

AZAD GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR
LAW, JUSTICE, PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND HUMAN RIGHTS
DEPARTMENT MUZAFFARABAD

Dated: 8th January, 2020

No. LD/Legis-Act/13-24/2020. The following Act of Assembly received

the assent of the President on the 3rd day of January 2020, is hereby
published for general information.

(ACT IT OF 2020)

An

Act

to provide for removal, storage and transplantation of human organs and
tissues for therapeutic purposes.

WHEREAS, it is expedient to provide for the regulation,
removal, storage and transplantation of human organs and tissues for
therapeutic purposes and for matters connected therewith or ancillary
thereto;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. Short title, Extent and Commencement.— (1) This Act may be
called the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act,
2019.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of Azad Jammu and
Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions.- In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the
subject or context,—

(a) “Brain dead” means irreversible loss of brain and brain-
stem functions simultaneously;

(b) “Code” means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898
(Act V of 1898) as enforced in Azad Jammu and
Kashmir;

(c) “Death” means an irreversible cessation of the entire
function of brainstem;

(d) “Donor” means a person who donates any part of his
body, organ, tissue or cell;

(e) “Evaluation Committee” means a committee appointed
under Section 5;

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“Government” means Azad Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

“Organ” means any part of a human body, organ or tissue;

“Monitoring Authority” means an authority constituted under Section 8 to monitor the process of transplantation of human organs or tissues and matters relating thereto;

“Payment” means payment in money or money’s worth but does not include any payment for defraying or reimbursing,—

(i) the cost of removing, transporting or preserving the human Organ to be supplied; or

(ii) any expenses or loss of earnings incurred by a person so far as reasonably and directly attributable to his supplying any Organ from his body;

“Prescribed” means prescribed by rules;

“Recognized Institution” means a medical institution or hospital for practice of operative surgery in transplantation of Organs or tissues to be recognized by the Monitoring Authority;

“Recognized transplant surgeon or physician” means Surgeons or Physicians possessing appropriate qualifications, experience, and trained in the relevant field, to investigate, examine and carry out transplantation surgery of human organs or tissues; and

“Transplantation” means the grafting of any human Organ or tissue of any living or deceased person to some other living person for therapeutic purposes.

Donation of Organ or tissue by a living person— (1)

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time

being in force, a living Donor who is not less than eighteen years of age, may, during his lifetime, voluntarily donate any organ to any other living person genetically and legally related, who is a close blood relative and the donation of the Organ by such person for therapeutic purpose shall be regulated in the manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that in the case of regenerative tissue, i.e. stem

cells, there is no restriction of age between siblings.

Explanation For the purpose of this section, the expression “close blood relative” means parent, son, daughter, sister, brother and includes spouse:

Provided further that transplantation shall be voluntary, genuinely motivated and without any duress or coercion.

(2) In case of non-availability of a Donor as explained under sub-section (1), the Evaluation Committee may allow donation by a non-close blood relative, after satisfying itself that such donation is voluntary.

Donation of Organs or tissues after death— (1) Any person who is not less than eighteen years of age may, during his lifetime, in writing duly signed and verified by the respective Evaluation Committee, donate any of his Organ for Transplantation and for this purpose may authorize any medical institution or hospital duly recognized by the Monitoring Authority. The cases of unclaimed brain dead hospitalized patients shall be presented to an Evaluation Committee for Transplantation after an intense search for their relatives within twenty-four hours.

(2) On the death of a donor referred to in sub-section (1), any close relative of the deceased shall inform the Evaluation Committee about the deceased and cause the removal of the Organ in accordance with the authorization.

(3) A donation under this Section may be executed in such form and manner as may be prescribed and may be revoked at any time during the lifetime of the Donor in the presence of two witnesses.

Evaluation Committee.- (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint as many Evaluation Committees as may be necessary which shall consist of a surgical specialist, a medical specialist, a transplant specialist, a nephrologist, and a neurophysician and an intensivist where available and two local notables having a good record of social service. The Evaluation Committee shall be established for every medical institution and hospital where at least twenty-five transplants are being carried out annually.

(2) The Evaluation Committee shall,-

(a) ensure that no organ or tissue is retrieved from non-related living donors without the prior approval of the Evaluation Committee;

(b) determine brain death of a person;

(c) determine propriety of removal of Organ from any living person using brain death protocol to be formulated; and

(d) determine fitness or otherwise for Transplantation of Organ into any other body.

Transplantation to be carried out by the team of transplant surgeons and physicians, etc— (1) The Transplantation of the Organ or removal of any part of Organ for the purpose of

transplantation shall only be carried out by the recognized professionals who shall, before the removal of any Organ from the body of the deceased, ensure that written certification has been obtained from the Evaluation Committee that death has occurred.

(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1) a person shall be deemed to be medically and legally dead at the time when in the opinion of the Evaluation Committee, based upon acceptable standard of medical practice, there is,-

(a) an absence of natural respiratory and cardiac functions and attempt at resuscitation are not successful in restoring those functions; or

(b) an irreversible and permanent cessation of all brainstem functions and future attempt of resuscitation or continued supportive maintenance would not be successful in restoring such natural functions.

(3) On the commencement of this Act, the Government shall on the recommendation of the Monitoring Authority, by notification in the official gazette, publish the list of medical institutions and hospitals as Recognized Institutions and hospitals for practice of operative surgery in Transplantation of Organs. The Government may revise the list from time to time.

(4) No hospital or medical institution shall carry out Transplantation of Organs unless it is recognized as provided in sub-section (3).

Effects _etc., to the Donor _and_ the _recipient— (1) No Transplantation from a Donor other than defined in sub-section

(1) of Section 3 shall be carried out without prior permission of the appropriate Evaluation Committee and only at such medical institutions and hospitals which have been notified under sub-section (3) of Section 6:

Provided that such donation by the Jammu and Kashmir State Subjects shall not be permissible to citizens of other countries.

(2) No Organ shall be removed from the body of a living person except for the purposes of Section 3 and no Transplantation team of a recognized medical institution or hospital shall undertake the removal or Transplantation of any Organ from a living Donor unless they have explained the effects, complications and hazards connected with the removal of such Organ for Transplantation to the Donor and its outcome in the recipient respectively in such manner as may be prescribed.

Monitoring Authority- (1) The Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute a Monitoring Authority consisting of the following:-

(i) Minister for Health or a nominee of the Chairperson Prime Minister;

(ii) Secretary to the Government, Home Member

Department;

(iii) Secretary to the Government, Health Member Department;

(iv) Director General Health; Member/ Secretary

(v) Principal AJ&K Medical College, Member Muzaffarabad;

(vi) | DHS Administration Director General of | Member Health Services;

(vii) Professor of Ophthalmology, AJ&K Member Medical College, Mirpur;

(viii) President, AJ&K Medical Association or | Member his nominee;

(ix) Professor of Medicine, AJ&K Medical Member College, Rawalakot ;

(x) Professor of Surgery/Urology, AJ&K Member Medical College, Muzaffarabad;

(xi) Co-ordinator Health Sector Reforms Member Programs AJ&K, Muzaffarabad; and

(xii) — Consultant Physician/Gasterologist Member Mirpur.

(2) The Authority so constituted shall,-

(a) monitor Transplantation and enforce prescribed standards for Recognized Institutions;

(b) investigate and hold inquiry into the allegations of breach of any provision of this Act;

(c) inspect Recognized medical Institutions for examination of quality of Transplantation, follow up medical care of donor and recipient and any other matter ancillary thereto and also periodically inspect institutions wishing

to be recognized;

(d) cause establishment of a State registry and State and regional networks for evaluating quality and outcome of transplant centers and cause enhancement and promotion of transplantation; and

(e) due to shortage of available Organs for Transplantation to meet life saving patient needs, the Monitoring Authority shall explore and support the international collaboration of xenotransplantation in future, after considering all ethical and safety risks and also continue to examine and collect global data on the practices, safety, quality, efficacy and epidemiology of stem cell as well as non-human organ transplantation.

(3) The Monitoring Authority shall appoint an Administrator, preferably from the medical profession, in consultation with the Government and also appoint such other officers as may be required, on terms and conditions, to be determined by it, to carry out day-to-day business of the Authority, for which the Government shall provide a reasonable annual grant.

(4) The Government in consultation with the Monitoring Authority shall establish a fund consisting of grants by the Government, Governments of Pakistan and contributions by NGOs, philanthropists and other individuals for the Transplantation or indigent patients including post transplant care and medicines.

(5) The pool of voluntary donors and registry of potential recipients shall be established and regulated as may be prescribed.

Prohibition of removal or Transplantation for any purpose other than therapeutic purpose— No Donor and no person

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empowered to give authority for removal of any Organ shall authorize the removal of any Organ for any purpose other than the therapeutic purposes.

Punishment for removal of Human _ Organ without authority. (1) Whoever renders his services to or at any medical institution or hospital and who for the purposes of Transplantation, conducts, associates with or helps in any manner, in the removal of any Organ without authority, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years and with fine which may extend to one million rupees or both.

(2) Where any person convicted under sub-section (1) is a registered medical practitioner, his name shall also be reported to the Pakistan Medical and Dental Council for appropriate action including removal of his name from the register of the Council for a period of three years for the first offence and permanently for any subsequent offence.

Punishment for commercial dealings in the Organ.—
Whoever,—

(a) makes or receives any payment for the supply of, or for an offer to supply, any Organ;

(b) seeks to find a person willing to supply for payment of any Organ;

(c) offers to supply any Organ for payment;

(d) initiates or negotiates any arrangement involving the making of any payment for the supply of, or for an offer to supply any Organ,-

(i) takes part in the management or control of a body of persons, whether a society, firm, or company, whose activities consist of or include the initiation or negotiation of any arrangement referred to in clause (d); or

(ii) publishes or distributes or causes to be published or distributed any advertisement,—

(a) inviting persons to supply for payment of any Organ;

(b) offering to supply any Organ for payment; or

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(c) indicating that the advertiser is willing to initiate or negotiate any arrangement referred to in clause (d), shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years and with fine which may extend to one million rupees or both.

Punishment for contravention of any other provision of this Act. Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act or any rule made, or any condition of the registration granted thereunder for which no punishment is separately provided in this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to three hundred thousand rupees or with both.

Offences by companies. Where any offence, punishable under this Act has been committed by a company, its Chief Executive or Director or any other person who, at the time the commission of offences committed was incharge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that a company shall be liable to pay fine only:

Provided further that nothing contained in this Section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this Section,—

(a) “company” means anybody corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

Cognizance of offences. (1) No Court inferior to that of the Magistrate of First Class empowered under Section 30 of the Code, shall try an offence punishable under this Act.

(2) No court shall take cognizance of an offence under this Act except on a complaint in writing made by,—

(a) the Monitoring Authority or its Secretary; or

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(b) an aggrieved person who has given notice of not less than fifteen days, in such manner as may be prescribed, to the Monitoring Authority, of the alleged offence and of his intention to lodge a complaint.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in Section 32 of the Code, it shall be lawful for a Magistrate referred to in sub-section (1) to pass any sentence authorized by this Act even if such sentence exceeds his powers under the said Section.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in the Code, the offences punishable under this Act shall be non-bailable.

Savings. Neither the grant of any facilities of any authority for removal of any Organ from the body of the Donor, deceased or alive, in accordance with the provisions of this Act nor removal of any Organ from the body of a deceased person with due care in pursuance of such authority shall be deemed to be an offence punishable under Section 297 of the Azad Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

Protection of actions taken in good faith— (1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is done in good faith or intended to be done in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or rules made there under.

(2) No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Government for any damage caused or likely to be caused for anything which is done with due care and in good faith or intended to be done in pursuance of the provisions of this Act.

Power to make rules. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Removal of difficulties.— If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any provision of this Act the Government may make such order as it considers necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

Sd/-
(Gulfray Ahmed Khan)
Section Officer (Legislation)

