



Written Testimony for the Record

Congressional-Executive Commission on China
Hearing entitled: *“A Market Built on Victims: Stopping Illegal Organ Trafficking in China and Beyond”*

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Honorable Chairman Sullivan, Co-Chairman Smith, and distinguished members of the Commission, thank you for holding a hearing on the crucial issue of stopping illegal organ trafficking in China. We appreciate the opportunity to provide additional testimony.

The body of evidence documenting forced organ harvesting in China is already vast, encompassing analyses of transplant volumes and wait times indicating on-demand organ procurement, independent analyses of official transplant data revealing figures irreconcilable with voluntary donation rates, and firsthand accounts from former detainees of suspicious medical exams while in custody.

In this submission, we offer a new set of evidence: testimony from Falun Gong practitioners formerly detained in China and now living throughout the United States, whose accounts reveal blood tests or suspicious medical exams at facilities across China. Specifically, we hope to share information on three key points:

- Over one-third of respondents to a recent survey of Falun Gong practitioners in the United States had previously been detained in China. Among them, **more than one-half reported being subjected to blood tests or suspicious medical exams** in Chinese custody.
- Drawing on these responses, we offer additional details on their experiences, including a **list of 113 facilities** where these tests occurred or where the individuals were being held at the time of the testing.
- To assist with U.S. policymaking and legislative action, we provide an updated list of **14 legally binding laws** adopted by U.S. states and other countries to combat organ transplant abuses in China.

I. Background and Context

The forced harvesting of organs from prisoners of conscience in China has been documented by independent investigators, international tribunals, national governments, and leading human rights bodies for nearly two decades. Since this Commission’s last hearing on the issue in 2024, a wave of new legislative action, survivor testimony, congressional hearings, and expert analysis has brought the issue into sharper international focus.

Most significantly, the international community now has its first survivor testimony—that of Cheng Peiming, a Falun Gong practitioner who escaped to the United States from China and went public with his experience in July 2024.¹ His testimony and CT scans that confirm the removal of portions of Cheng’s liver and lung constitute direct medical evidence that the atrocities of forced organ harvesting are real, rendering blanket denials by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and its defenders untenable.²

Since 2006, mounting evidence has revealed that Chinese hospitals, in coordination with law enforcement and the judiciary, unlawfully detain prisoners of conscience, screen them for organ compatibility, and extract viable organs to supply a booming transplant tourism trade. Falun Gong practitioners have been the principal victims of forced organ harvesting in China, according to the 2019 China Tribunal, with the estimated death toll potentially reaching tens of thousands each year.³

Falun Gong, also known as Falun Dafa, is a spiritual practice in the Buddhist tradition that combines meditation and gentle exercises with a moral philosophy centered on the tenets of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance.⁴ Descending from an ancient lineage and introduced publicly in China in 1992, Falun Gong is now practiced in more than 100 countries, although the largest contingent of believers—estimated at tens of millions—remains in China.⁵ Since July 1999, the CCP has engaged in a systematic and unlawful effort to eradicate Falun Gong, deploying arbitrary detention, torture, extrajudicial killings, and forced organ harvesting.⁶ This policy remains one of the most widespread campaigns of persecution in China today.⁷

A key feature of the organ harvesting system is involuntary blood tests and physical examinations routinely conducted on detained Falun Gong practitioners, which are consistent with tissue-typing and organ-compatibility screening.⁸ This submission presents new evidence on these practices, drawn from an online survey of Falun Gong practitioners in the United States conducted by the Falun Dafa Information Center (FDIC) from September 2025 to March 2026. See Appendix A for the methodology used in this survey.

II. Survey Findings

The survey recently conducted by the Falun Dafa Information Center yielded 1,080 responses from across 41 states, representing an estimated 10 percent of the Falun Gong community in the United States. Reflecting the direct impact that the regime’s persecution has had on American Falun Gong practitioners, **over one-third of total respondents reported having been detained or imprisoned in China.** From among this segment:

¹ <https://thediplomat.com/2024/08/first-known-survivor-of-chinas-forced-organ-harvesting-speaks-out/>

² <https://faluninfo.net/first-known-survivor-of-forced-organ-harvesting-comes-forward/>

³ David Matas & David Kilgour, “Bloody Harvest: Revised Report into Allegations of Organ Harvesting of Falun Gong Practitioners in China”, January 31, 2007.

http://organharvestinvestigation.net/report0701/report20070131.htm#_Toc160145138

⁴ <https://faluninfo.net/what-is-falun-gong-falun-dafa/>

⁵ <https://faluninfo.net/key-statistics-related-to-falun-gong/>

⁶ <https://faluninfo.net/violent-suppression-of-100-million-people/>

⁷ <https://freedomhouse.org/report/2017/battle-china-spirit-falun-gong-religious-freedom>

⁸ <https://faluninfo.net/falun-gong-25-years-of-persecution-25-years-too-long/>

1. **Over half (56%) of these 330 formerly detained Falun Gong practitioners were subjected to blood tests or suspicious medical examinations** while in custody in China.
2. **113 facilities were named** by respondents as locations where Falun Gong detainees were subject to involuntary blood tests or physical exams. See Appendix A for the full list.
3. **20 provinces and municipalities across China** were mentioned.
4. **The most recent physical exam reportedly occurred in 2024; the earliest in 1999.** Among the documented responses, 34 occurred in the last decade—*after* Chinese officials claimed that sourcing of organs from prisoners had ceased, and only voluntary donations were now acceptable.
5. Organ donation requires extensive physical exams, including blood tests to determine and match a donor’s blood type to a prospective recipient. Despite being tortured in prison, Falun Gong practitioners were subjected to these physical exams. **Blood tests were mentioned most frequently by respondents.** Some practitioners also reportedly underwent X-ray scans, heart exams, vision exams, ultrasounds and DNA collection.

Taken together, the results above corroborate existing reports of extensive blood tests and medical examinations targeting Falun Gong practitioners in custody in China, alluding to reverse and unethical donor matching. **The fact that 1 in 2 former detainees reported being subjected to the tests demonstrates how widespread the practice has been in China.** The tests and examinations span widely both in time and geographically, indicating that such practice results from long-standing, state-level policies, consistent with our 2024 testimony before this Commission⁹.

Targeting Practitioners Beyond Detention

In recent years, there have also emerged reports of Falun Gong practitioners outside of custody being compelled to undergo blood tests by local police in 2014 and in 2021.¹⁰ These reports indicate that the target of forced organ harvesting in China may not be limited to those in detention. Our survey results offer additional evidence consistent with this conclusion.

One respondent’s account, from Anqing City, Anhui province, from 2023 is especially alarming. It describes non-detained Falun Gong practitioners being summoned by local police for blood tests and physical examinations that may have served organ-matching purposes:

Between March and June in 2023, some local fellow practitioners were called by local police to conduct blood tests and physical examination, as I was told by some of them about this. Shortly afterwards, I was summoned to the police station for questioning and happened to meet the Chief of the Public Order Section of the local Public Security Sub-bureau of our city in the hallway...I greeted him and asked: ‘Chief, recently some fellow practitioners were called for physical exams. Why haven’t I been called?’ He answered: ‘Did you think that physical exams are a good thing?’ Then he quickly walked away.

⁹ <https://www.cecc.gov/sites/evo-subsites/cecc.house.gov/files/documents/Cynthia%20Sun--Forced%20Organ%20Harvesting%203.20.24.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2014/7/19/2101.html>;
<https://en.minghui.org/html/articles/2021/8/9/194526.html>

With the CCP's long-standing policy of eradicating Falun Gong nationwide, China's Falun Gong practitioners, even those living at home, remain at risk of forced organ harvesting because they could be subject to arbitrary arrest and detention at any time, in any place. Ensuring their safety warrants close oversight by the international community, given their vulnerability as potential victims of forced organ harvesting.

III. Recommendations

Given the above findings and broader information about organ transplant abuses in China, we would like to offer the following three recommendations to the commission and U.S. government:

1. **Advance protective legislation:** Congress should immediately mark up and pass the **Falun Gong and Victims of Forced Organ Harvesting Protection Act (S.4009)**, which would require the U.S. government to impose sanctions on foreign persons who have knowingly and directly engaged in or facilitated forced organ harvesting in China. Fourteen jurisdictions—including Israel, the United Kingdom, Canada, and six U.S. states—have already enacted binding laws against forced organ harvesting or transplant tourism (see Appendix B).
2. **Raise the persecution of Falun Gong and forced organ harvesting in bilateral diplomacy:** During President Trump's upcoming visit to China, the Administration should formally raise the issue of forced organ harvesting with Chinese authorities, call for an immediate halt to the practice against Falun Gong practitioners and other victim groups, and demand the release of all prisoners of conscience, including Falun Gong practitioners and particularly those with family residing in the United States.
3. **Meet regularly with recently arrived former prisoners of conscience:** U.S. officials, Congressional staff, and researchers should regularly meet with former prisoners of conscience, including Falun Gong practitioners, who are able to arrive in the United States. As evident from the above survey findings and other details often revealed in interviews, such individuals can provide up-to-date, first-hand accounts of conditions in China's notoriously opaque and secretive network of detention centers and prisons. This includes on topics like medical exams or forced labor that are directly relevant to U.S. policy and the potential complicity of American entities.

Appendix A: Survey methodology and geographic distribution of reported blood tests and medical exams

Methodology

The findings presented in this statement are based on an online survey conducted by the Falun Dafa Information Center among Falun Gong practitioners living in the United States from September 2025 to March 2026. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative findings with select qualitative data and case studies, drawing on quotes from respondents and interviewees.

The survey contained 43 questions, combining multiple-choice or yes/no questions with open-ended queries. The questionnaire was distributed in both English and Chinese to ensure accessibility for the bilingual Falun Gong community. Topics covered included respondent demographics, history of persecution in China, direct experiences with transnational repression in the United States, and practitioners' sense of comfort and safety when practicing Falun Gong. The full survey results will be published in the coming weeks.

The online questionnaire was distributed with the assistance of local Falun Dafa associations throughout the United States. These associations are volunteer-run, non-profit organizations that teach and promote the practice to the public and coordinate scripture reading and experience sharing sessions for local Falun Gong practitioners. This distribution method helped ensure that respondents were genuine Falun Gong practitioners, drawing on the long-standing trust between the associations, the FDIC, and the practitioner community.

A total of 1,080 responses were received, representing an estimated 10% of the Falun Gong community in the United States. All responses were closely reviewed by the FDIC research team. Duplicate or incomplete responses were excluded where they undermined data integrity. Only clear, specific, and credible accounts were retained for analysis. Given the topic's sensitivity, the survey was voluntary and by default anonymous, but respondents were given an option at the end to provide contact information for follow-up questions.

Specifically, the findings in this statement are based on the results of Questions 25 and 27, and the follow-up to Question 27:

- Question 25: Were you detained or imprisoned in China for practicing Falun Gong?
- Question 27: Were you subjected to blood tests or suspicious medical examinations while in custody in China?
- Follow-up of Question 27: If yes, please provide the location and year where these blood tests or suspicious medical examinations occurred.

Questions 25 and 27 were yes/no questions, and the follow-up to Question 27 was an optional open-ended prompt in which respondents who answered "yes" could describe the blood tests or medical examinations they experienced.

Geographic Distribution of Reported Forced Blood Draws and Suspicious Medical Examinations of Falun Gong Practitioners in the People’s Republic of China, by Province and Identified Facility

The following table summarizes reported locations where Falun Gong practitioners were detained when they were subjected to forced blood draws and suspicious medical examinations in the People’s Republic of China, by province and named facility; in many cases, the examinations also took place at these facilities.

- Column 1 — Province / Municipality where the examination was reported.
- Column 2 — Number of respondents referencing that province. A respondent may reference more than one province or facility.
- Column 3 — Named facilities. A parenthetical number indicates how many respondents named that facility (facilities named by only one respondent appear without a parenthetical); place names in parentheses identify the city or district. Some respondents named only a province or municipality without identifying a specific facility. Please note that some of these facilities—specifically former “re-education through labor” camps—are no longer in operation after the closure of that system in 2013.

Region	Times Referenced	Specific Facilities Named
Beijing	24	Beijing Women’s Forced Labor Camp (4); Beijing Forced Labor Dispatch Division (3); Beijing Xin’an Forced Labor Camp (3); Changping Detention Center (2); Beijing Public Security Hospital (2); Beijing Armed Police General Hospital; Beijing Daxing Juvenile Detention Center; Beijing Legal Training Center (Brainwashing Camp); Beijing No. 6 Hospital (Mental Health Institute); Chaoyang Detention Center (Beijing); Dongcheng Detention Center (Beijing); Haidian Detention Center (Beijing); Tiantanghe Women’s Forced Labor Camp (Daxing, Beijing); Tuanhe Forced Labor Camp
Liaoning	17	Masanjia Forced Labor Camp (5); Dalian Detention Center / Prison-affiliated Hospital; Dalian Forced Labor Camp; Dalian New-Inmate Intake Prison; Fushun Mining Bureau Hospital; Huludao Municipal Hospital; Huludao Re-education Center; Liaoning Provincial Women’s Prison; Shenyang No. 1 Detention Center; Shenyang Prison; Shenyang Women’s Prison; Wujiabao Re-education Center (Fushun); Zhangshi Re-education Center
Guangdong	14	Sanshui Forced Labor Camp (4); Chahuo Forced Labor Camp (Guangzhou); Chatou Forced Labor Camp (Guangzhou); Foshan Detention Center; Guangdong Women’s Forced Labor Camp; Guangzhou Huangpu Hospital; Guangzhou Legal Education Brainwashing Center; Guangzhou Tianhe District Brainwashing Center; Huadu Forced Labor Camp (Guangzhou); Sanshui District

		Daling 1st Brigade 2nd Squad (Foshan); Sanshui Forced Labor Camp Hospital; Sanshui Legal Education School; Shenzhen Detention Center
Shandong	13	Shandong No. 2 Forced Labor Camp (Wangcun) (2); Shandong Provincial Prison (2); 83 Hospital (Wangcun Labor Camp Hospital); 83 Hospital (Zibo Labor Camp Area); Gaomi Brainwashing Center; Jinan Custodial Hospital; Jinan Detention Center; Pudong Detention Center (Qingdao); Qihe Criminal Police Squad; Shandong No. 1 Women's Forced Labor Camp; Shandong Women's Forced Labor Camp; Shandong Women's Prison; Weibei Prison; Zibo Forced Labor Camp
Shanghai	12	Shanghai Women's Prison (3); Tilanqiao Prison (3); Jiulianting Police Station (Songjiang, Shanghai); Pudong Detention Center (Shanghai); Shanghai Detention Center; Shanghai Songjiang Women's Prison; Wujiaochang Police Station (Yangpu Branch, Shanghai PSB)
Tianjin	12	Banqiao Women's Forced Labor Camp (Dagang, Tianjin) (3); Tianjin Gangbei Prison (2); Beicang Police Station (Beichen District, Tianjin); Hexi Detention Center (Tianjin); Shuangkou Forced Labor Camp; Tianjin Binhai Prison; Tianjin Jianxin Forced Labor Camp; Tianjin No. 5 Central Hospital (Tanggu Hospital); Tianjin Port Hospital; Tianjin Women's Forced Labor Camp; Tianjin Women's Prison
Jiangsu	7	Wuxi Prison (2); Baotaqiao Police Station (Nanjing); Binjiang Police Station (Nanjing); Fangqiang Forced Labor Camp (Jiangsu); Shanghai Forced Labor Camp at Dafeng (Jiangsu); Shanghai No. 1 Forced Labor Camp at Dafeng (Jiangsu)
Hunan	5	Xinkaipu Forced Labor Camp (Changsha, Hunan) (2); Hanshou County Detention Center; Hunan Provincial Women's Prison
Hebei	4	Handan City Forced Labor Camp; Hebei Provincial Legal Education Training Center
Jilin	4	Changchun Chaoyang District Hospital; Changchun Forced Labor Camp; Jilin Prison; Jilin Provincial Public Security Hospital; Jilin Provincial Women's Forced Labor Camp
Henan	4	Shibalihe Women's Forced Labor Camp (Zhengzhou) (2); Henan Provincial Women's Prison
Sichuan	4	Chengdu Qingyang District Hospital; Fuji Hospital (Luxian, Luzhou); Guixi Police Station (Chengdu); Luzhou Detention Center; Nanmusi Forced Labor Camp (Zizhong, Sichuan)
Anhui	3	Hefei City Detention Center; Nanhu Forced Labor Camp (Anhui); Suzhou Women's Prison (Anhui)

Hubei	3	Hewan Forced Labor Camp (Wuhan) (2); Wuhan Women's Prison
Yunnan	3	Yunnan Women's No. 2 Prison (2); Wuhua Detention Center (Kunming)
Inner Mongolia	3	Hohhot Women's Forced Labor Camp; Tumuji Women's Forced Labor Camp; Wuyuan Forced Labor Camp
Chongqing	2	Chongqing Prison; Dayanggou Police Station (Yuzhong District, Chongqing)
Heilongjiang	2	Harbin Public Security Hospital; Harbin Qianjin Forced Labor Camp; Shuanghe Forced Labor Camp (Qiqihar)
Zhejiang	2	Shilipping Men's Forced Labor Camp (Zhejiang); Shuguang Road Police Station (Xihu District, Hangzhou)
Shaanxi	1	Taoyuan Road Police Station (Lianhu District, Xi'an)
TOTAL	139	

Appendix B: National and sub-national laws against forced organ harvesting and transplant tourism (2008–2025)

The following table lists fourteen binding laws enacted across fourteen jurisdictions between 2008 and 2025 to prohibit forced organ harvesting and commercial transplant tourism, including six pieces of legislation adopted in U.S. states since June 2023.

Every law is in force and carries criminal sanctions, civil penalties, or mandatory insurance prohibitions, including imprisonment of up to 20 years (Belgium), fines of up to EUR 300,000 (Italy), USD 10,000 per violation (Arkansas) and USD 100,000 per violation (Tennessee), extraterritorial jurisdiction over nationals and/or residents (United Kingdom, Canada, Norway), and statutory bans on health-insurance coverage of transplants linked to designated forced-organ-harvesting countries (six US states).

Date	Country / Government	Name of Law
2008	Israel	Organ Transplant Act 2008
2010	Spain	Criminal Code Amendment — Article 156 bis (Organic Law 5/2010)
2015 (June 12)	Taiwan	Human Organ Transplantation Act Amendment — Organ Trafficking Law
2016 (December)	Italy	Law n. 236/2016 — Illegal Organ Trafficking
2017 (June 8)	Norway	Transplantasjonsloven Amendment (Organ Transplant Act Amendment)
2019 (April 25)	Belgium	Belgian Penal Code Amendment — Van Peel Law
2022 (April / July)	United Kingdom	Health and Care Act 2022 — Sections 170–171 (Organ Trafficking)
2022 (December 14)	Canada	Bill S-223 — Act to amend the Criminal Code and the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (Trafficking in Human Organs)
2023 (June 18)	United States — Texas	Texas SB 1040 — Ch. 1380, Insurance Code
2024 (March 14)	United States — Utah	Utah S.B. 262 — Organ Transplant Amendments
2024 (April 8)	United States — Idaho	Idaho HB 670 — End Organ Harvesting Act
2025 (March 28)	United States — Tennessee	Tennessee Genomic Security and End Organ Harvesting Act
2025 (April 18)	United States — Arkansas	Arkansas SB 311 — End Organ and Genomic Harvesting Act
2025 (May 6)	United States — Arizona	Arizona End Organ Harvesting Act (HB 2109)