

Human organ and tissue transplantation¹

Report by the Secretariat

1. In 1991, the Forty-fourth World Health Assembly in resolution WHA44.25 endorsed the WHO Guiding Principles on Human Organ Transplantation. These Principles were the outcome of a process that began in 1987 when the Health Assembly first expressed concern, in resolution WHA40.13, about the commercial trade in human organs. Two years later, the Health Assembly called upon Member States to take appropriate measures to prevent the purchase and sale of human organs for transplantation (resolution WHA42.5). Over the past 19 years, the Guiding Principles have influenced legislation in more than 60 Member States as well as professional codes and practices.

2. In 2004, in the light of improvements in transplantation medicine and science as well as evolving practices and perceptions regarding organ and tissue transplantation, the Fifty-seventh World Health Assembly in resolution WHA57.18 requested the Director-General to carry out several consultative, scientific and normative activities and report back to the Health Assembly. In response to the specific request “to continue examining and collecting global data on the practices, safety, quality, efficacy and epidemiology of allogeneic transplantation and on ethical issues, including living donation”, the Secretariat has consulted extensively at national, regional and subregional levels with experts, representatives of health authorities and professional and scientific societies, lawyers and ethicists, and has created a global knowledge base on transplantation.² This resource includes a global observatory on donation and transplantation, which was developed in collaboration with the Spanish national transplantation organization and launched on the Internet in 2006 as a tool for monitoring transplantation activities and practices at a global level and for fostering transparency.³ Kidney transplants are now performed in 91 Member States in all WHO regions; however, these countries are at various stages of technical development and regulatory oversight. Although the number of transplants each year has grown rapidly over the past two decades, the demand for transplantation using human cells, tissues and organs has also increased significantly, resulting in a continuing shortage of human material, particularly organs. According to data for 2008, the global number of organs transplanted meets only 10% of the estimated need. As few countries are approaching self-sufficiency in the provision of cells, tissues and organs for transplantation, new ways continue to be sought to increase the donation of human material.

¹ This report does not include progress in xenogeneic transplantation, also addressed by resolution WHA57.18, as it raises different and specific issues. The Secretariat will report on xenotransplantation at an appropriate time.

² Accessible at <http://www.who.int/transplantation/knowledgebase/en/>.

³ Accessible at <http://www.transplant-observatory.org/default.aspx>.

3. In response to the requests in resolution WHA57.18 for the Director-General to facilitate international cooperation and to support Member States' efforts to prevent organ trafficking, the Secretariat has collaborated with scientific and professional bodies that are addressing the technical and ethical issues raised by various means to increase transplantation. The growing reliance in many countries on organs from living donors related and unrelated to recipients was discussed at forums on kidney donation (Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1–4 April 2004) and donation of other organs (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 15–16 September 2005). These meetings were organized by The Transplantation Society, with which WHO has established official relations as a consultative body on technical matters pertaining to transplantation. Both meetings agreed minimum criteria for suitability of live donors and defined the obligations of transplant professionals to treat donors as patients, including that of providing appropriate follow-up and treatment for problems caused by the donation.

4. At a meeting in 2008 in Istanbul, Turkey, organized by The Transplantation Society and the International Society of Nephrology, more than 150 representatives of scientific and medical bodies from around the world, government officials, social scientists and ethicists defined the growing phenomena of “transplant tourism” and “organ trafficking” and declared that these practices “violate the principles of equity, justice and respect for human dignity and should be prohibited”.¹ In certain countries, centres openly use the Internet and other means to invite patients to travel from abroad in order to receive a transplant at “bargain” prices, with all donor costs included. Likewise, commercial trade in cells, tissues and organs – and even trafficking involving human beings who are kidnapped or lured into other countries where they are forced to be “donors” – continues to be a serious problem, particularly in countries with substantial transplant tourism. In order to gain easy access to organs, some people seek transplants abroad that are paid for by private or governmental health insurance in their home country even when trade in organs is formally prohibited in that country. This practice should not be confused with travelling abroad to obtain medical or surgical care that does not include the provision of human material for transplantation.

UPDATED GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON TRANSPLANTATION

5. Against this background, the Secretariat, in response to the explicit request in resolution WHA57.18, has revised the Guiding Principles,² reformulating them and their commentaries in order to cover practices that have been identified since 1991. As summarized in the report to the Executive Board in May 2008³ and January 2009,⁴ the revised Guiding Principles provide a framework to support progress in transplantation of cells, tissues and organs that will maximize the benefits of transplantation by meeting the needs of recipients, protecting donors and ensuring the dignity of all involved. Participants in the consultation process undertaken in preparing the revision confirmed the view that seeking financial gain from the human body or its parts undermines, rather than enhancing, the benefits of transplantation. Experience from all over the world demonstrates that commercial trade in this area evolves from being a market in organs to being a market in people, where – openly or under cover – the poor and vulnerable are exploited.

¹ *The Lancet*, 2008, 372(July 5): 5–6.

² See Annex.

³ Document EB123/5.

⁴ Document EB124/15.

6. The revised Guiding Principles call for the prohibition of the giving or receiving of money or anything of value in exchange for cells, tissues or organs for transplantation. However, the Principles would not prohibit certain legitimate payments, including the following: the reimbursement of both expenses (such as those for medical care arising from donation) and losses (such as wages foregone), and the recovery of costs incurred in the procurement, processing, storage, distribution and implantation of cells, tissues and organs. Following discussions during the 124th session of the Executive Board, several Member States requested that the commentary to Guiding Principle 5 include the clarification that such charges are acceptable “as long as the human body and its parts as such are not a source of financial gain”. In the process of revising the Guiding Principles, particular attention has been paid to protecting minors and other vulnerable persons against coercion and improper inducement to donate cells, tissues or organs.

7. As a result of the consultations, two new Guiding Principles have been added: the first would strengthen commitment to the safety, quality and efficacy of both donation and transplantation procedures as well as of the human material used, and the second would request transparency in the organization and performance of donation and transplantation activities in order to facilitate appropriate technical oversight and foster public trust. These new Principles encourage proper respect for human body parts and their donors, and for the patients receiving the donations.

THE WAY FORWARD

8. The consultation process over the past five years has produced consensus on several ways of further improving access to, and increasing the safety, quality and efficacy of, the donation and transplantation of cells, tissues and organs. The following points summarize some of these suggestions.

9. Some participants in the consultation process have already requested support from WHO in formulating and enforcing legislation to stop commercial transplantation and to increase access to transplantation. Several Member States have enacted new laws banning commercial transplantation and enabling donation from deceased donors. Others have reinforced the implementation of existing legislation. In many other countries, particularly where a weak, absent or ineffectively enforced legal framework enables profiteering from the sale of organs removed from vulnerable citizens, the Guiding Principles provide a template for national policies and laws that will promote transplantation while deterring commercial trade and trafficking.

10. The consultation process has underlined the potential value of international legal instruments to combat trafficking in human transplants. In October 2009, the Council of Europe and the United Nations published a joint study on trafficking in organs, tissues and cells and trafficking in human beings for the purpose of the removal of organs.¹ This report concludes that “It is therefore recommended that an international legal instrument be prepared, setting out a definition of ‘Trafficking in Organ Tissue and Cells’ and the measures to prevent such trafficking and protect the victims, as well as the criminal law measures to punish the crime.”

11. Experience in countries with the most successful deceased-donor programmes has shown the advantage of having strong national organizations that can stimulate, coordinate and regulate donation

¹ Caplan A, Domínguez-Gil B, Matesanz R & Prior C. *Trafficking in organs, tissues and cells and trafficking in human beings for the purpose of the removal of organs*: Joint Council of Europe/United Nations Study. Strasbourg, France, Council of Europe, Directorate General of Human Rights, 2009.

and transplantation. Such organizations can inform the public about the importance of sustaining a community resource that is built on voluntary, unpaid donations of organs, tissues and cells rather than on the exploitation inherent in organ purchases and that provides equitable access to all.

12. The commitment of national authorities is necessary to make progress in the pursuit of self sufficiency in human material for transplantation, to maximize the supply of organs and to decrease patients' needs through preventive action. However, regional or subregional cooperation are often necessary to meet patients' needs in case of emergencies or when a precise match is required. In particular registers of volunteer donors of haematopoietic stem cells all over the world and efficient cross boundary circulation are necessary to maximize the probability of patients finding a match.

13. In order to achieve national or subregional self-sufficiency in organ transplantation, it will be necessary to increase donations from deceased donors. Currently, donors who are diagnosed dead on the basis of neurological criteria represent the major source of such donations. However, it is estimated that another source – so-called “non-heartbeating donors” (who are declared dead on the basis of permanent cessation of circulation and respiration) – could potentially yield up to three times more organs. Participants in the consultation process reported the increasingly good outcome of transplantation with organs from such donors. When, based on the decision of physicians and family members to withdraw a patient's life-support system, the patient's vital functions cease and death has been declared, organs may be removed for transplantation, if authorized by law, by the patient's next of kin or by the patient's own previously expressed wishes. When a death occurs unexpectedly, some countries allow steps to be taken to prolong the opportunity to obtain a transplantable organ while permission is sought from the relative; this expedient is especially the case when death does not occur in an intensive care unit. The techniques used to preserve organs need not involve complex technology, particularly where only kidneys are concerned; programmes that use non-heartbeating donors are therefore accessible to countries with limited resources.

14. The long-term monitoring of donation and transplantation outcomes is essential in order to ensure high quality services and to identify problems. As with other medical products and devices, an effective vigilance and surveillance system will provide early warning of adverse events and developments. The creation and coordination of national (or subregional) vigilance and surveillance systems will enable information about important new technical developments as well as details of adverse events and reactions to be communicated quickly around the globe.

15. Success in increasing donations of cells, tissues and organs in order to meet global needs depends on public acceptance of safe, legal donation and transplantation, together with public awareness of the dangers of commercial trade and trafficking. The latter condition particularly concerns poor and vulnerable people who are the most likely to be induced or coerced into becoming donors. Carefully designed and consistently implemented campaigns of education and advocacy that target all population groups, including schoolchildren, can help to increase public awareness that donation and transplantation are valuable and necessary, and that consent must be given within the limited period during which cells, tissues and organs can be kept viable.

16. With the growing global circulation of transplantable material, traceability is a major concern for transplant professionals and surveillance systems. There would be significant advantages in developing a common basis for a global system for coding transplantable material, especially cells and tissues. One outcome of the global consultation process was a recommendation that the development of such a global system should be fostered. The use of a global coding system could also offer benefits in combating illicit commercial trade.

17. Some progress has been made in many countries in involving the community regarding donation and transplantation services, but more remains to be done. The highest priority, however, should be given to initiatives aimed at the implementation of the primary-care approach, with strong components of prevention and health promotion in order to reduce the diseases that lead to the need for transplants in the first place. Such initiatives require high-quality public health programmes based on sound research and supported by tertiary care and medical education. One important stimulus to academic medicine and research is the emergence or strengthening of donation and transplantation services.

ACTION BY THE HEALTH ASSEMBLY

18. The Health Assembly is invited to adopt the resolution recommended by the Executive Board in resolution EB124.R13.

ANNEX

**WHO GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON HUMAN CELL, TISSUE
AND ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION¹****PREAMBLE**

1. As the Director-General's report to the Executive Board at its Seventy-ninth session pointed out,² human organ transplantation began with a series of experimental studies at the beginning of the twentieth century. The report drew attention to some of the major clinical and scientific advances in the field since Alexis Carrel was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1912 for his pioneering work. Surgical transplantation of human organs from deceased, as well as living, donors to sick and dying patients began after the Second World War. Over the past 50 years, the transplantation of human organs, tissues and cells has become a worldwide practice which has extended, and greatly enhanced the quality of, hundreds of thousands of lives. Continuous improvements in medical technology, particularly in relation to organ and tissue rejection, have led to an increase in the demand for organs and tissues, which has always exceeded supply despite substantial expansion in deceased organ donation as well as greater reliance on donation from living persons in recent years.

2. The shortage of available organs has not only prompted many countries to develop procedures and systems to increase supply but has also stimulated commercial traffic in human organs, particularly from living donors who are unrelated to recipients. The evidence of such commerce, along with the related traffic in human beings, has become clearer in recent decades. Moreover, the growing ease of international communication and travel has led many patients to travel abroad to medical centres that advertise their ability to perform transplants and to supply donor organs for a single, inclusive charge.

3. Resolutions WHA40.13 and WHA42.5 first expressed the Health Assembly's concern over commercial trade in organs and the need for global standards for transplantation. Based on a process of consultation undertaken by the Secretariat, the Health Assembly then endorsed the WHO Guiding Principles on Human Organ Transplantation in resolution WHA44.25. Over the past 17 years the Guiding Principles have greatly influenced professional codes and practices as well as legislation around the world. In the light of changes in practices and attitudes regarding organ and tissue transplantation, the Fifty-seventh World Health Assembly in resolution WHA57.18 requested the Director-General, inter alia, "to continue examining and collecting global data on the practices, safety, quality, efficacy and epidemiology of allogeneic transplantation and on ethical issues, including living donation, in order to update the Guiding Principles on Human Organ Transplantation".

4. The following Guiding Principles are intended to provide an orderly, ethical and acceptable framework for the acquisition and transplantation of human cells, tissues and organs for therapeutic

¹ The draft update of the official WHO Guiding Principles on Human Cell, Tissue and Organ Transplantation, contained in document EB123/5, was noted by the Executive Board at its 123rd session on 26 May 2008. This version reflects a modification requested by the Board at that session; and was considered by the Board at its 124th session; the word "narrow" is now used instead of "rare" in Guiding Principle 4. Further, the commentary to Guiding Principle 5 has been made explicit with the clarification that certain payments are acceptable "as long as the human body and its parts as such are not a source of financial gain"; the wording of last clause of Guiding Principle 11 has been clarified.

² Document EB79/8.

purposes. Each jurisdiction will determine the means of implementing the Guiding Principles. They preserve the essential points of the 1991 version while incorporating new provisions in response to current trends in transplantation, particularly organ transplants from living donors and the increasing use of human cells and tissues. The Guiding Principles do not apply to transplantation of gametes, ovarian or testicular tissue, or embryos for reproductive purposes, or to blood or blood constituents collected for transfusion purposes.

Cells, tissues and organs may be removed from deceased and living persons for the purpose of transplantation, only in accordance with the following Guiding Principles.

Guiding Principle 1

Cells, tissues and organs may be removed from the bodies of deceased persons for the purpose of transplantation if:

- (a) any consent required by law is obtained, and
- (b) there is no reason to believe that the deceased person objected to such removal.

Commentary on Guiding Principle 1

Consent is the ethical cornerstone of all medical interventions. National authorities are responsible for defining the process of obtaining and recording consent for cell, tissue and organ donation in the light of international ethical standards, the manner in which organ procurement is organized in their country, and the practical role of consent as a safeguard against abuses and safety breaches.

Whether consent to procure organs and tissues from deceased persons is “explicit” or “presumed” depends upon each country’s social, medical and cultural traditions, including the manner in which families are involved in decision-making about health care generally. Under both systems any valid indication of deceased persons’ opposition to posthumous removal of their cells, tissues or organs will prevent such removal.

Under a regime of explicit consent – sometimes referred to as “opting in” – cells, tissues or organs may be removed from a deceased person if the person had expressly consented to such removal during his or her lifetime; depending upon domestic law, such consent may be made orally or recorded on a donor card, driver’s license or identity card or in the medical record or a donor registry. When the deceased has neither consented nor clearly expressed opposition to organ removal, permission should be obtained from a legally specified surrogate, usually a family member.

The alternative, presumed consent system – termed “opting (or contracting) out” – permits material to be removed from the body of a deceased person for transplantation and, in some countries, for anatomical study or research, unless the person had expressed his or her opposition before death by filing an objection with an identified office, or an informed party reports that the deceased definitely voiced an objection to donation. Given the ethical importance of consent, such a system should ensure that people are fully informed about the policy and are provided with an easy means to opt out.

Although expressed consent is not required in an opting-out system before removal of the cells, tissues or organs of a deceased person who had not objected while still alive, procurement programmes may be reluctant to proceed if the relatives personally oppose the donation; likewise, in

opting-in systems, programmes typically seek permission from the family even when the deceased gave pre-mortem consent. Programmes are more able to rely on the deceased's explicit or presumed consent, without seeking further permission from family members, when the public's understanding and acceptance of the process of donating cells, tissues and organs is deep-seated and unambiguous. Even when permission is not sought from relatives, donor programmes need to review the deceased's medical and behavioural history with family members who knew him or her well, since accurate information about donors helps to increase the safety of transplantation.

For tissue donation, which entails slightly less challenging time constraints, it is recommended always to seek the approval of the next of kin. An important point to be addressed is the manner in which the appearance of the deceased's body will be restored after the tissues are removed.

Guiding Principle 2

Physicians determining that a potential donor has died should not be directly involved in cell, tissue or organ removal from the donor or subsequent transplantation procedures; nor should they be responsible for the care of any intended recipient of such cells, tissues and organs.

Commentary on Guiding Principle 2

This Principle is designed to avoid the conflict of interest that would arise were the physician or physicians determining the death of a potential donor to be responsible in addition for the care of other patients whose welfare depended on cells, tissues or organs transplanted from that donor.

National authorities will set out the legal standards for determining that death has occurred and specify how the criteria and process for determining death will be formulated and applied.

Guiding Principle 3

Donation from deceased persons should be developed to its maximum therapeutic potential, but adult living persons may donate organs as permitted by domestic regulations. In general living donors should be genetically, legally or emotionally related to their recipients.

Live donations are acceptable when the donor's informed and voluntary consent is obtained, when professional care of donors is ensured and follow-up is well organized, and when selection criteria for donors are scrupulously applied and monitored. Live donors should be informed of the probable risks, benefits and consequences of donation in a complete and understandable fashion; they should be legally competent and capable of weighing the information; and they should be acting willingly, free of any undue influence or coercion.

Commentary on Guiding Principle 3

The Principle emphasizes the importance both of taking the legal and logistical steps needed to develop deceased donor programmes where these do not exist and of making existing programmes as effective and efficient as possible.

While favouring the maximal development of transplant programmes that avoid the inherent risks to live donors, the Principle also sets forth basic conditions for live donation. A genetic relationship between donor and recipient may be therapeutically advantageous and can provide reassurance that the donor is motivated by genuine concern for the recipient, as can a legal relationship (such as that between spouses). Many altruistic donations also originate from emotionally related donors, though the strength of a claimed connection may be difficult to evaluate. Donations by unrelated donors have been a source of concern, though some such cases are unexceptionable, such as in hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (where a wide donor pool is therapeutically advisable) or when an exchange of kidneys is made because the donors are not immunologically well matched with the recipients to whom they are related.

With live donation, particularly by unrelated donors, psychosocial evaluation is needed to guard against coercion of the donor or the commercialism banned by Principle 5. The national health authority should ensure that the evaluation is carried out by an appropriately qualified, independent party. By assessing the donor's motivation and the donor's and recipient's expectations regarding outcomes, such evaluations may help identify – and avert – donations that are forced or are actually paid transactions.

The Principle underscores the necessity of genuine and well-informed choice, which requires full, objective, and locally relevant information and excludes vulnerable persons who are incapable of fulfilling the requirements for voluntary and knowledgeable consent. Voluntary consent also implies that adequate provisions exist for withdrawal of consent up until medical interventions on the recipient have reached the point where the recipient would be in acute danger if the transplant did not proceed. This should be communicated at the time of consent.

Finally, this Principle stresses the importance of protecting the health of living donors during the process of selection, donation, and necessary aftercare to ensure that the potential untoward consequences of the donation are unlikely to disadvantage the remainder of the donor's life. Care for the donor should match care for the recipient, and health authorities have the same responsibility for the welfare of both.

Guiding Principle 4

No cells, tissues or organs should be removed from the body of a living minor for the purpose of transplantation other than narrow exceptions allowed under national law. Specific measures should be in place to protect the minor and, wherever possible the minor's assent should be obtained before donation. What is applicable to minors also applies to any legally incompetent person.

Commentary on Guiding Principle 4

This Principle states a general prohibition on the removal of cells, tissues or organs from legal minors for transplantation. The major exceptions that may be authorized are familial donation of regenerative cells (when a therapeutically comparable adult donor is not available) and kidney transplants between identical twins (where avoiding immunosuppression represents a benefit to the recipient adequate to justify the exception, in the absence of a genetic disorder that could adversely affect the donor in the future).

While the permission of the parent(s) or the legal guardian for organ removal is usually sufficient, they may have a conflict of interest if they are responsible for the welfare of the intended recipient. In such cases, review and approval by an independent body, such as a court or other competent authority, should be required. In any event, a minor's objection to making a donation should prevail over the permission provided by any other party. The professional counselling provided to potential living donors in order to assess, and when needed, address any pressure in the decision to donate, is especially important for minor donors.

Guiding Principle 5

Cells, tissues and organs should only be donated freely, without any monetary payment or other reward of monetary value. Purchasing, or offering to purchase, cells, tissues or organs for transplantation, or their sale by living persons or by the next of kin for deceased persons, should be banned.

The prohibition on sale or purchase of cells, tissues and organs does not preclude reimbursing reasonable and verifiable expenses incurred by the donor, including loss of income, or paying the costs of recovering, processing, preserving and supplying human cells, tissues or organs for transplantation.

Commentary on Guiding Principle 5

Payment for cells, tissues and organs is likely to take unfair advantage of the poorest and most vulnerable groups, undermines altruistic donation, and leads to profiteering and human trafficking. Such payment conveys the idea that some persons lack dignity, that they are mere objects to be used by others.

Besides preventing trafficking in human materials, this Principle aims to affirm the special merit of donating human materials to save and enhance life. However, it allows for circumstances where it is customary to provide donors with tokens of gratitude that cannot be assigned a value in monetary terms. National law should ensure that any gifts or rewards are not, in fact, disguised forms of payment for donated cells, tissues or organs. Incentives in the form of "rewards" with monetary value that can be transferred to third parties are not different from monetary payments.

While the worst abuses involve living organ donors, dangers also arise when payments for cells, tissues and organs are made to next of kin of deceased persons, to vendors or brokers, or to institutions (such as mortuaries) having charge of dead bodies. Financial returns to such parties should be forbidden.

This Principle permits compensation for the costs of making donations (including medical expenses and lost earnings for live donors), lest they operate as a disincentive to donation. The need to cover legitimate costs of procurement and of ensuring the safety, quality and efficacy of human cell and tissue products and organs for transplantation is also accepted as long as the human body and its parts as such are not a source of financial gain.

Incentives that encompass essential items which donors would otherwise be unable to afford, such as medical care or health insurance coverage, raise concerns. Access to the highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right, not something to be purchased in exchange for body parts.

However, free periodic medical assessments related to the donation and insurance for death or complications that arise from the donation may legitimately be provided to living donors.

Health authorities should promote donation motivated by the need of the recipient and the benefit for the community. Any measures to encourage donation should respect the dignity of the donor and foster societal recognition of the altruistic nature of cell, tissue and organ donation. In any event, all practices to encourage the procurement of cells, tissues and organs for transplantation should be defined explicitly by health authorities in a transparent fashion.

National legal frameworks should address each country's particular circumstances because the risks to donors and recipients vary. Each jurisdiction will determine the details and method of the prohibitions it will use, including sanctions which may encompass joint action with other countries in the region. The ban on paying for cells, tissues and organs should apply to all individuals, including transplant recipients who attempt to circumvent domestic regulations by travelling to locales where prohibitions on commercialization are not enforced.

Guiding Principle 6

Promotion of altruistic donation of human cells, tissues or organs by means of advertisement or public appeal may be undertaken in accordance with domestic regulation.

Advertising the need for or availability of cells, tissues or organs, with a view to offering or seeking payment to individuals for their cells, tissues or organs, or, to the next of kin, where the individual is deceased, should be prohibited. Brokering that involves payment to such individuals or to third parties should also be prohibited.

Commentary on Guiding Principle 6

This Principle does not affect general advertisements or public appeals to encourage altruistic donation of human cells, tissues or organs, provided that they do not subvert legally established systems of organ allocation. Instead, it aims to prohibit commercial solicitations, which include offering to pay individuals, the next of kin of deceased persons, or other parties in possession (such as undertakers), for cells, tissues or organs; it targets brokers and other intermediaries as well as direct purchasers.

Guiding Principle 7

Physicians and other health professionals should not engage in transplantation procedures, and health insurers and other payers should not cover such procedures, if the cells, tissues or organs concerned have been obtained through exploitation or coercion of, or payment to, the donor or the next of kin of a deceased donor.

Commentary on Guiding Principle 7

Health care professionals should only proceed with the removal, intermediate management or implantation of cells, tissues or organs when donations are unpaid and truly voluntary. (In the case of live donors, a psychosocial evaluation of the donor is usually indicated, as described in Guiding Principle 3). Failing to ensure that the person consenting to the donation has not been paid, coerced or exploited breaches professional obligations and should be sanctioned by the relevant professional organizations and government licensing or regulatory authorities.

Physicians and health-care facilities should also not refer patients to transplant facilities in their own or other countries that make use of cells, tissues or organs obtained through payments to donors, their families or other vendors or brokers; nor may they seek or accept payment for doing so. Post-transplant care may be provided to patients who have undergone transplantation at such facilities, but physicians who decline to provide such care should not face professional sanctions for such refusals, provided that they refer such patients elsewhere.

Health insurers and other payers should reinforce adherence to high ethical standards by refusing to pay for transplants that violate the Guiding Principles.

Guiding Principle 8

All health-care facilities and professionals involved in cell, tissue or organ procurement and transplantation procedures should be prohibited from receiving any payment that exceeds the justifiable fee for the services rendered.

Commentary on Guiding Principle 8

This provision reinforces Guiding Principles 5 and 7 by forbidding profiteering in cell, tissue and organ recovery and implantation. Health authorities should monitor the fees charged for transplantation services to ensure that they are not disguised charges for the cells, tissues or organs themselves. All persons and facilities involved should be accountable for all payments for transplantation services. A medical or other health care practitioner uncertain whether a fee is justifiable should seek the opinion of an appropriate licensing or disciplinary authority before proposing or levying the fee. Fees charged for similar services may be used as a reference.

Guiding Principle 9

The allocation of organs, cells and tissues should be guided by clinical criteria and ethical norms, not financial or other considerations. Allocation rules, defined by appropriately constituted committees, should be equitable, externally justified, and transparent.

Commentary on Guiding Principle 9

Where donation rates do not meet clinical demand, allocation criteria should be defined at national or subregional level by a committee that includes experts in the relevant medical specialties,

bioethics and public health. Such multidisciplinaryity is important to ensure that allocation takes into account not only medical factors but also community values and general ethical rules. The criteria for distributing cells, tissues and organs should accord with human rights and, in particular, should not be based on a recipient's gender, race, religion, or economic condition.

This principle implies that the cost of transplantation and follow-up, including immuno-suppressive treatment where applicable, should be affordable to all patients concerned – that is, no recipient should be excluded solely for financial reasons.

The concept of transparency is not exclusive to the allocation process but is central to all aspects of transplantation (as is discussed in the commentary on Guiding Principle 11, below).

Guiding Principle 10

High-quality, safe and efficacious procedures are essential for donors and recipients alike. The long-term outcomes of cell, tissue and organ donation and transplantation should be assessed for the living donor as well as the recipient in order to document benefit and harm.

The level of safety, efficacy and quality of human cells, tissues and organs for transplantation, as health products of an exceptional nature, must be maintained and optimized on an ongoing basis. This requires implementation of quality systems including traceability and vigilance, with adverse events and reactions reported, both nationally and for exported human products.

Commentary on Guiding Principle 10

Optimizing the outcome of cell, tissue and organ transplantation entails a rules-based process that encompasses clinical interventions and *ex vivo* procedures from donor selection through long-term follow-up. Under the oversight of national health authorities, transplant programmes should monitor both donors and recipients to ensure that they receive appropriate care, including information regarding the transplantation team responsible for their care.

Evaluation of information regarding the long-term risks and benefits is essential to the consent process and for adequately balancing the interests of donors as well as recipients. The benefits to both must outweigh the risks associated with the donation and transplantation. Donors should not be permitted to donate in clinically hopeless situations.

Donation and transplant programmes are encouraged to participate in national and/or international transplant registries. All deviations from accepted processes that could elevate the risk to recipients or donors, as well as any untoward consequences of donation or transplantation, should be reported to and analysed by responsible health authorities.

Transplantation of human material which does not involve maintenance treatment may not require active, long-term follow-up, though traceability should be ensured for the anticipated lifetime of the donor and the recipient. Internationally agreed means of coding to identify tissues and cells used in transplantation are essential for full traceability.

Guiding Principle 11

The organization and execution of donation and transplantation activities, as well as their clinical results, must be transparent and open to scrutiny, while ensuring that the personal anonymity and privacy of donors and recipients are always protected.

Commentary on Guiding Principle 11

Transparency can be summarized as maintaining public access to regularly updated comprehensive data on processes, in particular allocation, transplant activities and outcomes for both recipients and living donors, as well as data on organization, budgets and funding. Such transparency is not inconsistent with shielding from public access information that could identify individual donors or recipients while still respecting the necessity of traceability recognized in Principle 10. The objective of the system should be not only to maximize the availability of data for scholarly study and governmental oversight but also to identify risks – and facilitate their correction – in order to minimize harm to donors or recipients.

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