

*Ruben Menendez*  
S.L.C.

116TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**S. RES.** \_\_\_\_\_

Expressing solidarity with Falun Gong practitioners who have lost lives, freedoms, and other rights for adhering to their beliefs and practices, and condemning the practice of non-consenting organ harvesting, and for other purposes.

\_\_\_\_\_  
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. COONS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

*King  
Boozman  
Reed  
Cotton  
Cassidy*

\_\_\_\_\_  
**RESOLUTION**

Expressing solidarity with Falun Gong practitioners who have lost lives, freedoms, and other rights for adhering to their beliefs and practices, and condemning the practice of non-consenting organ harvesting, and for other purposes.

Whereas Falun Gong (also known as Falun Dafa) is a Chinese spiritual discipline founded by Li Hongzhi in 1992 that consists of spiritual and moral teachings, meditation, and exercise, and is based upon the universal principles of truthfulness, compassion, and forbearance;

Whereas, during the mid-1990s, Falun Gong acquired a large and diverse following, with as many as 70,000,000 practitioners at its peak;

Whereas, on April 25, 1999, an estimated 10,000 to 30,000 Falun Gong practitioners gathered in Beijing to protest growing restrictions by the Government of the People's Republic of China on the activities of Falun Gong practitioners, and the Government of the People's Republic of China responded with an intensive, comprehensive, and unforgiving campaign against the movement that began on July 20, 1999, with the banning of Falun Gong;

Whereas the Constitution of the People's Republic of China guarantees basic rights, including the freedoms of speech, association, demonstration, and religion;

Whereas, in 1993, the Government of the People's Republic of China praised Li Hongzhi for his contributions in "safeguarding social order and security" and "promoting rectitude in society";

Whereas, in many detention facilities and labor camps, Falun Gong prisoners of conscience have at times comprised the majority of the population, and have been said to receive the longest sentences and the worst treatment, including torture;

Whereas, according to overseas Falun Gong and human rights organizations, since 1999, from several hundred to a few thousand Falun Gong adherents have died in custody from torture, abuse, and neglect;

Whereas a review of the Government of the People's Republic of China by the United Nations Human Rights Council's Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in November 2018, recommended that China "[e]nd prosecu-

tion and persecution on the basis of religion or belief, including for Muslims, Christians, Tibetan Buddhists and Falun Gong’;

Whereas the United Nations Committee Against Torture and the Special Rapporteur on Torture have expressed concern over the allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners, and have called on the Government of the People’s Republic of China to increase accountability and transparency in the organ transplant system and punish those responsible for abuses;

Whereas the killing of religious or political prisoners for any purpose, including for the purpose of selling their organs for transplant, is an egregious and intolerable violation of the fundamental right to life;

Whereas voluntary and informed consent is the precondition for ethical organ donation, and international medical organizations 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 Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Communist Party of China continue to deny reports that many organs are taken without the consent of prisoners, yet at the same time prevent independent verification of the organ transplant system in China;

Whereas the organ transplantation system in China does not comply with the World Health Organization’s requirement of transparency and traceability in organ procurement pathways;

Whereas the Department of State Country Report on Human Rights for China for 2018 reported that “[s]ome activists

and organizations continue to accuse the government of involuntarily harvesting organs from prisoners of conscience, especially members of Falun Gong”;

Whereas Huang Jiefu, director of the China Organ Donation Committee, announced in December 2014 that China would end the practice of organ harvesting from executed prisoners by January 1, 2015, but did not directly address organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience;

Whereas Freedom House reported in 2015 that Falun Gong practitioners comprise the largest portion of prisoners of conscience in China, and face an elevated risk of dying or being killed in custody;

Whereas the Department of State Country Report on Human Rights for China for 2016 reported that “some international medical professionals and human rights researchers questioned the voluntary nature of the [transplantation] system, the accuracy of official statistics, and official claims about the source of organs”;

Whereas a 2017 report by Freedom House concluded that there was “credible evidence suggesting that beginning in the early 2000s, Falun Gong detainees were killed for their organs on a large scale”;

Whereas the Congressional-Executive Commission on China (CECC) stated in 2018 that “[i]nternational organizations continued to express concern over reports that organs of detained prisoners have been used in numerous organ transplant operations in China, including those of Falun Gong practitioners” and also noted that medical professionals and international advocacy organizations “disputed Chinese health officials’ claims that organ procurement systems have been reformed in compliance with

international standards, citing ethical concerns about organ sourcing raised by short wait times for organ transplants and discrepancies in data on organ transplants”;

Whereas the Independent Tribunal Into Forced Organ Harvesting From Prisoners of Conscience in China, chaired by Sir Geoffrey Nice QC, issued a short form conclusion of its final judgment in June 2019 finding that “forced organ harvesting has been committed for years throughout China on a significant scale and that Falun Gong practitioners have been one—and probably the main—source of organ supply”; and

Whereas the Tribunal also concluded that it had seen no evidence that the organ transplantation industry in China had been dismantled, and absent a satisfactory explanation as to the source of organs; that forced organ harvesting continues in China today: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2               (1) expresses solidarity with Falun Gong practi-  
3       tioners and their families for the lives, freedoms, and  
4       rights they lost for adhering to their beliefs and  
5       practices;

6               (2) emphasizes to the Government of the Peo-  
7       ple’s Republic of China that freedom of religion in-  
8       cludes the right of Falun Gong practitioners to free-  
9       ly practice Falun Gong in China;

10              (3) calls upon the Communist Party of China to  
11       immediately cease and desist from its campaign to  
12       persecute Falun Gong practitioners and promptly re-

1        lease all Falun Gong practitioners who have been  
2        confined, detained, or imprisoned for pursuing their  
3        right to hold and exercise their spiritual beliefs;

4            (4) condemns the practice of non-consenting  
5        organ harvesting in the People's Republic of China;

6            (5) calls on the Government of the People's Re-  
7        public of China and the Communist Party of China  
8        to immediately end the practice of organ harvesting  
9        from all prisoners of conscience;

10           (6) calls on the Government of the People's Re-  
11       public of China to allow an independent and trans-  
12       parent investigation into organ transplant abuses in  
13       China;

14           (7) urges the President to consider the applica-  
15       bility of existing authorities, including the Global  
16       Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22  
17       U.S.C. 2656 note), to impose targeted sanctions on  
18       those individuals responsible for the persecution of  
19       Falun Gong, including those engaging in a pattern  
20       of non-consensual organ harvesting; and

21           (8) urges the President to ensure that the  
22       United States Government highlights and condemns  
23       human rights abuses perpetrated, ordered, or di-  
24       rected by government officials in China both publicly

1 and in private engagements with all relevant govern-  
2 ment officials in China.