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## **Federal Act on the Transplantation of Organs, Tissues and Cells (Transplantation Act)**

of 8 October 2004 (Status as of 1 January 2019)

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*The Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation,*

based on Article 119a paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Federal Constitution<sup>1</sup>, and having considered the Dispatch of the Federal Council of 12 September 2001<sup>2</sup>,

*decrees:*

### **Chapter 1    General Provisions**

#### **Art. 1            Aim**

<sup>1</sup> This Act sets out the requirements for the use of organs, tissues or cells for transplantation purposes.

<sup>2</sup> It is intended to contribute to the availability of human organs, tissues and cells for transplantation purposes.

<sup>3</sup> It is intended to prevent the improper handling of organs, tissues or cells in the context of human transplantation medicine, in particular commercial activities involving organs, and to protect human dignity, privacy and health.

#### **Art. 2            Scope**

<sup>1</sup> This Act applies to the handling of organs, tissues or cells of human or animal origin and products obtained from them (transplant products) intended for transplantation into humans.

<sup>2</sup> It does not apply to the handling of:

- a. artificial or devitalised organs, tissues or cells;
- b. blood, with the exception of blood stem cells;
- c. blood products;
- d. germ cells, impregnated egg cells and embryos in the context of medically assisted human reproduction.

AS 2007 1935

<sup>1</sup> SR 101

<sup>2</sup> BBl 2002 29

<sup>3</sup> Articles 36 and 50 to 71 apply to the handling of organs, tissues or cells for autogenic transplantation. The Federal Council may issue regulations on the quality and safety of organs, tissues or cells for autogenic transplantation which are prepared prior to transplantation. Articles 4, 7 paragraph 2 letter b, 49 and 63-65 apply to transplant products for autogenic transplantation.

### **Art. 3** Definitions

In this Act:

- a. *organ* means any part of the body whose cells and tissues together comprise a unit with a specific function; organ parts whose function is similar to that of an organ and parts of the body that consist of different types of tissue and which have a specific function are regarded as equivalent to organs;
- b. *tissue* means a structured association of cells, consisting of the same or different types of cells, that has a common function in the body;
- c. *cell* means an individual cell, an unstructured cell mass or a cell suspension that consists exclusively of the same type of cell;
- d.<sup>3</sup> ...

### **Art. 4** General duty of care

Any person who handles organs, tissues, cells or transplant products must take any measures that may be required in accordance with the current state of scientific and technical knowledge in order not to endanger human health.

### **Art. 5** Removal for purposes other than transplantation

<sup>1</sup> If organs, tissues or cells have been removed for purposes other than transplantation, they may only be stored, transplanted or used to obtain transplant products if the regulations concerning information and consent contained in Articles 8, 12 letter b, 13 paragraph 2 letter f and g, 39 paragraph 2 and 40 paragraph 2 have been complied with.

<sup>2</sup> The regulations concerning information and consent in paragraph 1 also apply to the handling of blood stems obtained from umbilical cord blood.

## **Chapter 2 Human Organs, Tissues and Cells**

### **Section 1 Non-Commercialism and Prohibition of Trade**

#### **Art. 6** Non-commercialism of donation

<sup>1</sup> It is prohibited to grant or derive financial gain or any other advantage from a donation of human organs, tissues or cells.

<sup>3</sup> Repealed by No I of the Federal Act of 19 June 2015, with effect from 1 May 2016 (AS 2016 1163; BBl 2013 2317).

<sup>2</sup> The following are not regarded as financial gain or other advantage:

- a. reimbursement of loss of earnings and expenses incurred directly by the donor;
- b. compensation for damage incurred by the donor as a result of organs, tissues or cells being removed;
- c. a subsequent symbolic gesture of gratitude;
- d. a crossover living donation.

**Art. 7** Prohibition of trade

<sup>1</sup> It is prohibited:

- a. to trade in human organs, tissues or cells in Switzerland or abroad (acting from Switzerland);
- b. to remove or transplant human organs, tissues or cells which have been obtained in exchange for payment or by granting advantages.

<sup>2</sup> This prohibition does not apply to:

- a. the reimbursement of expenses incurred in the context of transplantation, and in particular costs for removal, transport, preparation, storage and transplantation;
- b. transplant products in accordance with Article 49.

**Section 2** Removal of Organs, Tissues or Cells from Deceased Persons

**Art. 8** Preconditions for removal

<sup>1</sup> Organs, tissues or cells may be removed from a deceased person if:

- a. the person has consented before his or her death to the removal;
- b. death has been determined.

<sup>2</sup> If no documented consent or refusal by the deceased person is available, the next of kin must be asked whether they are aware of the person having declared an intention to donate.

<sup>3</sup> If the next of kin are not aware of any such declaration, organs, tissues or cells may be removed if the next of kin give consent. The decision of the next of kin shall be guided by what they believe the deceased person would have wanted.

<sup>3bis</sup> The request to the next of kin may be made and their consent obtained only once it has been decided to discontinue life support measures.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> If there are no next of kin, or they cannot be contacted, removal is not permitted.

<sup>4</sup> Inserted by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS 2016 1163, 2017 5629; BBl 2013 2317).

- <sup>5</sup> The wishes of the deceased person take priority over those of the next of kin.
- <sup>6</sup> If the deceased person has demonstrably delegated the decision on the removal of organs, tissues or cells to a trusted person, this person shall be consulted instead of the next of kin.
- <sup>7</sup> Individuals who have reached the age of 16 may declare their intention to donate.
- <sup>8</sup> The next of kin shall be defined by the Federal Council.

**Art. 9** Criteria for death and determination of death

- <sup>1</sup> A person is dead if the functions of his or her brain, including the brain stem, have ceased irreversibly.
- <sup>2</sup> The Federal Council shall issue regulations on the determination of death. In particular, it shall specify:
- a. which clinical signs must be present so that it can be concluded that the functions of the brain, including the brain stem, have ceased irreversibly;
  - b. the requirements which must be fulfilled by the doctors who determine death.

**Art. 10<sup>5</sup>** Preparatory medical measures

- <sup>1</sup> Medical measures intended solely to preserve organs, tissues or cells may only be undertaken prior to the death of the donor if the donor has been informed comprehensively and has freely given his or her consent.
- <sup>2</sup> If the donor is incapable of judgement and has not given his or her consent, measures in terms of paragraph 1 may only be carried out if the next of kin consent, and the measures meet the requirements of paragraph 3 letters a and b. The decision of the next of kin shall be guided by what they believe the deceased person would have wanted.
- <sup>3</sup> If they are uncertain as to what the donor would have wanted, the next of kin may consent to measures under paragraph 1 if these:
- a. are essential for the successful transplantation of organs, tissue or cells; and
  - b. any risk or harm to the donor is minimal.
- <sup>4</sup> The Federal Council shall specify which measures do not meet the requirements of paragraph 3 letters a and b. It shall consult interested groups beforehand.
- <sup>5</sup> The next of kin may consent to measures under paragraph 1 only when it has been decided to discontinue life support measures.
- <sup>6</sup> Measures under paragraph 1 are not permitted if the donor is incapable of judgement and there are no next of kin or no next of kin can be contacted.
- <sup>7</sup> Such measures are also prohibited if they:

<sup>5</sup> Amended by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS 2016 1163, 2017 5629; BBl 2013 2317).

- a. hasten the death of the donor;
- b. may lead to the donor entering a permanent vegetative state.

<sup>8</sup> If a person has not declared his or her intention to donate, measures under paragraph 1 may be carried out after the death of the donor until the next of kin have reached a decision. The Federal Council shall specify the maximum length of time during which such measures may be carried out.

<sup>9</sup> Article 8 paragraph 6 applies *mutatis mutandis*.

#### **Art. 11** Independence of persons involved

<sup>1</sup> Doctors who determine the death of a person may not:

- a. participate either in the removal or the transplantation of organs, tissues or cells;
- b. be subject to orders from a medical professional who is involved in such activities.

<sup>2</sup> Doctors who remove or transplant organs, tissues or cells and associated medical personnel must not pressurise individuals who are caring for the dying person or who determine death or attempt to influence them in any other way.

### **Section 3 Removal of Organs, Tissues and Cells from Living Persons**

#### **Art. 12** Preconditions for removal

Organs, tissues and cells may be removed from a living person if:

- a. that person is capable of judgement and has reached the age of majority<sup>6</sup>;
- b. that person has been informed comprehensively and has freely given his or her consent in writing;
- c. there is no serious risk to his or her life or health;
- d. the recipient cannot be treated with any other therapeutic method with comparable benefit.

#### **Art. 13** Protection of persons incapable of judgement and minors<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Organs, tissues and cells may not be removed from persons who are incapable of judgement or who are minors.

<sup>6</sup> Expression in accordance with Annex No 21 para. 1 of the Federal Act of 18 Dec. 2008 (Adult Protection, Law of Persons and Law of Children), in force since 1 Jan. 2013 (AS 2011 725; BBl 2006 7001). This amendment has been made throughout the text.

<sup>7</sup> Expression in accordance with Annex No 21 para. 2 of the Federal Act of 18 Dec. 2008 (Adult Protection, Law of Persons and Law of Children), in force since 1 Jan. 2013 (AS 2011 725; BBl 2006 7001). This amendment has been made throughout the text.

<sup>2</sup> Exceptions may be permitted for the removal of tissues or cells capable of regeneration if:

- a. removal involves only a minimal risk and harm to the person who are incapable of judgement or minor;
- b. the recipient cannot be treated with any other therapeutic method with comparable benefit;
- c. no suitable adult donor who is capable of judgement is available;
- d. the recipient is a parent, child or sibling of the donor;
- e. the donation is likely to save the recipient's life;
- f. the legal representative has been informed comprehensively and has freely given his or her consent in writing;
- g. the donor who is a minor capable of judgement has been informed comprehensively and has freely given his or her consent in writing;
- h. there is no indication that the person incapable of judgement would object to removal;
- i. an independent authority has given permission.

<sup>3</sup> A person incapable of judgement must be involved as far as possible in the information and consent process.

<sup>4</sup> The cantons shall specify the independent authority in accordance with paragraph 2 letter i and shall regulate the process.

#### **Art. 14** Reimbursement of expenses and insurance

<sup>1</sup> Any person who removes organs, tissues or cells from a living person must ensure that this person is adequately insured against possible serious consequences of removal.

<sup>2</sup> The insurer that would be responsible for the costs of treating the recipient's health condition if no living donation were available shall be responsible for:<sup>8</sup>

- a. the cost of this insurance;
- b.<sup>9</sup> compensation for loss of earnings and other expenses incurred by the donor in connection with removal.

<sup>2bis</sup> If the insurance contract is terminated for reasons other than a change of insurer, the insurer responsible prior to termination of the insurance contract remains liable for the costs.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Amended by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS 2016 1163, 2017 5629; BBl 2013 2317).

<sup>9</sup> Amended by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS 2016 1163, 2017 5629; BBl 2013 2317).

<sup>10</sup> Inserted by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS 2016 1163, 2017 5629; BBl 2013 2317).

<sup>3</sup> The duty to bear costs stipulated in paragraph 2 shall also apply if the removal or transplantation cannot be carried out. If the recipient's insurer is not known, the Confederation shall bear the costs.

<sup>4</sup> The Federal Council shall specify in particular:

- a. the serious consequences against which the donor must be insured;
- b. the content and scope of the insurance stipulated in paragraph 1;
- c. any other expenses for which the donor shall be compensated in accordance with paragraph 2 letter b.

#### **Art. 15** Regulations of the Federal Council

<sup>1</sup> The Federal Council shall specify the requirements which information must fulfil under the terms of Articles 12 letter b and 13 paragraph 2 letters f and g.

<sup>2</sup> It may specify which other therapeutic methods have no comparable benefit for the recipient.

### **Section 3a<sup>11</sup>** **Monitoring the Health of Living Donors**

#### **Art. 15a** Liability for costs in connection with monitoring health

<sup>1</sup> The insurers in terms of Article 14 paragraph 2 shall be liable for the medical costs incurred in connection with monitoring the health of organ or blood stem cell donors.

<sup>2</sup> They shall make a non-recurring flat-rate payment to the living donor aftercare fund in accordance with Article 15b.

<sup>3</sup> The Confederation shall pay the administrative costs of keeping the register unless these are covered elsewhere. It shall pay annual contributions to the living donor aftercare service in accordance with Article 15c based on the costs anticipated in the year concerned.

<sup>4</sup> The Federal Council shall specify:

- a. the amount of the flat-rate payment;
- b. the due date for the flat-rate payment and the federal contribution.

<sup>5</sup> When specifying the flat-rate payment, it shall take account of:

- a. the costs of medical tests;
- b. the costs of laboratory tests;
- c. the cost of the services provided by the living donor aftercare agency;
- d. the life expectancy of the donors;

<sup>11</sup> Inserted by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS 2016 1163, 2017 5629; BBl 2013 2317).

- e. the frequency of the medical tests;
- f. the returns on investments and administrative costs of the living donor after-care fund; and
- g. any surplus or shortfall in the fund that has arisen or is anticipated.

**Art. 15b** Living donor aftercare fund

<sup>1</sup> The joint institution in terms of Article 18 of the Federal Act of 18 March 1994<sup>12</sup> on Health Insurance shall maintain a living donor aftercare fund, the purpose of which is to administer the flat-rate payment made by insurers in terms of Article 15a paragraph 2.

<sup>2</sup> The living donor aftercare fund will be financed by the flat-rate payments made by the insurers in terms of Article 15a paragraph 2. It may also be financed by donations from third parties. The joint institution shall collect the flat-rate payment and shall charge interest on late payments. The rate of interest is set in accordance with the regulations of the joint institution.

<sup>3</sup> The joint institution shall make an annual disbursement to the living donor after-care agency in terms of Article 15c based on the anticipated costs of monitoring the health of donors.

<sup>4</sup> The fund's administrative costs are included in the costs of monitoring the health of the donors. They shall be limited to an amount appropriate for managing the fund efficiently.

**Art. 15c** Living donor aftercare agency

<sup>1</sup> The living donor aftercare agency is responsible for monitoring the health of organ and blood stem cell donors; it shall maintain a register in an appropriate and cost-effective manner.

<sup>2</sup> It shall use the financial resources exclusively to cover the proven costs of monitoring the health of donors. It shall provide the Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH) with annual accounts in respect of the costs.

**Section 4 Allocation of Organs**

**Art. 16** Scope

<sup>1</sup> This section concerns the allocation of organs which the donor has not donated for a specific person.

<sup>2</sup> The Federal Council:

- a. shall specify which organs shall be allocated in accordance with this section;

<sup>12</sup> SR 832.10



- b. may also declare this section to be applicable to the allocation of tissues and cells.

**Art. 17** Non-discrimination

<sup>1</sup> No-one may be discriminated against with respect to the allocation of organs.

<sup>2</sup> The following persons must be treated equally with respect to allocation:

- a. persons resident in Switzerland;
- b. persons resident in a member state of the European Union, in Iceland or Norway and who in accordance with the Agreement of 21 June 1999<sup>13</sup> between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Swiss Confederation, of the other, on the free movement of persons or the Convention of 4 January 1960<sup>14</sup> establishing the European Free Trade Association:
  - 1. are required to have mandatory health insurance in Switzerland, or
  - 2. are entitled to international benefits assistance during a stay of limited duration in Switzerland;
- c. cross-border commuters under Article 25 of the Foreign Nationals and Integration Act of 16 December 2005<sup>15</sup> who at their own request are subject to mandatory health insurance in Switzerland, as well as their family members who are required to have mandatory health insurance in Switzerland.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Persons who do not belong to any of the groups mentioned in paragraph 2 but who are included on the waiting list in accordance with Article 21 paragraph 1 will be allocated an available organ if:<sup>17</sup>

- a. the transplantation is medically urgent and there is no-one resident in Switzerland who is in a similar situation; or
- b. the transplantation is not medically urgent and no recipient resident in Switzerland can be identified.

<sup>4</sup> There is no fundamental right to allocation of an organ.

**Art. 18** Decisive criteria

<sup>1</sup> The following criteria in particular shall be observed when allocating organs:

- a. the medical urgency of a transplantation;

<sup>13</sup> SR **0.142.112.681**

<sup>14</sup> SR **0.632.31**

<sup>15</sup> SR **142.20**. The title was amended on 1 Jan. 2019 pursuant to Art. 12 para. 2 of the Publications Act of 18 June 2004 (SR **170.512**).

<sup>16</sup> Amended by No I of the Federal Act of 19 June 2015, in force since 1 May 2016 (AS **2016** 1163; BBl **2013** 2317).

<sup>17</sup> Amended by No I of the Federal Act of 19 June 2015, in force since 1 May 2016 (AS **2016** 1163; BBl **2013** 2317).

- b. the medical benefit of a transplantation;
- c. the waiting time.

<sup>2</sup> When allocating organs, an effort must be made to ensure that patients who, because of their physiological characteristics, are likely to have to wait a very long time have the same probability of being allocated an organ as patients without these characteristics.

<sup>3</sup> The Federal Council shall specify the order in which the criteria are to be applied, or shall give them a weighting.

#### **Art. 19** National organ allocation office

<sup>1</sup> The Confederation shall create a national organ allocation office.

<sup>2</sup> The national organ allocation office:

- a. keeps a list of individuals waiting to receive an organ (waiting list);
- b. allocates available organs to recipients after consultation with the transplant centres;
- c. organises and coordinates at national level all activities relating to allocation;
- d. collaborates with allocation organisations in other countries.

<sup>3</sup> The national organ allocation office shall document each decision and retain this documentation for ten years.

<sup>4</sup> The Federal Council shall regulate the allocation procedure.

#### **Art. 20** Registration of patients

The attending doctor shall register patients for whom transplantation is medically indicated and who have given their written consent at a transplant centre without delay. Patients must also be registered if they are receiving replacement therapy.

#### **Art. 21** Waiting list

<sup>1</sup> Persons are placed on the waiting list in accordance with Article 17 paragraph 2. The Federal Council shall determine which persons who do not meet the requirements of Article 17 paragraph 2 are also placed on the waiting list.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>2</sup> The transplant centres shall decide whom to place on or remove from the waiting list. They may take only medical reasons into account. Article 17 paragraph 1 applies *mutatis mutandis*.

<sup>3</sup> The transplant centres shall communicate their decisions with the necessary data to the national organ allocation office.

<sup>18</sup> Amended by No I of the Federal Act of 19 June 2015, in force since 1 May 2016 (AS 2016 1163; BBl 2013 2317).

- <sup>4</sup> The Federal Council shall specify in more detail:
- a. the medical reasons according to paragraph 2;
  - b. the necessary data according to paragraph 3.

**Art. 22** Registration of donors

<sup>1</sup> Hospitals and transplant centres shall inform the national organ allocation office, sending the necessary data, of all deceased persons who meet the criteria for organ removal. The Federal Council shall specify in more detail the necessary data.

<sup>2</sup> Doctors, hospitals and transplant centres to whom a person has declared while alive his or her willingness to donate an organ have a duty to register this person with the national organ allocation office.

**Art. 23** International exchange of organs

<sup>1</sup> If no recipient can be found for an organ in Switzerland, the national organ allocation office shall offer the organ to a foreign organ allocation organisation. The right to exchange an organ under an international patients' programme in accordance with Article 18 paragraph 2 is reserved.

<sup>2</sup> Offers or organs from other countries may only be accepted by the national organ allocation office.

<sup>3</sup> The national organ allocation office may conclude agreements governing reciprocal organ exchange with foreign organ allocation offices. This shall require the approval of the FOPH.<sup>19</sup>

## **Section 5 Removal, Storage, Import and Export, and Preparation**

**Art. 24** Mandatory notification of removal

<sup>1</sup> Any person who removes organs, tissues or cells must notify the FOPH<sup>20</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> The Federal Council shall specify the content of the notification and the duties of the notifier.

**Art. 25** Mandatory authorisation for storage, import and export

<sup>1</sup> Authorisation from the FOPH is required by any person who:

- a. stores tissues or cells;
- b. imports or exports organs which are not allocated in accordance with Articles 16–23, tissues or cells.

<sup>19</sup> Second sentence amended by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS 2016 1163, 2017 5629; BBl 2013 2317).

<sup>20</sup> Term in accordance with No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS 2016 1163, 2017 5629; BBl 2013 2317). This amendment has been made throughout the text.

<sup>2</sup> Storage in a bonded warehouse shall be considered as importation.

<sup>3</sup> Authorisation shall be granted if:

- a. the necessary technical and operative requirements have been fulfilled;
- b. a suitable quality assurance system is in place.

<sup>4</sup> The Federal Council shall regulate the preconditions for authorisation and the authorisation procedure and shall specify the duties of persons who require approval.

#### **Art. 26** Preparation

The Federal Council may issue regulations governing the preparation of organs, tissues and cells. In doing so, it shall take internationally accepted guidelines and standards into account.

### **Section 6 Transplantation**

#### **Art. 27** Mandatory authorisation

<sup>1</sup> Organs may only be transplanted in transplant centres which have been granted the appropriate authorisation by the FOPH.

<sup>2</sup> Authorisation shall be granted if:

- a. the necessary technical and operative requirements have been fulfilled;
- b.<sup>21</sup> a suitable quality assurance system is in place;
- c. the quality of the transplantations is ensured.

<sup>3</sup> Transplant centres must record, evaluate and regularly publish the outcome of transplantations using standardised criteria.

<sup>4</sup> The Federal Council may make the transplantation of tissues or cells contingent on approval from the FOPH.

#### **Art. 28** Restriction of the number of transplant centres

The Federal Council may restrict the number of transplant centres in consultation with the cantons and taking developments in transplantation medicine into account.

#### **Art. 29** Mandatory notification

<sup>1</sup> Any person who transplants tissues or cells must notify the FOPH of this.

<sup>2</sup> The Federal Council shall specify the content of the notification and the duties of the notifier.

<sup>21</sup> Amended by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS 2016 1163, 2017 5629; BBl 2013 2317).

## Section 7 Duty of Due Diligence

### Art. 30 Suitability of donors

<sup>1</sup> Any person who removes or transplants organs, tissues or cells must verify the suitability of donors.

<sup>2</sup> The following must be excluded as donors:

- a. any person who has received a transplant of organs, tissues or cells of animal origin or transplant products obtained therefrom;
- b. any person other than those mentioned under letter a whose organs, tissues or cells could transmit pathogenic agents or otherwise harm the health of the recipient; Article 31 paragraph 2 letter c applies notwithstanding.

<sup>3</sup> The Federal Council shall regulate the requirements regarding donor suitability, responsibility for verifying suitability and the data that shall be recorded in the process.

### Art. 31 Mandatory testing

<sup>1</sup> Any person who removes or transplants organs, tissues or cells must make certain that these have been tested for pathogenic agents or markers thereof.

<sup>2</sup> The Federal Council shall specify in particular:

- a. which tests for pathogenic agents or markers thereof must be carried out;
- b. which tests may be used;
- c. the cases in which organs, tissues or cells may be transplanted in spite of the test results being reactive.

<sup>3</sup> It may provide for exemptions from mandatory testing if it can be ensured by other means that infection with pathogenic agents is excluded.

### Art. 32 Removal and inactivation of pathogenic agents

The Federal Council may make provision for procedures to remove or inactivate pathogenic agents not to be used until they have received regulatory approval by the FOPH.

### Art. 33 Mandatory labelling

Organs, tissues and cells and associated samples must be labelled in such a way that they can be identified unequivocally.

### Art. 34 Mandatory documentation and traceability

<sup>1</sup> Any person who handles organs, tissues or cells must:

- a. record all procedures and transactions of significance for the protection of health;

- b. keep these records in such a way that the data can be traced back as far as the donor and the recipient.

<sup>2</sup> In particular, for each instance of removal or transplantation of organs, tissues or cells, the surname, first name and date of birth of both donor and recipient must be recorded.

#### **Art. 35**          Mandatory archiving

<sup>1</sup> The records specified in Article 34 and all important documents shall be kept for 20 years.

<sup>2</sup> If the business activity ends before this period expires, the complete documentation shall be stored safely or, if this is not possible, handed over to the FOPH.

### **Section 8**      **Clinical Trials**

#### **Art. 36<sup>22</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Clinical trials involving the transplantation of human organs, tissues or cells require authorisation from the FOPH in advance. For certain trials, the Federal Council may grant an exemption from mandatory authorisation or specify mandatory notification.

<sup>2</sup> The FOPH shall determine whether the organs, tissues or cells used in a clinical trial meet the requirements specified in this Act. It may inspect clinical trials at any time.

<sup>3</sup> The Federal Council shall issue regulations concerning the procedure. It may specify mandatory authorisation for changes to clinical trials.

<sup>4</sup> It may specify notification or information requirements, in particular with regard to:

- a. the completion or discontinuation of a clinical trial;
- b. adverse events observed in connection with a clinical trial;
- c. the occurrence of circumstances during the conduct of a clinical trial which could affect the safety or health of the participants.

<sup>5</sup> In issuing regulations in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4, the Federal Council shall have regard to recognised international regulations.

<sup>6</sup> For clinical trials, the Human Research Act of 30 September 2011<sup>23</sup> is also applicable.

<sup>22</sup> Amended by Annex No 4 of the Human Research Act of 30 Sept. 2011, in force since 1 Jan. 2014 (AS 2013 3215; BBl 2009 8045).

<sup>23</sup> SR 810.30

## Section 9 Handling Embryonic or Foetal Human Tissues or Cells

### Art. 37 Principles and prohibitions

<sup>1</sup> The time and method of a termination of pregnancy must be selected independently of subsequent transplantation of embryonic or foetal human tissues or cells.

<sup>2</sup> It is prohibited:

- a. to keep superfluous embryos alive artificially after the seventh day of development or to keep aborted embryos or intact foetuses alive artificially for the purpose of remove tissues or cells from them for transplantation;
- b. to transplant embryonic or foetal tissues or cells into a person designated for this purpose by the donor;
- c. to use embryonic or foetal tissues or cells from women who are incapable of judgement for transplantation purposes.

### Art. 38 Mandatory authorisation

<sup>1</sup> Any person who wishes to transplant embryonic or foetal human tissues or cells into humans shall require authorisation by the FOPH.

<sup>2</sup> Authorisation shall be granted for a clinical trial if:

- a. a therapeutic benefit can be expected;
- b. the necessary technical and operative requirements have been fulfilled;
- c. a suitable quality assurance system is in place.

<sup>3</sup> Authorisation shall be granted for standard treatment if:

- a. a therapeutic benefit has been demonstrated;
- b. the recipient cannot be treated with another therapeutic method with comparable benefit;
- c. the conditions stated in paragraph 2*b* and *c* have been fulfilled.

### Art. 39 Information and consent of donor

<sup>1</sup> A woman may not be asked to donate embryonic or foetal human tissues or cells for transplantation purposes before she has taken the decision to terminate the pregnancy.

<sup>2</sup> Embryonic or foetal human tissues or cells may only be transplanted if the donor has been informed comprehensively and has consented freely and in writing to the intended use.

### Art. 40 Information and consent of the affected couple

<sup>1</sup> A couple may not be asked to donate tissues or cells from a superfluous embryo for transplantation purposes until it has been established that the embryo is superfluous.

<sup>2</sup> Tissues or cells from superfluous embryos may only be transplanted if the affected couple has been informed comprehensively and has consented freely and in writing to the intended use.

**Art. 41** Independence of medical personnel

The individuals involved in the transplantation must not influence the medical personnel who carry out the termination of the pregnancy or are involved in the reproductive procedure. They may not be involved in either the termination or the reproductive procedure and may not have the authority to give instructions to those involved.

**Art. 42** Regulations of the Federal Council

The Federal Council shall specify:

- a. the requirements that information provided under the terms of Articles 39 and 40 must fulfil;
- b. the duties of the persons requiring authorisation;
- c. the preconditions for granting authorisation and the authorisation procedure.

### **Chapter 3 Organs, Tissues and Cells of Animal Origin**

**Art. 43** Mandatory authorisation

<sup>1</sup> Any person who wishes to transplant organs, tissues or cells of animal origin or transplant products obtained therefrom into humans shall require authorisation from the FOPH.

<sup>2</sup> Authorisation shall be granted for a clinical trial if:

- a. a risk of infection for the population can be excluded with a high degree of probability;
- b. a therapeutic benefit can be expected;
- c. the necessary technical and operative requirements have been fulfilled;
- d. a suitable quality assurance system is in place.

<sup>3</sup> Authorisation shall be granted for standard treatment if:

- a. a risk of infection for the population can be excluded;
- b. a therapeutic benefit has been demonstrated;
- c. the requirements stipulated in paragraph 2 letters c and d have been fulfilled.



**Art. 44** Duties of the holder of the authorisation

The holder of the authorisation has a duty:

- a. to examine the recipient regularly and on a long-term basis for pathogenic agents or markers thereof;
- b. on the death of the recipient, to examine the cadaver for any signs of infection;
- c. to record all information and transactions relevant in terms of protecting the health of the population;
- d. to maintain the records in such a way that the data can be traced back to the donor animal, the recipient and the biological samples that were taken;
- e. to retain the records and the biological samples and to make them available to the responsible authorities on request;
- f. should information come to light which could be relevant in terms of protecting the health of the population, to implement all necessary measures without delay and to inform the competent authorities immediately.

**Art. 45** Mandatory testing

Any person who removes organs, tissues or cells from an animal or transplants these or transplant products obtained from them must make certain that they have been tested for pathogenic agents or markers thereof.

**Art. 46** Indemnification

In order to protect harmed individuals, the Federal Council may:

- a. require any person who places on the market or transplants animal organs, tissues or cells to obtain insurance coverage for the costs for which he is liable or to make provision for another form of indemnification;
- b. determine the scope and duration of this indemnification;
- c. oblige the indemnifier to notify the FOPH of the existence, interruption or cessation of the indemnification.

**Art. 47** Costs for measures required by the authorities

The perpetrator shall bear the costs of measures implemented by the competent authorities to:

- a. prevent or reduce a risk of infection for the population;
- b. determine or eliminate harm caused by infections.

**Art. 48** Regulations of the Federal Council

<sup>1</sup> The Federal Council shall issue regulations concerning the handling of organs, tissues and cells of animal origin. In particular, it shall specify:

- a. requirements concerning the handling of donor animals;
  - b. requirements concerning the quality of the animal organs, tissues or cells;
  - c. the requirements concerning tests to monitor the health of recipients and donor animals;
  - d. the preconditions for authorisation and the authorisation procedure;
  - e. the duration and nature of retention of recorded data and transactions and biological samples that have been taken;
  - f. the pathogenic agents or markers for which tests must be carried out;
  - g. the circumstances in which organs, tissues and cells of animal origin for which the test results are reactive may be transplanted;
  - h. the labelling of organs, tissues or cells of animal origin which have been obtained from genetically modified animals;
  - i. the requirements concerning:
    1. information of and consent by the recipient,
    2. information of medical personnel and their consent to measures affecting them, and
    3. information of the recipient's close contacts.
- <sup>2</sup> The Federal Council may:
- a. restrict or prohibit the use of certain species of animals for transplantation purposes;
  - b. grant exemptions from mandatory testing according to Article 45 if it can be ensured by other means that infection with pathogenic agents can be excluded;
  - c. specify other duties of the holder of the authorisation and duties of the recipient if required by changing circumstances;
  - d. declare Articles 6–42 to be applicable to the handling of organs, tissues or cells of animal origin.

## Chapter 4 Transplant Products

### Art. 49

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the provisions of this Act, Articles 3, 5–33, 58–67 and 84–90 of the Federal Act of 15 December 2000<sup>24</sup> on Medicinal Products and Medical Devices (TPA) apply *mutatis mutandis* to the handling of transplant products.

<sup>2</sup> The Swiss Agency for Therapeutic Products shall also be responsible for inspections according to Article 60 paragraph 2 TPA with respect to transplant products.

<sup>24</sup> SR 812.21

<sup>3</sup> In addition, Articles 36-41 and 53-57 TPA also apply *mutatis mutandis* to the handling of transplant products obtained from human organs, tissues and cells.

<sup>4</sup> Any person who removes organs, tissues or cells for the manufacture of transplant products must verify the suitability of the donor as stipulated in Article 36 TPA.

<sup>5</sup> Article 86 paragraph 1 letter c TPA also applies to the handling of human transplant products.<sup>25</sup>

## **Chapter 5    Enforcement**

### **Section 1    Confederation**

#### **Art. 50        Principle**

<sup>1</sup> The Confederation shall enforce this Act unless it declares this to be the responsibility of the cantons.

<sup>2</sup> The Federal Council shall issue the implementing regulations.

#### **Art. 51        Monitoring**

<sup>1</sup> The Confederation shall monitor the enforcement of this Act by the cantons.

<sup>2</sup> It shall coordinate their enforcement activities if it has an interest in enforcement being standardised throughout Switzerland. To this end it may, in particular:

- a. oblige the cantons to inform it about their enforcement activities;
- b. prescribe activities for the cantons to ensure standardised enforcement.

#### **Art. 52        International cooperation**

The Confederation shall employ measures to facilitate the exchange of information and the rapid and safe exchange of organs, tissues or cells and to fight illegal trade in organs.

#### **Art. 53<sup>26</sup>      Continuing education and training of medical personnel**

The Confederation may carry out or support continuing education and training programmes that enable medical personnel to provide appropriate care for donors and their families.

#### **Art. 54        Delegation of enforcement duties**

<sup>1</sup> The Federal Council may delegate enforcement duties to organisations and persons under public or private law.

<sup>25</sup> Amended by Annex No 3 of the Therapeutic Products Act of 18 March 2016, in force since 1 Jan. 2019 (AS 2017 2745, 2018 3575; BBl 2013 1).

<sup>26</sup> Amended by Annex No 29 of the Federal Act of 20 June 2014 on Continuing Education and Training, in force since 1 Jan. 2017 (AS 2016 689; BBl 2013 3729).

<sup>2</sup> This applies in particular to:

- a.<sup>27</sup> monitoring the health of organ and blood stem cell donors in accordance with Article 15c;
- abis.<sup>28</sup> the allocation of organs in accordance with Article 19;
- b. the keeping of a stem cell register in accordance with Article 62;
- c. monitoring in accordance with Article 63.

<sup>3</sup> The Federal Council shall ensure that the delegated duties are remunerated.

#### **Art. 55** Evaluation

<sup>1</sup> The FOPH shall ensure that the enforcement and impact of this Act are evaluated scientifically.

<sup>2</sup> These evaluations shall focus on:

- a. the influence of the Act on the situation, attitude and behaviour of the population and medical personnel;
- b. the practice of allocating organs, the quality of transplantations, and the availability of organs, tissues and cells for transplantation.

<sup>3</sup> The Federal Department of Home Affairs shall report the results of completed evaluations to the Federal Council and shall make a recommendation on the next course of action to the Federal Council.

## **Section 2 The Cantons**

#### **Art. 56** Organisation and coordination

<sup>1</sup> The cantons shall organise and coordinate activities relating to transplantation in:

- a. hospitals that care for donors;
- b. transplant centres.

<sup>2</sup> In particular, they shall ensure that at each of these hospitals and at the transplant centres:

- a. one person is responsible for local coordination;
- b.<sup>29</sup> the necessary continuing education and training programmes for the medical staff are provided.

<sup>27</sup> Amended by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS **2016** 1163, **2017** 5629; BBl **2013** 2317).

<sup>28</sup> Inserted by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS **2016** 1163, **2017** 5629; BBl **2013** 2317).

<sup>29</sup> Amended by Annex No 29 of the Federal Act of 20 June 2014 on Continuing Education and Training, in force since 1 Jan. 2017 (AS **2016** 689; BBl **2013** 3729).

- <sup>3</sup> The person responsible for local coordination shall ensure in particular that:
- a. donors and their families receive appropriate care;
  - b. donors are reported to the national organ allocation office (Art. 22).

### **Section 3     Duty of Confidentiality and Provision of Data**

#### **Art. 57            Duty of confidentiality**

All persons charged with enforcing this Act shall be bound to maintain confidentiality.

#### **Art. 58            Confidentiality of data**

The confidentiality of the data compiled as a result of this Act merits protection, and the data must accordingly be treated confidentially.

#### **Art. 59            Disclosure of data**

<sup>1</sup> Where no overriding and conflicting private interest exists, data may, in individual cases and following a written, justified request, be provided to:

- a. civil courts if the data is required to judge a court case;
- b. criminal courts and criminal investigation authorities if the data is required to investigate a felony or misdemeanour.

<sup>2</sup> Where no overriding and conflicting private interest exists, data may be provided to:

- a. the offices within the Confederation and cantons responsible for enforcing this Act and organisations or persons under public or private law if they require the data to fulfil the duties assigned to them under this Act;
- b. criminal investigation authorities if required to prosecute or prevent a felony or an offence under this Act.

<sup>3</sup> Data which is of general interest and relates to the application of this Act may be published. The individuals concerned must not be identifiable.

<sup>4</sup> In other cases, data may be provided to third parties as follows:

- a. data not relating to specific persons, provided that there is an overriding interest in this data being made available;
- b. personal data, provided that the individual concerned has given written consent in each case.

<sup>5</sup> Only data necessary for the intended purpose may be provided.

<sup>6</sup> The Federal Council shall regulate the details of the provision of data and the information that shall be given to the individuals concerned.

**Art. 60** Exchange of data with foreign authorities and international organisations

<sup>1</sup> The Federal Council shall regulate responsibilities and the procedures for exchanging data with foreign authorities and institutions and with international organisations.

<sup>2</sup> Confidential data may only be provided to foreign authorities and institutions or to international organisations if:

- a. required by agreements under international law or resolutions passed by international organisations;
- b. necessary to avert an imminent danger to life or health; or
- c. this would enable illegal trade or other serious offences under this Act to be exposed.

**Section 4 Informing the Public**

**Art. 61**

<sup>1</sup> The FOPH and the cantons shall regularly inform the public about matters concerning transplantation medicine. To this end they shall collaborate with organisations and persons under public or private law.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>2</sup> This information shall cover:

- a.<sup>31</sup> the ways in which an individual can express his or her wishes concerning the donation of organs, tissues or cells, the preparatory medical measures and the related risks and harm, and the consequences of expressing such wishes;
- b. the legal situation and practical aspects, i.e. explanation of the preconditions for the removal, allocation and transplantation of organs, tissues and cells in Switzerland;
- c.<sup>32</sup> the demand for organs, tissue and cells and the benefits of donation for the patients.

<sup>3</sup> The Federal Council may determine that a declaration of volition to donate organs, tissues or cells may be recorded on a suitable document or information storage medium.

<sup>30</sup> Second sentence amended by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS **2016** 1163, **2017** 5629; BBl **2013** 2317).

<sup>31</sup> Amended by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS **2016** 1163, **2017** 5629; BBl **2013** 2317).

<sup>32</sup> Inserted by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS **2016** 1163, **2017** 5629; BBl **2013** 2317).

## Section 5 Stem Cell Register

### Art. 62

<sup>1</sup> The FOPH shall keep a stem cell register.

<sup>2</sup> The purpose of the stem cell register is to find suitable stem cells for a specific recipient. The data recorded in this register may only be used for this purpose.

<sup>3</sup> The data stored in the stem cell register are those necessary to determine the tissue match of:

- a. stored stem cells;
- b. persons who have declared their willingness to donate.

<sup>4</sup> Any person who processes data of the type referred to in paragraph 3 must report them to the register. These data should only be reported in conjunction with a person's name if required by the purpose of the register.

<sup>5</sup> A person entered in the register may request the deletion of data referring to him or her at any time.

<sup>6</sup> The Federal Council shall specify the types of stem cells for which a register will be kept.

## Section 6 Monitoring and Measures

### Art. 63 Monitoring

<sup>1</sup> The Federal Office shall monitor compliance with the provisions of this Act. In particular it shall carry out periodic inspections to this end.

<sup>2</sup> It may, free of charge, take the necessary samples, request the necessary information or documents and request any other assistance required. It may instruct the customs authorities to obtain samples.

<sup>3</sup> It may enter sites, establishments and premises and search vehicles in pursuit of its duties.

### Art. 64 Duty of cooperation

Any person who handles organs, tissues or cells or transplant products obtained therefrom must, without remuneration, assist the FOPH in the pursuit of its duties. In particular he or she must:

- a. permit samples to be taken or provide samples on request;
- b. provide information;
- c. grant access to documentation and premises.

**Art. 65** Measures

<sup>1</sup> The FOPH may take any measures necessary to enforce this Act.

<sup>2</sup> In particular it may:

- a. issue notices of non-compliance and set an appropriate deadline for rectification of the situation;
- b. seize and destroy organs, tissues and cells or transplant products that endanger health or do not comply with the requirements of this Act;
- c. forbid the use of premises or establishments or close plants;
- d. suspend or revoke authorisations or approvals.

<sup>3</sup> The FOPH may take necessary precautionary measures. In particular it may seize or hold organs, tissues or cells or transplant products which are deemed to be non-compliant or in the event of a reasonable suspicion.

<sup>4</sup> Where an infringement of the terms of this Act is suspected, the customs authorities shall be entitled to retain shipments containing organs, tissues, cells or transplant products at the border or in bonded warehouses and to involve the FOPH. The Federal Office shall carry out subsequent investigations and instigate the necessary measures.

**Section 7** Funding**Art. 66** Division of tasks

The Confederation and the cantons shall bear the costs of enforcing this Act in their respective jurisdictions.

**Art. 67** Fees

<sup>1</sup> Fees shall be levied in respect of:

- a. the granting, suspension or revocation of authorisations;
- b. the conduct of inspections;
- c. the ordering and performance of measures.

<sup>2</sup> The Federal Council shall set the fees for enforcement by the federal authorities.



## Section 8 Right of Appeal

### Art. 68<sup>33</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Appeals may be filed with the Federal Administrative Court with respect to rulings derived from this Act and its implementing ordinances.

<sup>2</sup> If an appeal against a ruling on the allocation of organs is justified, the Federal Administrative Court shall only determine the degree to which federal law has been infringed by the contested ruling.

<sup>3</sup> The right of appeal shall otherwise be governed by the general provisions on the Administration of Federal Justice.

## Chapter 6 Criminal Provisions

### Art. 69 Misdemeanours

<sup>1</sup> Provided that no more serious offence has been committed under the Criminal Code<sup>34</sup>, a custodial sentence not exceeding three years or a monetary penalty shall be imposed on any person who wilfully:<sup>35</sup>

- a. grants or accepts a financial gain or other advantage for the donation of human organs, tissues or cells (Art. 6 para. 1);
- b. places human organs, tissues or cells on the market in Switzerland or abroad (acting from Switzerland) in exchange for payment, or removes or transplants human organs, tissues or cells which have been obtained in exchange for payment or advantages (Art. 7 para. 1);
- c. removes organs, tissues or cells from a deceased person without consent having been given (Art. 8);
- d. infringes the regulations governing preparatory medical measures (Article 10);
- e. removes organs, tissues or cells and in so doing creates a serious risk for the life or health of the donor (Art. 12 let. c);
- f. removes organs, tissues or cells from living persons who are incapable of judgement or who are minors without the preconditions for this having been met (Art. 13 para. 2 and 3);

<sup>33</sup> Amended by No I 11 of the Ordinance of the Federal Assembly of 20 Dec. 2006 on the Amendment of Legislation in accordance with the Provisions of the Federal Supreme Court Act and the Administrative Court Act, in force since 1 July 2007 (AS **2006** 5599; BBl **2006** 7759).

<sup>34</sup> SR **311.0**

<sup>35</sup> Amended by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS **2016** 1163, **2017** 5629; BBl **2013** 2317).

- g. discriminates against persons with respect to inclusion in the waiting list or the allocation of organs (Art. 17 and 21 para. 2) or fails to allocate organs in accordance with the decisive criteria (Art. 18);
  - h. infringes the regulations concerning the special duty of care (Art. 30–35 and 45) in so doing puts the health of people at risk;
  - i. carries out clinical trials which do not comply with the requirements of this Act and in so doing endangers the health of people (Art. 36);
  - j. determines the time and method of the termination of a pregnancy to coincide with the transplantation of embryonic or foetal human tissues or cells (Art. 37 para. 1);
  - k. obtains superfluous embryos after the seventh day of their development or keeps aborted embryos or intact fetuses alive artificially in order to remove tissues or cells from them for transplantation purposes (Article 37 para. 2 let. a);
  - l. transplants embryonic or foetal tissues or cells into a person who has been designated for this purpose by the donor (Art. 37 para. 2 let. b);
  - m. uses embryonic or foetal tissues or cells from women who are incapable of judgement for the purpose of transplantation (Art. 37 para. 2 let. c);
  - n. infringes the regulations governing the information and consent of the donor or the couple concerned (Art. 39 and 40).
- <sup>2</sup> If the act is committed for commercial gain, the penalty shall be custodial sentence not exceeding five years or a monetary penalty.<sup>36</sup>
- <sup>3</sup> If the act is committed through negligence, the penalty shall be a monetary penalty not exceeding 180 daily penalty units.<sup>37</sup>

#### **Art. 70**            Contraventions

<sup>1</sup> A fine not exceeding CHF 50,000 shall be imposed on any person who, without having committed a misdemeanour under Article 69, wilfully:<sup>38</sup>

- a. infringes the regulations governing the removal of organs, tissues or cells for purposes other than transplantation (Art. 5);
- b. infringes the regulations concerning the independence of the persons concerned (Art. 11 and 41);
- c. removes organs, tissues or cells from a living person even though the recipient could have been treated with a different therapeutic method with comparable benefit (Art. 12 let. d);

<sup>36</sup> Amended by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS 2016 1163, 2017 5629; BBl 2013 2317).

<sup>37</sup> Amended by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS 2016 1163, 2017 5629; BBl 2013 2317).

<sup>38</sup> Amended by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS 2016 1163, 2017 5629; BBl 2013 2317).

- d. infringes a duty of notification (Art. 20, 21 para. 3, 22, 24, 29, 36 and 62 para. 4);
- e. accepts without authorisation organs offered from another country (Art. 23 para. 2);
- f. performs without authorisation acts which require authorisation or fails to fulfil conditions attached to such authorisation (Art. 25, 27, 38 and 43);
- g. breaches the duty of confidentiality, provided that neither Article 320 nor Article 321 of the Criminal Code<sup>39</sup> has been infringed (Art. 57);
- h. breaches the duty of cooperation (Art. 64);
- i. commits an offence according to Article 69 paragraph 1 letter h or i without endangering the health of any people;
- j. contravenes an implementing regulation where such a contravention has been declared by the Federal Council to be an offence, or contravenes a ruling to which he or she is subject that makes specific reference to the penalties under this article.

<sup>1bis</sup> If the offence is committed through negligence, the penalty is a fine not exceeding CHF 20,000.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Attempts and aiding and abetting are also offences.

<sup>3</sup> The right to prosecute the foregoing contraventions and execute the penalties therefor is subject to a seven-year prescriptive period.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>4</sup> ...<sup>42</sup>

#### **Art. 71** Jurisdiction and administrative criminal law

<sup>1</sup> The cantons have jurisdiction for the prosecution and judgement of offences.

<sup>2</sup> Articles 6, 7 (offences committed within a business) and 15 (forgery of documents, obtaining a false certificate by fraud) of the Federal Act of 22 March 1974<sup>43</sup> on Administrative Criminal Law apply.

## **Chapter 7 Final Provisions**

#### **Art. 72** Repeal of current legislation

The Federal Decree of 22 March 1996<sup>44</sup> on the Control of Transplants is repealed.

<sup>39</sup> SR 311.0

<sup>40</sup> Inserted by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS 2016 1163, 2017 5629; BBl 2013 2317).

<sup>41</sup> Amended by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS 2016 1163, 2017 5629; BBl 2013 2317).

<sup>42</sup> Repealed by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, with effect from 15 Nov. 2017 (AS 2016 1163, 2017 5629; BBl 2013 2317).

<sup>43</sup> SR 313.0

<sup>44</sup> [AS 1996 2296, 2001 1505 2790 Annex No 7, 2002 3335 Art. 1, 2005 4779]

**Art. 73** Amendment of current legislation

The federal acts below are amended as follows:

...<sup>45</sup>

**Art. 74**<sup>46</sup> Transitional provisions to the Amendment of 19 June 2015

<sup>1</sup> The obligation of insurers to make a flat-rate payment in accordance with Article 15a paragraph 2 applies in relation to all living donations made before the Amendment of 19 June 2015 comes into force.

<sup>2</sup> Insurers that have already paid costs for monitoring the health of donors before the Amendment of 19 June 2015 comes into force shall pay any shortfall in relation to the flat-rate payment under Article 15a paragraph 2.

<sup>3</sup> Institutions that have accepted responsibility for monitoring the health of organ or blood stem cell donors before the Amendment of 19 June 2015 comes into force shall transfer the funds that they have received therefor from the insurers to the living donor aftercare fund.

**Art. 75** Referendum and commencement

<sup>1</sup> This Act is subject to an optional referendum.

<sup>2</sup> The Federal Council shall determine the date on which this Act comes into force.

Commencement date: 1 July 2007<sup>47</sup>

<sup>45</sup> The amendments may be consulted under AS **2007** 1935.

<sup>46</sup> Amended by No I of the FA of 19 June 2015, in force since 15 Nov. 2017 (AS **2016** 1163, **2017** 5629; BBl **2013** 2317).

<sup>47</sup> FCD of 16 March 2007.