
GENERAL OVERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

COUNTRY PROFILE QUESTIONNAIRE

COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONVENTION AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN ORGANS

**As adopted by the Santiago de Compostela Committee
in Plenary meeting
on 25-26 October 2023**

Replies should be addressed to the Committee Secretariat
by **3rd May 2024**
(organtrafficking@coe.int)

Document prepared by the Committee of the Parties' Secretariat
Directorate General I – Human Rights and Rule of Law

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs¹ (hereinafter “the Santiago de Compostela Convention” or “the Convention”), which entered into force in March 2018, requires criminalisation of illicit removal of human organs, the use of illicitly removed organs for purposes of implantation or other purposes than implantation, illicit solicitation, recruitment, offering and requesting of undue advantages and preparation, preservation, storage, transportation, transfer, receipt, import and export of illicitly removed human organs. The Convention provides a framework for national and international co-operation across the different sectors of the public administration, measures for coordination at national level, preventive measures at domestic and international level and protection of victims and witnesses. Furthermore, it foresees the establishment of a monitoring body to oversee the implementation of the Convention by the States Parties.
2. The Committee of the Parties to the Convention (also known as the “Santiago de Compostela Committee” or “the Committee of the Parties”), established to monitor whether Parties effectively implement the Convention, decided that:

1. Following ratification and within six months from the entry into force of the Santiago de Compostela Convention in respect of the Party concerned, every Party to the Convention shall be required to reply to a questionnaire aimed at providing the Santiago de Compostela Committee with a general overview of the legislation practice, institutional framework and policies for the implementation of the Convention at the national, regional and local levels. Thereafter, the Parties should regularly inform the Santiago de Compostela Committee of any substantial changes to the situation described in their replies to the General Overview Questionnaire.

2. States having signed the Convention shall be invited to reply to the questionnaire referred to in paragraph 1 of this rule.

3. The secretariat shall compile the replies received and make them public on the Committee’s website².

3. In accordance with Rule 27 of the Committee’s Rules of Procedure:

“(…)

2. The secretariat shall address such questionnaires to the Parties through the member in the Santiago de Compostela Committee representing the Party to be monitored and who will act as “contact point”.

3. Parties shall coordinate with their respective domestic authorities to collect replies, which shall be submitted to the secretariat in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe within the time limit set by the Santiago de Compostela Committee. The replies shall be detailed, as comprehensive as possible, answer all questions and contain all relevant

¹ Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs (CETS No. 216), Santiago de Compostela, 25/03/2015.

² Santiago de Compostela Committee’s Rules of Procedure, Rule 25.

reference texts. The replies shall be made public, unless a Party makes a reasoned request to the Santiago de Compostela Committee to keep a reply confidential.

4. The Santiago de Compostela Committee may also receive information on the implementation of the Convention from non-governmental organisations and civil society involved in preventing and combating trafficking in human organs, in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe and within the time-limit set by the Santiago de Compostela Committee. The secretariat transmits these comments to the Party(ies) concerned.

5. The secretariat may request additional information if it appears that the replies are not exhaustive or are unclear. Where warranted, with the consent of the Party or Parties concerned and within the limits of budgetary appropriations, the Bureau may decide to mandate an on-site visit in the Party or Parties concerned to clarify the situation. The Bureau shall establish guidance as to the procedure governing the on-site visits pending any official guidelines agreed by the Santiago de Compostela Committee.

4. The purpose of this general questionnaire is to collect information to provide the Committee of the Parties with an overview of the situation, which will constitute the general framework within which it will assess replies by Parties to the thematic questionnaire for the first monitoring round (see Rule 25 of the Committee's Rules of Procedure).

II. PRELIMINARY REMARKS

5. The provisions of the Santiago de Compostela Convention have been grouped under different sections in this questionnaire without necessarily following the structure of the Convention. This methodological choice in no way intends to prioritise the various provisions of the Convention: equal importance is attached to all rights and principles therein.
6. Parties will be invited to update their replies to this Country Profile Questionnaire when they will receive the next thematic monitoring questionnaire. Responses to a thematic questionnaire should therefore be interrelated and combined with the responses provided in the context of this questionnaire.
7. Parties are kindly requested to:
 - answer the questions with regard to central, regional and local levels to the extent possible. Federal states may, in respect of their sovereign entities, answer the questions in a summarised way;

III. GENERAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ALIGNMENT OF THE CONVENTION

Question 1: Non-discrimination

Is discrimination, on grounds such as the ones mentioned in the indicative list in **Article 3**, prohibited in the implementation of the Convention, in particular in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by it? If so, please specify.

Discrimination is prohibited in Costa Rica. In accordance with article 33 of our Political Constitution: "ARTICLE 33.- Every person is equal before the law and no discrimination contrary to human dignity may be practiced."

http://www.pgrweb.go.cr/scij/Busqueda/Normativa/normas/nrm_texto_completo.aspx?nValor1=1&nValor2=871

Question 2: Overview of the implementation

Please indicate (without entering into details):

- a. the main legislative or other measures to combat against the trafficking in human organs in accordance with the Convention;

Update of different laws to incorporate the criminal figure and its sanctions. Example of this are:

- modifications to law 4573, Penal Code
- Law 9222, donation and transplant law
- Law 9095, law against human trafficking
- ratification of various international conventions to prevent illegal human trafficking.

- b. whether your country has adopted a national strategy and/or Action Plan to combat against the trafficking in human organs. If so, please specify the main fields of action and the body/bodies responsible for its/their implementation;

There is the National Policy against Human Trafficking 2020-2030, which articulates the actions of a large number of actors, governmental and non-governmental.

It is also clarified that through Law 9095, the concept of human trafficking was expanded to the promotion, facilitation, favoring or execution of the recruitment, transfer, transportation, accommodation, concealment, retention, delivery or the reception of one or more persons inside or outside the country, for the illicit extraction or illicit transplantation of human organs, tissues, cells or fluids.

www.migracion.go.cr/Documentos%20compartidos/PoliticasyPolitica%20Nacional%20Contra%20la%20Trata%20de%20Personas.pdf

- c. If there has not been any adoption of a national strategy and/or Action Plan to combat against the trafficking in human organs, whether there is a strategy and /or Action Plan by a particular Ministry or State Agency that leads on this nationally.

In general, the response to human trafficking corresponds to the National Coalition against Illicit Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking (CONATT), whose Secretariat is chaired by the General Directorate of Migration and Immigration.

Specifically on the issue of organs, the Ministry of Health, through the Technical Executive Secretariat of Donation and Transplantation, is responsible for monitoring compliance with Law 9222.

- d. Regarding compliance with the content of the Convention, does your country's domestic law comply with the concepts of:
- "trafficking in human organs" (Article 2)
 - "human organ" (Article 2)
 - "financial gain or comparable benefit" (Article 4)?

Yes, these concepts are within our legislation

- e. Does your legal system provide the compensation for an organ donation (Article 4 para. 3)? If so, which concepts are legally included in the term "compensation"?

No, organ donation must be voluntary, altruistic and selfless.

- f. Does your legal system provide for the possibility that persons without the capacity to decide may donate organs? If so, under what conditions, circumstances and requirements?

To date, the decision to donate organs (or its refusal) must be explicitly stated.

Question 3: National co-operation and information exchange

- a. Please describe how co-operation and exchange of information is ensured between representatives of health authorities, law-enforcement (e.g. police) and other competent authorities in order to prevent and combat effectively the trafficking in human organs (**Article 21, para. 1 letter (c)**);

Law 9095, the law against human trafficking, requires inter-institutional coordination of all actors involved in promotion, prevention and care. This coordination is carried out through the National Coalition against Illicit Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking (CONATT), created by Law 9095, whose Secretariat is chaired by the General Directorate of Migration and Immigration.

http://www.pgrweb.go.cr/scij/Busqueda/Normativa/Normas/nrm_texto_completo.aspx?param1=NRTC&nValor1=1&nValor2=74132&nValor3=0&strTipM=TC

- b. Which legislative or other structured measures have been taken to set up or ensure:

- the existence of a transparent domestic system for the transplantation of human organs (**Article 21 para. 1 letter (a)**);
- equitable access to transplantation services for patients (**Article 21 para. 1 Letter (b)**);
- adequate collection, analysis and exchange of information related to the offences covered by the Convention (**Article 21 para. 1 letter (c)**);

Points 1 and 2 are covered by law 9222, supervised by the Technical Executive Secretariat of Donation and Transplantation. This Secretariat, in turn, has developed specific regulations that regulate donation and transplantation according to previously established parameters, and according to a single list at the national level.

Point 3 through modifications to the Penal Code.

- c. Please indicate the healthcare professionals and relevant officials (including police, legal professionals) as well as civil society in the prevention of and combat against trafficking in human organs. Please indicate how healthcare professionals and relevant officials (including police, legal professionals) are trained for this purpose and how resources are secured for them (**Article 21, para. 2**);

By law 9095, it is up to the National Coalition against Illicit Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking (CONATT) to carry out dissemination and training campaigns on this topic. The funds for this are taken from the regular budget of each institution, and in addition Law 9095 creates the National Fund against Human Trafficking and Illicit Smuggling of Migrants (Fonatt). This fund is financed by the collection of one dollar in US currency (US\$ 1.00) in the exit tax from the country established in Law No. 8316, Law Regulating the Rights of Exit from the National Territory, of 26 September 2002.

- d. Please describe how campaigns about the unlawfulness and dangers of trafficking in human organs are promoted ((**Article 21, para. 2 letter (b)**)).

Organ trafficking is not identified as a problem for the country. Human trafficking does (although as we explained previously, the concept of human trafficking includes organ trafficking). Campaigns against human trafficking typically include the dissemination of messages through radio and television, and more recently, the use of social networks.

- e. Is prohibited any advertisement of the need for, or availability of human organs, with a view to offering or seeking financial gain or comparable advantage? (**Article 21, para. 3**);

Yes, it is prohibited by law 9222 and the penal code.

Question 4: International cooperation

- a. Please indicate the national contact point responsible for the exchange of information pertaining to trafficking in human organs (**Article 22, letter (b)**).

Judicial Investigation Agency (OIJ):

- Confidential line: 800-8000-645
- Email: ojj_dsexuales@poder-judicial.go.cr
- Website: <https://sitioojj.poder-judicial.go.cr/>

- b. Please, indicate the national authorities involved in the fight against organ trafficking and their contact details.

Government entities:

- General Directorate of Migration and Immigration (DGME):

Telephones:

506 2290-2703 / 506 2290-2723 / 506 2290-2734

Email: triesytrafico@migracion.go.cr

Website: <https://www.migracion.go.cr/SitePages/Inicio.aspx>

- Judicial Investigation Organization (OIJ):

Confidential line: 800-8000-645

Email: ojj_dsexuales@poder-judicial.go.cr

Website: <https://sitioojj.poder-judicial.go.cr>

- National Children's Trust (PANI):

Confidential line: 9-1-1

Email: triesaytrafico@pani.go.cr / gtecnica@pani.go.cr / coi@pani.go.cr

Other entities:

Specialized Prosecutor's Office against Human Trafficking and Illicit Smuggling of Migrants:

Telephone: 506 2295-3764

Anonymous complaint:

OIJ confidential line: 800-8000-645

IV. PROSECUTION OF PERPETRATORS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN ORGANS

Question 5: Criminal Law offences

- a. Please indicate whether the intentional conducts in the box below are considered criminal offences in internal law.

Yeah

- b. Do the offences in your internal laws require intentional conduct? If no, please provide information.

Yeah

- c. Please highlight whether there are any other offences not included in the box below that involves trafficking in human organs in your country? Please provide their definitions and specify in which act these are included;

No additional crimes are documented

- d. According to the explanatory report para 29 it is left open for Parties to decide whether to apply Article 4, paragraph 1, Articles 5, 7 and 9 to the donor and/or the recipient. Please specify whether your internal law criminalize donors and/or the recipients for these criminal offences. Please explain the reasoning behind the regulation.

Indeed, according to the penal code, the penalties apply to both those who sell the organ and those who buy it. In the same way, for anyone who encourages this situation. The reasoning is to discourage these types of activities.

Article 4 – Illicit removal of human organs

1 Each Party shall take the necessary legislative and other measures to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the removal of human organs from living or deceased donors:

a where the removal is performed without the free, informed and specific consent of the living or deceased donor, or, in the case of the deceased donor, without the removal being authorised under its domestic law;

b where, in exchange for the removal of organs, the living donor, or a third party, has been offered or has received a financial gain or comparable advantage;

c where in exchange for the removal of organs from a deceased donor, a third party has been offered or has received a financial gain or comparable advantage.

(...)

Article 5 – Use of illicitly removed organs for purposes of implantation or other purposes than implantation

Each Party shall take the necessary legislative and other measures to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the use of illicitly removed organs, as described in Article 4, paragraph 1, for purposes of implantation or other purposes than implantation.

Article 7 – Illicit solicitation, recruitment, offering and requesting of undue advantages

1. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative and other measures to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law, when committed intentionally, the solicitation and recruitment of an organ donor or a recipient, where carried out for financial gain or comparable advantage for the person soliciting or recruiting, or for a third party.

2. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative and other measures to establish as a criminal offence, when committed intentionally, the promising, offering or giving by any person, directly or indirectly, of any undue advantage to healthcare professionals, its public officials or persons who direct or work for private sector entities, in any capacity, with a view to having a removal or implantation of a human organ performed or facilitated, where such removal or implantation takes place under the circumstances described in Article 4, paragraph 1, or Article 5 and where appropriate Article 4, paragraph 4 or Article 6.

3. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative and other measures to establish as a criminal offence, when committed intentionally, the request or receipt by healthcare professionals, its public officials or persons who direct or work for private sector entities, in any capacity, of any undue advantage with a view to performing or facilitating the performance of a removal or implantation of a human organ, where such removal or implantation takes place under the circumstances described in Article 4, paragraph 1 or Article 5 and where appropriate Article 4, paragraph 4 or Article 6.

Article 8 – Preparation, preservation, storage, transportation, transfer, receipt, import and export of illicitly removed human organs

Each Party shall take the necessary legislative and other measures to establish as a criminal offence under its domestic law, when committed intentionally:

a) the preparation, preservation, and storage of illicitly removed human organs as described in Article 4, paragraph 1, and where appropriate Article 4, paragraph 4;

b) the transportation, transfer, receipt, import and export of illicitly removed human organs as described in Article 4, paragraph 1, and where appropriate Article 4, paragraph 4.

Article 9 – Aiding or abetting and attempt

1. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative and other measures to establish as criminal offences, when committed intentionally, aiding or abetting the commission of any of the criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention.

2. Each Party shall take the necessary legislative and other measures to establish as a criminal offence the intentional attempt to commit any of the criminal offences established in accordance with this Convention.

3. Any State or the European Union may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, declare that it reserves the right not to apply, or to apply only in specific cases or conditions, paragraph 2 to offences established in accordance with Article 7 and Article 8.

Question 6: Jurisdiction

- a. With regard to the offences referred to in question 5, letters a, b and c, please indicate which jurisdiction rules apply. Please specify under which conditions, if required (**Article 10, Explanatory Report, paras. 64-75**).

The rule of jurisdiction is the Costa Rican Penal Code.

- b. According to your national legislation, is your country competent to investigate and prosecute suspected organ trafficking abroad? If yes, please specify in which cases.

In order to act on an event that occurred abroad, there must be agreements or treaties between the countries involved. In the absence of these, people could not be prosecuted for crimes committed in other countries if those countries do not allow it.

Question 7: Corporate liability

Does your system provide that a legal person may be held liable for an offence established in accordance with **Article 11**? Please specify under which conditions.

The responsibility is personal, no sanction is documented for a legal entity.

Question 8: Sanctions and measures

- a. Please indicate which sanctions internal law provides for the criminal offences established in accordance with the Convention with regard to both natural and legal persons. Please specify whether the sanctions are criminal, civil and/or administrative sanctions (**Article 12, Explanatory Report, paras. 83-87**);

According to the penal code:

Article 384.- Anyone who promotes or facilitates the trafficking of minors to give them up for adoption, with the aim of selling their organs, will be punished with imprisonment of five to ten years.

Article 384 bis.- Illicit trafficking of organs, human tissues and/or human fluids
Anyone who sells or buys human organs, tissues and/or fluids or possesses or transports them illicitly will be punished with a prison sentence of eight to sixteen years.
The same penalty will be imposed on those who:

- a) Deliver, offer, request or receive any form of gratification, remuneration or gift in cash or in kind for the donation of organs, tissues and/or human fluids or the extraction of these for donation purposes.
- b) Carry out acts of coercion or impose economic, social, psychological or any other conditions for a person to consent to the donation or extraction for donation purposes of organs, tissues and/or human fluids.
- c) Publicly request or advertise, by any means, the need for a human organ, tissue or fluid, or its availability, offering or requesting any type of gratification, remuneration or gift in cash or in kind, or imposing economic conditions. , social, psychological or of any other nature.

Article 384 ter.-Illicit extraction of organs, human tissues and/or human fluids. Anyone who extracts human organs, tissues and/or fluids without the prior informed consent of the living donor will be punished with a prison sentence of five to twelve years, in accordance with the provisions of articles 15 and 16 of Law 9222, Law on Donation and Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues, of March 13, 2014, or misleading it through the concealment of

information or the use of false information, or any other form of deception or manipulation. The same penalty will be imposed on anyone who performs an extraction without first submitting the case to the clinical bioethics committee of the respective hospital, as established in article 21 of the aforementioned law.

The penalty will be eight to sixteen years in prison for anyone who violates the prohibitions established in articles 17 and 26 of Law 9222, Law on Donation and Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues, of March 13, 2014.

Anyone who extracts organs and/or human fluids from a deceased person without the latter having expressed their consent while alive or without having the authorization of their relatives or representatives will be punished with a sentence of three to ten years in prison, in accordance with article 24 of Law 9222, Law on Donation and Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues, of March 13, 2014.

The same penalty will be applied to anyone who extracts human tissues from a deceased person, who expressed his or her refusal to donate while alive, in accordance with the provisions of article 23 of the same law.

- b. Which legislative or other measures have been taken to provide for the possibility of taking into account final sentences passed by another Party in relation to the offences established in accordance with the Convention? Please provide details and describe any good practice resulting from the taking of these measures (**Article 14, Explanatory Report, paras. 95-100**).

They are not documented

Question 9: Aggravating Circumstances

Please indicate which of the circumstances referred to in **Article 13**, in so far as they do not already form part of the constituent elements of the offence, may, in conformity with the relevant provisions of internal law, be taken into consideration in your legal system as aggravating circumstances in the determination of the sanctions in relation to the offences established in accordance with this Convention (**Explanatory Report, paras. 88-94**).

It is not explicitly mentioned in the regulations. However, judges can act under the range of the minimum sentence or the maximum sentence according to the aggravating circumstances.

Question 10: Investigations and criminal measures

- a. Which legislative or other measures have been taken to ensure that investigations or prosecutions of offences established in accordance with the Convention shall not be subordinate to a complaint and that the proceedings may continue even if the victim has withdrawn his or her statement? (**Article 15, Explanatory Report, para. 101**).

Law 9095 establishes both the regulations and the organizational structure to address this problem. It should be noted that any official is obliged to report based on suspicion of a case of organ trafficking, regardless of the victim's decision to report. Likewise, the option of anonymous or confidential reporting is also valid.

- b. Please describe which circumstances or other measures have been taken to ensure effective criminal investigation and prosecution of offences established in accordance with the Convention (e.g. carrying out financial investigations, the use of covert operations, other special investigative techniques (**Article 16**)).

By law 9095, it is up to the National Coalition against Illicit Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking (CONATT) to guarantee follow-up in addressing this issue, not only from the health field, but also from the criminal and social sphere.

http://www.pgrweb.go.cr/scij/Busqueda/Normativa/Normas/nrm_texto_completo.aspx?param1=NRTC&nValor1=1&nValor2=74132&nValor3=0&strTipM=TC

Question 11: Measures of protection for the victim

- a. Please describe the measures taken to (**Article 18**):
- ensure that victims have access to information relevant to their case and which is necessary for the protection of their health;
 - assist victims in their physical, psychological and social recovery;
 - provide for the right of victims to compensation from the perpetrators.

Measures included in Law 9095

- b. Please describe the measures taken to inform victims of their rights, the services at their disposal, the follow-up given to their complaint, the charges, the state of the criminal proceedings, and their role as well as the outcome of their cases (**Article 19, para. 1, letter (a) and para. 2**).

Measures included in Law 9095

- c. Please also indicate which measures have been taken to enable the victim to be heard, to supply evidence and the means of having his/her views, needs and concerns presented, directly or through an intermediary, and considered (**Article 19, para. 1, letter (b)**);

Measures included in Law 9095

- d. What kind of support services are provided to victims so that their rights and interests are duly presented and taken into account? (**Article 19, para. 1, letter (c)**)

Measures included in Law 9095

- e. Please describe the measures taken to provide the safety of the victims, their families and witnesses from intimidation and retaliation (**Article 19, para. 1, letter (d)**);

Measures included in Law 9095

- f. Please specify under which conditions victims of the offences established according to the Convention have access to legal aid provided free of charge (**Article 19, para. 3**).

Measures included in Law 9095

- g. Which legislative or other measures have been taken to ensure that victims of an offence established in accordance with the Convention in the territory of a Party other than the one where they reside may make a complaint before the competent authorities of their state of residence? (**Article 19, para. 4, Explanatory Report, para. 120**).

Does not apply

- h. Please describe how your internal law allows for groups, foundations, associations or governmental or non-governmental organisations assisting and/or supporting victims to participate in legal proceedings (for example, as third parties) (**Article 19, para. 5**). Please specify under which conditions, if so required;

Non-governmental organizations actively participate in the fight against this problem, according to Law 9095, and are part of the National Coalition against Illicit Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking (CONATT).

V. PREVENTION OF AND COMBAT AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN ORGANS

Question 12: Ensure quality and safety requirements for the transplantation system

- a. Which legislative or other measures have been taken to establish the existence of a transparent domestic system for the transplantation of human organs? (**Article 21 para. 1 letter (a), Explanatory Report, para. 125-126**)

Officialization of law 9222 on donation and transplantation, through the Technical Executive Secretariat of Donation and Transplantation

- b. Which legislative or other measures have been taken to ensure equitable access to transplantation services for patients? (**Article 21 para. 1 letter (b)**)

Generation of regulations for donation and transplant requirements for each type of organ, by the Technical Executive Secretariat for Donation and Transplantation, in addition to having a single list of recipients at the national level.

- c. Which legislative or other measures have been taken to ensure adequate collection, analysis and exchange of information related to the offences covered by the Convention in co-operation between all relevant authorities? **(Article 21 para. 1 letter (c))**

Both police and criminal authorities jointly participate in the National Coalition against Illicit Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking (CONATT).

- d. Which legislative or other measures have been taken to ensure the prohibition of the advertising of the need for, or availability of human organs? **(Article 21 para.3)**

Prohibited by law 9222 and the penal code.

- e. Which measures have been taken to provide **(Article 21 para. 2 letter a, Explanatory Report, para. 127)**:

- information for healthcare professionals and relevant officials (including police, legal professionals in the prevention of and combat against trafficking in human organs?

Formation of the National Coalition against Illicit Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking (CONATT), where all related actors in the areas of health, social, police, judicial and civil society come together.

- information for civil society in the prevention of and combat against trafficking in human organs?

Formation of the National Coalition against Illicit Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking (CONATT), where all related actors in the areas of health, social, police, judicial and civil society come together.

- f. Which policies or strategies have been implemented to promote or conduct awareness-raising campaigns targeted at the general public where the focus is directed especially towards the risks and realities of the unlawfulness and dangers of trafficking in human organs?

- Please describe the material used for the campaign/programme and its dissemination.

Radio and television guidelines, use of social networks, brochures, posters, pamphlets.

- If possible, please provide an assessment of the impact of the campaign/programme. If there are currently plans for launching a (new) campaign or programme, please provide details (**Article 21, para. 2 letter b**);

It is not documented

VI. INFORMATION

Please specify which state body/agency was responsible for collecting the replies to this questionnaire and which state bodies/agencies (and, at the discretion of the country, where relevant, civil society and external contributors) contributed to responding to this questionnaire.

➤ **Body/agency responsible for collecting the replies:**

Technical Executive Secretariat of Donation and Transplantation, Ministry of Health of Costa Rica, secretaria.trasplante@misalud.go.cr

➤ **State bodies/agencies (where relevant, civil society and external contributors) that contributed to responding to this questionnaire:**