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*Plenary sitting*

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**B9-0249/2022**

3.5.2022

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION**

with request for inclusion in the agenda for a debate on cases of breaches of human rights, democracy and the rule of law

pursuant to Rule 144 of the Rules of Procedure

on Reports of continued organ harvesting in China  
(2022/2657(RSP))

**Manu Pineda**

on behalf of The Left Group

**European Parliament resolution on Reports of continued organ harvesting in China (2022/2657(RSP))**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948;
- having regards to the UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 particularly its article 1: “All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.”
- having regard to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights of 2011;
- having regard to the principles laid down in the UN Charter,
- having regard to its previous resolutions on China,
- having regard to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, n rights treaties and instruments,
- having regard to Rule 144 of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas the 10 of June 2021 Joint letter of the UN Special Procedures to the Chinese government, raising the issue of “*forced organ harvesting targeting ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities such as Falun Gong practitioners, Uyghurs, Tibetans, Muslims and Christians in detention*”;

B. whereas according to the information received by the UN, forced organ harvesting in China targets a number of ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities such as Falun Gong practitioners, Uyghurs, Tibetans, Muslims and Christians held in detention at different locations; whereas it is alleged that list of prisoners’ names are maintained for the purpose of forced organ harvesting at the detention centres, whereas this form of trafficking reportedly involves health sector professionals, including surgeons, anaesthetists and other medical specialists;

C. whereas the alleged practice of subjecting prisoners or detainees to frequent examinations without their prior informed content (in order to register the examinations in a database of living organ sources that facilitates organ allocation) was reported in a female prison in Urumqi “Sankan” (number 3), No.2 detention centre at Urumqi and Karmay prison;

D. whereas the 9 of August 2021, the Chinese authorities collaborated with the investigation and replied to the OHCHR communication arguing that “*the communication sent by the above-mentioned special mechanisms is based on false information, makes groundless accusations against China*” and

*chat the country “With respect to the legal grounds for the performance of medical examinations on detainees, under the provisions of such relevant laws”...” the physical health of persons admitted to criminal detention facilities shall be checked; medical examinations on admittance to such facilities and prompt treatment in case of illness are among the lawful rights that detained persons enjoy in accordance with the law”; whereas according to the chinese answer “China has a sound system of laws and regulations for the donation and transplantation of human organs. Human-organ donation is governed by the principle that such donation is voluntary and non-remunerative; organ trading and involuntary organ harvesting have been criminalized. China has established a framework for human organ donation and transplantation in line with the World Health Organization (WHO) Guiding Principles on Human Cell, Tissue and Organ Transplantation, constituting a system of regulations and policies covering the entire process of organ donation, acquisition and transplantation”*

E. whereas 10,000 illicit human organ transplants are performed each year worldwide; whereas the trade in human organ trafficking thus generates, according to the WHO, more than one billion euros in profits per year;

F. whereas the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet is planning the first visit to China by a U.N. human rights chief in 17 years in late-May 2022; whereas a five-member team’s of the UN is already in China at the invitation of the government; whereas the goal of this visit is notably to clarify the allegations of genocide against Uyghur Muslims;

1. Is alarmed and condemns human trafficking worldwide and notably the illicit human organ transplants;
2. Expresses its concerns about the letter of the UN Special Procedures to the Chinese government on organs trafficking; welcomes and takes note of the answer of the Chinese authorities
3. Expresses on the need of improving law enforcement and fight against human trafficking as a priority;
4. Welcomes the visit of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet to China; urges the UN to continue the investigation on organs trafficking during this visit; asks the Chinese government to work closely with the UN organisations on this matter;
5. Recalls that human rights are universal and indivisible and denounces the instrumentalization of these issues for geopolitical or economic purposes;
6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the Government and Parliament of the People’s Republic of China