Appendix 1: List of Research Questions

Actors:

I. Who are the key policy actors in the country and how empowered are they to discharge responsibilities of transplantation policies?

i. Do the policy actors represent a fair interest of diverse bodies and stakeholders (such as healthcare institutions, healthcare professionals, government, professional bodies, patient rights groups, health & human rights organisations, and advocacy groups such as women's groups)?

ii. At various regulatory sites (such as constitution of ethics committee to approve transplantations), is diversity of actors represented?

iii. Are there potential challenges associated with conflict of principles amongst various actors involved in transplantation? For example:

a) do challenges arise due to skewed representation of actors in ethics approval committees and related sites?

b) does the duty of healthcare professionals, conflict with their responsibilities towards organ donors e.g. if healthcare providers are discharging their duties to extend care/save life of their patients even in situations where accessing organs may be in the context of trafficking

Laws & Policies:

II. What are the contours of legal and ethical policy principles within a country and how do they address specific transplantation related challenges?

i. How do the current laws and policies (in text and implementation) deal with issues, inter-alia:

Legislation related:

a) How are concepts such as perpetrators of organ trafficking, legitimate travel for transplantation, transplant tourism, and trafficking defined?

b) What measures are put in place by domestic laws and policies (e.g. promoting deceased donation) in-order to combat the challenge of trafficking.

c) Whether citizens have priority in organ allocation from deceased donors?

d) What are the provisions envisaging a strengthened role of local capacity to prevent harms from transplant tourism.

e) Are penalties for organ trafficking offences proportionate to the role of individuals in trafficking activities?

f) Are there protections for organ sellers in the penalty provisions?

Health systems related:

g) Are public funds available for transplant care? h) What is the rate of organ transplantation relative to incidence of organ failure? How do actors perceive self-sufficiency within their countries?

i) Are transplantation cases prioritised in the overall clinical care system?

j) Whether allocation of organs from deceased donors is perceived as equitable?

k) Whether similar or differential treatment of citizens and non-citizens exist under the transplantation policies. Whether such treatment tends to be disadvantageous to any specific group.

Transplantation activity/Clinical care related:

l) What safeguards exist to evaluate cases of international travel or domestic living donation that may involve trafficking?

m) What are the key challenges faced in implementing organ transplantation policies?

III. How do the international principles intersect with domestic policies?

i. How do the global principles (including the WHO principles and DOI (2008/2018) account for local contexts, and advocate the role of local voices?

ii. To what extent do domestic guidelines overlap or conflict with the core global principles? How are the global actors recognised within the domestic networks of implementation?

iii. Are potential conflicts observed when global principles are interpreted and translated into realities within the developing countries/LMICs?

iv. Are there domestic lessons of policy implementation that may inform the global community in its call for ethical organ transplantation?

V. With what measures of success or failures have the legal and ethical organ transplantation been implemented by the government, healthcare providers and experienced by the healthcare consumer groups.