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## CORI Research Analysis

**Date:** 10<sup>th</sup> August 2010

**Country:** China

**Issues:** **Falun Gong; Has the PRC enacted any new laws and regulations affecting the Falun Gong practice? What action do the authorities take against those caught distributing, producing or facilitating materials? What is the punishment for such activities? Have Falun Gong practitioners been forcibly admitted to mental institutions as a means of punishment for their activities? Have Falun Gong been subjected to re-education including in labour camps?**

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This CORI research analysis was commissioned by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Status Determination and Protection Information Section, Division of International Protection Services. CORI research analyses are prepared on the basis of publicly available information, studies and commentaries and produced within a specified time frame. All sources are cited. Every effort has been taken to ensure accuracy and comprehensive coverage of the research issue, however as COI is reliant on publicly available documentation there may be instances where the required information is not available. The analyses are not, and do not purport to be, either exhaustive with regard to conditions in the country surveyed, or conclusive as to the merits of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum. Any views expressed in the paper are those of the author and are not necessarily those of UNHCR.

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### 1. • **Has the PRC enacted any new laws and regulations affecting the Falun Gong practice?**

The sources consulted did not report any new legislation specifically addressed at Falun Gong.

According to the 2008 US Congressional - Executive Commission on China report

“an April 2008 notice posted on the Gutian county government’s Web site in Fujian province describes the central government’s “basic policy” outlawing the practice of Falun Gong and outlines five primary tasks to implement: (1) “explicitly order the dissemination of information regarding the ban [on Falun Gong],” (2) “carry out comprehensive administration [of the policy],” (3) “fully utilize all legal weapons, sternly punish the criminal activities of cult ring leaders and key members,” (4) do a good job at transformation through reeducation for the great majority of practitioners,” and (5) “prevent external cults from seeping into the area, reduce the conditions that allow cults to propagate.”<sup>1</sup>

The US Congressional report further details a policy of “three zeroes” which security

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<sup>1</sup> Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2008, 31 October 2008, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt08/CECCannRpt2008.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010

officials should aim to achieve, defined as “no petitions in Beijing, zero incidents of local assemblies and protests, zero incidents of interference with television broadcasts.”<sup>2</sup> To this end the Congressional report quotes an official report from the Communist Party Political-Legal Committee in Hunan province as stressing the need to,

“(1) “strengthen the prevention, control, and management [of Falun Gong] and conscientiously keep an unflinching eye on Falun Gong practitioners,” (2) “strengthen the use of transformation through reeducation as a line of attack against their fortification, use all your might to transform obstinate Falun Gong elements,” (3) “strengthen strikes against and punishment of [Falun Gong], give the ‘Falun Gong’ underground gang a forceful scare,” and (4) “strengthen anti-cult cautionary education, reinforce the people’s ability to recognize, prevent and oppose cults.”<sup>3</sup>

Several sources reported the Chinese government’s policy of increasing surveillance and detentions around sensitive dates and important events such as the 2008 Olympic games.<sup>4</sup> According to the US Commission on International Religious Freedom, “In the year before the Olympic Games, police waged a concerted campaign to harass and detain known Falun Gong practitioners and brutally suppressed their activity. An estimated 8,037 Falun Gong were detained between December 2007 and August 2008.”<sup>5</sup>

The US Congressional-Executive Commission on China also reported that the Chinese central government carried out a 2008 pre-Olympics effort to identify and punish Falun Gong practitioners through strict surveillance, detention, torture and forced reeducation in labour camps.<sup>6</sup> The US Congressional-Executive Commission on China reported that the government’s active strategy to identify and punish Falun Gong members was stronger in 2009 around sensitive dates such as the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 25 April Falun Gong silent protest in Beijing and the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1999 ban.<sup>7</sup> The Falun Dafa Information Centre 2010 Annual Report also reported that the government established a special project named “6521 Project” “to increase security around sensitive anniversaries in 2009, namely the 60th anniversary of Communist Party rule, the 50th anniversary of uprisings in Tibet, the 20th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square Massacre.”<sup>8</sup> With regards to this increased security, Freedom House has noted that “following the model used for the Olympics, the authorities imposed anniversary-related security measures including lockdowns on major cities, increased restrictions on internet access, and systematic

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<sup>2</sup> Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2008, 31 October 2008, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt08/CECCannRpt2008.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010

<sup>3</sup> Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2008, 31 October 2008, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt08/CECCannRpt2008.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010

<sup>4</sup> US Department of State, International Religious Freedom Report 2009, China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, Macau), October 26, 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127268.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010; United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, Annual Report 2009: China, May 2009, <http://www.uscirf.gov/images/AR2009/china.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010; Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2009, 10 October 2009, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt09/CECCannRpt2009.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>5</sup> United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, Annual Report 2009: China, May 2009, <http://www.uscirf.gov/images/AR2009/china.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>6</sup> Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2009, 10 October 2009, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt09/CECCannRpt2009.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>7</sup> Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2009, 10 October 2009, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt09/CECCannRpt2009.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>8</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, 2010 Annual Report: Falun Gong Persecution and Activism in 2009, “Escalated Persecution During 10th Anniversary Year”, 25 April 2010, <http://faluninfo.net/article/1019/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

arrests of rights activists, petitioners, and religious and ethnic minorities.”<sup>9</sup>

**• What action do the authorities take against those caught distributing, producing or facilitating materials? What is the punishment for such activities?**

The Falun Dafa Information Centre reported that the government’s campaign against Falun Gong included strict monitoring and censorship of the media, publishing and the internet<sup>10</sup>.

Several sources have reported that possessing and distributing Falun Gong material, including documents available online, are subject to strict surveillance and punishment.<sup>11</sup> These sources have reported several cases of arbitrary arrests and extra-legal convictions of people in possession of Falun Gong material in different provinces.<sup>12</sup> The USDOS stated that “police continued to detain current and former Falun Gong practitioners and used possession of Falun Gong material as a pretext for arresting political activists.”<sup>13</sup>

The US Department of State, International Religious Freedom Report 2009 states that,

“In April 2009, Zhang Xingwu, a retired physics professor from Shandong Province, was sentenced to seven years in prison after police found Falun Gong literature in his apartment.

In November 2009, a Shanghai court sentenced Liu Jin to three and a half years in prison for downloading from the Internet and distributing to others information about Falun Gong.”<sup>14</sup>

The 2008 US Congressional -Executive Commission on China Annual Report stated that,

“In 2005, authorities reported confiscating 4.62 million items of Falun Gong and

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<sup>9</sup> Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2010 Report – China, 12 January 2010, <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2010&country=7801>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>10</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, Censorship, 15 June 2008, <http://faluninfo.net/topic/103/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>11</sup> United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, Annual Report 2010: China, May 2010, <http://www.uscirf.gov/images/ar2010/china2010.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010; US Department of State, International Religious Freedom Report 2009, China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, Macau), October 26, 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127268.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010; US Department of State, 2009 Human Rights Report: China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau), March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/135989.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010; Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2009, 10 October 2009, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt09/CECCannRpt2009.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>12</sup> United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, Annual Report 2010: China, May 2010, <http://www.uscirf.gov/images/ar2010/china2010.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010. US Department of State, International Religious Freedom Report 2009, China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, Macau), October 26, 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127268.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010; US Department of State, 2009 Human Rights Report: China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau), March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/135989.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010; Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2009, 10 October 2009, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt09/CECCannRpt2009.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>13</sup> US Department of State, 2009 Human Rights Report: China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau), March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/135989.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>14</sup> US Department of State, International Religious Freedom Report 2009, China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, Macau), October 26, 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127268.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010

“other cult organization propaganda material” nationwide.”<sup>15</sup>

The 2008 US Congressional report further reports that,

“In July Chinese state media reported the arrest of 25 Falun Gong practitioners and the destruction of 7 Falun Gong publishing operations in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.”<sup>16</sup>

The UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief reports that a 60 year old woman was sentenced to detention at Wangcan Women’s Forced Labour Camp in March 2008 for distributing literature about the persecution of Falun Gong, “[a]t the end of 2008, her family was informed that she had suffered a stroke and had undergone surgery. They were not, however, allowed to see her. On 1 February 2009, Ms. Sun’s family was told to go to Wangcun Women’s Forced Labour Camp to collect her ashes.”<sup>17</sup>

Freedom House reported in 2009 on the high level of censorship of internet content in China, including material related to the Falun Gong.<sup>18</sup>

“The most systematically censored topics are those deemed by the Communist Party to be the most threatening to its domestic legitimacy. These include criticism of top leaders, independent evaluations of China's rights record, violations of minority rights in Tibet and Xinjiang, the Falun Gong spiritual group, the 1989 Beijing massacre, and various dissident initiatives that challenge the regime on a systemic level.”<sup>19</sup>

According to Reporters Without Borders, over 40,000 members of the cyber-police are constantly scanning the Web and cybercafés’ customers have their photos taken and the log of their connections recorded.<sup>20</sup>

According to the USDOS,

“authorities employed an array of technical measures to block sensitive Web sites based in foreign countries. The ability of users to access such sensitive sites varied from city to city. The government also automatically censored e-mail and Web chats based on an ever-changing list of sensitive key words, such as “Falun Gong” and “Tibetan independence.” While such censorship was effective in keeping casual users away from sensitive content, it was defeated easily through the use of various technologies. Software for defeating official censorship was readily available inside the country. Despite official monitoring and censorship, during the year dissidents

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<sup>15</sup> Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2008, 31 October 2008, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt08/CECCannRpt2008.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010

<sup>16</sup> Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2008, 31 October 2008, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt08/CECCannRpt2008.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010

<sup>17</sup> United Nations, Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Asma Jahangir – Addendum (A/HRC/13/40/Add.1), 16 February 2010, [http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/13session/A-HRC-13-40-Add1\\_EFS.pdf](http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/13session/A-HRC-13-40-Add1_EFS.pdf), accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>18</sup> Freedom House, Freedom on the Net: A Global Assessment of Internet and Digital Media - China, 30 March 2009, <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=384&key=197&parent=19&report=79>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>19</sup> Freedom House, Freedom on the Net: A Global Assessment of Internet and Digital Media - China, 30 March 2009, <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=384&key=197&parent=19&report=79>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>20</sup> Reporters San Frontiers, Internet Enemies – China, 18 March 2010, <http://en.rsf.org/internet-enemie-china,36677.html>, accessed 8 August 2010.

and political activists continued to use the Internet to advocate and call attention to political causes such as prisoner advocacy, political reform, ethnic discrimination, corruption, and foreign policy concerns. Web users spanning the political spectrum complained of censorship. The blogs of a number of prominent activists, artists, scholars, and university professors were periodically blocked during the year.”<sup>21</sup>

• **What is the effect if a practitioner signs the so-called 3 statements, i.e. the Repentance Statement, Guarantee Statement and/or Dissociation Statement?**

According to the FDIC, Falun Gong members submitted to “transformation” or torture while under custody are often forced to sign the “3 Statements” (namely Repentance Statement, Guarantee Statement and/or Dissociation Statement), as the Falun Dafa Information centre reported,

“central to the “transformation” process are efforts to coerce adherents into signing the “Three Statements” as proof that they have given up their belief in Falun Gong. The statements assert that the practitioner feels remorse for practicing Falun Gong, that he or she promises to give up Falun Gong, and that he or she will never again associate with other Falun Gong adherents or go to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong. Practitioners are told that should they sign the statements, they will be released, but if they refuse, they risk torture and indefinite imprisonment.”<sup>22</sup>

According to The Epoch Times, “Falun Gong cases are unique in that detainees can achieve immediate respite from their torment by signing a standard “3 Statements” document, officially renouncing their beliefs. Further rewards can be obtained by converting other detainees to toe the party line”.<sup>23</sup> The Falun Dafa also reported that commonly “transformed” Falun Gong practitioners are forced to write pledging letters and make public statements broadcasted in television, as well as being used to help transform other prisoners.<sup>24</sup>

Answering a series of questions from the UK Home Office COI Service, the Falun Gong Association (UK) in August 2006 reported that denunciation documents are ““Practically universal [in prisons and labour camps]. However, for administrative or other forms of detentions, which last normally up to 15 days or 30 days, the document is less widely used. The released could well be send [sic] to a brain washing ‘class’ later where making an renunciation statement is expected and those failing to do so could end up in a labour camp.””<sup>25</sup> Regarding whether prisoners that have signed the statements are immediately released, the Falun Gong Association (UK) responded,

““This varies from case to case and the recent practice is also different to earlier

<sup>21</sup> US Department of State, 2009 Human Rights Report: China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau), March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/135989.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>22</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, 2010 Annual Report: Falun Gong Persecution and Activism in 2009, “Transformation” and Forced Religious Conversion”, 25 April 2010, <http://faluninfo.net/article/1022/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>23</sup> The Epoch Times, Torture in China: U.N. Findings Oppose Official Accounts, 11 December 2005, <http://www.theepochtimes.com/news/5-12-11/35544.html>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>24</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, 2010 Annual Report: Falun Gong Persecution and Activism in 2009, “Transformation” and Forced Religious Conversion”, 25 April 2010, <http://faluninfo.net/article/1022/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>25</sup> UK Home Office, Country of Origin Information Report – China, 8 January 2010, <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/china-080110.doc>, accessed 8 August 2010.

ways. It is now common practice for a labour camp to hold on to the prisoner for a few more months to observe whether the 'transformation' had been solid before release, because many recant their statements made in labour camps after release. It is also well known that some who were 'transformed' and cooperated closely with the labour camps were retained for long periods rather than released by the facilities to 'transform' others."<sup>26</sup>

Discussing the content of the statements, the same source states that

"the denunciation or renunciation statement has no particular form or a specific set of words. In the earlier years of the persecution, the statement consists of pledges of a.) not practising Falun Gong, b.) not communicating with other Falun Gong practitioners, and c.) not appealing for Falun Gong in Beijing. In later years, apparently to make the "transformation"s [sic] more solid, words to the effect of attacking Falun Gong were required in statements in many cases".<sup>27</sup>

The Falun Gong Association (UK) further reported that, "practically no one would be released from a labour camp or prison without signing a renunciation statement."<sup>28</sup>

Falun Gong website, Clearwisdom.net describes the 'Three statements', including the Guarantee statement and Repentance statement as follows,

"Three Statements: Practitioners are coerced under brainwashing and torture to write "Repentance Statement," "Guarantee Statement" or 'Dissociation Statement" as proof that they have given up their belief. In the statement, the practitioner is forced to admit remorse for practicing Falun Gong, promise to give up Falun Gong, and never again associate with other practitioners or go to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong."

"Guarantee Statement: A statement to declare that one is remorseful for practicing Falun Gong and guarantees not to practice Falun Gong again, not to go to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong, and never again associate with any Falun Dafa practitioners."

"Repentance Statement: In this statement the practitioner is forced to admit remorse for practicing Falun Gong, promise to give up Falun Gong, and never again associate with other practitioners or go to Beijing to appeal for Falun Gong."<sup>29</sup>

**• When are FLG practitioners required to report to the authorities? How does this manifest itself in practice (frequency, duration and authority)? Can FLG practitioners obtain passports?**

None of the sources consulted mentioned an obligation to report to the authorities, the US Congressional-Executive Commission on China reports that, as an outlawed practice,

<sup>26</sup> UK Home Office, Country of Origin Information Report – China, 8 January 2010, <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/china-080110.doc>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>27</sup> UK Home Office, Country of Origin Information Report – China, 8 January 2010, <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/china-080110.doc>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>28</sup> UK Home Office, Country of Origin Information Report – China, 8 January 2010, <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs10/china-080110.doc>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>29</sup> Clearwisdom.net, Glossary, undated, <http://www.clearwisdom.net/emh/glossary.html>, accessed 9 August 2010

Falun Gong members are constantly under strict surveillance.<sup>30</sup> According to the Falun Dafa Information Centre (FDIC), Falun Gong “adherents are sometimes placed under a state of virtual house arrest”, especially around sensitive dates or events such as the 2008 Olympics.<sup>31</sup>

The FDIC reports that Falun Gong practitioners and, in some cases, their relatives experience difficulty in obtaining permission to travel overseas, have applications for passports rejected or their travel documents revoked.<sup>32</sup>

“Adherents in China continued to face significant difficulties in 2009 in obtaining permission to travel overseas, including consistently having passport applications be rejected by the authorities. In some cases, practitioners’ family members also had their freedom of movement restricted.

While some Falun Gong practitioners are able to leave China via normal channels due to previous possession of a valid passport or via their employers, less fortunate adherents have routinely been denied their applications to obtain valid travel documents by the government. As such, in many cases, if Falun Gong adherents wish to leave China, they must escape through China’s relatively porous border with Burma, eventually making their way to Thailand and filing for refugee status.”<sup>33</sup>

The USDOS reported that

“the law neither provides for a citizen's right to repatriate nor otherwise addresses exile. The government continued to refuse reentry to numerous citizens who were considered dissidents, Falun Gong activists, or troublemakers. Although some dissidents living abroad were allowed to return, dissidents released on medical parole and allowed to leave the country often were effectively exiled. Activists residing abroad were imprisoned upon their return to the country.”<sup>34</sup>

**• What are the consequences for family members of Falun Gong practitioners who have come to the attention of the authorities in China or abroad?**

According to the USDOS, several Falun Gong organizations based overseas “reported that the Government harassed their members in other countries, including the United States, through threatening phone calls and physical harassment.”<sup>35</sup> The Falun Dafa Information Centre reported that family members of Falun Gong practitioners, including children, have also been harassed and detained, both in China and abroad, “Spouses, parents, children, and siblings of those who practice Falun Gong have suffered various

<sup>30</sup> Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2008, 31 October 2008, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt08/CECCannRpt2008.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>31</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, 2010 Annual Report: Falun Gong Persecution and Activism in 2009, “Restrictions on Freedom of Movement”, 25 April 2010, <http://www.faluninfo.net/article/1032/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>32</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, 2010 Annual Report: Falun Gong Persecution and Activism in 2009, “Restrictions on Freedom of Movement”, 25 April 2010, <http://www.faluninfo.net/article/1032/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>33</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, 2010 Annual Report: Falun Gong Persecution and Activism in 2009, “Restrictions on Freedom of Movement”, 25 April 2010, <http://www.faluninfo.net/article/1032/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>34</sup> US Department of State, 2009 Human Rights Report: China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau), March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/135989.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>35</sup> US Department of State, International Religious Freedom Report 2009, China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, Macau), October 26, 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127268.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

degrees of persecution, ranging from loss of employment to torture. Meanwhile, some relatives have directly taken part in persecuting their loved ones, often under extreme levels of pressure/duress from the communist state.”<sup>36</sup>

The USDOS reported in 2009 that “family members of activists, dissidents, Falun Gong practitioners, journalists, unregistered religious figures, and former political prisoners were targeted for arbitrary arrest, detention, and harassment”.<sup>37</sup> The US-based Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group has reported several individual cases of violence and persecution of family members and children<sup>38</sup>. The Falun Dafa Information Centre reported that due to government propaganda, threats and duress, some relatives have taken part in persecuting their loved ones, including reporting them to the authorities or attending detention centers and labor camps “in order to try to talk their relatives into signing a statement slandering Falun Gong.”<sup>39</sup>

In 2007 the Canadian IRB reported that the Falun Dafa Association of Canada stated that,

“[the Chinese] authorities use ... family members as "hostages" to force [Falun Gong] practitioners to give up the practice. If practitioners do not cooperate with the authorities, their family members are subject to punishment as well. ... The punishment includes harassment by the police (random visit by police to the home), arbitrary interrogation, losing [a] job, losing [the] chance of promotion, losing [a] pension/state housing, etc.”<sup>40</sup>

Human Rights lawyer Gao Zhisheng stated that the children of Falun Gong practitioners have been affected,

“A large number of children have been expelled from school only because their parents practice Falun Gong. Some of the children were left alone or even homeless after their parents were arrested.”<sup>41</sup>

**• Have Falun Gong practitioners been forcibly admitted to mental institutions as a means of punishment for their activities? Have Falun Gong been subjected to re-education including in labour camps?**

Quoting the book “A China More Just” by human rights lawyer Gao Zhisheng, the Falun Dafa Information Centre states that the Office 610 has wide-range authority to arrest and sentence Falun Gong practitioners.<sup>42</sup> According to the US Commission on International

<sup>36</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, Family and Loved Ones, 17 May 2008, <http://faluninfo.net/topic/34/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>37</sup> US Department of State, 2009 Human Rights Report: China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau), March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/135989.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>38</sup> Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group, Violence against Families, undated, <http://www.falunhr.org/index.php?option=content&task=category&id=109&sectionid=12&Itemid=>, accessed 8 August 2010; Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group, Violence against Children, undated, <http://www.falunhr.org/index.php?option=content&task=category&id=94&sectionid=12&Itemid=>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>39</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, Family and Loved Ones, 17 May 2008, <http://faluninfo.net/topic/34/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>40</sup> Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board, Responses to Information Requests, CHN102560.E, 11 July 2007, [http://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca:8080/RIR\\_RDI/RIR\\_RDI.aspx?l=e&id=451386](http://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca:8080/RIR_RDI/RIR_RDI.aspx?l=e&id=451386), accessed 9 August 2010

<sup>41</sup> The Epoch Times, Renowned Chinese attorney urges U.S. Congress to address China's human rights, 23 September 2007, <http://www.theepochtimes.com/news/7-9-23/60049.html>, accessed 9 August 2010

<sup>42</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, The 6-10 Office, 15 June 2008, <http://www.faluninfo.net/topic/17/>, accessed 8 August 2010.



Religious Freedom, “credible first-hand accounts from Falun Gong adherents report, and official Chinese government statements confirm, long-term and arbitrary arrests, forced conversions of faith, and torture and mistreatment in detention.”<sup>43</sup>

According to the USDOS, “Falun Gong reported that detained practitioners were repeatedly subjected to various methods of physical and psychological coercion in attempts to force them to deny their belief in Falun Gong.”<sup>44</sup>

The US Commission on International Religious Freedom and the New York Times report cases of secret trials without legal representation.<sup>45</sup> The Falun Dafa Information Centre states that lawyers representing Falun Gong members are denied access to their clients and that their cases are not decided by a judge, but according to the 610 Office’s directives<sup>46</sup>. In addition, Falun Gong practitioners are denied the right to due process and fair trial<sup>47</sup>. The USDOS reported that

“when defendants were able to retain counsel in politically sensitive cases, government officials sometimes prevented effective representation of counsel. Officials deployed a wide range of tactics to obstruct the work of lawyers representing sensitive clients, including unlawful detentions, disbarment, intimidation, refusal to allow a case to be tried before a court, and physical abuse”.<sup>48</sup>

The US Congressional-Executive Commission reported in 2009 extensive harassment of attorneys (including arbitrary arrests and torture), court irregularities and coerced confessions.<sup>49</sup> USDOS reported that “in May 2009, several attorneys who had represented Falun Gong practitioners did not have their licenses renewed by the Lawyers Associations in their localities.”<sup>50</sup> Reporting on the 2009 period, the Freedom House stated that “In May, over 20 lawyers were effectively disbarred when their license registrations were rejected, and several were physically assaulted during the year. In November, Wang Yonghang, a lawyer from Dalian in northeastern China, was sentenced to seven years in prison for defending Falun Gong practitioners, the harshest term given to an attorney in recent memory”.<sup>51</sup> In April and May 2010 new cases of disbarment were reported by Amnesty International and The New York Times.<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, Annual Report 2010: China, May 2010, <http://www.uscirf.gov/images/ar2010/china2010.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>44</sup> US Department of State, International Religious Freedom Report 2009, China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, Macau), October 26, 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127268.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>45</sup> United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, Annual Report 2010: China, May 2010, <http://www.uscirf.gov/images/ar2010/china2010.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010; The New York Times, China Still Presses Crusade Against Falun Gong, 27 April 2009, [http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/28/world/asia/28china.html?ref=falun\\_gong](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/28/world/asia/28china.html?ref=falun_gong)

<sup>46</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, “China’s Gestapo” Marks a Decade: Official government websites, Chinese lawyers cite torture, surveillance by secret agency, 9 June 2009, <http://www.faluninfo.net/article/886/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>47</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, 2010 Annual Report: Falun Gong Persecution and Activism in 2009, “Denial of Fair Public Trial and Persecution of Defense Attorneys”, 25 April 2010, <http://faluninfo.net/article/1025/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>48</sup> US Department of State, 2009 Human Rights Report: China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau), March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/135989.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>49</sup> Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2009, 10 October 2009, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt09/CECCannRpt2009.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>50</sup> US Department of State, International Religious Freedom Report 2009, China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, Macau), October 26, 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127268.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>51</sup> Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2010 Report – China, 12 January 2010, <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2010&country=7801>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>52</sup> Amnesty International, Chinese Human Rights Defenders Subjected to ‘Absurd’ Disbarment Hearing, 22

According to the USDOS, “the great majority of Falun Gong members convicted by the courts since 1999 were sentenced to prison for "organizing or using a sect to undermine the implementation of the law," a less serious offense”<sup>53</sup>, although the government has singled out “core leaders” for particularly harsh treatment, sentencing them to prison for the crime of "endangering state security".<sup>54</sup> The same source added that

“most practitioners, however, were punished administratively. Some practitioners were sentenced to RTL. Others were sent to "legal education" centers specifically established to "rehabilitate" practitioners who refused voluntarily to recant their belief in public after their release from RTL camps. Government officials denied the existence of such "legal education" centers. In addition, hundreds of Falun Gong practitioners were confined to mental hospitals, according to overseas groups”.<sup>55</sup>

The USDOS reported that those who refuse to deny their faith in Falun Gong are “sometimes subjected to extrajudicial "legal education" centers after the expiration of their criminal sentences.”<sup>56</sup> The US Congressional-Executive Commission on China reported that “6–10 Offices throughout China maintain extrajudicial “transformation through reeducation” facilities that are used specifically to detain Falun Gong practitioners who have completed terms in reeducation through labor (RTL) camps but whom authorities refuse to release.”<sup>57</sup>

According to the US Congressional-Executive Commission on China, “the term “transformation through reeducation” (jiaoyu zhuanhua) describes a process of ideological reprogramming whereby practitioners are subjected to various methods of physical and psychological coercion until they recant their belief in Falun Gong”.<sup>58</sup> The Falun Dafa Information Centre stated that “transformation” is an euphemism to forced conversion and it takes place in different facilities such as prisons, RLT camps, legal education centres or unofficial torture venues.<sup>59</sup> The same source stated that common “transformation” techniques include isolation, humiliation, sleep deprivation, anti-Falun Gong propaganda, threats of indefinite incarceration, emotional manipulation, economic punishment, use of

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April 2010, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/chinese-human-rights-defenders-subjected-absurd-disbarment-hearing-2010-04-22>, accessed 8 August 2010; The New York Times, 2 Chinese Lawyers Are Facing Disbarment for Defending Falun Gong, 22 April 2010,

[http://www.nytimes.com/2010/04/22/world/asia/22beijing.html?ref=falun\\_gong](http://www.nytimes.com/2010/04/22/world/asia/22beijing.html?ref=falun_gong), accessed 8 August 2010; The New York Times, China Bans Two Rights Lawyers for Life, 11 May 2010,

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<sup>53</sup> US Department of State, 2009 Human Rights Report: China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau), March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/135989.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>54</sup> US Department of State, 2009 Human Rights Report: China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau), March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/135989.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>55</sup> US Department of State, 2009 Human Rights Report: China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau), March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/135989.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>56</sup> US Department of State, International Religious Freedom Report 2009, China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, Macau), October 26, 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127268.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>57</sup> Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2008, 31 October 2008, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt08/CECCannRpt2008.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>58</sup> Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2008, 31 October 2008, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt08/CECCannRpt2008.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>59</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, 2010 Annual Report: Falun Gong Persecution and Activism in 2009, “Transformation” and Forced Religious Conversion”, 25 April 2010, <http://faluninfo.net/article/1022/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

former practitioners, ideological indoctrination, physical and psychological abuse.<sup>60</sup>

Quoting an official report from the Communist Party, the US Congressional-Executive Commission on China reported the central role of transformation, as party cadres were urged to “strengthen the use of transformation through reeducation as a line of attack against their [Falun Gong] fortifications, use all your might to transform obstinate Falun Gong elements”.<sup>61</sup> The USDOS informed that “the government continued its use of high-pressure tactics and mandatory anti-Falun Gong study sessions to force practitioners to renounce Falun Gong”<sup>62</sup>, adding that “even practitioners who had not protested or made other public demonstrations of belief reportedly were forced to attend anti-Falun Gong classes or were sent directly to RTL camps. These tactics reportedly resulted in large numbers of practitioners signing pledges to renounce the movement.”<sup>63</sup>

In its 2009 Report the US Commission on International Religious Freedom reports that

“Current and former Falun Gong practitioners remain incarcerated in re-education through labor camps (RTL) and mental health institutions. Some international observers claim that Falun Gong adherents may comprise as many as half of the 250,000 Chinese detained in RTL camps over the past decade. Provincial officials reportedly offer sizable rewards to anyone who provides information leading to the arrest of a Falun Gong practitioner.”<sup>64</sup>

The US Commission on International Religious Freedom further states that “though it is difficult to determine with specificity the number of Falun Gong practitioners in detention during the past year, some estimates place the number at 8,000”, adding that “some international observers claim that Falun Gong adherents may comprise as many as half of the 250,000 Chinese detained in RTL camps over the past decade”.<sup>65</sup>

In its 2009 International Religious Freedom Report, the USDOS stated that “according to former RTL camp detainees, Falun Gong practitioners make up a significant percentage of the RTL camps’ population.”<sup>66</sup> Quoting a representative from the Foundation for the Defense of Democracies, the Washington Post reported that “450,000 to 1 million Falun Gong members are in prison at any given time.”<sup>67</sup>

The US Commission on International Religious Freedom that “the 6-10 Offices reportedly have extrajudicial detention facilities used exclusively to hold Falun Gong practitioners who

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<sup>60</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, 2010 Annual Report: Falun Gong Persecution and Activism in 2009, “Transformation” and Forced Religious Conversion”, 25 April 2010, <http://faluninfo.net/article/1022/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>61</sup> Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2008, 31 October 2008, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt08/CECCannRpt2008.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>62</sup> US Department of State, 2009 Human Rights Report: China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau), March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/135989.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>63</sup> US Department of State, 2009 Human Rights Report: China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau), March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/135989.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>64</sup> United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, Annual Report 2009: China, May 2009, <http://www.uscifr.gov/images/AR2009/china.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>65</sup> United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, Annual Report 2010: China, May 2010, <http://www.uscifr.gov/images/ar2010/china2010.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>66</sup> US Department of State, International Religious Freedom Report 2009, China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, Macau), October 26, 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127268.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>67</sup> The Washington Times, Chinese accused of vast trade in organs, 27 April 2010, <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2010/apr/27/chinese-accused-of-vast-trade-in-organs/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

have completed RTL terms but are still considered harmful".<sup>68</sup>

In 2009 the Guardian reported an account given by a woman who was arrested and held in a re-education camp due to her practice of Falun Gong,

"I was arrested in March 2005," she said. "I was living in Beijing and was a practitioner of Falun Gong. They came for me in the evening. I'm a single mother and I was with my 16-year old son. Only one of the men was wearing a uniform. None of them showed ID.

"I told them I was a mother. But they took me and left my son on his own. They took me to a detention centre where they kept me for 40 days without access to a lawyer. At the end they said I had been sentenced to two years in a labour camp for being a member of Falun Gong."

According to Yang, it was commonplace until 2004 to use physical violence to make members recant and give up more names. She was subjected to a more insidious abuse.

"The camp made gloves. But I was not allowed to work or have enough food or water until I renounced my beliefs. I was made to sit on a stool for 21 to 22 hours a day. I had to keep my back straight and my knees and feet pressed together with my hands flat on my thighs. I was told I was not allowed to close my eyes. If I did, they would swear at me.

"If I wanted a drink I had to say: 'Please class leader...!' and before I put down my cup: 'Please class leader...!'. The only food I was allowed was half a 30g Chinese bun. It was hard and sour. No vegetables. I became so thin. It was so hot too. In the 40s. And they would not give me enough water.

"After three months I could not take it. I was nearly mad. I renounced. They force you to. They say if you don't we will extend your sentence. Against my conscience I gave them names too."<sup>69</sup>

FACTS, a website dedicated to the study of Falun Gong, which views Falun Gong as a cult states that,

"The policy adopted by Chinese government on the Falun Gong issue is: educating, converting and emancipating the majority of the Falun Gong practitioners who have been deceived by Li Hongzhi and his Falun Gong, and to punish, according to law, the few who cherish ulterior motives and disrupt public order. Among the estimated two million Falun Gong members, 98 percent were ordinary practitioners. They have now broken away from Falun Gong and come to normal life with the kind help from the society, their units and families. After their converting, they are not discriminated, but have received certain preferential treatments in their work and

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<sup>68</sup> United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, Annual Report 2010: China, May 2010, <http://www.uscirf.gov/images/ar2010/china2010.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>69</sup> The Guardian, China's Falun Gong crackdown: 'The persecution is almost underground', 18 July 2009, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2009/jul/18/china-falun-gong-crackdown>, accessed 8 August 2010.

living since they have become quite vulnerable after their obsessing in Falun Gong.”<sup>70</sup>

The Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief reported “16 deaths of Falun Gong practitioners due to injuries allegedly sustained in custody in China. While the circumstances under which the deaths occurred differ, all the victims were Falun Gong practitioners and they all died under the supervision of law enforcement officers or soon after their release from custody. Concern is expressed that the arrests and deaths of these individuals were solely connected with their activities as Falun Gong practitioners.”<sup>71</sup> Amnesty International reported that in 2008 “over 100 Falun Gong practitioners were reported to have died in detention or shortly after release as a result of torture, denial of food or medical treatment, and other forms of ill-treatment”.<sup>72</sup>

In its 2010 Report, the Falun Dafa Information Centre recorded 109 deaths of Falun Gong practitioners during 2009 while in custody at police stations, labor camps, and prisons, also stating that most deaths occur shortly after detention, while other die upon release as a consequence of injuries or mistreatment.<sup>73</sup> Upon his release in July 2008 after two years, a former prisoner at a Chinese Re-education through Labour (RTL) camp told Amnesty International that,

“persecution in the labor camp includes; torture, forced labor work, deprivation of basic needs, brain-washing, no freedom to go to the restroom, no freedom to wash clothes, bad food and bad living conditions. (...) In the Beijing Tuanhe Labor Camp, all Falun Gong practitioners are forced to repeatedly listen to guards insult the Falun Gong, watch videos that slander Falun Gong, forced to denounce Falun Gong and, every day, forced to sing songs that praise the Communist Party. (...) The guards arranged some non-Falun Gong detainees to live with us and monitor Falun Gong practitioners. The guards promised to reduce the non-Falun Gong detainees' terms if they ‘worked well’. Falun Gong practitioners are not allowed to talk to each other.”<sup>74</sup>

Quoting the China News Weekly, the USDOS reports that

“the country had 22 “ankang” institutions (high-security psychiatric hospitals for the criminally insane) directly administered by the Ministry of Public Security (MPS). (...) The regulations for committing a person to an ankang facility were not clear, and detainees had no mechanism for objecting to public security officials' determinations of mental illness”.<sup>75</sup>

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<sup>70</sup> FACTS, Three key issues regarding Falun Gong, undated, <http://www.facts.org.cn/Data/aboutfg/200712/t72065.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010

<sup>71</sup> United Nations, Report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Asma Jahangir – Addendum (A/HRC/13/40/Add.1), 16 February 2010, [http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/13session/A-HRC-13-40-Add1\\_EFS.pdf](http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/13session/A-HRC-13-40-Add1_EFS.pdf), accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>72</sup> Amnesty International, 2008 Amnesty International Report – China, 30 July 2008, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/china/report-2008>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>73</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, 2010 Annual Report: Falun Gong Persecution and Activism in 2009, “Deaths from Torture and Other Abuse in Custody”, 25 April 2010, <http://faluninfo.net/article/1023/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>74</sup> Amnesty International, Blog: My life inside a Chinese Labor Camp, 7 December 2009, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/blog-my-life-inside-chinese-labor-camp-20091207>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>75</sup> US Department of State, 2009 Human Rights Report: China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau), March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/135989.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

Several sources report mistreatment and torture of Falun Gong members while detained.<sup>76</sup> According to the USDOS, Falun Gong practitioners “reported its members have been subject to excessive force, abuse, rape, detention, forcible psychiatric commitment and treatment (including involuntary medication and electric shock treatment), and torture, and that some members, including children, have died in custody.”<sup>77</sup>

Regarding those sent to mental health institutions, the USDOS reported that “patients in these hospitals reportedly were given medicine against their will and forcibly subjected to electric shock treatment. Activists sentenced to administrative detention also reported they were strapped to beds or other devices for days at a time, beaten, forcibly injected or fed medications, and denied food and use of toilet facilities.”<sup>78</sup>

Chinese Human Rights lawyer Gao Zhisheng stated in an open letter published in the Epoch Times in September 2007,

“Millions of people were illegally detained in countless brainwashing camps established in every corner of China by the notorious 610 Office, an agency founded to implement the persecution of Falun Gong. Such brainwashing camps require very simple admittance procedures, while the methods used to 'educate' the practitioners are shockingly cruel.”<sup>79</sup>

The Falun Dafa Information Centre reported that thousands of Falun Gong prisoners have been executed for organ harvesting.<sup>80</sup> The US Commission on International Religious Freedom reported that

“numerous allegations of government-sanctioned organ harvesting from incarcerated practitioners have surfaced within the last several years as well. Independent investigation into the practices of a hospital in Sujiatun, Shenyang proved inconclusive. However, based upon a report from two prominent Canadian human rights activists, international human rights organizations and the Special Rapporteur on Torture have called for an independent investigation and for continued international attention to allegations of organ harvesting from prisoners. The Committee on Torture, a UN treaty- monitoring body, also called on the government during its 2008 review of China to conduct independent investigations to clarify discrepancies in statistics related to organ transplants and allegations of

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<sup>76</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, 2010 Annual Report: Falun Gong Persecution and Activism in 2009, “Torture and Other Inhumane Treatment”, 25 April 2010, <http://faluninfo.net/article/1023/>, accessed 8 August 2010; United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, Annual Report 2010: China, May 2010, <http://www.uscirf.gov/images/ar2010/china2010.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010; US Department of State, International Religious Freedom Report 2009, China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, Macau), October 26, 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127268.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010; US Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report 2009, 10 October 2009, <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt09/CECCannRpt2009.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>77</sup> US Department of State, International Religious Freedom Report 2009, China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, Macau), October 26, 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127268.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>78</sup> US Department of State, 2009 Human Rights Report: China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau), March 11, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/135989.htm>, accessed 8 August 2010.

<sup>79</sup> The Epoch Times, Renowned Chinese attorney urges U.S. Congress to address China’s human rights, 23 September 2007, <http://www.theepochtimes.com/news/7-9-23/60049.html>, accessed 9 August 2010

<sup>80</sup> Falun Dafa Information Centre, Organ Harvesting Overview, 17 May 2008, <http://faluninfo.net/topic/9/>, accessed 8 August 2010.

torture of Falun Gong practitioners.”<sup>81</sup>

The Washington Post reported in 2010 that “in a news conference on Capitol Hill, several speakers, including attorney David Matas of B'nai Brith Canada and Ethan Gutmann of the Foundation for the Defense of Democracies, said their investigations have unearthed a grisly trade in which an estimated 9,000 members of Falun Gong have been executed for their corneas, lungs, livers, kidneys and skins.”<sup>82</sup>

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<sup>81</sup> United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, Annual Report 2010: China, May 2010, <http://www.uscifr.gov/images/ar2010/china2010.pdf>, accessed 8 August 2010.

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