

Research Article

# Human Organ Trafficking Crimes, Administrative Control, and Their Human Trafficking Nexus

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**Abstract:** This paper discusses Saudi Arabia's organ trafficking law, administrative oversight, and relationship to other human trafficking crimes. Doctrinally and descriptively, the report examines the Human Organ Donation Act of 2021, the Anti-Human Trafficking Act of 2009, and secondary health and research ethical policies. The study covers legal issues, including organ procurement, consent to organ donation, transplantation, inherent preventative mechanisms, and administrative oversight. According to the research, Saudi regulatory and criminal laws banning organ and human trading are not expressly coupled, causing misunderstandings. Administrative control, licensing, supervision, and enforcement are effective preventative measures, but disconnected implementation and interagency coordination restrict them, leading to gaps in the protection of vulnerable individuals against organ trafficking, which ultimately allows for the exploitation of these individuals and undermines the effectiveness of existing laws. The researcher suggests resolving definition overlaps to reconcile preventative and punitive activities and to integrate these measures with international human rights law and Islamic faith. In light of these findings, the report suggests that standard organ and people trafficking laws should be adopted to foster openness, enforcement, and protection of the vulnerable people.

**Keywords:** Preventive Measures, Legal Framework, Transplantation Ethics, Public Order, Regulatory Oversight.

## 1. Introduction

Human rights and life are violated by organ trafficking. Sales of kidney, liver, and heart transplants are immoral. Human trafficking entails the extraction of body organs under the guise of force, lying, or cheating through international law. Both traffickers and criminals use underground market money and specifically target impoverished individuals. There are possibilities of being tortured or blackmailed to sell organs by traffickers and criminals, which can lead to severe physical and psychological harm for the victims involved.

Organ trafficking is widely recognized as a severe violation of human rights and medical ethics, involving complex networks that exploit vulnerable populations and even implicate healthcare systems [1]. Furthermore, recent studies highlight the growing ethical and policy challenges associated with transplant tourism and cross-border organ trade, emphasizing the need for stronger international regulations [2].

Due to rising serious crimes, authorities must fight global and national trafficking with multilayered tactics. Anti-trafficking laws, enhanced international collaboration, and enforcement can be united through potent international treaties and conventions, which will allow preventing exploitation, arresting perpetrators, and safeguarding victims. Deterrence, victim education, and community awareness avenues facilitate the concept of punishment and early treatment as a result of the national laws, which ultimately contribute to reducing trafficking incidents and supporting victims in their recovery process. Improving the efficacy of anti-trafficking initiatives and making sure that responses are flexible to changing dangers, function coordination protects human rights, prevents harm, and anticipates changes in criminal tactics. Administrative structures and capacity-building help states to predict the trends, organize cross-agency operations, and prevent problems related to crime, such as human trafficking and other forms of exploitation, by enhancing collaboration among law enforcement, social services, and community organizations. Human trafficking programs at both the international and national levels ensure that vulnerable groups receive legal protection as well as support from social and institutional resources.

State governance prevents threats from becoming crimes. Law enforcement will be more adept at identifying and addressing trafficking cases through the application of the community awareness and inter-agency collaboration, in its turn, will lead to the decrease of the cases of

human trafficking and the enhanced level of vulnerable populations protection against exploitation. Human rights and the constitution must balance individual rights with society's security, limiting liberty. Illicit trafficking requires legal and regulatory changes. Human rights and legislation on an international level can aid states in their administrative efforts to combat crimes like human trafficking by creating mechanisms for collaboration, strengthening the capacity of law enforcement, and advocating for victim protection and support services.

Saudi Arabia prosecutes and defends organ and people trafficking. The 2009 Law on the Combating of Human Trafficking Crimes criminalizes and severely punishes human trafficking, whereas the 2021 Human Organ Donation Law regulates organ donation and bans commercial organization trading. Medical ethics, abuse prevention, and research ethics help to stop and control local laws, making sure that organ donation and human trafficking practices follow ethical standards and international human rights rules. The Kingdom imposes restrictions on pretrial release for human trafficking cases. They show that these policies are part of a statewide effort to achieve international anti-trafficking standards and protect human rights, legally reacting to various forms of exploitation without infringing constitutional and international human rights standards.

Authorities have a number of challenges in their efforts to destroy trafficking gang networks and ensure the safety of victims, including the fact that these gangs are complex and dynamic, making it difficult to combat them. Attackers flee police. How has Saudi Arabia addressed organ and human trafficking? This document responds. This investigation examines the legal and administrative processes related to organ and human trafficking and offers recommendations for prevention. Patching legislative gaps helps vulnerable groups [3].

To effectively combat trafficking—and specially to address the vulnerabilities of at-risk populations and ensure that current laws are adequately enforced—the study shows that administrative control impacts Saudi law-compliant anti-trafficking operations, which in turn emphasizes the need for improved enforcement mechanisms and cooperation among agencies. Laws and regulations are assessed to prevent international organ and human trafficking. The conclusions address transnational criminal law theory, practice, and change. Data can also help lawmakers create comprehensive anti-trafficking and anti-human-trafficking programs that adhere to human rights standards, put national security first, and are based on evidence. The evidence-based criminal approach to trafficking prioritizes human rights and national security, filling them with law and

morality [4].

## 2. Problem Statement

Organ trafficking has moral, legal, and humanitarian issues. Crimes against human dignity and rights have a significant impact on humanity [5]. Efficacy of victim protection programs and difficulties in enforcing anti-trafficking laws are both intensified by the interconnected nature of Saudi Arabia's human trafficking networks. These findings suggest adding Islamic law and international treaties in national legislative frameworks for culturally relevant, legally sound, and effective anti-trafficking strategies that protect vulnerable communities [6; 7].

The fight against organ trafficking lacks legislation and technical criteria to separate illicit organ sales from legitimate organ donation. As a result of ambiguity, penalties and decisions based on the case are different, leading to inconsistent enforcement of laws and a lack of deterrence for traffickers [8]. Due to community miscommunication, Saudi punishments and surveillance continue, leading to inconsistent enforcement of laws against organ trafficking and allowing illicit activities to persist. [Rodrigues and Guia \[9\]](#) suggest that organ trafficking can be prevented through the application of functional systems and protective nets. Some of these protective measures and nets include law enforcement, education of people on safety measures and collaboration of law enforcement agencies.

National systems often do not codify administrative limits to help police fight organ trafficking. Its role in the licensing, supervision and interinstitutional cooperation is vital. In order to effectively combat organ trafficking and maintain compliance with legal norms, practitioners must have a firm grasp of administrative control theory, criminal responsibility, and preventative regulation. Many empirical and implementation-based studies fail to properly evaluate Saudi law's administrative-criminal connection, worsening issues related to the enforcement of regulations and the prosecution of offenders. Due to these limitations, medical and criminal processes must be specified, and research used to improve organ trafficking administrative actions, particularly by identifying best practices and regulatory frameworks that can effectively address the complexities of organ donation and trafficking.

Researching exploitation of organ donation and organ trafficking is difficult [10]. Few empirical and theoretical studies have examined where the two types of crime cross, especially in administrative control, but they are similar worldwide. The effectiveness of attempts to combat organ trafficking and exploitation is hindered since administrative surveillance, criminal liability, and preventive control cannot differentiate between legitimate and illegal medical operations. Saudi Arabia rarely administratively analyses this link [11; 12].

Administration fails to coordinate anti-trafficking and criminal law enforcement. Ineffective responses to people trafficking and organ transplantation crimes are hampered by inefficiencies and enforcement gaps caused by the mixing of licensing, monitoring, and interagency cooperation in this area. The dynamic link between administrative regulatory procedures and criminal law in organ transplantation and human trafficking offenses, especially when donation legality is questioned, is understudied. The uncertainty in legislation and procedures can also be a deterrent to preventive policy on the establishment of a comprehensive framework that brings about transparency, consistency, and law interpretation, which is essential for effectively combating organ trafficking and ensuring ethical practices in organ transplantation. Ambiguity will be conducive to trafficking and reduced deterrence.

Comparing legislative and practical links between organ and human trafficking and how administrative control has diminished them is key. We need this investigation to prevent, reform laws, uphold criminal justice, and protect human rights. Clear laws, legal research separating organ and human trafficking, and stronger executive policies and prevention achieve these goals. The study will improve Saudi organ trafficking enforcement. How does Saudi law simplify regulation, human trafficking, and administrative control by banning and penalizing organ trafficking?

## 3. Research Objectives

1. To establish and explain the major terms that act as the focal point of the research, such as human organ trafficking, human trafficking, and administrative control.
2. To provide the main legal tools in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which control the crimes of organ transplantation and human trafficking.
3. To analyze the laws regarding organ donation and transplantation, including the required procedures, the permissions needed to legitimize organ donations, and the penalties for any crimes related to organ trafficking.
4. To describe the criminal punishments for human trafficking and to outline the legislative instruments that attempt to combat and prevent this crime.

5. To provide the analysis of the interdependence of human organ trafficking and human trafficking, it is important to point out the areas of contact and interdependence.
6. To examine the notion of administrative control and how it is applicable in the prevention, regulation, and enforcement of laws on human trafficking as well as organ trafficking crimes.

## 4. Research Methodology

Our discussion will cover Saudi law's organ, human, and administrative control. Control, jurisdiction, and enforcement of organ trafficking and transplantation are primarily regulated by the following statutes: the 2009 Anti-Human Trafficking Law, the 2022 Health Law, the 2005 Health Professions Practice Law, and the 2021 Human Organ Donation Law. Health Professions Practice Laws are the doctrinal ones. The control, jurisdiction, and enforcement of organ trafficking and transplantation are governed by these laws. Saudi administrative regulations include licenses, notifications, limitations, and oversights. Make comparisons of international human rights. The doctrinal and descriptive techniques compare and contrast practices, explain theory, and improve policy and legislation in the context of handling difficulties such as organ trafficking, administrative control, and exploitation under Saudi law.

## 5. Study Significance

Saudi law fosters organ trafficking, administrative control, and exploitation. Legal terms and philosophical similarities are addressed. Crucial in tackling issues like organ trafficking and exploitation within the legal framework, administrative control reduces prevention-prosecution uncertainty by integrating criminal and preventative laws. Comparative regulatory research is operationalized in the law, licensing, notification, limitation, and oversight. The comparative analysis of Saudi laws with international and Sharia laws will entail a doctrinal and institutional analysis. It improves regulatory, preventive, and empirical research.

This article describes legal and unlawful organ marketing or persuasion to help politicians ban organ trafficking. Transparency is gained in enforcing the law, prosecution, sentencing, and deterrence. The study provides regulators with licensing, inspection, registration, interagency reporting, and normative governance. Illegal organ distribution networks can be better monitored by these actions. To preserve human dignity and public health, the project will strengthen victim identification, ethical evaluation, privacy protection, and organ transplantation system integrity and reliability awareness.

## 6. Research Questions

According to the stated problem statement, the research questions applicable to this study will be the following:

1. What does the Saudi law say about human organ trafficking, human trafficking, and the principle of administrative control?
2. What are the main legal tools that are used to regulate organ transplantation and human trafficking in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?
3. What are the procedures and sanctions that the Saudi legislation prescribes in relation to organ donation and transplantation?
4. What are the laws used to prevent and prohibit human trafficking in Saudi Arabia with the enforcement of the corresponding sanctions?
5. How does human organ trafficking overlap with or connect with human trafficking by the Saudi legal provisions?
6. How can the administrative control help prevent and respond to human organ trafficking and human trafficking crimes as part of the Saudi legal system?

## 7. Results

### 7.1 The Relationship between Human Organ Trafficking Crimes and Human Trafficking Crimes

#### 7.1.1 Human Organ Trafficking Crimes and Human Trafficking Crimes

Administrative control's success in decreasing human organ trafficking and its relevance to Saudi law are listed here. The theory, the practice, and the conformity of the international norms to the legal systems are evaluated. Community comprehension, administrative monitoring, and confusion between legal and illegal organ donation are issues with current

legislation, which includes punishments and preventative measures. These findings aid organ and human trafficking prevention, protection, and prosecution.

1. There are several forms of sexual exploitation, forced marriages for financial gain, and forced surrogacy or egg sales that women experience. These misuses of individual autonomy and human rights are usually associated with force, theft, or risks.
2. Organ/tissue trafficking Organ trafficking is the trafficking of organs and tissues illegally. In other instances, a victim can agree to sell organs freely and willingly since this is without payment and is coerced into it or perpetrated fraudulently or against the medical professional, which is exploitative and is a crime.

The Saudi law imposes serious punishment for human trafficking, which includes a sentence of up to fifteen years in prison, fines up to 1.5 million riyals, or both. Such penalties are also enhanced in certain conditions, such as

1. An organized criminal group commits the crime.
2. Women or special needs victims.
3. Rape of a child regardless of whether or not the rapist was aware of the age of the victim.
4. Presence or threat of a weapon in the course of the crime.
5. Authorization of somebody to the victim by commission of a person with family or legal right.
6. Offense committed by a police officer or any other official authority.
7. Presence of multiple perpetrators of the criminal activity.
8. International or transnational commission of the crime.
9. Serious harm or irreparable disability of the victim.

Heightened sanctions also portray the intentions of the law to safeguard the weak communities, worsen aggravation, and deter offenses, as well as advance justice.

In addition to significant human trafficking crimes, Saudi law criminalizes secondary crimes that impede justice. Secondary offenses may lead to five-year jail terms, 200,000 Riyadh penalties, or a combination of both. Offenses include:

1. Forcing, intending to make people give wrongful testimony, or tampering with evidence.
2. Interfering with the activity of judicial institutions or law enforcers in investigating or prosecuting human trafficking offenses.

These requirements would make the criminal acts of both direct and indirect efforts weakening anti-trafficking efforts liable to legal responsibility, which would make the justice system more upright and effective.

Secondary offenses involving human trafficking in Saudi Arabia carry penalties of up to 2 years in prison, 100,000 riyals, or a combination of both for those who know about human trafficking crimes or attempted offenses but do not report them to the proper authorities, regardless of professional confidentiality.

Companies and institutions can also commit human trafficking offenses. In this case, they can pay fines up to ten million riyals, or the courts can close or dissolve the branches. It should be noted that these sanctions are not superior to other legal implications and can coexist with them.

### 7.1.2 The Relationship between Human Organ Trafficking Crimes and Human Trafficking Crimes

Human organ trafficking and human trafficking crimes have been defined. Saudi law does not clearly identify organ trafficking as a kind of human trafficking. In summary, criminal law is

1. The Human Trafficking Law of 1(1) defines trafficking as the process of recruiting, transporting, holding, or obtaining a person to exploit him or her.
2. Article 2 prohibits trafficking by use of force, threats, fraud, deceit, kidnappings, using power, and vulnerability. It is also prohibited to give monetary rewards to sexual assault, forced labor, begging, slavery, servitude, the removal of body organs, or medical experimentation.
3. There is no provision in the Organ Transplantation Law that specifically classifies organ trafficking as one of the human trafficking offenses.
4. The Human Trafficking Law also fails to discuss organ trafficking as an individual subset of human trafficking crimes.

Organ trafficking must be clearly recognized in human trafficking regulations to simplify enforcement and integrate the two offenses.

Organ harvesting and medical experimentation are included in Article 2's conclusion, suggesting a legal link to organ trafficking. This means the law acknowledges organ and human trafficking overlap. The Saudi legislature should define commercial human organ trafficking as human trafficking to promote legal clarity and enforcement. This change would institutionalize the two offenses' link and improve prevention, protection, and prosecution.

Supply and demand drive organ and people trafficking, like other

criminal marketplaces. Supply is the victim, and demand is the exploiter. Initiatives should address supply and demand. Reduce demand and supply for physical, economic, and commercial human exploitation to prevent and regulate it.

Sexual exploitation, forced labor, organ harvesting, and military or criminal membership satisfy human trafficking. Any action that simplifies human exploitation is demand. Policymakers follow global law's three trafficking demand levels [13].

Human trafficking is connected with the demand, which can be divided into three main levels:

1. First level- Organizations or individuals that require the services of human resources directly, e.g., patients requiring organ transplants, corporations, or courts of law.
2. Second level: Consumers that use services or products produced out of exploitation, such as the sex industry, manufacturing industries, organ trafficking markets, or domestic labor.
3. Third level: Intermediaries, transporters, and other participants who know of and even encourage trafficking activities. In these tiers, there exist two types of demand:
  - Direct demand: Direct exploitation of certain humans or products of their production, e.g., the sale of organs or the work of production.
  - Indirect demand: The question is what the low-priced goods or services are really supporting: the middlemen, the brothel owners, or the tyrant employers.

Examples include companies that purchase goods from oppressed or trafficked individuals in low-income countries, individuals who buy organs from organ traffickers, and employers seeking a cheap workforce. Effective legal, administrative, and policy measures against person and organ trafficking require different kinds and levels.

Exploiters must be punished to reduce trafficking. New or existing regulations, according to nation and method, may reduce demand. "Demand" can imply the right violations and exploitation. The need to comply with the law and initiate coordinated protection is lowered by administrative authorities [14].

The necessity to combine the Organ Donation Law and the Anti-Human Trafficking Law is justified both due to the seriousness of the crimes and by a number of important considerations:

1. The interdependence with the control of administration and the necessity of appropriate preventive measures.
2. In the Organ Donation Law there are provisions that declare that the application does not exclude the harsher penalties that are imposed under other laws, especially the more encompassing Human Trafficking Law.
3. Organizing legal actions to fight these crimes effectively and in a harmonious manner.
4. Enhancing the safety of the basic human rights, such as life, dignity, and bodily integrity.
5. Revision of laws to deal with new crimes that occur with the development of medical and scientific practices.
6. Increasing judicial enforcement by granting the courts and special tribunals more powerful legal tools.
7. To guarantee full legal protection of every kind of human trafficking.

These laws will form a coherent, preventative, and prosecution system to defend human rights and stop organ and person trafficking.

Organ trafficking is fueled by a number of reasons. These include economic and social inequality, simplified medical technology and transplantation, more insured critical disease patients, and organ shortages. New medical advances enhance organ transplantation. Human trafficking networks, especially those that exploit weakness and violate physical integrity, traffic organs.

## 7.2 Administrative Control in Relation to Human Organ Trafficking and Human Trafficking Crimes

Human and organ trafficking, which are the most atrocious human rights abuses, degrade humans. Human and organ commercialization violates divine morality and human rights. Insecurities of personal security have an impact on emotional, physical, and social health. Multinational crimes endanger old and new societies. Administrative duties include social order, law enforcement, and crime prevention. Law and bureaucracy for organ and other people trafficking will be covered later. Debates will address:

1. Administrative control is defined and how it works.
2. The administrative control measures in preventing and mitigating human organ trafficking;
3. The guidelines on the use of administrative control to reduce human trafficking on a wider basis.

### 7.2.1 Definition and Mechanisms of Administrative Control

State preserves social order and entities. The rule of law requires government stability; which administrative control provides. Human rights and health challenges have been compounded by global crime and healthcare. Medical advances have increased organ transplantation and illegal organ markets. To maintain social order, administrators must eliminate crime, protect the body, and regulate conduct. Quick legal, administrative, and physical interventions are conceivable [15].

Administrative oversight is mostly general and special. Chaos must be administratively monitored by the state. Managing safety, harmony, health, and morality [16]. Special administrative control gives autonomous authorities capacity-specific measures. Medical, urban planning, children's theater, and tax and revenue agencies are examples [17]. Two essential statutes allow administrative control agencies to make administrative and regulatory decisions and physically preserve public order.

### 7.2.2 Administrative Control Through Legal and Physical Means

The administration is done in two main modalities: legal modalities and physical modalities, which have different purposes in ensuring social order and control of individual behavior.

1. The Law through Administrative Control. Administrative bodies are enabled by the law to create general rules and pursue specific actions to maintain social order. The legal tools may be divided into four main groups:

2. Administrative Control Regulations and regulations.

These are general principles that are meant to guide the actions and conduct of the people in the society:

1. Prohibition Method: There are acts or activities that are strictly prohibited. Bans can be absolute, like the prohibition of films or publications that render religious or moral norms, or conditional, including the ban on hunting in the reserves, writing graffiti on property, or running a business outside the hours of its operation.

2. Licensing Approach: This is where individuals are required to seek an official authorization to participate in certain activities, especially those activities that involve taking risks and that may involve taking precautionary measures.

3. Prior Notice: Before a person undertakes some activities, they are expected to give notice to the appropriate authorities so that the administrative authorities can establish measures to prevent accidents or other precautions, such as warning the security agencies before hosting a significant mass of people.

4. Activity Regulation: It is defined to regulate how certain activities are to be carried out. This can be the regulations on institutions of summer programs, safety protocols on public facilities, or the procedure for public assembly.

All of these legal procedures strive to prevent anarchy, promote order, and encourage lawful and ordered behavior.

### 7.2.3 IAC Decisions on the Personal Level

Administration can maintain peace and obedience by commanding people or organizations. May include doing or not. They are able to destroy unstable structures, ban unlicensed publications, and shut down disruptive institutions. General law should support exceptional cases that meet legal norms.

### 7.2.4 Laws of Administrative Control by Use of Force

Judgment and maintenance of social order can be affected by administrative authorities using physical authority. Without official approval, mandatory steps can be conducted. Physical force is rigorously restricted by law since it affects personal rights and liberties:

1. The use of force should only be done to execute an administrative act that is legal.

2. It can be resorted to on the occasions when people have declined to comply voluntarily.

3. The force is used only in the cases of true need.

4. The level and degree of force should be commensurate with the situation that should be enforced.

These measures are necessary to keep the state in check by protecting the rights of individuals and to protect the state through physical enforcement of order.

### 7.2.5 Administrative Measures of Control in the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Organs

Organ trafficking is reduced via administrative regulation of organ

donation, transfer, and transplantation. Donor screening, organ viability, institutional behavior, and ethics are controlled by the state. Monitoring includes death checks prior to organ donation and mortality eradication as well as donor dignity and well-being to avoid harm or exploitation.

Human Organ Donation Law and Executive Regulations along with other health and management laws, provide legal and administrative control. These arrangements focus administrative control authority tasks on three areas:

### 7.2.6 Regulatory Tasks

Administrative bodies have the duty of ensuring that structures are put in place to guarantee ethical and safe behavior in organ transplantation. The important activities under this mandate are

- Technical assistance to licensed transplant institutions, both public and privately owned.
- Formulation and implementation of medical equipment and diagnostic equipment standards.
- Setting up health and safety standards of manufacturing plants for medical products.
- Controlling inspection of medical supplies and equipment.
- Establishing regulations about promoting, selling, and marketing pharmaceuticals and associated materials.

All these mechanisms assist in saving transplantation practices, the health status of the donors and recipients, and national and international ethical and legal standards.

### 7.2.7 Executive Tasks

Direct enforcement of rules and overseeing adherence to the same in the organ transplanting and healthcare industry is the role of administrative authorities. Key activities include:

- Checking medical equipment and devices to ensure that they are safe and effective.
- Registration, appraisal, and sanctioning of imported medical products.
- Elective lab and transplant accreditation and licensing.
- Creation of databases and sharing information with the relevant organizations.
- Research support and consultancy in partnership with research and professional institutions.
- The development of formal reporting of medical device-related incidents.
- Establishing a national database of medical equipment and products in order to be transparent and traceable.

The activities will guarantee that the regulatory standards are adhered to at all times, ensure the safety of patients, and reinforce the ethical and operational integrity of the organ transplanting practices.

### 7.2.8 Oversight Tasks

Monitoring functions allow the administration to control these functions, and it can abide by the transplantation of organs and other medical regulations. Important tasks include

- Supervision of the licensing activities of manufacturing plants.
- Checking of appropriate marketing authorization of medical products.
- Surveillance of the establishments to ascertain compliance with the regulatory requirements.
- The medical supply chain: licensing and authorizing distributors.
- Researching reports together with hospitals and suppliers and taking preventive or remedial actions to deal with violations.

Human organ transplantation administrative control authorities have varied goals and approaches. The Human Organ Donation Law covers most of their tasks, but Saudi Arabia's hospital administration standards cover parts. This act separates the able authorities through power and ability.

### 7.2.9 Direct Authorities in Accordance with the Human Organ Donation Act

SCOT and the Saudi Health Council oversee organ transplantation. Royal Decree No. (M/11) dated 23/03/1423H grants these Saudi Health Council competencies under Article 17 of the Health Law. Article 171 of the Law's Executive Regulations assigns the Council these duties:

### 7.2.10 Operation and Strategic Responsibility:

Article 171 of the Executive Regulations of the Health Law gives the Saudi Health Council the following responsibilities:

- Formulation and execution of the overall healthcare strategy of the Kingdom.
- Determining the working structure of the hospitals, which are under the control of the Ministry of Health and other governmental organizations, and making sure that they do not contradict the principles of economic management, performance indicators, and quality indicators.
- Developing and establishing policies coordinating and integrating all parties involved in the provision of healthcare services, including:
  - Primary, secondary, and special health care.
  - Medical evacuation and ambulance services.
- Enabling patient referrals across the various healthcare organizations.
- The handling of medicine and medical resource supply and their optimal use.
- Carrying out and marketing health-related research and studies.
- Create awareness among the population of the possible risks to the health of the population.
- Developing the best practices and expertise exchange with medical practitioners.

The Saudi Arabian healthcare system will be well coordinated, efficient, and ethical with these jobs supporting organ transplantation administrative oversight and related medical procedures.

### 7.2.11 Additional Power (Resolution 418 of the Cabinet, dated 02/09/1435 AH):

In addition, the Saudi Health Council also performs the following tasks to make sure that healthcare services are governed and supervised effectively [18]:

- National health policies and strategic plans are to be reviewed periodically.
- Evaluation of the quality and access to health services, the needs in the sector, and the recommendations of the resources' distribution across the regions of the Kingdom in order to improve the quality of services.
- Execution of the policies, programs, and projects that the healthcare strategy of the Kingdom proposes and eliminating operational barriers by coordinating with the respective authorities.
- Assisting communication and collaboration among the healthcare agencies of the government, such as hospitals and special health programs.
- The regulation of health services through research and suggested amendments and improvements to the current structures.
- The formation of special committees both on the level of the Council Secretariat and in the regional offices; their functions, rules of operation, and the rights and responsibilities of their members.
- Formulation of organizational, administrative, and financial regulations that the Council would need to operate in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, such as the approval of the organizational structure of the Secretariat.

All of this allows the Council to increase the ability to monitor healthcare delivery, adhere to the legal and ethical standards, and make the organ transplantation practices of high quality.

### 7.2.12 Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation (SCOT) Role

In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the policy of organ donation is being implemented through the Saudi Center of Organ Transplantation. Its major mandates are

- Recording and monitoring instances of organ failure in order to keep proper national records.
- The organization and control of the donation process of organs with a specific focus on instances of brain death.
- Establishment and implementation of ethical standards and policies to make the process of organ donation safe.
- Improving the awareness of the population and encouraging research on transplantation in order to address knowledge, safety, and ethical adherence.

These functions allow SCOT to guarantee that the business operation of organ transplantation is based on legal, ethical, and medical standards, which contributes to administrative control and safeguards the rights of the donors and recipients.

### 7.2.13 Humanitarian and Awareness Factor

Donation of organs is a life-saving and very humanitarian activity. Its importance is stressed based on the Saudi Vision 2030 that underscores the following:

- Improvement of life quality.

- Medical services improvement.
- Creation of awareness in society on the importance of organ donation.

The organ donation law created the Saudi Health Council. The Director General may request the Supreme Medical Committee from the President. Global health condition guide, organ transplantation standards, and guidelines will be created by an Islamic, national, and executive law-compliant medical consulting group. Article 14 requires council presidents to accept guidelines. The Council requires a donation, favor, job benefit, and scholarship system. The Council of Ministers must approve this guide under Article 20.

Saudi Health Council, 2023, Article 24: The presidential order on director general nomination assigned people to manage and implement the Law on Human Organ Donation and related executive directives. According to [Saudi Center for Organ \[19\]](#), the Saudi Centre of Organ Transplantation would assess donated organs and collaborate with licensed hospitals globally. Medical committees can advise SCOT on ethics and medicine. This governance system lets the SCOT Director General license healthcare facilities when an executive regulatory review committee meets statutes. The renewal of the licenses ensures ethical organ transplantation ([19], Article 15).

The Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation (SCOT) must update its requirements and other local, regional, national, and worldwide organ transplant agencies' observations in addition to licensing and reviewing. The Center can consult specialists, but all operations must follow Saudi Arabia's international responsibilities.

According to SCOT, Article 17), the Kingdom's live donors' long-term health rates are examined, and financial support is provided for medical treatment. The Center regulates the medical care of transplant recipients in certified clinics so as to uphold ethics and regulations.

To render the practice standard, SCOT designs procedural templates of the organ transplantation programs and creates single donation forms, the content of which is defined in the executive regulations. The healthcare institutions are provided with these forms after being approved by the Director General.

SCOT should have healthcare facilities operating national waiting lists of end-stage organ failure (SCOT, Article 19). The Center gives importance to transplantation eligibility and develops elaborate processes and regulations of donation. Such attempts will result in an increased open, less stratified and traceable national transplantation system.

The Human Organ Donation Law is administratively strict. Organ transplantation surgeries should be arranged through the Center and carried out in a known medical organization, other than otherwise, as indicated in Article 8. The need for centralization regulates transplantation.

Article 15 of the Executive Regulations does not permit the medical facilities to donate or transplant organs without a license issued by the Center (SCOT). This licensing has strengthened the organ donation and transplantation law to ensure compliance, institutional control, and administrative collaboration to curb abuse and malpractices.

This system uses the administrative control of preventiveness and safeguards medicine and human dignity with the help of the following organized methods: waiting list control, priority set determination, compulsory licensing, and central control.

Healthcare establishments recognized under Article 15 must notify the Saudi Center of Organ Transplantation (SCOT) on the same day as Article 6 organ removal. After notice, the Center must follow laws and Executive Regulations. The near-time reporting function improves the transparency and centralization of procedures.

This regulatory framework allows the Center to provide organ transplantation process licenses to institutions that meet the accrediting standards in the applicable regulatory guide under Article 15 of the Executive Regulations. The healthcare amenities are required to comply with license and activity restrictions, including organ transplantation or donation.

Article 18 confirms the Center's right to produce uniform transplantation procedure forms, like Article 14. In such a paper, the full name of the donor, his/her ID number, signature, and a clear statement that

- Knows their right to withdraw their consent before the transplantation process;
- Knows the medical consequences of the removal of organs; and
- Relinquishes any authority to retrieve the organ after the gift of the organ.

Such protective measures towards the process help to improve the informed consent, legality, and ethics in transplantation.

Such procedural protective measures enhance informed consent, legal adjacency, and transplantation morals.

To prevent organ misuse and illegal organ trading, reporting, licensing, and standardized paperwork are administrative measures.

On the Director General's advice, the Saudi Center of Organ Transplantation (SCOT) President formed the Supreme Medical Committee of consultant-level doctors from all main health disciplines. The Committee should develop the organ transplantation regulation guide, which will align the medical conditions, procedures, and international

standards (SCOT). Sharia, national law, and Executive Regulations on organ donation and transplantation necessitate annual handbook reviews. Acceptance by the center president binds the guide.

This adapts the regulatory system to scientific and medical breakthroughs and follows domestic and international ethics. Committee's guideline integrates procedural, legal, and ethical problems to improve Center organ transplantation administration and prevention. There are national standards in clinics, hospitals, blood banks, and laboratories. Such schools must pass Center evaluations to stay accredited. Such preventive measures like accreditation improve healthcare quality and institutional responsibility.

The national norms include hospitals, clinics, blood banks, and laboratories. Such schools undergo official Center assessments to retain accreditation. Such preventive steps like this accreditation system raise institutional accountability and healthcare quality.

Article 22(2) of the Law allows the Saudi Center of Organ Transplantation President to appoint committees to investigate and punish violators. Each committee should have three members, including a legal or Sharia consultant and an organ transplantation specialist. Majorities rule. A two-level accreditation control and specialist violation review committee system promotes organ transplantation administrative enforcement, regulatory adherence, and ethical control.

In Saudi Arabia, the government has administrative jurisdiction over organ donation and transplantation to eliminate ethical issues, medical exploitation and trafficking, and professional accountability.

Article 1 of the 2022 Health Law refers to protecting physical, environmental, social, economic, and genetic aspects of the health of the individuals, families, and communities as the definition of public health. The state must supply and maintain human health in safety and health under the law.

Three monarchy health officials are named in the provision. Such institutions are in charge of organ transplantation, country management of health, and compliance with the regulations.

### 7.2.14 Minister of Health

The skilled national health authority is mandated with the main role of controlling and overseeing the healthcare services within the Kingdom. Its core functions include:

- Developing the national health strategy and making sure that the provision of healthcare services is distributed fairly in all the regions.
- Planning and building the healthcare workforce with pertinent governmental and professional authorities.
- The licensing of the private healthcare institutions and healthcare practitioners, besides overseeing their performance and adherence to the regulatory guidelines.
- Setting up, enforcing, and overseeing healthcare quality and patient safety standards.
- Health professions regulation and supervision of professional regulating bodies.
- Creating systems that regulate medical and pharmaceutical research.

These regulations give the authority administrative power over healthcare administration such as transplantation. Centralized control enhances ethics, professionalism, and medical exploitation and organ poaching prevention.

### 7.2.15 Health Affairs General Directorates

The Ministry is responsible for the implementation of national health policies and plans by the regional health agencies.

They should perform these tasks:

- Licensing of healthcare institutions and healthcare professionals and inspecting them to make sure that they meet regulatory requirements and quality standards.
- Gathering area health data and carrying out research to aid in the development of evidence-based planning and implementation of policies.
- Delivering health care training and professional education in conjunction with the Ministry of Health.
- In order to plan collaboration with special health care providers, including renal hospitals, to ensure continuity and integration of care.
- Creation of community health education and sensitization to them, respectively.

Decentralized administrative control is offered by the regional authorities to implement the national health laws such as organ transplantation requirements. To fight organ exploitation and unethical conduct, they keep track of it, organize, and train.

### 7.2.16 Saudi Health Council (Council of Health Services)

Centralized healthcare governance coordinates and integrates

institutional policies. This job increases health industry administrative control and unites service providers. Main operations include:

- Oversight of patient referral systems among care providers in order to maintain continuity and efficiency in patient care.
- Planning of procurement activities and making certain that the medical resources and supplies are utilized optimally.
- Managing education, professional development, and labor planning in the health sector.
- Promoting the sharing of experience with medical professionals and health facilities.
- Assessing the quality of healthcare and analyzing the needs of the sector to be the focus of the strategic plan.
- Proposing fair sharing of resources and suggesting solutions to healthcare delivery.
- Making arrangements in terms of developing hospitals and infrastructure projects around it.
- Surveying healthcare regulations and amending legislation or regulations where required.
- Creation of special committees that aid the roles of health councils and clarification of their mandate of operation.
- Administration and provision of financial and administrative regulations on the operations of institutions.
- Accepting the structure of the organization of the corresponding health council or authority.

Systemic integration, regulatory homogeneity, and preemptive administrative monitoring are possible with these capabilities. Integrated organ transplantation governance provides fair allocation, uniform norms and procedures, institutional responsibility, and no unethical or exploitative medical treatment.

### 7.2.17 The Health Professions Practice Law (2005)

The Health Professions Practice Law oversees healthcare employment and organ transplantation. Health practitioners are licensed physicians, dentists, specialist pharmacists, or allied health professionals in nursing, anesthesia, laboratory sciences, optometry, physical therapy, nutrition, rehabilitation, speech and hearing therapy, and other specialties approved by the Minister of Health, Minister of Civil Service, and Saudi Commission of Health.

Health providers without Ministry licenses are banned. A foreign certificate or equivalent, an internship, a health fitness certification, Commission registration, and a clean moral and trust-related criminal record (except when rehabilitated) are license requirements. This model ensures that healthcare is professionally, socially, and ethically responsible and in compliance with standards of quality of services.

Healthcare personnel must serve patients and society; respect local customs, human rights, safety, and dignity; and avoid exploitation. Public health goals require government involvement. Article 39 permits the Minister of health to suspend a licensed practitioner provisionally on a credible breach. If suspension endangers patients, the minister must serve. The Board of Grievances can accept appealing the suspension by the practitioners within the next 30 days.

Health Professions Practice Law provides a strong administration and ethics system that protects the health of the populace and medically sensitive activities such as organ transplants.

### 7.2.18 Ethics of Research on Living Things Law (2010)

1. The Bioethics Law (Article 1) refers to a living being as a human being, animal, or plant and establishes ethical and regulatory standards for research on the living things and their parts or genetic materials in line with professional ethics and Islamic principles. Article 3 requires the institutions to adhere to procedures and the research to undergo scrutiny by the National Committee.
2. The National Committee of Bioethics regulates the medical research and its ethical values, data security, confidentiality, data management of databases, and laboratory accreditation. Every institution has a Monitoring Research Ethics Office-supervised local committee. All institutions need a five-person procedural local committee.
3. The informed consent, ethical impact, subject health and safety, and national research rules are monitored by the local committees. Human subject research without informed consent is illegal under Article 11. In order to facilitate ethics and safeguard subjects, restrictions are in place.
4. Human subject research must have scientific grounds. There should be animal research before human ones just to avoid risks. Participants should not be coerced and exploited. Protection of identity and safety necessitates privacy according to Islam. In the case of human gametes, embryos, organs, tissues, cells, or DNA, it is illegal to trade them. Saudi administrative monitoring has moderately reduced organ and

human trafficking. The process of transportation of organs in the black market has been reduced, and ethical values have been improved through licensing, banning, and interagency cooperation. These drugs improve regulatory and professional oversight [15; 20]. Enforcement and court rulings are difficult without an organ-human trafficking regulatory framework. When legal organ donations benefit protection, this gap is crucial. Trafficking's changing concerns require better and legalized prevention.

## 8. Discussion

Critical appraisals of study findings include theoretical and practical implications, literature comparison, methodological details, and academic similarities and inconsistencies. Human and Saudi government barriers to organ trafficking will be examined. Licensing and administering organ trafficking preventive methods becomes more difficult when there is ambiguity. Perspectives from around the world and the past point to the need for new laws and policies. Stronger legislation and more efficient enforcement procedures are necessary to address these problems, and this comprehensive legal framework and enforcement research calls for a purposeful response to such atrocities [21].

The criticism uses both factual knowledge and a more comprehensive discussion of jurisprudence and provides a consistent explanation of how anti-trafficking activities can be improved [22].

### 8.1 Theoretical Implications

To expand crime legislation, the study adds administrative monitoring to penalties. The results encourage active regulatory supervision and typical punishment rather than post-conviction prosecution. This concept explains how preemptive administrative actions can prevent human organ and people trafficking without violating Sharia and international criminal law.

### 8.2 Practical Implications

The report stresses the importance of including human organ trafficking in Saudi Arabia's anti-trafficking law. Such a move would cause compliance, victim protection, and judicial interpretation discrepancies. Depending on the policy outcomes, some individuals may be affected.

- Reconciliation of legal definitions in all the statutes that are pertinent minimizes interpretive ambiguity.
- The interagency cooperation of healthcare regulators, law enforcement, and judges is being enhanced.
- The use of digital monitoring and surveillance that will identify and curb new manifestations of cyber-facilitated organ trafficking is essential for improving the effectiveness of law enforcement and regulatory agencies in addressing this issue.

All these activities would bring Saudi legal systems to the international best practices without violating cultural values and legal requirements.

### 8.3 Comparison to the Previous Literature.

[23] claims Saudi law allows judicial discretion and prohibits organ trafficking. This analysis backs him. Administrative management is emphasized as a compensating preventive measure, unlike other studies that focus on punitive measures or legal reforms to combat organ trafficking. The study found superior institutional control in Saudi Arabia, whereas [24] found fractured influence over marginalized individuals in the Balkans. This shows that the efficacy of administrative administration differs greatly depending on the region and environment. According to [25] traffickers make use of technology to bolster digital surveillance and protection. Based on this, it is apparent that both law and tech innovations should be implemented in the world of comprehensive strategies against trafficking. This study demonstrates that powerful preventative, punitive, and technical systems are required.

### 8.4 Methodological Insights

Doctrinally and descriptively, the study examined laws and administrative procedures. The synthesis methodology revealed that the regulatory clarity, uniformity, and institutional collaboration decrease organ and people trafficking. Several limitations are involved. Legal language and field facts are less accurate than the law itself. The secondary sources made it difficult to compare jurisdictions and enforcement statistics [26; 27], particularly because they often lack comprehensive data on the effectiveness of various legal frameworks in different regions. In spite of its flaws, the integrated framework seeks to improve the efficacy of legal

actions against human trafficking by integrating the interpretation of doctrine with governance practice to encourage legislative reforms and anti-trafficking strategies.

## 8.5 Differences and Contrasts

The Saudi setting differs from fiction despite similarities. Because it offers a complete moral framework that impacts societal norms and legal judgments in ways that secular laws may not handle, Sharia law is superior than the rationale, interpretation, and enforcement of secular states' statutes. Transplantation and anti-trafficking laws are impacted by cultural and societal views on organ donation [28]. This is because different cultural beliefs can cause people to accept and participate in organ donation programs to different degrees, which in turn affects how effective these laws are. These illustrations reveal the fact that it is very crucial to address the cultural specificities of the necessity to be able to respond to the challenges of organ donation and trafficking laws within the context of various cultures and, nevertheless, to make global standards. Morality and efficiency improve with balanced organ and human trafficking enforcement.

## 8.6 Scholarly Support

The paper emphasizes preventative and punitive measures, based on global research that has urged the collaboration of legal frameworks, enhanced control, and dynamic regulatory measures to match the changing trends of trafficking. Comparisons indicate that legal fragmentation, integration of agencies, and new digital modalities, which facilitate trafficking networks, have to be dealt with [29], as these issues complicate the enforcement of laws and hinder effective collaboration among countries in combating trafficking. As a result of global policy, there are more international legal mechanisms to combat people and organ trafficking. When countries work together to fight the complex webs of trafficking networks, this becomes even more evident.

## 9. Conclusion

This article critically analyzes Saudi Arabia's organ trafficking laws, their relationship to other human trafficking claims, and how administrative governance could enhance them. Despite strict organ transplantation and anti-trafficking laws, Saudi organ trafficking is unrelated to human trafficking. Disaggregation makes organ trafficking and its relationships ambiguous because they are not legally defined. Medical gifts can be distinguished from forms of exploitation, coercion, and commercialization by the courts. This ambiguity is attributed to some gaps in the definitions used to regulate that lead to a lack of uniformity in regulations and the need to incorporate legislation to ensure clarity, consistency, and protection of the victim.

The study examined the triangular relationship between organ donation, human rights, and administrative control both descriptively and doctrinally. This strategy allows for a thorough review of Saudi law's prevention and punishment. The study addresses criminal law theory and health governance while reconciling national, international, and Sharia laws.

In the study, administrative control is redefined as a dynamic regulatory instrument that has criminal implications of licensing and monitoring and coordination of inter-agencies. This study shows how early regulation might prevent exploitation by using international criminal literature. The findings assist lawyers in enhancing legislative tools and processes. Finally, long-term reforms based on this strategy can improve enforcement integrity, human rights, and Saudi Arabia's ability to adopt global organ and human trafficking best practices.

### 9.1 Policy Recommendations

Saudi organ and people trafficking legislation and management must change. One legal document or interpretative guide should combine human trafficking and organ transplantation legislation, regulations, and administrative directives for clarity. For theological and legal coherence, the Anti-Human Trafficking Law will include organ trafficking.

Second, the administrative control should encompass both preventative monitoring and investigative authority and control in the real world and cyberspace. This growth should include legal requirements that limit or eliminate unlawful online trading materials and ensure strict due process and basic rights protection.

Third, it should emphasize organ trafficking's ethics and hazards. Aid workers can promote legal organ donation. The state-of-the-art technology and investigative skills of administrative control officers reveal and break the chain of trafficking with an aim of making sure that the illicit activities do not jeopardize the legal norms of organ donation. Operators are prepared

by work and specialization. Such suggestions will seal the gaps in the legislation, increase the enforcement, and incorporate the anti-trafficking system of Saudi Arabia with the global human rights rules without undermining the morale or culture.

## 9.2 Study Limitations

This study should be subject to limitations during interpretation. Doctrinal and descriptive examinations of Saudi legislation and regulations limited enforcement data. The research examines both normative and structural aspects, in contrast to the analysis of field data.

Second, the lack of clear legal definitions and formal merging of organ and human trafficking legislation made overlap and interpretation difficult to examine. The definitional gap makes it difficult to achieve consistency in enforcement and the proper analysis of the similar legal categories, which in turn hampers the effectiveness of legal responses to both organ and human trafficking.

Third, the discussion is placed within a comparative and international framework since Saudi law placed a restriction on transferability. The enforcement trends of organ trafficking around the world were divided by jurisdiction and were compared and evaluated sparingly. Further systematic and comparative research would assist us in gaining a better understanding of how legal integration takes place within systems.

## 9.3 Study Implications and Future Directions

This analysis suggests including organ trafficking in human trafficking statutes. The findings would explain the interpretations and enhance the reasoning and enforcement of the courts. Organ trafficking, within the larger framework of human trafficking statutes, can only be adequately addressed through institutional and regulatory change guided by administrative control's systematic governance model of licencing, monitoring, and coordinated law enforcement.

The study proposes that interagency models, regulations training, and awareness could be utilized to shield the vulnerable people in the context of anti-trafficking initiatives. It further highlights the need to have detailed solutions to deal with the special needs of these populations. By outlining procedures to better safeguard vulnerable populations and foster cooperation between different government agencies, anti-trafficking, criminal justice, and administrative regulations can improve studies in health law and state governance. The paper offers a theoretical framework for investigating the effects of digital trafficking on regulations and the dynamics of cross-border enforcement. The research suggests preventative governance to boost international cooperation and technology adoption, particularly in the context of enhancing the effectiveness of anti-trafficking measures and improving the regulatory framework across borders.

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