

Fact sheet for transplant centres – reporting donors’ details

When should patients/recipients be reported to the SVK?

Patients/recipients should be reported to the SVK as soon as possible using this [form](#).

Who bears the cost of potential donors’ preliminary examinations?

According to Article 14 of the Transplantation Act, all of a donor’s invoices that are directly related to the donation (i.e. for preliminary examinations, the donation itself and follow-up treatment) are settled by the recipient’s insurer.

If the recipient is not yet known, the transplant centre bears the costs on an interim basis by paying an advance → see circular on [altruistic donations](#).

Does the donor’s health insurer not receive any invoices?

No, all of the donor’s invoices relating to the donation are addressed to the recipient’s insurer. Under Article 14 of the Transplantation Act, the donor must not be liable for these.

What information must the donor’s invoice contain?

The donor’s invoice hardly differs from a normal one at all. It must include the following:

Patient:	Donor
Remarks:	Donor examination, including recipient’s details (first and last names, date of birth)
Cost-bearing party/guarantor:	Recipient’s health insurer <i>including recipient’s policy number</i>
Type of remuneration:	<i>Tiers payant</i> (TP)

How does invoicing work?

Invoices are issued directly in electronic form (XML) to the SVK (only for [SVK clients](#)). The recipient’s details should be entered in the XML field “invoice:insured_id”. See [Circular 04/2025](#).

Is it permissible to forward donors’ details to third parties?

Yes, if this is necessary to perform the duties outlined in the Transplantation Act. Donors’ details may be disclosed to other service providers and the SVK.