



# Human Tissue (Scotland) Act 2006

## 2006 asp 4

### PART 1

#### TRANSPLANTATION ETC.

##### *Restrictions on transplants involving live donor*

#### **17 Restrictions on transplants involving live donor**

- (1) Subject to subsections (3) to (5) and (8), a person commits an offence—
- (a) if—
    - (i) the person removes an organ, part of an organ, or any tissue from the body of a living child intending that it be used for transplantation; and
    - (ii) when the person removes the organ, part or tissue, the person knows, or might reasonably be expected to know, that the other person from whose body the person removes it is a living child;
  - (b) if—
    - (i) the person removes an organ or part of an organ from the body of a living adult intending that it be used for transplantation; and
    - (ii) when the person removes the organ or part, the person knows, or might reasonably be expected to know, that the adult from whose body the person removes it is alive; or
  - (c) if—
    - (i) the person removes any tissue from the body of a living adult with incapacity intending that it be used for transplantation; and
    - (ii) when the person removes the tissue the person knows, or might reasonably be expected to know, that the adult from whose body the person removes it is alive and an adult with incapacity.
- (2) Subject to subsections (3) to (5) and (8), a person commits an offence—
- (a) if—
    - (i) the person uses for transplantation an organ, part of an organ or any tissue which has come from the body of a living child; and
    - (ii) when the person does so, the person knows, or might reasonably be expected to know, that it has come from the body of a living child;

- (b) if—
    - (i) the person uses for transplantation an organ or part of an organ which has come from the body of a living adult; and
    - (ii) when the person does so, the person knows, or might reasonably be expected to know, that it has come from the body of a living adult; or
  - (c) if—
    - (i) the person uses for transplantation any tissue which has come from the body of a living adult with incapacity; and
    - (ii) when the person does so, the person knows, or might reasonably be expected to know, that it has come from the body of a living adult with incapacity.
- (3) The Scottish Ministers may by regulations provide that subsection (1)(b) or (2)(b) does not apply in a case where—
- (a) the Ministers are satisfied that—
    - (i) no reward has been or is to be given in contravention of section 20; and
    - (ii) such other conditions as may be specified in the regulations are satisfied; and
  - (b) such other requirements as may be specified in the regulations are complied with.
- (4) The Scottish Ministers may by regulations provide that subsection (1)(a) or (c) or (2)(a) or (c) does not apply in a case where—
- (a) a person—
    - (i) removes regenerative tissue; or
    - (ii) uses such tissue;
  - (b) the Ministers are satisfied that—
    - (i) no reward has been or is to be given in contravention of section 20;
    - (ii) such other conditions, as may be specified in the regulations are satisfied; and
  - (c) such other requirements as may be specified in the regulations are complied with.
- (5) The Scottish Ministers may by regulations provide that subsection (1)(a) or (b) or (2)(a) or (b) does not apply in a case where—
- (a) a person—
    - (i) removes an organ or part of an organ as described in subsection (6); or
    - (ii) uses such an organ or part so removed;
  - (b) the Ministers are satisfied that—
    - (i) no reward has been or is to be given in contravention of section 20;
    - (ii) such other conditions, as may be specified in the regulations are satisfied; and
  - (c) such other requirements as may be specified in the regulations are complied with.
- (6) The organ or part of an organ is one that—
- (a) during a domino organ transplant operation, is necessarily removed from—
    - (i) a child; or
    - (ii) an adult with incapacity; and

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).*

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- (b) is in turn intended to be used for transplantation in respect of another living person.
- (7) Regulations under subsection (3), (4) or (5) must include provision as to appeals against decisions made in relation to matters which fall to be decided under the regulations.
- (8) Where under—
- (a) subsection (3) an exception from subsection (1)(b) or (2)(b) is in force, a person does not commit an offence under subsection (1)(b) or, as the case may be, (2)(b) if the person reasonably believes that the exception applies;
  - (b) subsection (4) an exception from subsection (1)(a) or (c) or (2)(a) or (c) is in force, a person does not commit an offence under subsection (1)(a) or (c) or (2)(a) or (c), as the case may be, if the person reasonably believes that the exception applies;
  - (c) subsection (5) an exception from subsection (1)(a) or (b) or (2)(a) or (b) is in force, a person does not commit an offence under subsection (1)(a) or (b) or (2)(a) or (b), as the case may be, if the person reasonably believes that the exception applies.
- (9) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to—
- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months;
  - (b) a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale; or
  - (c) both.
- (10) In this section—
- “adult with incapacity” is—
- (a) for the purposes of subsections (1)(c) and (2)(c), an adult to whom section 18 applies;
  - (b) for the purposes of subsection (6)(a)(ii), an adult in respect of whom section 47 of the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000 ([asp 4](#)) applies in relation to the domino organ transplant operation in question;
- “domino organ transplant operation” means a transplant operation performed on a living person by a registered medical practitioner—
- (a) which is designed to safeguard or promote the physical health of the person by transplanting organs or parts of organs into the person; and
  - (b) by so doing, necessitates the removal of an organ or part of an organ from the person which in turn is intended to be used for transplantation in respect of another living person;
- “regenerative tissue” means tissue which is able to be replaced in the body of a living person by natural processes if the tissue is injured or removed;
- “reward” means any description of financial or other material advantage, but does not include any payment in money or money’s worth for defraying or reimbursing—
- (a) the cost of removing, transporting, preparing, preserving or storing the organ (or part) or tissue;
  - (b) any liability incurred in respect of expenses incurred by a third party in, or in connection with, any of the activities referred to in paragraph (a);
  - (c) any expenses or loss of earnings incurred by the person from whose body the organ (or part) or tissue comes so far as reasonably and directly attributable to the person’s supplying it from the person’s body.