



UNODC

MOSMUN XVI

Presidents:

Amelia Franco and Luisa María Cano

[e-mail]

Index.

1. Letter from the Chair.	3
2. Introduction to the committee	4
2.1. Objectives of the UNODC	5
2.2. Functions of the UNODC	6
3. Topic : Removal of Human Trafficking and Organ Traffic in Illicit Market.	7
3.1. Introduction to the Topic	7
3.2. Historical Background	9
3.3. Current Situation	10
3.4. Future Projections	11
3.5. Previous Resolutions	13
3.6. Useful Links	14
3.7. Questions to the Delegate (QARMAS)	14
3.8. Delegations' Position	15
4. List of Delegations	22
5. Bibliography	23

1. Letter from the Chair.

Dear Delegates, Esteemed Advisors, and distinguished guests,

Our names are Amelia Franco and Luisa Cano, and we are more than honored to serve as the chair in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) committee at the MOSMUN XVI Internal Model. It is our pleasure to participate in this experience, and we are eager to engage in constructive dialogue and collaborative problem-solving throughout our session.

We hope this is an opportunity for growth in all aspects, from cultivating your abilities in oral expression and debating skills, to carrying out a proper investigation and dealing with all kinds of perspectives. Additionally, we would like to highlight that it does not matter if this is your first time participating or not; there is always room for improvement.

Finally, as for the committee session, we expect the best attitude and interest from all. Never forget that every suggestion has value in addressing the issue that this committee presents itself with. Beyond that, remember that you can always reach out to either of us with any inquiry that may arise, and do your best to give it all during the debate. We look forward to meeting each of you and guiding you throughout this remarkable and rewarding experience.

Best of luck,

Luisa María Cano

+57 3146183739

Amelia Franco

+57 3116453408

2. Introduction to the committee

2.1. Objectives of the UNODC

1. Combating Drug Trafficking and Abuse

The UNODC's primary objective is to combat the illicit drug trade and reduce drug abuse and its associated health consequences. This involves implementing international drug control conventions, promoting evidence-based drug policies, and supporting treatment and rehabilitation services for individuals affected by drug use. By addressing demand and supply, UNODC aims to mitigate the impact of drugs on societies.

2. Addressing Organized Crime

UNODC works to dismantle transnational organized crime networks that engage in activities such as human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and money laundering. The organization assists countries in developing effective legal frameworks and institutions to combat these crimes, thereby contributing to global security and stability. This includes initiatives to strengthen border control and strengthen law enforcement capabilities.

3. Preventing Corruption

Corruption undermines the rule of law and hinders development. UNODC's anti-corruption efforts focus on promoting integrity in public institutions and enhancing cooperation among law enforcement authorities. The agency provides tools and resources to help countries implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption and strengthen their legal frameworks to prevent and combat corruption effectively.

4. Countering Terrorism

In counter-terrorism, UNODC supports member states in preventing and addressing terrorism-related activities. This includes providing guidance on legal frameworks, enhancing international cooperation, and developing strategies to counter-finance terrorism. The organization recognizes that effective criminal justice systems are essential for addressing the root causes of terrorism and promoting peace and security.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime serves as a crucial entity in the global fight against drugs, crime, and corruption. Through its many functions and objectives, UNODC assists member states in addressing immediate challenges and promotes long-term strategies for sustainable development and peace. By fostering international cooperation and providing essential resources, UNODC contributes significantly to creating a safer and more just world.

2.2. Functions of the UNODC

1. Research and Data Collection

The UNODC is recognized as a leading authority in the fields of drugs and crime. It conducts extensive research to provide evidence-based insights that inform policymaking. The organization publishes key reports, such as the *World Drug Report*, which assesses global drug trends and informs member states about the evolving landscape of drug trafficking and abuse. This research underpins UNODC's initiatives and helps governments understand the implications of drug-related issues on public health and safety.

2. Policy Guidance and Support

One of the UNODC's primary functions is to assist member states in adopting and implementing international conventions and treaties related to drug control, crime prevention, and anti-corruption. This includes providing technical and financial assistance adapted to the specific challenges faced by different countries. The organization helps develop national legislative frameworks and strategies to combat organized crime, human trafficking, and corruption, thus enhancing the capacity of governments to address these issues effectively.

3. Capacity Building and Training

UNODC emphasizes the importance of building national capacities through training and workshops. It organizes programs to enhance the skills of law enforcement agencies, judicial authorities, and other stakeholders involved in combating drugs and crime. For example, the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities facilitates cross-border cooperation and information exchange among anti-corruption authorities, which is crucial for tackling transnational corruption effectively.

4. International Cooperation

Given the transnational nature of drug trafficking and organized crime, UNODC fosters international cooperation among member states. It encourages the sharing of best practices and intelligence to disrupt criminal networks. The organization contributes to the coordination of global responses to emerging threats, such as cybercrime and terrorism, by facilitating dialogues among governments, civil society, and the private sector.

3. Topic: Removal of Human Trafficking and Organ Traffic in Illicit Market.

3.1. Introduction to the Topic

Currently, the commercial trade and trafficking of human organs and persons have emerged as global issues. According to a document published by the UNODC, the trafficking of persons for organ removal “is a form of trafficking in which individuals are exploited for organs” (UNODC, 2024). Although victims often appear to have allegedly given consent for the removal of their organs, this consent is invalidated once acts such as deception, fraud, or abuse of vulnerability are involved. The perpetrators of this crime are usually members of much more complex criminal networks, and they profit by selling the obtained organs “to recipients who are unable or unwilling to wait for legal transplants” (UNODC, 2024). On the other hand, The American Society of Transplantation (AST) states that organ trafficking is “defined as the removal of organs from living or deceased donors without valid consent or authorization or in exchange for financial gain or comparable advantage to the donor and/or a third person.” (AST, 2023) Although these crimes are heavily interconnected, they are not the same. In other words, trafficking in persons for organ removal involves the exploitation of individuals specifically through the process of trafficking, where they are recruited, transported, or harbored to have their organs removed. Organ trafficking, on the other hand, is a broader term that includes any illicit trade of organs, which does not have to involve the trafficking of the donor.

This crime directly infringes on several fundamental rights of the victims —especially articles 3, 4, 5, 6, and 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) — which establish the right to life, liberty, and security of person; the prohibition of servitude and slavery;

the freedom of torture or degrading treatment; the recognition as a person before the law; and the right to health and well-being (UN General Assembly, 1948).

The reason there is a demand for unethical organ transplantation comes from the global shortage of organs available for ethical procedures. Although more than 150,000 transplants are done globally annually, less than 10% meet the worldwide demand (UNODC, 2024). In consequence, those who are in desperate need of organ transplantation and patients with organ failure resort to illegal methods of obtaining organs. This makes human trafficking for organ removal a profitable business, which collects around USD \$840 million to USD \$1.7 billion annually (UNODC, 2024). Furthermore, individuals living in conditions of poverty are more likely to sell their organs, as it is easier for them to be misled or coerced to do it in exchange for monetary compensation. This and poor knowledge of health procedures often make this a highly vulnerable population, and a hotspot for this practice. In some cases, weak healthcare systems, inadequate regulations, and corruption within the medical sector drive this issue even further; in other instances, health institutions and professionals facilitate the oversight of illicit activities such as organ trafficking. Other factors that play a role in perpetuating the crime include war zones or refugees. This is due to the mayhem, desperation, lack of protection, identification, and access to services that characterize this context, which makes individuals in them prone to becoming victims. Additionally, the high profits this business produces only incentivize transnational organized crimes, which encourages more corruption from officials and medical personnel, to mention some. On occasions, countries with certain cultural or religious beliefs make legal access to organ transplantation difficult, leaving citizens in need with no other alternative than resorting to illegal methods. Moreover, legal gray zones in countries with unclear laws regarding organ donation foster organ trafficking. Finally, as organ trafficking often

involves crossing borders, the lack of international cooperation only allows this injustice to continue. Additionally, in certain cases, those involved take advantage of legal ambiguities in the laws between each nation to successfully execute the crime.

This issue remains prevalent in today's society and continues to face numerous challenges that must be addressed. The lack of victim identification prevents experts from making accurate conclusions to take appropriate measures, and the involvement of medical professionals and officials contributes to the oversight of the crime. Weak international cooperation and the complex transnational nature of criminal networks make the problem even larger, creating more difficulties in enforcement and prosecution. This becomes a more than urgent matter, especially as it progressively continues to grow and undermine human rights and global health systems. Consequently, the international community is obligated to implement a unified strategy to address trafficking and safeguard its victims.

3.2. Historical Background

While instances of organ trafficking can be traced back to ancient and medieval times, the organized crime of trafficking in persons for organ removal only began to take shape later in the 20th century. This is in line with the development of organ transplantation in the United States in the 1960s. As the success of organ transplants became a reality, the need for organs was controversial, especially kidneys, livers, and hearts. This demand created vulnerabilities, so criminals began to exploit the marginalized and indigent communities, attracting them with promises of economic resources or a better life in exchange for their organs or, by using force or deception. By the 1990s, as this grew into a visible problem, international organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and the World Health Organization (WHO) began to take notice and actively began calling on nations worldwide to establish and enforce laws against organ

trafficking. The 2004 Declaration of Istanbul provided guidelines as a response to transplant tourism, and it also aimed to prevent the exploitation of individuals in organ donation. However, even in the wake of efforts worldwide to criminalize and regulate organ trading, the formation of a global black market in the 21st century has made the enforcement task more complicated. The controversial practices in China, including forced organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience, only multiplied global concerns, and the country faced serious questions from the international community. Today, the illegal trade in organs is light, and is being fueled by the global rich/poor divide, the fact that very few organs are available, and the desperation of poor people. While there have been improvements in legal frameworks and international cooperation, the practice remains widespread, underscoring the need for greater enforcement and stronger ethical organ donation programs that address the underlying issues of the practice.

3.3. Current Situation

In 2022, the UNODC *Trafficking in Persons* made a report showing that only 0.2% of victims have been detected, unlike the other higher numbers for sexual trafficking and forced labor, also warning that the full scale of this situation is not yet known. Between 2008 and 2022 only 700 victims were reported while noting that the scale is most likely to be much bigger. The highest share of the victims detected has been suggested to be in the Middle East and North Africa due to large vulnerable communities, limited access to medical care, and corruption. In a case reported by the BBC in 2023, police in Pakistan arrested eight members of a criminal network that persuaded vulnerable patients from hospitals and conducted transplants, in some cases without the patient knowing, this resulted in the death of many involved in the procedure. Experts have suggested increasing the supply of legally donated organs, with the intention of making trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and organ trafficking less

necessary. In response to this crime, the council of Europe developed an international treaty: the *Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs* also known as “*Santiago de Compostela Convention*”, this convention aims to prevent and combat the trafficking in human organs by prosecuting offenders. It protects the rights of victims and promotes cooperation both nationally and internationally. Currently, 15 countries have approved the Convention: Albania, Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, France, Latvia, Malta, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland. 13 other countries have signed the Convention but not yet approved it. The convention establishes a legal framework requiring governments to criminalize offences related to organ trafficking (as approximately only 32 countries have legal prohibition of organ trafficking): illegal removal and subsequent acts, use of illegally removed organs, solicitation, requirement or unneeded advantages, protecting victims rights and strengthening national and international cooperation. This approach assures a coordinated global action, while respecting national legal systems.

3.4. Future Projections

Suppose there continues to be a shortage of legal organ supply and a lack of legal procedures in certain regions for patients in need. In that case, it is expected that the trafficking for organ removal and illicit trade will persist and grow.

According to a report made by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) in 2024, the global life expectancy is expected to increase from 73.6 years of age in 2022 to 78.1 years of age in 2050, signaling a 4.5-year increase. As explained in an article from 2022 by the Reinsurance Group of America (RGA), extended life expectancy may also elevate cases of organ failure and chronic illnesses, magnifying the demand for organ transplants to treat conditions. With the shortage of supply of organs available for ethical transplantations, patients may be

pushed towards illicit organ markets, which sustain the economy of criminal networks. Some patients with better economic status are willing to pay high sums to undergo surgeries or travel to other countries for them, which often have weak regulations and corrupt systems. “Not surprisingly, patients continue to explore any means necessary, often outside their country or continent, to achieve access to kidney transplantation, which has led to a growth in 'transplant tourism.’” (Newsweek, quoting research from Kidney International Reports, 2024).

Furthermore, as society continues to face all kinds of humanitarian crises, such as armed conflict, refugee crisis, and displacement, vulnerable populations become casualties of several crimes, like human trafficking, which can lead to organ trafficking. The individuals who are frequently living amid these types of crises are displaced or undocumented, living in precarious conditions, and lacking legal protection or support systems, making them victims to these types of crimes. This factor is only one of the many challenges that may continue to arise when it comes to victim identification, like the clandestine nature of the crime or lack of awareness. As a result, and without stronger identification systems or victim protection, it is very likely that criminal accountability remains limited.

Technological advancements may also present a hazard, facilitating illegal transactions mainly on the dark web with the aid of cryptocurrency payments. Not only does the dark web offer a high degree of discretion, but, as mentioned in research by PubMed Central (2023), cryptocurrencies complement the anonymity requirements for users to perform financial transactions without traceability. In consequence, law enforcement may face greater challenges in tracing and shutting down organ trade platforms. Nonetheless, technological advancements

also have their advantages in the future of this crime. For instance, new technologies such as international data sharing or AI-surveillance could play a fundamental role in tracing organ trafficking activity. If improvements continue to be made, not only in technology but also in harmonizing international organ donation laws and closing legal loopholes, there could be notable improvements in the future.

3.5. Previous Resolutions

Many international efforts have been made to address the traffic of people for removal and trafficking of organs in illicit Markets. The most foundational is the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, also known as the Palermo Protocol, which classifies the removal of organs as a form of human trafficking and makes signatory states criminalize and combat this problem. Building on this, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution A/RES/64/293 in 2010, establishing the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, which recognizes organ removal as a serious form of exploitation. Other efforts have been made by the World Health Organization (WHO), which issued the Guiding Principles on Human Cell, Tissue and Organ Transplantation, advocating for voluntary, unpaid organ donation and explicitly condemning the commercialization of organ transplants. The World Health Assembly Resolution WHA63.22 (2010) shows these principles by urging member states to strengthen national oversight and ethical standards in organ transplantation. At the regional level, the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs (2015) provides a legally binding framework that criminalizes a wide range of illicit activities related to organ trafficking, including removal without consent and organ trade for profit. Additionally, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has supported the implementation of these measures through technical

assistance, research, and international cooperation initiatives. With all these instruments and resolutions form the basis of international action against organ trafficking and provide a framework for further cooperation and policy development among member states.

3.6. Useful Links

- [Trafficking In Persons for the Purpose of Organ Removal](#)
- [Explainer: Understanding Human Trafficking for Organ Removal](#)
- [General Assembly Adopts Texts Including on Human Organ Trafficking Prevention, Indigenous Peoples Enhanced Participation in United Nations](#)
- [\(PDF\) Global Practices and Policies of Organ Transplantation and Organ Trafficking](#)
- [Transplantation](#)

3.7. Questions to the Delegate (QARMAS)

1. What is your delegation's current legal framework regarding organ donation and transplantation?
2. What penalties does your delegation implement in cases of human and organ trafficking offenses?
3. Has your country been involved in cases of organ trafficking or trafficking in persons for organ removal? Has it been identified as a source, destination, or transit for this practice?
4. What measures have been taken by your delegation to combat human trafficking and trace criminal networks, especially when organ trafficking is involved?
5. Are there any vulnerabilities in your delegations that may contribute to the trafficking of persons for organ removal and incentivizing illegal markets (armed

conflict, system ambiguities, poverty, religious beliefs, etc.)? Which population groups are the most vulnerable?

6. Has your delegation been involved in international cooperation attempts or UN resolutions related to organ or human trafficking? What other solutions does your delegation think would be suitable?

3.8. Delegations' Position

1. *United States of America*

The United States of America has taken several actions to help prevent this crime. It has criminalized human trafficking—including organ trafficking—with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), although it focuses more on other types of trafficking, it allows the prosecution of any trafficking act. Additionally, the United States of America funds various programs and NGOs to help build awareness, improve law enforcement capacity, and bring support to those affected. The United States encourages all countries to adopt comprehensive laws, prosecute offenders, and protect the rights and dignity of victims.

2. *Russian Federation*

The Russian Federation has been supporting the UN's Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons. They have established a criminal code that prohibits various forms of human trafficking, including exploitation through organ removal, and carries penalties of up to 15 years' imprisonment. Despite these laws, Russia has been ranked as a Tier 3 country by the U.S. TIP Report (in 2023), indicating persistent gaps in investigation, victim protection, and prosecution.

3. People's Republic of China

China argues that it has adopted a strict legal and regulatory framework against illicit organ trafficking, ending the use of prisoner organs in 2015, prosecuting illicit networks, and promoting voluntary organ donations. Internationally, it highlights anti-trafficking cooperation and law enforcement. At the same time, Beijing eagerly rejects allegations of forced organ removal, particularly the ones involving religious or ethnic minorities, labeling the reports as slander¹. Its narrative centers on national reform, regulatory success, and international collaboration, while dismissing claims of ongoing human rights violations in this domain.

4. Federative Republic of Brazil

The Federative Republic of Brazil is legally committed to combating trafficking for organ removal and illegal organ trade through constitutional, statutory, and international frameworks. It contends with enforcement shortfalls, systemic oversight vulnerabilities, and occasional ethical lapses. The government is actively improving its mechanisms but must further strengthen regulation, prosecutions, victim support, and transplant safety to align fully with international standards.

¹ Slander: The action or crime of making a false spoken statement damaging to a person's reputation.

5. *United Mexican States*

Mexico condemns trafficking for organ removal and treats it as a serious crime. The country is aligned with global frameworks, possesses strong legal statutes and penalties, and operates specialized prosecution units. However, uneven enforcement, limited prosecution in certain regions, and variable victim protection highlight continuing shortcomings. Mexico remains committed to improvement through coordinated institutional efforts and international partnerships.

6. *Republic of Colombia*

Colombia legally prohibits trafficking for organ removal, enforces strict penalties, and has made innovative donation policies. While recognized as meeting global anti-trafficking standards, it continues to refine its prosecution mechanisms, ensure effective victim support, and strengthen enforcement to curb the illicit organ trade effectively.

7. *Islamic Republic of Afghanistan*

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan criminalizes trafficking in persons for organ removal, with severe penalties shown in its 2008 law and 2018 Penal Code. However, severe poverty has led to a growing black market, especially for kidneys, and enforcement has been inconsistent. International programs have bolstered prosecution capacity, yet the Taliban's rule has reversed much of this progress.

8. *Islamic Republic of Iran*

The Islamic Republic of Iran acknowledges organ removal as a form of human trafficking and has laws against it, but these are limited by jurisdictional definitions and internal enforcement gaps. It has the world's only legal cash-for-kidney system, viewed by supporters as solving transplant shortages but condemned by critics as an abuse of poverty. Reports of illicit organ trafficking rings involving migrants persist, and government responses have prioritized media suppression over enforcement. With its recent ratification of the Palermo Convention, Iran is at a potential ending point, but effective implementation and oversight remain uncertain.

9. *Islamic Republic of Pakistan*

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan rejects the illicit trafficking of persons for organ removal and has made comprehensive prohibitions, institutional oversight, and punitive measures. However, the country continues to face challenges due to well-established organ trade networks, systemic corruption, and socioeconomic vulnerabilities that facilitate exploitation. It is actively enhancing legal enforcement capacity and partnering with UNODC and civil society. It emphasizes the necessity for ongoing international cooperation, capacity-building, and robust monitoring to fully eradicate organ trafficking.

10. *Federal Republic of Nigeria*

The Federal Republic of Nigeria affirms its rejection of trafficking in persons for organ removal, as shown in its 2015 National Health Act and the Trafficking in Persons Enforcement and Administration Act. Nigeria criminalizes all forms of organ trafficking,

whether involving deception, coercion, or commercial inducement, with strict prison sentences and substantial fines. The National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons leads enforcement efforts, and professional health associations actively condemn the transactional organ trade. Recent legislative amendments and transplantation guidelines demonstrate Nigeria's commitment to enhancing regulatory transparency and victim protection. Nonetheless, illicit operations, often hidden under ritual killings or kidnappings, continue to exploit vulnerabilities, signaling a need for stronger inter-agency coordination, public awareness campaigns, and international collaboration to fully eradicate organ trafficking.

11. Republic of South Africa

This delegation focuses on strong anti-trafficking laws, making sure that these are enforced. Additionally, it also veils for victim protection amid high socio-economic inequality. The Republic of South Africa is concerned with medical corruption, which incentivizes crime and unregulated private clinics. Finally, it supports regional collaboration within the African Union to trace and incriminate trafficking networks.

12. Republic of India

This delegation legally bans commercial organ trade under the Transplantation of Human Organ Act (1994, amended 2011), which includes stiff penalties. Additionally, it wishes to balance interests in medical tourism with the human rights concerns it involves. The biggest challenge the Republic of India currently faces is enforcement and corruption, and issues around criminal networks within the nation are highlighted by situations such

as raids in Tamil Nadu. This delegation is likely to approach the issue by leading awareness campaigns and public health system reforms.

13. Federal Republic of Germany

The Federal Republic of Germany has strong regulatory frameworks for donations, with tight and rigorous organ transplant oversight. It is likely to lead to European Union-level initiatives on standardizing legislation and enhancing cross-border cooperation. This delegation emphasizes the importance of ethical compliance, data transparency, and punishing illicit networks that perpetrate the crime.

14. French Republic

The delegation includes organ trafficking in its criminal code under laws involving human trafficking. The focus of the French Republic mainly prioritizes health system monitoring and strict hospital licensing to prevent corruption from involving medical staff, and also provides support for victim assistance. Additionally, it supports international standards and European Union partnerships against trafficking networks.

15. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

This delegation's legal frameworks include the modern slavery acts, which also cover organ removal concerns. It emphasizes victim support, and its approach includes identification of the individual, healthcare, and legal assistance. Finally, it advocated for global coordination among the international community, especially with measures that involve sharing data and aiding vulnerable states.

16. Republic of Türkiye

This delegation acts as both a transit and origin country for illicit trafficking practices, which is mainly due to migration deficiencies and its geographical location. There have been efforts to integrate anti-trafficking frameworks with refugee policies to better the situation. Turkey is likely to highlight the need for stringent border control, thorough clinic inspections, and joint health cooperation.

17. Canada

The delegation of Canada incorporates organ trafficking under human trafficking and criminal codes. It focuses on public health ethics, donor registries, and careful transplant oversight. It encourages global partnerships, especially through the World Health Organization (WHO), and stands for research on prevention technologies.

18. Kingdom of Thailand

This delegation is active with medical tourism, causing a necessity for strong domestic regulations. It is currently facing vulnerability due to a lack of border security and populations living in poverty. Thailand advocated for the regional cooperation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), refugee protection, and proper enforcement of measures and laws.

19. Republic of Indonesia

The Republic of Indonesia has seen a growth in domestic transplant demand; however, its oversight is still developing. The delegation is in a vulnerable state due to remote-area poverty, limited healthcare access, and its migrant populations. The nation is likely to look for capacity building, anti-corruption initiatives, and international aid for enforcement and training

20. Kingdom of Morocco

This delegation has a high chance of being an origin or transit point for African trafficking networks. The country focuses on strengthening penalties, proper border enforcement, and raising awareness amongst the community. Finally, it is probable for the delegation to seek coordination with the European Union and regional partners for a broader network disruption and incrimination.

4. List of Delegations

1. United States of America
2. Russian Federation
3. People's Republic of China
4. Federative Republic of Brazil
5. United Mexican States
6. Republic of Colombia
7. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
8. Islamic Republic of Iran
9. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
10. Federal Republic of Nigeria

11. Republic of South Africa
12. Republic of India
13. Federal Republic of Germany
14. French Republic
15. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
16. Republic of Türkiye
17. Canada
18. Kingdom of Thailand
19. Republic of Indonesia
20. Kingdom of Morocco

5. Bibliography

American College for Advancement in Medicine. (2018). Organ trafficking: The unseen form of human trafficking.

<https://www.acamstoday.org/organ-trafficking-the-unseen-form-of-human-trafficking/>

Council of Europe. (2015). FAQ: Trafficking in human organs.
<https://rm.coe.int/faq-trafficking-in-human-organs/1680b6312f>

Council of Europe. (2015). Trafficking in organs, tissues, and cells, and trafficking in human beings for the purpose of the removal of organs. <https://rm.coe.int/16806dca3a>

European Parliament. (2015). Trafficking in human organs.
[https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/549055/EXPO_STU\(2015\)549055_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/549055/EXPO_STU(2015)549055_EN.pdf)

Follow the Money. (2024). The dark side of transplant tourism: Inside the illegal organ black market.
<https://followmoneyfightslavery.org/new/the-dark-side-of-transplant-tourism-inside-the-illegal-organ-black-market/>

Global Financial Integrity. (2017). Transnational crime and the developing world.
<https://gfintegrity.org/report/transnational-crime-and-the-developing-world/>

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. (2024). Global life expectancy to increase by nearly 5 years by 2050 despite geopolitical, metabolic, and environmental threats.
<https://www.healthdata.org/news-events/newsroom/news-releases/global-life-expectancy-increase-nearly-5-years-2050-despite>

International Committee of the Red Cross. (2023). Harvesting vulnerability: The challenges of organ trafficking in armed conflict. International Review of the Red Cross, 105(923).
<https://international-review.icrc.org/articles/harvesting-vulnerability-the-challenges-of-organ-trafficking-in-armed-conflict-923>

IntechOpen. (2022). Organ trafficking: A global problem with local solutions.
<https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/83637>

Krishnan, A., & Horowitz, J. (2024). The dark web and its role in human organ trafficking. International Journal of Law, Medicine & Health, 3(2). <https://ijlmh.com/wp-content/uploads/The-Dark-Web-and-its-Role-in-Human-Organ-Trafficking.pdf>

Library of Parliament (Canada). (2020). Organ trafficking and transplant tourism: A global challenge. https://lop.parl.ca/sites/PublicWebsite/default/en_CA/ResearchPublications/202083E

Myasthenia Gravis Foundation of America. (2023). Organ trafficking and transplant tourism. <https://www.myast.org/organ-trafficking-and-transplant-tourism>

New York City Bar Association. (2022). Human organ supply: Ethical considerations and breaches in organ harvesting practices. <https://www.nycbar.org/reports/human-organ-supply-report-on-ethical-considerations-and-breaches-in-organ-harvesting-practices/>

RGA. (2023). Xenotransplantation: The future of organ transplants in humans. <https://www.rgare.com/knowledge-center/article/xenotransplantation-the-future-of-organ-transplants-in-humans#:~:text=Xenotransplantation%20has%20the%20potential%20to,acute%20and%20chronic%20rejection%20remains>

Shimazono, Y. (2016). The state of the international organ trade: A provisional picture based on integration of available information. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 94(12), 920–929. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC4946496/>

The Exodus Road. (n.d.). Organ trafficking facts. <https://theexodusroad.com/organ-trafficking-facts/>

Transplant Observatory. (n.d.). Global observatory on donation and transplantation. <https://www.transplant-observatory.org/>

United Nations. (2017). General Assembly adopts resolution on improving global efforts to combat human trafficking. <https://press.un.org/en/2017/ga11938.doc.htm>

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2016). *Resolution 25/1: Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs*. https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CCPCJ/CCPCJ_Sessions/CCPCJ_25/2016_Resolutions_Decisions/03.CCPCJ_2016/Resolution_25_1.pdf

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2024). Explainer: Understanding human trafficking for organ removal. https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2024/June/explainer_-_understanding-human-trafficking-for-organ-removal.html

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2024). Global report on trafficking in persons 2024.

https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2024/GLOTIP2024_BOOK.pdf

U.S. Department of State. (2024). Trafficking in persons report: Fact sheet on forced organ removal.

https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/24-02934-TIP_Factsheet-Forced-Organ-Removal_Accessible-8.22.20224.pdf

World Health Organization. (2000). Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children.

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/protocol-prevent-suppress-and-punish-trafficking-persons>

Zargosshi, J. (2025). Emerging trends in organ trafficking: A systematic review. Transplantation Reports, 10(1), 100025.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S245231862500025X>

Zhou, L., & Patel, S. (2023). Ethical and legal challenges in organ transplantation: A review of recent developments. Journal of Medical Ethics, 49(3), 145–152.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38058627/>