



Strasbourg, 9 September 2023

T-THO (2023) LD1

# Committee of the Parties Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs (Santiago de Compostela Committee)

---

## LIST OF DECISIONS 3rd Plenary meeting

Hybrid, 24-25 April 2023

---

The Committee of the Parties (hereinafter, CoP) to the Convention against trafficking in Human Organs, meeting in hybrid mode, under the Chairmanship of Dr Marta Saraiva (Portugal), took the following decisions:

### 1. Opening of the meeting

- to take note of the introductory and welcoming remarks by Dr Saraiva who underlined her satisfaction for meeting the Parties to the Convention against trafficking in Human Organs (hereinafter, the Santiago de Compostela Convention or Convention) in hybrid mode. Dr Saraiva organised a tour de table with all the participants (those present in the room and those who were online) with a view to checking the quorum following the Rules of Procedure (Art. 14)<sup>1</sup> of the CoP (list of participants enclosed)<sup>2</sup>;

---

<sup>1</sup> *Rules of Procedure*, Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs, CETS No. 216 (Santiago de Compostela, 25/03/2015). Rule 13 – Quorum: “There shall be a quorum if a majority of the members of the Santiago de Compostela Committee are present.”

<sup>2</sup> The following Parties were present in the room: Belgium, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland. The following Parties, and some representatives from Parties, participated online: Croatia, France, Latvia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain.

- to have an exchange of views on the recent developments and future perspectives of working methods and activities in the Council of Europe (hereinafter, CoE).

## 2. Adoption of the draft agenda

- to adopt both the agenda and the order of business of the meeting without amendments (the list of participants and the agenda appear in Appendices I and II respectively);

## 3. Information by the Chair ad-interim and the Secretariat

- to take note of the information provided by the Chair ad-interim, notably the chronology of the CoP since its set-up:
  - a) following the **1st meeting** of the CoP (January 2022), the Secretariat was requested to draft the Rules of Procedure (hereinafter, RoP) of the CoP;
  - b) during the **2nd meeting** of the CoP (October 2022), the draft RoP were discussed, and it was agreed that the Secretariat take into consideration the comments agreed upon during that meeting and send them back to all Parties for written comments. Based on all comments received, it was requested that the draft RoP be modified accordingly and submitted to the Parties again for adoption by written procedure. Although the RoP were supposed to be adopted by January 2023, they were finally adopted on 24 February 2023 because of an additional bilateral meeting (at the request of the Chair) between the Chair, Secretariat and some participants (PACE and EDQM). The aim of this additional meeting was to ensure that all Parties' and participant's points of view were considered in the text of the RoP given the depth and thoroughness of some of the comments received.
  - c) the **3rd meeting** of the CoP was the first operational meeting to discuss issues will allow setting up the basis of the CoP's future work.
- to underline that the main role of the CoP is to monitor the implementation of the Convention by the Parties as well as the collection, analysis and exchange of information, experiences and good practices between them;
- to stress its important role in removing obstacles to the implementation of the Santiago de Compostela Convention and in giving advice on the best ways to translate its provisions into effective laws and policy measures;
- to take note that the Chair ad interim's mandate will finish after this 3rd CoP meeting;
- to take note of the information provided by Dr Oscar Alarcón-Jiménez, Executive Secretary of the CoP to the Santiago de Compostela Convention, in particular that the RoP were sent to Parties after its adoption and modified to cover the travel and subsistence expenses of one member per Party by the CoE. Given the participation of new CoP members and following different requests, to instruct the Secretariat to resend the RoP in both languages to all Parties;

## 4. Elections

- to proceed with the elections of the Chair, the vice-Chair and the CoP Bureau members. In this regard:

- the rules for voting and Rules 3 and 4 of the RoP were explained to all Parties ;
  - the voting was implemented online;
  - the Chair of the CoP is Mr Radovan NIKOLIĆ Nikolic (Montenegro), elected for two years renewable once;
  - the vice-Chair of the CoP is Mr Manuel AIRES MAGRIÇO (Portugal) elected for two years renewable once;
  - the elected members of the Bureau are: Ms Pavla BUREŠOVÁ (Czech Republic), Ms Ester RÍO (Spain) and Ms Salome RYF (Switzerland) for two years renewable once;
- to express its warmest thanks to Dr Saraiva (Portugal), first Chair of the CoP, for the excellent way in which she chaired the CoP 2022 and the work implemented so far;

## **5 Exchange of information, experiences and good practices**

### **5.1 Exchange of views with the Steering Committee for Human Rights in the fields of Biomedicine and Health (CD-BIO)**

- to hold an exchange of views with Ms Laurence Lwoff, Secretariat of the CD-BIO, on the latest work of this steering committee, in particular:
- in 2022, the CD-BIO become a steering committee with the strategic responsibility for all activities to protect HR in the fields of biomedical health;
  - the CD-BIO is in charge of legally binding instruments, namely the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine and *inter alia* its additional Protocol concerning transplantation of organs and tissues of Human origin;
  - the CD-BIO is not directly working on issues on organ trafficking, but this does remain a topical issue. Against this background, the Secretariat highlighted a recent case from the ECtHR against Ukraine on an issue of consent for the transplantation of a kidney as part of surgery; this case was not an issue of trafficking *per se* but about consent;
  - the success of the HELP training for legal and healthcare professionals on Human Rights and Biomedicine principles on biomedicine (including 8 modules from which one module is about consent);
  - the implementation of co-operation activities in Armenia, in particular the drafting of a legal analysis of the Armenian legal system to determine whether the Armenian system is in line with European standards; other activities will be implemented in a near future in Ukraine and Georgia as part of their respective Action Plans;
  - the current work of the CD-BIO, namely: a) the implementation of an Action Plan on strategic Human Rights and biotechnologies in medicines; b) a horizon scanning exercise for identifying priority themes on Human Rights;
  - the readiness of the CD-BIO for transversal collaboration with the CoP: a) to identify issues of need; b) to create synergies between both committees; c) to make cross-references in the respective websites; d) to liaise CoP members with CD-BIO members; e) to share the analysis of the ECtHR's case-law drafted by the CD-BIO Secretariat with the CoP; f) to consider the translation of the Santiago de Compostela convention into Armenian depending on the existing funds within the Armenian Action Plan;

### **5.2 Exchange of views with the European Committee on Organ Transplantation (CD-P-TO)**

- to hold an exchange of views with Ms Marta López-Fraga, Secretariat of the CD-P-TO, on the latest work on transplantation practices, in particular:
- within the EDQM, the CD-P-TO oversees and co-ordinates the CoE's work in the field of transplantation of organs, tissues and cells and advises the Committee of Ministers on all

questions within its field of competence. It also develops ethical standards, non-commercialisation of organ and cells and supports the CoP in the fight against organ trafficking;

- the situation of organ transplantation is heterogeneous around the world and is correlated with donation activities. Organ shortage remains the main obstacle for transplantation medicine. This disparity in availability of organs results in desperate patients trying to get organs by any means. The picture of organ trafficking in the world is unknown. Following a 2007 WHO study, between 5-10% of all transplants are the result of organ trafficking (kidney transplantation). Although organ trafficking is a lucrative business it is very much unknown and traveling abroad is one key issue to consider. The involvement of healthcare professionals in organ trafficking is essential as they are the ones performing the whole procedure, checking and evaluating the patients when they return from abroad and detecting these crimes;
  - the regulation of living donation within the CoE has evolved: a) in 2013 a CoE resolution (CM/Res(2013)56) was drafted to promote the development and optimisation of live kidney donation programmes ensuring *inter alia* that proper information is given to donors and that there is no pressure and non-financial gain or advantage; b) in 2017, a resolution was drafted (CM/Res(2017)1) on principles for the selection, evaluation, donation and follow-up of the non-resident living organ donors.
  - information was provided on different initiatives: (the network of National Focal Points on travel for transplantation (NETTA) and the Registry on international travel for transplantation (RITTA)) created on the basis of the above-mentioned resolutions and on the co-operation of the CD-P-TO in its work with international organisations and other stakeholders.
- to express some concerns in relation to the terminology used by CD-P-TO regarding “transplant related crimes” which falls outside the terminology used by the Convention;
  - to reiterate that the CD-PT-TO Secretariat should send the terms of reference of the National Focal Points on travel for transplantation to the CoP Secretariat.

### **5.3 Exchange of views with the Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings**

- following the impossibility of the Committee of the Parties/Secretariat to participate at this meeting, to invite the CoP/Secretariat to the following plenary meeting for an exchange of views on its latest work.

### **5.4 Presentation of relevant initiatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe**

- following the impossibility of the PACE Secretariat to participate at this meeting, to invite the PACE Secretariat to the following plenary meeting for an exchange of views to discuss its latest work.

### **5.5 Presentation of relevant activities by national authorities, international governmental organisations as well as other services of the Council of Europe**

- to hold a *tour de table* on the most recent and significant cases in the Parties’ national frameworks and explain and discuss both the collection and analysis of information and experience to improve their capacity to prevent and combat organ trafficking:
  - The delegate from Belgium informed the meeting that the law as adopted in Belgium in 2019 which brought the Belgium legislation into compliance with the Santiago de Compostela Convention. A new version of the criminal code is currently being drafted. As for concrete cases, there are no identified cases. Meetings have been organised at national level with the police, the prosecution department and the anti-trafficking department to raise awareness about the Convention, but it is a preliminary stage. From a medical standpoint, it is difficult to

collect information from healthcare professionals (anonymous statistics are difficult to collect/collate).

- The representative from Costa Rica informed the meeting that his country is currently in an early stage regarding dealing with the trafficking in human organs. It will gradually make progress and hopes both to move forward and to find solutions to this scourge. Costa Rica will learn from the work of the CoP.

The representative from the Czech Republic said that her country is currently in the process of introducing a new criminal code. The current code includes the trafficking in Human Beings but also includes THO with between 2 to 8 years of imprisonment. However, when it comes to THO there are no cases, although the police is working hard. The Czech Republic has strict transplantation law.

- In Portugal the Ministry of Justice is the authority responsible for the implementation of the Convention. The Criminal Code has been adjusted to the provisions of the Convention. The implementation phase is ongoing now but there is not sufficient understanding on the activity (organ trafficking). The priority is establishing the guidelines on its implementation and raising awareness. The Portuguese representative mentioned that it is difficult to raise awareness and spot cases within the MoH. Thus, training will be necessary in Portugal. It is difficult to spot cases and scenarios. This is the main goal right now (training of health professionals, judiciary and police authorities together). As for cases, there are no notices of crimes. There are suspicious cases but they were not denounced.
- The Spanish representative introduced the Spanish delegation participating in this meeting (Ms Dominguez Gil, Director of ONT and Mr Alonso, Chief inspector of Homicides Group at the National Police) and provided some examples of cases of organ trafficking investigated in Spain: a) a case dated from 2013 involving a Lebanese citizen; those who participated in this case were arrested and convicted; b) another case dated from 2014, in the framework of a criminal investigation by the police; c) other suspicions of cases from 2016 and 2017 to different destination countries (China, Iran and Pakistan) were highlighted. In these examples there is no information of the procedure followed.

In addition, the representative provided the following information: a) the Spanish legal framework is in line with the Convention; b) since 2017, Spain has been a member of the European Crime Prevention Network; the Spanish National Transplantation entity (called ONT) is co-operating on the annual training programme with security forces in this area; c) Spain is also introducing a protocol against Transplant Tourism and Human Trafficking for the purpose of organ extraction for transplantation with the participation of the Public Prosecutor Office and the State Security forces; d) a new medical ethics code has been published; an operational system of the Spanish platform for donation and transplantation with a registry has been set-up; an annual course for judicial authorities in transplant donation and transplantation.

Ms Dominguez Gil took the floor and added to the previous information by saying that it is important to note that Spanish authorities have made important efforts to identify some cases of organ trafficking in Spain. She mentioned that the two above-mentioned cases came to court. Moreover, she stressed the importance of providing training to law-enforcement authorities to identify such cases. She also informed the meeting about data collection: in Spain every organ recovered is traced from donor to recipient and vice versa and the ONT is collecting data on transplantation abroad. Ms Dominguez Gil stressed the need for educational activities in this regard.

- For Switzerland: since 2007 there has been a national law on transplantation, which forbids trafficking in organs, tissues and cells. The federal office for public health is responsible for this area and made modifications to accommodate the Convention into the national system. Since 2007 there have been no cases of organ trafficking in Switzerland. Swiss courts and the police are responsible for investigating these cases, but they need to report to the public health office.

Since 2016 Switzerland has contributed to the data collection system for travel for transplantation where 10 cases of people travelling abroad were identified, but they include legal transplantation. As it is an anonymous data collection system there is no investigations but the communication of the results are raising awareness. Switzerland is currently adapting its national law so that the medical professionals can exchange information on suspicious cases without breaking medical secrecy to prevent cases of organ trafficking before they happen.

- The Croatian representative will provide the information in writing given the communication concerns.
- The French representative informed the meeting that the ratification of the Convention by France did not entail any change in the national law as France was in line with the Convention. In fact, prevention measures against organ trafficking were already introduced via the Bioethics Act (dated from 1994 and 2021). She underlined that the activity of transplantation is accommodated to the consent, anonymity and non-profit principles. Moreover, the national law punishes in a very severe way the illegal removal for transplantation and organ trafficking (7 years of imprisonment). She continued by saying that there were no cases on the French territory of organ trafficking. The Central office for the suppression of trafficking in human beings (*L'office central pour la répression de la traite des êtres humains*), under the National Police, is the entity dealing with investigation cases, aimed at analysing and measuring such criminal networks and ensuring national and international co-operation in co-operation with Europol and Interpol.

She also reported that in 2004, and under the Ministry of Health, the Biomedicine Agency was set-up in France (it replaced the French transplant agency). It oversees *inter alia* the collection and transplantation of organs and tissues; bone marrow harvesting and transplantation; research on the embryo and human embryo stem cells; medical genetics; etc. She continued by saying that this agency: a) participates in the drafting of national regulation; b) promotes good practices, delivers authorisation for research protocol; c) has an inspection service; d) ensures training and activities related to organ donation; e) has the obligation of presenting to both the Parliament and the national ethics advisory committee an annual report giving information on organ trafficking and the possible measures taken to counter it; f) drafts a survey (every 2 years) addressed to medical authorities about kidney transplant abroad to identify any suspicious activity (in 2019, a survey identified that 1 out of 24 were identified as suspicious).

- The representative from the Republic of Moldova mentioned that Moldova ratified the Convention in 2017. The Law on combating THB was adopted in 2005. THO has also been criminalised and introduced into the criminal code. In 2022, based in a comprehensive analysis, the national law was harmonised. There is a National strategy for trafficking in human beings, which expired in 2023. A new policy document is currently being discussed and pays attention to the following issues: the involvement of health sector, capacity building, prevention and close work with transplant agencies. Regarding statistics, from 2020 to 2022, one case/year was identified and brought to court. Moldova has found itself faced with an unprecedented crisis (aggression from the RF to Ukraine).
- The representative from Montenegro informed the meeting that he was waiting for the latest data given that the National Coordination Body for transplantation met some days before this meeting. In Montenegro there are no recorded cases of organ trafficking. Organ transplantation can be done for up to four lines of relatives. Organ trafficking is dealt with in Art 295 paragraph a) of the criminal code of Montenegro.
- The Norwegian representative welcomed this meeting and mentioned that it was the first time that Norway has participated in this CoP. Although she mentioned that there were no cases of organ trafficking in Norway, she confirmed some cases of people going abroad and coming back with organs. According to medical registries (national statistics, i.e. organ waiting list), there were 14 cases of kidney transplant abroad (from which 6 cases have been paid for)

mainly in Asia and African countries and also 1 or 2 cases of liver transplant. However, the challenge for the national authorities is to know whether these cases were legal or illegal in the different countries as there is no information. From a legal point of view, she informed the meeting that there were no cases brought to court in Norway. She also mentioned that she will let the committee know at a later stage whether Norwegian legislation is in line with the Convention.

- The Slovenian representative informed the meeting that transplant activities are highly regulated in Slovenia. The national law is harmonised with EU Directives. No illicit cases of organ trafficking have been identified for the last 20 years; before that, only 2 cases were known of people going abroad (Philippines and Pakistan) to be treated. The traceability principle is very well established in the law, as well as the non-commercial way of treatment. In Slovenia, living donation is allowed only for relatives and people emotionally connected. She also informed the meeting that Slovenian law is fully in line with the Convention. She also mentioned that there is a real challenge among the medical community to be dealt with. In fact, doctors are not willing to report suspicious cases of organ trafficking as they are responsible for the treatment and do not want to have a “police” role through the reporting phase. The situation is currently being discussed at national level with medical associations and with the medical chamber, responsible for the code of ethics, with a view to finding a solution. In terms of education, two symposia have already been organised where the Convention has been dealt with. She finally proposed that delegates of Eurotransplant be invited to the CoP meetings.
- to agree that one of the major challenges is how to deal with cases of organ transplantation abroad. In this regard, to provide the Secretariat by **22 May 2023** with some information and guidance about what the CoP should do to address this issue which concerns the majority of the Parties;
- to take note of the need for initiatives to make sure that the Parties have implemented the Convention;
- to take note of the success of some initiatives of national coordination committees which gather together all actors dealing with the topic;

## 6. Monitoring of the Convention

### 6.1 Country profile questionnaire

- to take note that a country profile questionnaire (General overview questionnaire) on the implementation of the Santiago de Compostela Convention should be drafted. It should be divided into different parts such as: general overview, domestic law, domestic strategies and action plans. A section on exchange of information in each country and the national regulation of each country should also be included. Important elements to be considered in this questionnaire could be: the existence of mechanisms and protocols in countries; the procedure for the reporting of cases (if this exists), a proper understanding of why the information is not found; as far as incrimination is concerned, one point is the way in which incrimination is carried out, and basic general information about the decentralised system that the convention establishes.
- to invite the Secretariat, together with the help of experts, to draft this document with a view to its submission to the forthcoming Santiago de Compostela Committee for examination and possible approval at its next Plenary meeting;

### 6.2 Exchange of views on the possible topics for the monitoring of the Convention

- to keep in mind Rules 26 and 27 of the RoP when considering this item;
- to hold a discussion on the issue of the different possible themes for the first monitoring round. In this regard, some Parties considered that the obtention of data and its analysis should be considered a priority. Other issues such as the detection capacity of organ trafficking and the

reporting of suspicious cases should also be considered. Other themes proposed were the national measures to prevent organ trafficking; the reporting system of both the health and law-enforcement sector; criminal offences, investigations and prosecutions. When choosing this theme, simple and short questionnaires should be encouraged in order to obtain concrete results of such monitoring in a near future which would be a positive signal to motivate new countries to join the Convention;

- to invite the Secretariat to draft a document (guidance) containing both the monitoring procedure of the Santiago de Compostela Convention and the calendar of the monitoring exercise (chronology/deadlines) for its submission to the CoP for examination;
- to consider the work implemented by other monitoring bodies (GRETA, GRECO) as a source of inspiration for the CoP;
- to take note that the CoP shall proceed with the monitoring of the implementation of the Convention and also with prevention measures, such as *inter alia* training for healthcare professionals and relevant officials in the prevention of and combat against trafficking in human organs;
- to invite all Parties to submit to the Secretariat different proposals for a theme for the 1<sup>st</sup> monitoring round by **22 May 2023**; in particular, this information from the Parties should be accompanied with a short *rationale* (context), the goals to achieve with this monitoring and the aspects to be addressed with this monitoring round;
- to instruct the Secretariat to gather all the Parties' proposals for their examination by the Bureau;
- to invite the Bureau to consider the different proposals for their submission to the CoP for examination and possible approval at the next Plenary meeting;

## 7. Technical co-operation activities

### 7.1 Exchange of views on the possible activities

- to consider that technical co-operation activities may be examined as a matter of priority by the CoP;
- at the request of Parties, to task the Secretariat with the drafting of a curriculum on the Convention. As a criminal-law instrument, healthcare professionals should be aware of their national legislation to counter this crime and other national regulation, the national actors, the reporting system, etc. The Parties insisted on having a holistic approach to this training and considered the possibility of organising a joint training exercise with NETTA. Until this curriculum is available, some events (seminars, workshops, etc) may be organised;
- to consider the possible launching of a "European Day against organ trafficking";
- to invite Parties to inform the Secretariat on possible raising-awareness activities to promote the Convention;
- at the request of some Parties, to examine the feasibility of a 24/7 network to strengthen international co-operation in criminal matters to combat the organ trafficking. The goal of this specialised network would be two-fold: firstly, to develop effective co-operation between all actors involved at national level, and secondly, to achieve rapid and adequate co-operation at international level;
- to invite Parties to publicise the benefits of the Convention among their neighbouring countries;



## 8. Information points

### 8.1 Participation of the Committee of the Parties in outside events

- to inform the Secretariat of any possible event where the goals of the Convention may be introduced and promoted;

## 9. Any other business

### 9.1 Communication policy

- to invite the Secretariat to create, as soon as possible ,a website to enhance the visibility of both the Convention and the CoP. Against this background, the website should be fed *inter alia* with contributions from the Parties such as national laws implementing the Convention, the translation of the convention and other materials;
- to invite the Chair, vice-Chair and Bureau members to provide the Secretariat with their picture to be published on the future website;
- to invite Parties to provide the Secretariat with the translation of the Santiago de Compostela Convention into its official languages;

### 9.2 Others

- to instruct the Secretariat to study the feasibility of setting up a national platform in different pilot countries, namely the Republic of Moldova, Slovenia and Spain, gathering all the different national actors involved in this topic;
- at the request of the Parties, to approach Eurotransplant and inform them of the existence of the CoP;
- to take note of the information received by the EDQM on a request received from a journalist requesting information about the illegal organ trade from refugees from Ukraine;

## 10. Dates of the next meeting (2023)

- to take note that the forthcoming Plenary meeting will take place on 25-26 October 2023.

\*  
\*       \*  
\*

## **APENDIX I**

### **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS / LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS**

#### **1. MEMBERS / MEMBRES (STATE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION / ETATS PARTIES A LA CONVENTION)**

##### **ALBANIA / ALBANIE**

No nomination / Pas de nomination

##### **BELGIUM / BELGIQUE**

Ms Claire HUBERTS, Juriste au sein du Service public fédéral Justice, Direction générale Législation, Libertés et Droits fondamentaux, Service des principes de droit pénal et de procédure pénale

Ms Régine WILMOTTE, Juriste au sein du Service public fédéral Santé publique, Direction générale Soins de santé, Service juridique,

##### **COSTA RICA / COSTA RICA**

Dr. Allan Gerardo Varela RODRÍGUEZ, Secretary of the Secretariat of Organ Donation and Transplantation of the Ministry of Health.

##### **CROATIA / CROATIE**

Ms Marina Premužić, national coordinator for transplatation

##### **CZECH REPUBLIC / LA RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÈQUE**

Ms Pavla BUREŠOVÁ, Senior Ministerial Counsellor, Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic

##### **FRANCE**

Ms Clémence BIZET, Magistrate – Rédactrice, Bureau du droit économique, financier et social, de l'environnement et de la santé publique

##### **LATVIA / LETTONIE**

Ms Indra AIZUPE, Director of the Department of Criminal Law of the Ministry of Justice

**MALTA / MALTE**

No nomination / Pas de nomination

**MONTENEGRO / MONTENEGRO**

Mr Radovan NIKOLIĆ, Head of the Directorate for Health Care, Pharmacology and Regulated Professions, Ministry of Health

**NORWAY / NORVEGE**

Ms Sigrid BEITLAND, Senior Medical Advisor for the Specialised Health Care Services at the Norwegian Directorate of Health

Ms Ragnhild Marie SØRENSEN, Senior Advisor for the Specialised Health Care Services at the Norwegian Directorate of Health,

Ms Anne FORUS, Senior Advisor for the Department of Biotechnology and Legislation at the Norwegian Directorate of Health,

Mr Morten HAGNESS, Head of Department of Transplant Surgery at Oslo University Hospital and member of CD-P-TO

**PORTUGAL / PORTUGAL**

Ms Marta SARAIVA, Deputy Permanent Representative of Portugal to the Council of Europe

Mr Manuel Aires MAGRIÇO, Deputy of the Minister of Justice of Portugal

**REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA / RÉPUBLIQUE DE MOLDAVIE**

Ms Diana DOROȘ, Head of the Human Rights and Cooperation with the Civil Society Directorate, State Chancellery

**SLOVENIA / SLOVÉNIE**

Ms Danica AVSEC, Deputy director of the Institute of Organ and Tissue Transplantation Slovenia-transplant

Mr Andrej GADŽIJEV, Director of the Institute of Organ and Tissue Transplantation of the Republic of Slovenia-transplant

**SPAIN / ESPAGNE**

Ms Ester RIO, Magistrate, Advisor to the Ministry of Justice, Cabinet of the Secretary of State for Justice

Ms Beatriz DOMINGUEZ GIL, General Director of the ONT

Mr Oscar ALONSO, Chief Inspector of the Homicide Group of the UDEV Central

**SWITZERLAND / SUISSE**

Ms Salome RYF, Deputy head of Unit / Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA / Federal Office of Public Health FOPH / Biomedicine Division / Transplantation Unit

**2. COUNCIL OF EUROPE SECRETARIAT / SECRÉTARIAT DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE**

**DGI - HUMAN RIGHTS AND RULE OF LAW /  
DGI - DROITS DE L'HOMME ET ÉTAT DE DROIT**

**Information Society and Action against Crime Directorate / Direction de la Société de l'information et de la lutte contre la criminalité**

Mr Carlo CHIAROMONTE, Head, Criminal Law and Counter-Terrorism / Chef, Droit pénal et lutte contre le terrorisme (Apologised /Excusé)

Dr Oscar ALARCÓN JIMÉNEZ, **Executive Secretary, Committee of the Parties to the Trafficking in Human Organs Convention, Criminal Law and Counter-Terrorism / Secrétaire du Comité des Parties de la convention contre le trafic d'organes humaines, Droit Pénal et lutte contre le terrorisme.**

Ms Aroa FANDINO-SERRANO, Project Manager, Criminal Law Division / Division du Droit Pénal

Ms Ipek DEMIRBÜKER, Administrative assistant, Criminal Law Division / Division du Droit Pénal

**Directorate General Human Rights and Rule of Law / Direction générale des droits de l'homme et de l'État de droit**

Department for Human Rights, Justice and Legal Cooperation standard setting activities / Service des activités normatives en matière de droits de l'homme, justice et coopération juridique

Ms Laurence LWOFF, Secretary of CDBIO / Secrétaire du CDBIO

Mr Lorenzo MONTRASIO, Scientific Administrator, Human Rights and Biomedicine Division /Division Droits de l'Homme et Biomédecine

**DG II – DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DEMOCRACY /**  
**DG II – DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE LA DEMOCRATIE**

**Directorate of Human Dignity, Equality and Governance / Direction de la dignité humaine, de l'égalité et de la gouvernance**

Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) / Convention du Conseil de l'Europe sur la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains (GRETA)

Ms Petya NESTOROVA, Head of Division and Executive Secretary of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against trafficking in human beings (Apologised/Excusé)

**EUROPEAN DIRECTORATE FOR THE QUALITY OF MEDICINES AND HEALTHCARE (EDQM) /**  
**DIRECTION EUROPEENNE DE LA QUALITE DU MEDICAMENT ET SOINS DE SANTE (DEQM)**

Dr. Marta LOPEZ FRAGA, European Committee on Organ Transplantation (CD-P-TO), Department of Biological Standardisation, OMCL Network & HealthCare (DBO)

**PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE (PACE)**  
**ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE (APCE)**

Ms Anita GHOLAMI, Co-Secretary, PACE Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development / Co-Secrétaire, Commission des affaires sociales, de la santé et du développement durable de l'APCE (Apologised/Excusée)

Ms Tanja KLEINSORGE (Apologised/Excusée)

**Interpreters:**

Mr Grégoire DEVICTOR  
Ms Lucie DE BURLET  
Mr Jean-Jacques PEDUSSAUD

## APPENDIX II

### Agenda

	<b>1.</b>	<b>Opening of the meeting</b>
	<b>2.</b>	<b>Adoption of the draft agenda</b>
T-THO(2023)OJ1		Draft agenda
		Annotated agenda
	<b>3.</b>	<b>Information by the Chair ad-interim and the Secretariat</b>
T-THO(2022) LD-fin		List of decisions of the 2nd Plenary Meeting, 27 October 2022
	<b>4.</b>	<b>Elections</b>
		Election of the Chair, Vice-Chair and the members of the Bureau
	<b>5</b>	<b>Exchange of information, experiences and good practices</b>
	<b>5.1</b>	Exchange of views with the Steering Committee for Human Rights in the fields of Biomedicine and Health (CD-BIO)
	<b>5.2</b>	Exchange of views with the European Committee on Organ Transplantation (CD-P-TO)
	<b>5.3</b>	Exchange of views with the Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings
	<b>5.4</b>	Presentation of relevant initiatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe
	<b>5.5</b>	Presentation of relevant activities by national authorities, international governmental organisations as well as other services of the Council of Europe
	<b>6.</b>	<b>Monitoring of the Convention</b>
	<b>6.1</b>	Country profile Questionnaire
	<b>6.2</b>	Exchange of views on the possible topics for the monitoring of the Convention
	<b>7.</b>	<b>Technical Co-operation activities</b>

	<b>7.1</b>	Exchange of views on the possible activities
	<b>8.</b>	<b>Information points</b>
	<b>8.1</b>	Participation of the Committee of the Parties in outside events
	<b>9.</b>	<b>Any other business</b>
	<b>9.1</b>	Communication policy
	<b>9.2</b>	Others
	<b>10.</b>	<b>Dates of the next meeting (2023)</b>