



Forum: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3)

Issue: Addressing the Surge in Human Trafficking for Organ Removal in
Conflict-Affected and Economically Vulnerable Regions

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Position: Deputy President

Dear delegates,

My name is Eleftheria Galanou and I am a 12th grade student at George Zois School. In this year's Logos MUN I have the utmost honor to serve as the Deputy President in the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3).

Over the past three years, I have participated in several conferences that have helped me develop and grow both as a person and as an MUNer. MUN has offered me the chance to form long lasting friendships, improve my public speaking and self-esteem and of course create special memories that will last a lifetime. When I first started MUN, as a shy and introverted delegate, I never thought I would be able to continue this journey and eventually become a student officer. However, after realising that my passion was stronger than my former weaknesses, I decided to try and work harder in order to achieve my goals, so if you have a passion never give up on it.

On that note, GA3 constitutes my personal favourite committee, after being a delegate there twice. I sincerely hope that you will also find it as enjoyable as I do and that you will gain unforgettable memories and experiences. Since this will be my 9th conference and my third time chairing, I can guarantee that my fellow co-chairs and I will try to make this conference as memorable as possible and be there for you to support you and help you throughout the whole procedure.

As delegates of the GA3, you will be asked to support your countries' policies on two topics, one of them being: "Addressing the Surge in Human Trafficking for Organ Removal in Conflict-Affected and Economically Vulnerable Regions". With this study guide, you will be able to familiarize yourselves with this topic and delve into the key concepts of it, however, I encourage you to also conduct your own research, in order to further understand the main aspects of it.

With that being said, I would like to encourage every single one of you to actively participate in the debate, ask questions, raise your placard and of course reach out to us for anything needed. For any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at galanou.e@zois.edu.gr anytime. I look forward to meeting all of you!

Best,
Eleftheria Galanou



Introduction

Human trafficking for the purpose of organ removal is a global issue affecting many nations. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), around 10-20% of organ transplants come from illicit actions on a global scale,¹ with the traffickers not always being detected. However, for one to further understand the importance of this issue, they must first become familiar with the key aspects and characteristics of it.

Trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ (TIP for OR) removal is a form of trafficking that is of extreme difficulty to be observed and thus reported, due to the anonymous and secret “character” of the illicit black market’s trades, occurring everyday. Poverty, lack of education and the urgent need for organs, are some of the main reasons for its wide expansion. What should be taken into consideration is the illegal nature of this situation, because the occurrences and persons being exploited are widespread, yet there are relatively few documented and known offenses of this sort. Consequently, the situation becomes more difficult for international organizations and the national authorities to take action and effectively minimize its impact on the victims and the medical system.

Another reason for the wide spread of TIP for, affecting hundreds of thousands of people and is still continuing to grow, is because of technological advancement. The internet, along with social media and other platforms, has benefited criminals in targeting and finding their potential victims. However, the selling of organs and the communication between each criminal group is “traditionally” conducted in the dark web, where their real identity remains anonymous, and they are not easy to be caught or found by the authorities.

What is more, it has been observed that most victims are often mistreated after the operation or do not receive any post-operative care, making their physical and mental health even worse. With that situation going on, victims are also unable to report these crimes and how the illicit transplant system works, due to threats that are most of the time, directed towards their families and loved ones.

In order to combat this issue many measures and endeavors have been taken throughout the years, including the adoption of resolutions, treaties and organized investigations on reported cases. However, the problem still exists, so feasible and implementable solutions need to be suggested so that this system comes to an end.

¹“Organ Trafficking Statistics Statistics: Market Data Report 2025.” Worldmetrics.org: Statistics & Reports, 1 May 2025, worldmetrics.org/organ-trafficking-statistics/.



Definition of key terms

Human Trafficking:²

“Human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of people through force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit.”

Organ Trafficking:³

“Organ trafficking is the recruitment, transport, transfer, harboring or receipt of living or deceased persons or their organs by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or of the giving to, or the receiving by, a third party of payments or benefits to achieve the transfer of control over the potential donor, for the purpose of exploitation by the removal of organs for transplantation.”

Trafficking in Persons for the purpose of organ removal (TIP for OR):⁴

“Trafficking in Persons for the purpose of organ removal (TIP for OR) is a form of trafficking in which an individual is exploited for their organ, including by coercion, deception and abuse of a position of vulnerability.”

Economic Vulnerability:⁵

“The exposure of an economy to exogenous shocks, arising out of economic openness, while economic resilience is defined as the policy-induced ability of an economy to withstand or recover from the effects of such shocks.”

Transplant Tourism:⁶

²United Nations Office On Drugs and Crime. “Human Trafficking.” *United Nations*, 2024, www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-Trafficking/Human-Trafficking.html.

³O'Regan, Katarina C. “International Organ Trafficking: In Brief.” *Human Trafficking Search*, 24 Mar. 2022, humantraffickingsearch.org/resource/international-organ-trafficking-in-brief/.

⁴“Human Trafficking for the Purposes of Organ Removal: UNODC Regional Consultation Addresses One of the Least Known but Growing Forms of Trafficking Worldwide.” United Nations : Office on Drugs and Crime, www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/glo-act2/Countries/human-trafficking-for-the-purposes-of-organ-removal_unodc-regional-consultation-addresses-one-of-the-least-known-but-growing-forms-of-trafficking-worldwide.html.

⁵Briguglio, Lino, et al. “Economic Vulnerability and Resilience: Concepts and Measurements.” *Oxford Development Studies*, vol. 37, no. 3, Sept. 2009, pp. 229–247, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13600810903089893>.

⁶“Transplant Tourism Versus Proper Travel for Transplantation.” *PMC Home*, pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6490856/.



“Transplant tourism involves the movement of organs, donors, recipients, or transplant professionals across jurisdictional borders for the purpose of organ trafficking and transplant commercialism.”

Transplant Commercialism:⁷

“Transplant commercialism is defined as a policy or practice, in which an organ is treated as a commodity, including by being bought or sold or used for material gain.”

Organ Harvesting:⁸

“Organ harvesting, or organ procurement, refers to the surgical procedure that removes an organ from an individual, typically for transplantation.”

Timeline of events

Date	Description of event
15 November 2000	Adoption of the Palermo Protocol, officially known as: The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.
16 May 2005	Adoption of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.
1 May 2008	Adoption of the Declaration of Istanbul on Organ Trafficking and Transplant Tourism.
5 April 2011	The European Union Directive 2011/36/EU required the protection of people being victims of human trafficking for organ removal.
3 March 2018	The Santiago de Compostela Convention was entered into force, criminalizing organ removal without consent.
6-7 July 2022	UNODC regional consultation addresses Trafficking in Persons for the purpose of Organ Removal (TIP for OR), where a practical toolkit was launched in order to enhance investigations and prosecutions on human trafficking and organ removal.

⁷“Transplant Tourism Versus Proper Travel for Transplantation.” *PMC Home*, [pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6490856/](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6490856/).

⁸“International Organ Trafficking: In Brief.” *Human Trafficking Search - Everything You Need to Know About Human Trafficking*. In One Place, 24 Mar. 2022, humantraffickingsearch.org/resource/international-organ-trafficking-in-brief/.



Background information

Scope of the Problem

Human trafficking constitutes a multifaceted issue that has been occurring for years and yet has numerous forms. TIP for OR is a type of exploitation and trafficking that might not be as common, but the number of victims is concerning. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Reports on Trafficking in Persons, between 2010 and 2018, around 300 people became victims and were exploited for their organs.⁹ The main characteristic of this issue, however, is associated with its difficulty in being detected. This illicit act of organ removal without consent or without the donor's actual knowledge of the destination or use of the organ they donate, could take place in medical centers, for example, where some members of the staff and some doctors are corrupt. Another reason such crimes are not easy to detect is the geographical scope of it, because the trafficking is occurring worldwide and, in most cases, organs are traded in the black market and the dark web, where the identity of each person remains anonymous and almost impossible to be found, since their operations are not officially reported in the medical system. Over the years, the issue of trafficking for the purpose of organ removal has become widespread and has started catching everyone's attention on an international level. The nations are currently preoccupied and addressing this issue, since it has raised concerns about the accountability of the transplant system and the overall procedure of transplantation procedure itself.

Root Causes

Human trafficking for the purpose of organ removal has been occurring over the years for several reasons. First and foremost, victims are mainly individuals from poor financial backgrounds that decide to donate an organ and undergo the operational procedure. Due to financial constraints, some people agree to commit to this illicit procedure, as an act of desperation, with the hope of receiving amounts of money that would temporarily help them overcome daily difficulties. What is more, people who have not received proper education or have not completed at least primary education, are more likely to become victims, meaning that education is key to this issue. People are commonly abused because they are unaware of their fundamental human rights, how such surgeries should be carried out, and the technique required to take an organ and utilize it as a transplant. Another factor that is deeply connected to the action's existence is the need for organs. Many people, in countries all over the world suffer from medical conditions, which demand the removal or the replacement of

⁹The Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons,
[icat.un.org/sites/g/files/tmzbdl461/files/publications/icat_brief_tip_for_or_final.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/tip/publications/icat_brief_tip_for_or_final.pdf).



a specific organ of their own. Moreover, in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs), mainly, the need for organs remains high and people are trying to find potential donors or organs in any way possible, meaning that in some cases, they end up getting the organs even from criminals or illicit traffickers, who take advantage of their situation and sell them at extreme prices. Furthermore, criminal groups are also conducting TIP for OR, along with illicit transplant commercialism, for their own benefit. Since there is a global need for organs and their price is high, criminal groups try to get innocent people's organs, without having to pay great amounts of money for the operation and then sell them to the black market in order to end up having vast amounts of profit.

Main regions affected

TIP for OR, has been detected in numerous regions all around the globe. More specifically, most of the reports for such cases are mainly coming from the Middle East, Southeast Asia, North Africa, Central America and Europe.

Victim Profiles

The people who are often targeted and eventually end up being victims of this transnational organized crime, are typically coming from poor and uneducated backgrounds. Criminal groups are deliberately focusing on exploiting unemployed individuals, refugees, migrants as well as asylum seekers, by taking advantage of their extremely bad economic status. Most of the victims are reported to be males, with two-thirds of the known donors being men.¹⁰ However, the victims are either receiving limited amounts of money or do not receive anything at all and in some cases, there are situations where they do not have

post-operative care and thus their physical condition worsens. Other relevant reported crimes, include women being victims of trafficking for the purpose of organ removal. Being observed in LEDCs mainly, some women are forced into marriages, by which they are becoming victims of organ removal. According to each country's transplant system criminals act accordingly, by paying for an arranged marriage and then making their spouse donate an organ in order to benefit from the great financial amount they will receive.

Impact on Individuals

¹⁰The Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons,
[icat.un.org/sites/g/files/tmzbdl461/files/publications/icat_brief_tip_for_or_final.pdf](https://www.un.org/sites/g/files/tmzbdl461/files/publications/icat_brief_tip_for_or_final.pdf)



After undergoing organ removal surgery, the donor must deal with unbearable physical pain and difficulty in movement, since they have fresh wounds and do not receive any post-operative care. Once they return to their country of origin, the victims are sometimes threatened and pressured by organized criminal groups, to recruit other people and lead them to the illicit transplantation system. Due to their physical and psychological distress, individuals often must deal with serious emotional implications including trauma, depression, anxiety, regret or even suicidal tendencies. What is more, these people are not able to attend any medical center to be helped and protected by any potential danger after the procedure they underwent, since they do not receive any medical files that prove they have been transplant donors. Consequently, their situation worsens along with their trauma and stigmatization and eventually they cannot fully readjust to the social environment they are habitats of. Moreover, victims cannot easily receive any psychological assistance by experts, since they are threatened against revealing or reporting what exactly happened. Commonly, criminals focus their threats on the safety of the donor's family members, by either prosecuting them or harming them physically.

Case Study: The "Medicus Case"

In 2008, Kosovo's immigration authorities noticed a suspicious increase in the number of people entering the country from abroad, to receive medical assistance for heart diseases. What also caught the authorities' attention, was the fact that all these people were holding an invitation by "The Medicus Clinic", however, this medical institution was not specialized in heart conditions. After meticulous examination, it was found that a Turkish man, with poor health conditions, had donated one of his kidneys in exchange for a specific amount of money at the Medicus Clinic. The authorities eventually managed to arrest three people involved in the case: an organ trafficking broker, an organ supplier and the brother of the recipient. Further research indicated that about 22 organ suppliers were recruited in Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus and Kazakhstan by a criminal network for trafficking for the purpose of organ removal, based in "The Medicus Clinic in Pristina, Kosovo".

According to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), in the year 2005, the owner of the clinic had commenced putting into action the set-up of the trafficking network. More precisely, he had contacted brokers and doctors from Turkey, so as for them to start recruiting vulnerable people and delve them into this trafficking system. In reality, a Turkish surgeon, called Yusuf Sonmez, was asked to perform the transplant operations. It was also relieved that recruiters guaranteed to the suppliers that they would receive the total amount of \$30.000 USD.¹¹ In fact, very few of them received part

¹¹ResearchGate - Temporarily Unavailable, www.researchgate.net/profile/Eduardo-Salcedo-Albaran/publication/322340934_The_Medicus_Case_Organ_Trafficking_Network_in_Kosovo/links/5



of the money and were promised to get the remaining part, only if they would manage to recruit more people and eventually deceive them, making them victims of trafficking for organ removal.

Stakeholders

Libya

A nation that is deeply affected by the human trafficking system is Libya. According to the Global Organized Crime Index, the country has “one of the highest trafficking ranks in the world, scoring an 8.5/10 for human trafficking.”¹² UN concerns also arose, since the 2023 UN Independent Fact-Finding Mission discovered that state security forces had abused and violated human rights and had implemented war crimes such as forced labor and human trafficking. However, the government denied all accusations and stated that there had not been any official reports. Moreover, it has been claimed that in Libya there has been a system for organ harvesting on African migrants. More precisely, it is said that these people are being put into slavery in order to have their bodies exploited afterwards, for financial benefit.

Nigeria

Trafficking and exploitation for organ harvesting is an existing phenomenon in Nigeria, where people easily become victims of organized crime. Many residents in the country live almost under the poverty line, something that meets their need for a better income. In combination with the fact that a great percentage of the population is considered uneducated,¹³ it is common that civilians are exploited for their organs. More specifically, criminals tend to promise them great amounts of money in exchange for their organs. Out of desperation, there are Nigerians that agree to that act and deliberately sell their own organs and put their lives at risk, in order to be financially benefited. Another incident that occurs in the country, is the fact that Nigerian criminal groups often recruit young boys and girls, by guaranteeing them good jobs in cities when their actual intention is to take advantage of them, commit operations and surgeries and take their organs to sell them in the black market.

[a54ec2ea6fdcc30f86b852b/The-Medicus-Case-Organ-Trafficking-Network-in-Kosovo.pdf?_cf_chl_tk=SbSoWL_pQV.TT8oENE0r5y0_ZPwL9UX8fehnpAYcohE-1756499951-1.0.1.1-6nZMet3cgJOq6EfWAF5qzhQ18_VSfxU6fm4Yk0FittE.](https://www.fpri.org/article/2024/04/the-libyan-political-crisis-implication-for-human-trafficking/)

¹²“Trafficking in Libya” www.fpri.org/article/2024/04/the-libyan-political-crisis-implication-for-human-trafficking/.

¹³“Google Search.” Leadership Newspapers - Nigeria News, Nigerian Newspaper, Breaking News And More, leadership.ng/poverty-ignorance-boosting-organ-trafficking-in-nigeria/.



Kosovo

Kosovo is a country that is not only related to the topic at hand, but has also been in the spotlight through some incidents that had taken place in the nation. More specifically, it has been claimed that throughout the 1999-2001 period, Kosovo's Liberation Army (KLA) used the organs of Serbian prisoners in order to commit illicit organ trade and trafficking on an international scale. After almost a decade, in 2010, a report was presented to the Council of Europe raising concerns about the lost Serbian soldiers. Even though the incident took place, it was in February 2004 when the Kosovo Assembly introduced "The Kosovo Health Law, No. 2004/4", which despite its relevance to the topic at hand and its assistance to tackle the issue, did not succeed in decreasing the number of incidents to a great extent. The law's section 46 bans organ transplantation in human beings, stating that "private health activities are not allowed in the following fields: "collection, preservation, transport and transplantation of tissues and human organs".¹⁴

People's Republic of China

Over the past years, China has faced several accusations regarding its transplant activities. Being a country with a high population, the organ transplant system is more enhanced and developed in comparison to the other countries', since the need for organs is huge. However, suspicions arose about China's integrity towards the matter, because of the vast amount of the available supply chain, which is said to bypass by far the existing barriers that are encountered in other Western countries. For decades, China has been blamed for systematically using prisoners' organs for transplantation, especially those from religious minorities and thus violating the international principles of medical ethics. In 2005 the country eventually admitted this practice, even though the situation continued occurring, up until the year 2015, when according to the nation's announcements, the aforementioned incident was totally terminated by the authorities and that all transplants would be sourced only from voluntary donations.

¹⁴"Human Trafficking for the Purpose of Organ Removal." DSpace Home,

dspace.library.uu.nl/handle/1874/355286.



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

The UNODC has directly addressed this issue and has taken important measures for its combating. More specifically, in 2022 UNODC launched a special toolkit, which aims to prosecute and investigate cases of human trafficking for organ removal. The toolkit offers a step-by-step guidance on how to recognize, identify and investigate such crimes, while also consists of a useful resource for experts who are in charge of advocating or prosecuting cases regarding illicit organ removal. Moreover, it offers six modules that provide information about several aspects of the issue. For example, there is a section dedicated to the International Legal framework on the matter and another section containing ways on how to protect and support the victims. However, this toolkit is mainly addressed to experts, to help them while researching cases of TIP for OR. While this is an important step and solution to the matter, it does not totally solve the issue.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

The OSCE is an organization, which has been working on the combating of human exploitation and trafficking for years. More precisely, in 2003 the organization created the “Office of the Special Representative and Co-Ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings”, whose main role is to assist its 57 participating nations deal with human trafficking, through efficient and implementative policies and measures. The Organization's actions and operations are mainly focused on enhancing and strengthening the role of national and local authorities, in order to combat trafficking in persons, as well as helping victims.

Relevant UN resolutions, treaties, and events (Previous attempts)

UN Resolution A/C.3/77/L.8/Rev.1¹⁵

This resolution, on “Strengthening and promoting effective measures and international cooperation on organ donation and transplantation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal and trafficking in human organs”, underscores a comprehensive approach towards the matter. It recognizes the illicit role of human trafficking for the purpose of organ removal and yet admits that this practice is related to the existing shortages that occurred due to the socioeconomic difficulties, especially after the COVID-19 period. The resolution encourages all Member States to adopt measures that align with the World Health Organization’s (WHO) operations, while also encouraging them

¹⁵“Document Viewer.” UNDOCS, docs.un.org/en/A/77/464.



to proceed with law enforcement and more effective border control. It covers various aspects of the matter, however, not all countries have managed or at least tried to implement what is being suggested.

Project ENACT by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

The INTERPOL's project, ENACT, plays a major role in combating transnational and organized crime in African regions. With technological advancements occurring worldwide in the field of medication, numerous nations in Africa must deal with various crimes, one of them being human trafficking for the purpose of organ removal all around the continent. What has worsened the situation and made the criminality rates go high, is Africa's poor Information Technology (IT) infrastructure. On that note, project ENACT focuses on analyzing and examining the scope of organized crime and investigating its influence on "security, governance and development". Further steps have been taken by the project to combat these crimes, including law enforcement, in favor of women, by trying and focusing on guaranteeing decent networking environments for them. Moreover, there has been an increase in the number of police officers, around the continent, that are aware of detecting crimes and thus becoming more familiar with the technique of criminal intelligence analysis. INTERPOL has also provided targeted countries and nations that are more keen to have developed organized crime, with analytical software and the needed equipment so as for the latter to ameliorate and receive their criminal intelligence analysis unit. As a whole, the project has had an effective outcome in regard to the topic at hand, however, it is not always guaranteed that the aforementioned nations are going to use the equipment they are being given in a rightful manner, without any sort of observation by INTERPOL.

Palermo Protocol

The Palermo Protocol is directly linked to the matter of human trafficking, providing proposals to hinder the trafficking in persons and ensure that all Member States act against the exploitation of human rights. It encourages the protection and support of the victims in a physical, psychological and social level and requests their immediate rehabilitation to their country of origin or country they're permanent residents of. Moreover, the protocol encourages all Member States to enforce the law regarding the matter and mainly focus on the prosecution of traffickers and prevention of any actions that pose a threat to human rights and violate the International Law. Even though the solutions and acts being proposed would benefit both the victims and the countries that are more likely to have high rates of TIP for OR, it is not guaranteed that all nations have the needed infrastructure and money to devote to the implementation of these measures.



Declaration of Istanbul on Organ Trafficking and Transplant Tourism

The Declaration of Istanbul on Organ Trafficking and Transplant Tourism directly proposes some measures that are deeply connected to the topic at hand. In order to minimize deceased donation and ameliorate the situation, the declaration encourages countries where deceased organ donation began, to maximize the therapeutic potential of theirs, meaning that the endeavor of having less incidents of people being at risk of losing their lives, due the dysfunction of an organ, should be a priority. Moreover, it proposes law enforcement as well as the creation of transplant infrastructure, to ensure that each country in need of organs will be able to receive any necessary transplants for their patients. What is more, there are also measures that benefit the donors or the victims having been exposed to trafficking. More specifically, the declaration asks for the care of the donors on a physical and psychological level, along with systematic medical observation until they have fully recovered and are not threatened by any medical issue. The declaration does suggest feasible solutions and recommendations, however, these measures are not entirely and utterly put into action by nations and especially those in high risk of having to deal with such crimes.

Possible solutions

Strengthen Border Oversight and Control

It is known that criminal groups use to trade transplants and organs illegally, to be benefited financially. This illicit transplant tourism is occurring worldwide and in some cases the traffickers are never getting caught and arrested. On that note, by strengthening nations' border oversight and control, criminals will not be able to conduct organ trafficking or if they manage to do so, they will be directly arrested and imprisoned. This measure could be put into action after having guaranteed and implemented the necessary training of the people in charge of protecting the borders as well as announcing stricter border measures.

Make the Verification of Donor Identity and Consent Compulsory

In reported and unknown crimes, the victims of TIP for OR are not able to hold any medical files, indicating they have gone through transplant operations and as a result the donor remains anonymous and unknown. What is more, in many cases the donor is either unaware of the procedure they are about to go through or forced into it, meaning that there is no consent provided by the victim's side or if the action has been approved by them, then in most cases they have been deceived. In order to combat and minimize the number of people being exploited in that way, making the verification of donor identity and consent compulsory would strengthen the situation. As a result the donor would be able to verify their willingness to donate an organ of their own and at the same time, the person in need of a



specific organ, would be aware of the donor's medical condition and if their organ is suitable for their own situation.

Create Agencies that Verify and Examine the Actual Organ Trafficking Destinations

Since the illicit trade of organs is occurring worldwide and the places, they end up are not always revealed or known, along with the way the organs are being used, the creation of special agencies that address this issue would be beneficial. More specifically, establishing agencies that examine the destinations of the organs that are used for trafficking and transplantation will ensure that the organs are used in order to assist other individuals. Moreover, every organ's condition would be checked out and assessed by specialists that would verify the donor's and messenger's accountability.

Establish Awareness Campaigns

TIP for OR is an act of crime that has been occurring for decades; however not all people are fully aware of its existence or its tremendous consequences. By establishing awareness campaigns, in collaboration with the UN and the Member States, civilians would be informed by verified experts on the grounds of human exploitation for the purpose of organ removal and the illicit act of transplant tourism and transplant commercialism. In that way, they would gain essential knowledge on the way criminal groups act and how they could be mindful of their own decisions, so that they do not end up being future victims. Moreover, former victims of trafficking for organ removal, could also support this endeavor by being present and sharing their own experience to the public. Consequently, people would form a rounded perspective and view towards the matter, since they would get an analytical description of the insight of the people who have experienced this situation.

Further reading

To better comprehend the topic at hand, it is advised that you go through the following links that provide essential information in order for you to further understand and comprehend the topic at hand.

- <https://www.theguardian.com/news/article/2024/sep/10/for-me-there-was-no-other-choice-inside-the-global-organ-trade>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OiY8eu3lknQ>

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EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
ΕΛΛΑΔΑ GREECE



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Human Trafficking for the Purposes of Organ Removal: UNODC Regional Consultation Addresses One of the Least Known but Growing Forms of Trafficking Worldwide." United Nations : Office on Drugs and Crime, www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/glo-act2/Countries/human-trafficking-for-the-purposes-of-organ-removal-unodc-regional-consultation-addresses-one-of-the-least-known-but-growing-forms-of-trafficking-worldwide.html.

CSSC – UniTrento | UniVerona, cssc.unitn.it/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/SJ-TOC_v1_2025.pdf#page=195.



"Human Rights
Violations in

EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
ΕΛΛΑΔΑ GREECE



Organ Procurement Practice in China." SpringerLink, 8 Feb. 2017,
link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s12910-017-0169-x.

"Combating Trafficking in Human Beings." Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe | OSCE, www.osce.org/combating-human-trafficking.

United Nations/Palermo Protocol www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/protocol-prevent-suppress-and-punish-trafficking-persons.

"Project ENACT." INTERPOL | The International Criminal Police Organization,
www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Criminal-intelligence-analysis/Projects/Project-ENACT.

"Explainer: Understanding Human Trafficking for Organ Removal." United Nations : Office on Drugs and Crime, [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2024/June/explainer - understanding-human-trafficking-for-organ-removal.html](https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2024/June/explainer_-_understanding-human-trafficking-for-organ-removal.html).

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The Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons,
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