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Committee: CCPCJ

Topic A: Combating Organ Trafficking

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CCPCJ means The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and was established by ECOSOC resolution in 1992. It's one of the main branches of the United Nations, and coordinates with other UN bodies in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, which the main function within more committees is to provide resources, support, improve and cover that area worldwide. It's the preparatory body of the United Nations Crime Congresses. CCPCJ is in charge to implement into concrete action, decisions and resolutions. Every year, at the end of the year, CCPCJ meets in a session to recognize administrative values as the governing body of the UN crime prevention and criminal justice program.

Organ trafficking is a worldwide problem. The removal of healthy organs into people whose organs are not longer working improves, and saves thousands of lives every year. Although it helps many people, it is also an illegal trade because people sell these by taking them from people without having their approval. Trafficking sex and labor are other forms of trafficking, but trafficking with organs is increasing every year. After all human trafficking dominates a critical place with transitional coordinated crime troops because of the high demand and low rates of law administration. Organ traffickers are just seen in shadows, while their footprint is the only evidence left. There is a global demand for organ or body parts transfer. Many international communities have many declarations and are against organ trafficking. Even though with the right training experience, financial businesses may have an essential role in making known and unmask organ traders by way of the financial trail they leave behind. The base for most national laws of human trafficking, organ trafficking is defined as trafficking in persons. This means that the transportation, draft, refuges, having control of another person, kidnapping, fraud, abuse or release of people, have in common, exploitation. Exploitation includes sexual exploitation, prostitution, forced labour or services, slavery or removal and organs trafficking . According the UN, illegal organ trade happens when organs are removed from the body with the goal of a commercial activity. There are some studies that believe that in any place 5 to 42 percent of removed organs are purchased. Some research announced that illegal organ trade is on the rise, guessing that illegal organ trade cause profits between \$600 million and \$1.2 billion per year.

Some people live from criminal trafficking activities, and others may be doctors, nurses and ambulance drivers who are involved in legitimate activities while they are not associating with organ traffickers with the goal of organ removal. Some people, due to their conditions prefer to sell some of their organs, some others if they have an illness or are not going to be able to live,

donate them, however, some others in order to continue with their lives pay for one and it is when Traffickers make this trade possible. Taking organs illegally from one person to sell them to another. The Working Group recommended that states make better use of CTPP in combating trafficking for the goal of organ removal. Also they recommend that state should encourage US to collect evidence data, root causes, trends and modus, with the purpose of a better understanding of the phenomenon, and recognize the difference of organ trafficking and cells.

They are 6 countries in favor that have organ donation programs across the world.

- China. Chinese authorities allowed the accumulation of organs from prisoners without feeling sorry for them or their families. Also it is now trying to motivate organ donations from regular civilians.
- Irán. Donors are extended health coverage for at least a year and taking years at government hospitals. Hospital needs are paid by the government and only people less than 35 can donate.
- Spain. If the family rejects, the organs of the person cannot be taken. But since the level of experience about organ donation in the country is high, the refusal rate is very low.
- Israel. A system that offers first transplants to living donors and family members.
- United States. Anyone who wants to donate can donate, family members have to argue.
- Brazil. They criticized people that donate, and people were afraid that their organs would be removed.

Some countries that are also in favor but don't have any donation programs are Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, Turkey, Pakistan, Nepal, India, Oman and Saudi Arabia. And the countries that don't appear here are the ones against. Some articles reported people dying because of an organ removal. These articles establish being concerned about the consequences of the international organ trade, recipients and donors. The studies performed organ importing countries.

For example, last year the EU commission announced a report marking actions on organ donation and transplants in different European countries. 56 percent of Europeans reported they wanted to donate their organs when they die. However family members refused to donate the organ between 6 to 42 percent, because of the laws between countries. Austria, Belgium and Spain implemented their organ donation strategy. Organs are accumulated unless the family has an opt in policy. To conclude with the importance of organ donation, EU has started the creation of an organ donor card or its incorporation into existing European allowance health card. Even though this consideration got most of the media attention, the key recommendation in the article is the possible formation of a European Directive. The article says that even though current estimates indicate that organ trafficking in Europe is moderate.

A plan was announced to the people about that transplant is commonly used in organ trafficking. Reports from 98 countries demonstrate that 66,000 organ parts were removed, representing a 10 percent of the need.

Pakistan has been a very famous destination for organ transplant. Across India's border legislation exclude the commercial sale of organs was introduced. They asked very often the price of donors. And it was about \$15,000 US dollars and they were sent to hospitals or operating places. Organ donations increased, and there was always desperate people willing to receive other body parts. The authorization and coordination of commercial sale of organs has its own protector. They disagree about the address exploitation considering that donors could be checked before and cared after. Donors were paid and looked after and where the amount of organs demand. Global trade in less arguable and would show up this theory.

If the international community is actually serious about preventing organ trafficking, any action is going to take more than an audit transplant practices and sharing information. As long as the demand of organs, measures will be unhelpful, and organ trafficking will just go underground. Actions will increase the legal supply of organ donation, as the same proposal of the EU donor card, and they are urgently needed. Social and cultural limits regarding donation should also be addressed. Any other way, morally and ethically suspect, the case for regulating commercial sale of human organs may appear to have an upper hand.

Organ trafficking has been attracting much attention to the world, delegates this is a very severe topic we need to start seeking for solutions, because it affects some countries, so we need to start finding viable solutions. United Nations has some past solutions that can be useful for you.

CCPCJ admitting the differences that exist between the crimes of trafficking organs and trafficking persons, knows that both crimes are related to organ removal. which suggests the necessity of avoiding and responding to both crimes in an effective way. UNC (United Nations Convention) against TOC (Transnational Organized Crime), punished trafficking in persons, principally women and children, and agreeing with the UNC against TOC. Getting to know that UN global plan of action to organ trafficking, supports universal implementation of organized crime convention. Un offices based on the information provided by Member States, provide data and extra resources for that purpose. International, regional and national levels helped prevent and combat organ trafficking in persons with the purpose of organ removal. Taking in consideration the purpose of organ removal crimes of organ trafficking in persons, they establish a form of exploitation and offence against human victims. In some cases organ trafficking affects the integrity, health care and systems of the person. Persuaded of the need of international and regional participation, with in national coordination, prevention and combating of organ trafficking in persons with the purpose of organ removal. Seeing the need of protecting living donors by preventing traffickers in human organs. Indicating the importance of respecting and protecting the rights of the victims of trafficking in persons, and providing help with national legislation to investigate and punish those who facilitate trafficking human organs.

Recognizing trafficking in human organs may entail the need of appreciating data and research in order to complete the magnitude of the problem of trafficking human organs. Admitting that confirmable data may help understand the capacity of the offence of trafficking in human organs, including terrorist groups in some crime cases.

- Member states prevent combat trafficking through measures that include preventing and punishing implantation of organs, as well as trafficking in persons with the purpose of organ removal.
- Motivates member states to use UN office on drugs and crime.
- Motivates member states to take into consideration that legislative measures, develop or prevent combat trafficking, may include prosecution and other transactions in respect of human organs. Providing training for law enforcement and control officials to identify cases of organ trafficking. Organize campaigns to combat organ trafficking, including donors.
- Inspire Member States to share experiences in preventing, combating and prosecuting organ trafficking.
- Encourages Member States to cooperate to these crimes and provide relevant law.
- Requests UN office on drugs and crime, to study on trafficking in human organs, based on the analysis of information given by member states and engage in a dialogue with relevant organizations, to enable it to collect data and analyze instances of organ trafficking.
- Requests UN offices on drug and crime to develop instruction, with legislative, administrative and regulatory instructions on combating organ trafficking.
- Also requests the UN office on drugs and crime to available give resources to prepare the study of organ trafficking.
- Encourages Member States to provide relevant information for the preparation.
- UN office on drugs and crime provide capacity and technical assistance to states, and assist them in national capacities to prevent and combat organ trafficking in person.
- Invites Member states and other donors to give budgetary resources for this purpose, being in agreement with the rules and procedures of the UN.

I. Conclusión.

As a conclusion, we are getting to now that we need to start seeking for viable solutions to this problem because organ trafficking has been attacking our population more every day. There's no country, religion, skin color or complex that could guarantee not being exposed to traffickers. Is a serious problem. Children are being kidnapped for this reason, people have been killed in order to get an organ, some others have lost everything trying to get an organ for their relatives. Culture has a great influence as well, people should believe how important is to voluntarily donate organs once they are useless. This problem is increasing and its urgent we fight together for a solution that helps everybody.

II. References.

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