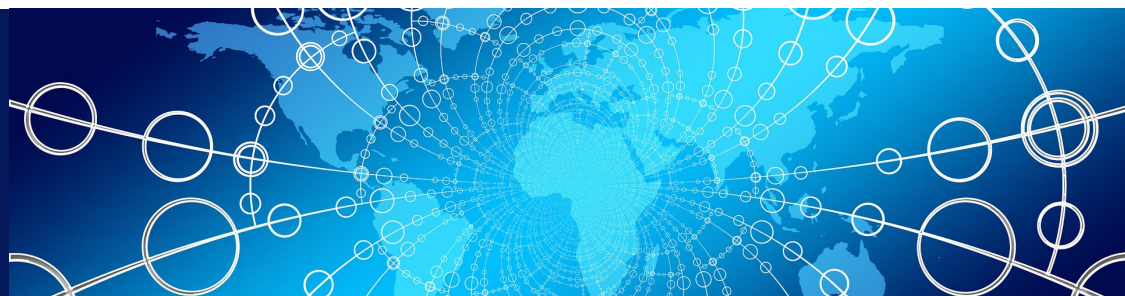
UDCPFOH

Preamble

WHEREAS, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognises the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family as the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, and all States have pledged themselves to achieve the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and all States have reached a common understanding of these rights and freedoms, which is of the greatest importance for the full realisation of this pledge;

WHEREAS, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights has realised that each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognised in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status and the individual, who has duties to other individuals and to the community to which he belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognised therein;

WHEREAS, bearing in mind the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being with regard to the Application of Biology and Medicine: Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine (1997, ETS No. 164) and the Additional Protocol to the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine concerning Transplantation of Organs and Tissues of Human Origin (2002, ETS No. 186);



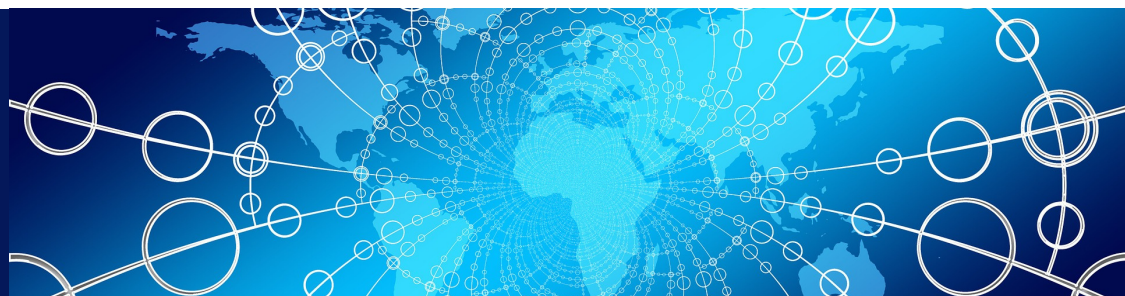
WHEREAS, free, voluntary and informed consent is the precondition for ethical organ donation, and international medical organisations state that prisoners, deprived of their freedom, are not in the position to give free consent and that the practice of sourcing organs from prisoners is a violation of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

WHEREAS, the UN Committee Against Torture and the UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment have expressed concern over the allegations of organ harvesting from prisoners, and have called on the Government of the People's Republic of China to increase the accountability and transparency of its organ transplant system and punish those responsible for abuses;

WHEREAS, the Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to account adequately for the sources of organs when information has been requested by Manfred Nowak, the former United Nations Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

WHEREAS, considering that the aim of the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs is to prevent and combat where the removal is performed without the free, informed and specific consent of the living or deceased donor, or, in the case of the deceased donor, without the removal being authorised under its domestic law and by criminalising certain acts, to protect the rights of victims as well as to facilitate national and international co-operation on action against trafficking in human organs;

WHEREAS, in 2019, the China Tribunal, an international, independent tribunal, established in London and chaired by Sir Geoffrey Nice QC, who worked at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and led the prosecution of Slobodan Milosevic, has concluded that the killing of detainees in China for organ transplants is continuing, and the main victims include imprisoned followers of the Falun Gong spiritual discipline, and commission of crimes against humanity against the Falun Gong and Uyghurs has been proved beyond reasonable doubt;



RECOGNIZING that, to efficiently combat and prevent crimes against humanity by the forced harvesting of organs, close international co-operation should be encouraged.

Article 1

(1) Human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

(2) Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person.

Article 2

(1) Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

(2) No distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

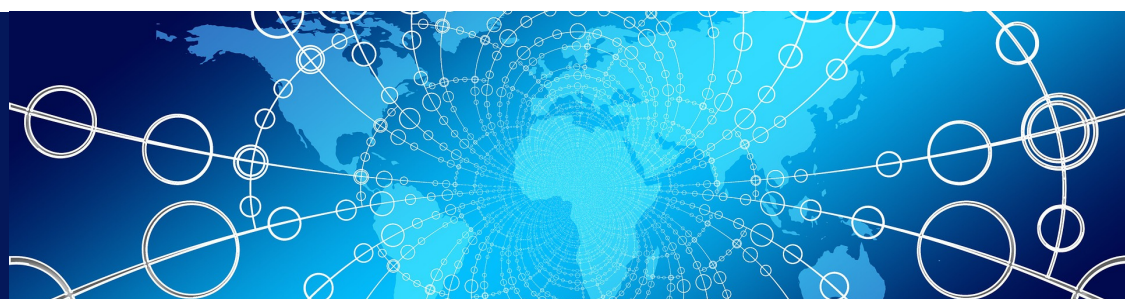
Article 3

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

(2) The killing of vulnerable prisoners for the purpose of harvesting and selling their organs for transplant is an egregious and intolerable violation of the fundamental right to life.

Article 4

All governments shall combat and prevent forced organ harvesting by providing for the criminalisation of certain acts and facilitate the criminal prosecution of forced organ harvesting both at the national and international levels.



Article 5

(1) All governments shall take the necessary legislative and other measures to establish as a criminal offence under their domestic law, when committed intentionally, the removal of human organs from living or deceased donors where the removal is performed without the free, informed and specific consent of the living or deceased donor, or, in the case of the deceased donor, without the removal being authorised under their domestic law.

(2) Every organ transplant donor should consent to the donation in writing. These consents should be available for inspection by international human rights officials.

Article 6

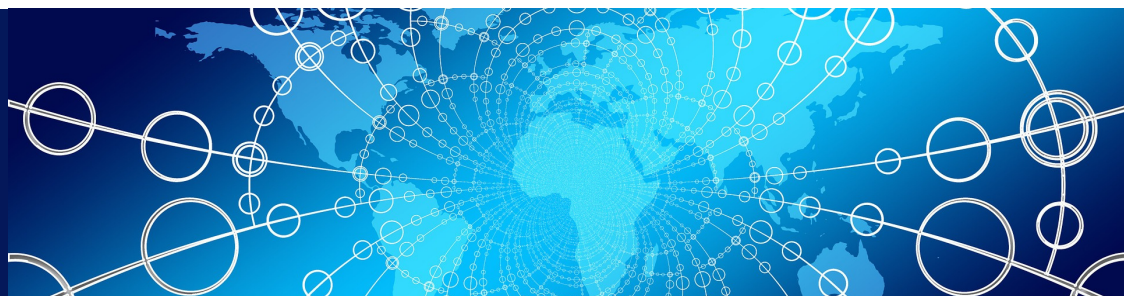
All governments shall take the necessary legislative and other measures, in conformity with the principles of their domestic law, to ensure effective criminal investigation and prosecution of offences in order to combat and prevent forced organ harvesting in accordance with relevant applicable international conventions.

Article 7

All governments shall co-operate with each other, in accordance with relevant applicable international conventions and regional instruments and arrangements agreed upon the basis of uniform or reciprocal legislation and their domestic law, to the widest extent possible, for the purpose of investigations or proceedings concerning the offences in order to combat and prevent forced organ harvesting in accordance with international conventions.

Article 8

All governments shall urge the Party-State of China to cease the repression, imprisonment and mistreatment of Falun Gong practitioners and any other prisoners of conscience; to cease the forced organ harvesting of all prisoners; to open all detention centers and camps for free and independent international investigation of the crime of forced organ harvesting.



Article 9

All governments shall

- (1) Urge medical professionals to actively discourage their patients from going to China for transplant surgery;
- (2) Urge medical professionals not to give training in transplant surgery or not to provide the same training in their countries to Chinese doctors or medical personnel;
- (3) Urge medical journals to reject publications about the “Chinese experience” in transplant medicine;
- (4) Not issue visas to Chinese medical professionals seeking training in organ or body tissue transplantation abroad;
- (5) Not participate in international seminars, symposia or conferences of Chinese doctors in the field of transplantation and transplant surgery.

Article 10

All governments shall bar entry to any person known to be directly or indirectly participating in forced organ harvesting.

Article 11

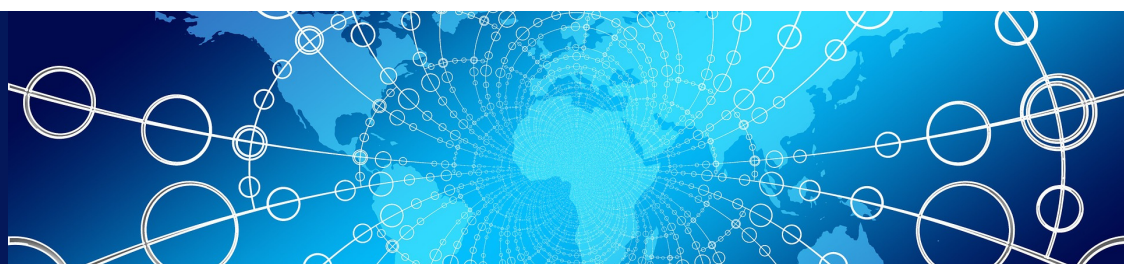
Each country or jurisdiction should provide equitable access to transplantation services for patients to adequately collect, analyze, and exchange information related to illicitly obtained human organs in cooperation with all relevant authorities, and provide information to strengthen training of healthcare professionals and relevant officials.

Article 12

Each country or jurisdiction should promote awareness-raising campaigns about the unlawfulness of forced organ harvesting.

Article 13

The implementation of the provisions of this Declaration shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, age, religion, political or any other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth, sexual orientation, state of health, disability or other status.



Call to Action

The initiating organizations hereby call to action all people in support of upholding the tenants of the UDCPFOH:

- Gross human rights abuses persist within a climate of secrecy and remain undeterred, easily ignored through political and economic influences wielded by totalitarian regimes. Consequently, additional deaths and untold suffering have no apparent end. Forced organ harvesting by the CCP, a most diabolical crime impacting millions of people, is one such atrocity.
- Over the years, investigative reports conducted by international organizations, human rights groups, governments, and expert researchers have concluded that the largest number of victims of forced organ harvesting are the Falun Gong. The independent China Tribunal established in London in 2019, asserted that the killing of detainees to obtain their organs for transplant operations continues in China and that the primary victims include imprisoned Falun Gong practitioners. Crimes against humanity involving the Falun Gong and Uyghurs have been established beyond reasonable doubt.
- During the 20th century when war and persecution destroyed human rights, freedoms, and justice, the international community arrived at a consensus to safeguard basic human rights in the form of declarations and international conventions that were implemented around the world. The UDCPFOH clearly upholds the core standards represented in the most important international conventions on human rights within the last 70 years and uses these standards as guiding principles.



How to Support

We welcome you to formally become an individual co-signatory, an NGO supporter or an individual supporter of the Universal Declaration by providing the required information, via the website universaldeclarationcpfoh.net. Your support statements will be visible on the website, alongside other supporters, building a cohesive international network of socially conscious individuals.

Option 1

Become a co-signatory

Submit an online inquiry

Brief written or video support statement

Option 2

Become an NGO Supporter

Submit an online inquiry

Brief written or video support statement

Option 3

Become an individual supporter

Contact

Email: info@universaldeclarationcpfoh.net

Website: universaldeclarationcpfoh.net