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# The Crime of Trafficking in Human Organs through the Information System: Comparative study

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## Abstract

Crimes no longer occur in their simple traditional form, as the development of human societies contributed to the development of crime and the creation of crimes that were not known before, and among these crimes is the crime of trafficking in human organs through the information system, which is one of the crimes that aided technical progress in the field of communications, information technology and the field of modern medicine to spread it; Organized criminal gangs took advantage of the facilities resulting from the development of information and communication technology to trade in human organs, which contributed to the creation of an electronic black market for human organs mafia gangs. The importance of this study stems from the fact that it is different from traditional crimes and is one of the issues emanating from technological progress and the development of organized crime.

The study aims to clarify the provisions of the crime of trafficking in human organs through the information system, according to the comparative approach between the Saudi system and the UAE law. The results of the study showed that the Saudi regulator did not explicitly stipulate human organ trafficking in the cybercrime system, but was implicitly included as a form of criminal behavior for the crime of human trafficking in the Saudi human trafficking crime system, unlike the UAE law, which stipulates organ trafficking alongside human trafficking. According to the

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Saudi system, this crime is considered electronic if it occurs through the information network or a computer. In light of its results, the study concluded the following recommendations:

1. The Saudi cybercrime system explicitly provides for the criminalization of electronic trafficking in human organs as one of the forms of cybercrime, similar to its counterpart in UAE law.
2. Community awareness of the seriousness of this crime, the speed with which it is being investigated via the Internet, the ease with which offenders attract individuals, and financial reward for those who report or contribute to the commission of this crime.

**Keywords:** Trafficking in Human Organs, Information System, Electronic Trafficking, Information Crime, Cyber Crime.

## 1. Introduction

Crimes no longer occur in their simple traditional form, as the development of human societies contributed to the development of crime and the creation of crimes that were not known before, and among these crimes is the crime of trafficking in human organs through the information system, which is one of the crimes that aided technical progress in the field of communications, information technology and the field of modern medicine to spread it; Organized criminal gangs took advantage of the facilities resulting from the development of information and communication technology to trade in human organs, which contributed to the creation of an electronic black market for human organs mafia gangs.

Through this study, we try to clarify the provisions of the crime of trafficking in human organs through the information system in the Saudi system, using the system to combat information crimes (issued by Royal Decree No. In some places with those

articles mentioned by the Emirati coder in the Law on Combating Information Technology Crimes (promulgated by Federal Decree Law No. 5 of 2012).

The problem of this study is determined in response to the main question: What is the crime of trafficking in human organs across the information system? The following sub-questions arise:

1. What is meant by the crime of trafficking in human organs?
2. What are the elements of the crime of trafficking in human organs through the information system in the Saudi system and UAE law?
3. What is the penalty for the crime of trafficking in human organs through the information system in the Saudi system and UAE law?

## 2. Methodology

For the purposes of answering the questions of the current study; the analytical method based on the two components of interpretation and analysis of the texts was used. The comparative approach, which focuses on comparing legal legislations in both Saudi and UAE legislation, was also used.

## 3. What is a Crime with Human Organs?

Trade in human organs is a modern trade compared to trade in human beings, so it was necessary to analyze its concept as a crime, to indicate the extent of its independence from other similar crimes, and finally to clarify what is meant by the crime of electronic trafficking in human organs.

### 3.1 Concept of Trafficking in Human Organs

Trafficking in general is the process of trading by buying and selling, while human organ trafficking is “making the organs of the human body a subject of circulation and subjecting them to the logic of buying and selling, or it is the ability of the human body’s organs to deal financially and allow it to be traded in buying and selling after

separating it from its owner by consent or coercion, and allowing the transfer of ownership to a person Another” (Poet, 2012, p. 25). It is also defined as: “A process that takes place for the purpose of selling or buying tissues or organs from the human body, such as the skin, intestines and kidneys” (Al-Sharafat, 2012, p. 114).

The organ in the human body means every pure or bone-hollow provision, which is part of an organ in the body such as the visual, reproductive or digestive system, and blood is also a member of the human body as it performs an essential function in the life of the body and organs according to some scholars; In terms of implantability, for example, the opposite of the spine, in terms of regeneration such as liver and skin, in terms of appearance, there are visible organs such as ears and organs such as the heart, in terms of effect, there are organs that lead to death if separated by the heart, and there are organs that do not lead to that like hands and feet (Al-Shaikhly, 2014, p. 233).

From the above, we define the crime of trafficking in human organs as the eradication of any part of a human being without his or her consent in exchange for a financial payment or material benefit.

### **3.2 Adaptation of the Crime of Trafficking in Human Organs**

In order to adapt the crime of trafficking in human organs, it must first be distinguished from similar crimes. Some confuse the crime of trafficking in human organs with that arising from organ transplantation. In the latter, the crime begins with the act of organ transplantation as a scientific act regulated by law in the name of “organ transplantation” and is not considered a crime unless its provisions and regulations are authorized, while the crime of human organ trafficking comes directly and is absolutely illegal (Yasin, 2015, p. 238).

In the Saudi system, one of the forms of criminal conduct for the crime of trafficking in human beings is described in the Anti-Trafficking Crimes Act (issued by Royal

Decree No. M/40 of the date of 21/7/1430 and Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 244 of the date of 20/7/1430). When there are images of trafficking in persons in article 2: “Trafficking in any person in any form is prohibited, including coercion, threat, fraud, deception, kidnapping, abuse of position or influence, abuse of authority, or exploitation of his weakness. or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another for sexual assault, forced labor or service, beggary, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, the removal of organs, or the conduct of medical experiments thereon.” Where the organizer meant by saying: “Organ removal” i.e., trafficking in by means of the act of extortion, and it represents a form of criminal behavior for the crime of trafficking in human organs.

#### **4. Elements of the Crime of Trafficking in Human Organs through the Information System**

As a legal fact, a crime is considered to be of a mixed nature, as it is a material entity and a moral entity, and its material aspect is represented in the acts committed by the offender and the consequences thereof, while the moral aspect is represented in the offender’s knowledge and will, i.e., the error in its general sense that the law requires for the establishment of the moral element. Just as crime is man-made; It must also be motivated by his will. And there is another corner that comes to delegitimize the activity carried out by the perpetrator, and the reference in that description or its statement is the text of the incrimination, and accordingly, the general elements of the crime under study will be studied through the following demands:

##### **4.1 Presumed Element**

The first element to achieve this crime is what has been agreed to be called the presumed element, and others call it the special element, and it means the element

that is supposed to have occurred during the offender's activity until he proves to him - that is, the activity - his criminal character.

According to this concept, and in order for this crime to be realized in its legal form, it must be committed through the information network and it means: "A connection between more than one computer or information system to obtain and exchange data, such as private and public networks and the global network (the Internet). (Article 1, Paragraph 2 of the Saudi Code for Combating Information Crimes), or the computer, meaning: "a fixed, wired or wired electronic device that contains a data processing, storage, transmission, receiving or browsing system, and performs specific functions, programs and commands granted to it." (Article 1, Paragraph 6 of the Saudi Anti-Cybercrime Law).

If the crime is not carried out through the information network or a computer, it is a crime to trade in human organs in its normal form and subject to its provisions.

#### **4.2 Legal Element**

The Saudi regulator merely provided for the criminalization of electronic trafficking in human beings in article 6, paragraph 2, of the Regime for Combating Information Crimes, without specifying any of its forms: "Create, disseminate or facilitate the handling of a web site, or a computer, for human trafficking." This is justified by the fact that the crime of trafficking in human organs is a form of trafficking in human beings, as already mentioned.

On the contrary, the United Arab Emirates regulation in article 23 of the Information Technology Offences Act explicitly provides for trafficking in human organs as well as trafficking in human beings, By saying: "A penalty of temporary imprisonment and a fine of no less than five hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams, or either of these two penalties, shall be imposed on anyone who establishes, manages or runs a website or publishes information on a computer

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network or an information technology means, with the intention of trafficking in human beings or organs. human beings, or dealing with them illegally.

Article 16, paragraph 4, of the Arab Convention against Information Technology Crimes 2010 explicitly criminalizes the act of trafficking in human organs through information technology (the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia joined it under Royal Decree No. (M/35) dated 25/05/1433 AH) if it was committed by a gang organized criminal.

### 4.3 Images of Material Element

The material element of this crime means the material elements of its legal construction that are perceived and reflected in three forms, criminal conduct, criminal consequence and causation:

#### 4.3.1 Criminal Behavior

The criminal behavior in this crime is usually positive and can be achieved through one of the images identified by the organizer in article 2 of the System for Combating Information Crimes, which is described below:

**(1) Create a Website:** In this image, the offender creates a web site or computer to engage in the act of trafficking, through which he sells the organs, or mediates the sale where he is an intermediary between the seller and the buyer to complete the transaction.

The website means: "Location of data available on the Internet through a specific address" (art. I, para. Article 1 of the United Arab Emirates Information Technology Crime Act): Social media sites, blogs and forums.

**(2) Website Dissemination:** It is intended to promote the web site created by another with the aim of attracting the largest number of individuals, and publication may be by presenting it as an advertising item in other locations or by sending it randomly

to multiple e-mails, or other ways in which perpetrators create and infuse themselves for their own sake.

**(3) Facilitate Handling:** This website is accessible, free, open and accessible to all individuals, and does not impose certain restrictions or conditions on visitors.

The UAE inspector added two other images, namely, management or supervision of the human organ trafficking website. And well he did; In order for the criminal not to get away with these two images, where we find them very common, the site is probably created and managed or supervised by someone else.

It is not required for this crime to be a combination of all the images. It may be committed by a single perpetrator, or contributed by a group of perpetrators.

#### 4.3.2 The Crime Result

The criminal result “is a physical or natural fact, independent of its own entity from the criminal behavior, and it is represented in the change that this behavior causes in the external world and focuses on the material location of the crime” (Al-Saifi, 2010, p. 166). Considering that this crime is one of the material crimes for which a certain result is required, the criminal result that is achieved by which the crime of electronic trafficking in human organs takes place is the financial benefit or the financial return that is in exchange for creating a website for the purpose of trading in human organs, publishing it or facilitating dealing with it.

#### 4.3.3 Causation

Causation means: "The link between criminal conduct and harmful criminal consequence as a link to the reasoned, so as to prove that it is the actual criminal conduct that gave rise to the harmful consequence" (Al-Khalaf, and Al-Shawi, 2015, p. 141). Otherwise, the criminal result cannot be attributed to the offender, i.e., the



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financial benefit is in return for the creation or publication of the website and for no other reason; If there is no causation, the perpetrator is only asked about the initiation.

## 5. Initiation and Criminal Contribution

### 5.1 Initiate

Initiation means the incomplete behavior of the result that the offender seeks to achieve for a reason beyond his control. The initiation of this crime is achieved if the offender attempts to carry out one of the forms of criminal behavior even if he withdraws from completing his crime for a reason beyond his control, such as someone who begins to create a website for trading human organs through it, but is unable to complete it due to non-payment of establishment fees on the information network. Or as someone who attempts to publish the site, but is unable due to the interruption of the network connection with the server, and the Saudi regulator is punished for initiating Article 10, not exceeding half the maximum limit of the prescribed penalty.

The UAE inspector is punishable by half of the total offence (article 40 of the UAE Information Technology Offences Act).

It is thus clear to us that the UAE inspector has adapted its Saudi counterpart to the same penalty by making it half the penalty for total crime.

### 5.2 Criminal Contribution

The crime of electronic trafficking in human organs is often committed by organized groups, i.e. more than one actor participates in its material pillar, either through assistance, incitement or agreement, such as someone who helps another to set up a website for trading in human organs, or as someone who incites and tempts others to create this site To make money, or if two or more people agree to create this site and one of them implements the act of creation, and the Saudi regulator is punished in

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Article 9 of the Anti-Cybercrime Law for incitement, assistance, or agreement not exceeding the upper limit of the prescribed penalty, and not exceeding half the upper limit of the penalty prescribed for it if the original crime did not occur.

Under the Code of the United Arab Emirates, the punishment of an accomplice is not expressly provided for, in which case the general rules of criminal assistance contained in the 1987 Penal Code apply, and the accomplice is liable to the same penalty as the original perpetrator.

## 6. Mental Element

In addition to the physical entity of the crime, it also consists of a moral entity, and the moral component in intentional crimes is the criminal intent, which is defined as: “knowledge of the elements of the crime and a will aimed at achieving or accepting these elements” (Hosni, 1988, p. 43).

The crime of trafficking in human organs through the information system is a deliberate crime that is not envisaged by mistake, that is, it is assumed that there is a general criminal intent to consider the act committed by the person as a crime of trafficking in human organs through the information system, which is based on the elements of knowledge and will, as follows:

### 6.1 Knowledge

This is represented by the offender’s knowledge of the facts committed by the crime, so he must know that the actions he commits fall within the framework of the criminal behavior of the crime of trafficking in human organs through the information system, such as creating a website, publishing it, or facilitating dealing with it for trafficking in human organs. The lack of knowledge of any element of the material element results in the absence of criminal intent on the part of the perpetrator.

## 6.2 Will

In addition to the offender's knowledge, the presence of the moral element must be that the offender's action is the result of a valid will. If his will is absent or marred by a defect of will, such as coercion, error and fraud, he cannot be considered a perpetrator of the crime. Whoever commits one of the forms of criminal behavior in this crime, while he is under the influence of fraud, such as someone who creates a website for another, who deludes him that it is for the purpose of trading in cosmetic products, and it is proven that this is the motive for his creation behavior, then this behavior is not considered a crime in this case. This crime does not require a special criminal intent to commit it. The burden of proving the existence of criminal intent falls on the one who claims its existence, that is, on the authority of the prosecution, based on the principle of innocence in the person, and whoever claims contrary to this principle must prove it.

## 7. Punishment for the Crime of Trafficking in Human Organs through the Information System

Penalty language: Of punishment. And punishing a man for what he did. And the name is punishment, and he's punished with guilt, and he's punished with punishment, and I track down the man if you take him with guilt. (The Brief Dictionary, 1961, p. 219).

Punishment idiomatically: "The penalty is determined by the legislator and the judge signs it on whoever is proven responsible for a crime" (Mansour 1991, pp. 129-130).

It was also defined as: "A penalty and treatment imposed in the name of society on a person criminally responsible for a crime based on a judicial ruling issued by a competent criminal court" (Al-Sarraj, 2001-2002, p. 371).

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The penalties are one of the most important consequences of criminalization. The Saudi Arabian organization therefore provides for deterrent sanctions for the perpetrators of the crime in question. It also identifies and emphasizes cases of exemption from punishment, which are mentioned in the following demands:

### 7.1 Original Penalties

The original penalties: "These are the penalties originally prescribed for the crime" (Al-Saifi, 2010, pg. 495). According to the Cybercrime Law and the UAE Law on Combating Information Technology Crimes, there are two types of original penalties that can be imposed on the offender. The first type is a freedom-depriving penalty, which is imprisonment, and the second type is a financial penalty, which is a financial fine that affects the offender in his money, and we show these the penalties are in some detail as follows:

#### 7.1.1 Section One: Prison

Article 6 of the Regulations provides for imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years for anyone who commits the offence of electronic trafficking in human organs: "Any person who commits any of the following information offences shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and a fine not exceeding three million rials, or to one of these penalties:

Creating a website or a computer or publishing it for trafficking in humankind, or facilitating dealing with it.

In view of the penalty for this offence, article 23 of the United Arab Emirates Information Technology Offences Act provides that: "Anyone who creates, operates or oversees a website or publishes information on an information network or by means of information technology, for the purpose of trafficking in human beings or human organs or dealing in it illegally, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment and

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a fine of not less than 500,000 dirhams and not more than 1 million dirhams." It should also be noted that this penalty is limited to a natural person who is subhuman because it cannot be carried out.

### 7.1.2 Financial Penalty

Article 6 of the Anti-Cybercrime Law stipulates the penalty of a fine for the perpetrator of this crime, as it stipulates: "...and a fine not exceeding three million riyals, or either of these two penalties for each person who commits any of the following information crimes: Creating a website on the information network, or a computer or publish it for trafficking in the human race, or facilitating dealing with it."

The same was stated by the Emirati coder in Article 23 of the Law on Combating Information Technology Crimes: "...and a fine of no less than five hundred thousand dirhams and not in excess of one million dirhams, or either of these two penalties, whoever establishes, manages or runs a website or publishes information on a network information technology or by any means of information technology, with the intent of trafficking in people or human organs, or dealing in them illegally."

The Saudi judge has the discretion to choose one of these two penalties, imprisonment or a fine, or a combination of both, according to the circumstances and circumstances of each case. taking into account the upper limit of them.

In comparison with these two penalties in United Arab Emirates law, we find them to be different from those established by the Saudi Arabian regulator, which limited them to lower and higher limits, unlike the Saudi regulator, which only set them at a higher limit, leaving the judge with the power to estimate the penalty.

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## 2.7 Supplementary Penalty

The supplementary penalty is: "a penalty shall be imposed on the offender only if sentenced" (Al-Saifi, 2010, p. 496), shall not be imposed individually, and shall not be imposed on the offender unless provided for in the sentence. It may be mandatory for the judge to provide for it in the judgement, and it may be a privilege for the judge to be discretionary. The Supplementary penalties provided by the Saudi regime are a passport that the judge can sentence in addition to the original penalty.

### 7.2.1 Confiscation

Confiscation is taking ownership of the object in question from its owner and adding it to the state treasury. Article 13 of the Code stipulates that: "Without prejudice to the rights of good faith, organs, programmes or means used in the commission of any of the offences provided for in this Code may be confiscated or the funds collected from them shall be confiscated."

The same penalty is prescribed under article 42 of the United Arab Emirates Code: "Without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties, any equipment, programmes or means used in the commission of any of the offences set forth in this Decree-Law or the assets derived thereof shall be confiscated."

### 7.2.2 Close the Website

The purpose of this penalty is to close the website: "The closure of the website or the place of service may also be ruled to be final or temporary if it is the source of the commission of any of these offences and the offence was committed with the knowledge of the owner."

With regard to the United Arab Emirates law against information technology offences, article 41 provides for the same penalty: "The closure of the premises or

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the location where any of these crimes is committed shall also be governed either by a total omission or by a court."

The Saudi regulator also added another Supplementary penalty, which is to publish the summary of the final judgment at the expense of the convict in one or more local newspapers or in any other appropriate medium (Article Six of the Saudi Anti-Information Crimes Law stipulates: "... and the judgment issued may be included Determining the penalty is a provision to publish its summary at the expense of the convict in one or more local newspapers or in any other appropriate means, according to the type of crime committed, its gravity, and its impact, provided that the publication is after the judgment has acquired the final status.") The Emirati coder also added Another supplementary penalty in Article 41 is the erasure or execution of the data or information subject of the crime.

We find that the rules regulating supplementary punishment in the Saudi system do not differ much from those contained in the law of the United Arab Emirates in that it is a penalty in kind, and the original penalty follows presence or absence, and refrains if the devices used in the crime are for others in good faith, but the penalty is mandatory in the law Emirati, and the passport in the Saudi system.

The Emirati inspector came with a penalty following the original penalty stipulated by Article 42 represented in the deportation of non-Emiratis who were proven guilty of the crime to his country after the execution of the sentence issued against him, as it is stated in it: "The court shall order the deportation of the foreigner who is convicted of committing any of the crimes stipulated in the This Decree-Law, after carrying out the sentence imposed.

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## 8. Individualization of Punishment for Crimes of Electronic Trafficking in Human Organs

One of the most important manifestations of individualizing the penalty is the circumstances that the regulator assesses in advance that necessitate toughening, mitigating or even exempting the penalty (Al-Khalaf, and Al-Shawi, 2015, p. 443) if certain conditions set by the regulator are met.

### 8.1 Exemption Conditions

The state of exemption from punishment is based on circumstances independent of the crime itself, which leads to the offender being completely exempted from punishment, so that its existence results in excluding criminal responsibility from the person even if his sin exists. It assumes that the offender has committed a well-founded crime and is responsible for it, but prevents criminal responsibility from establishing its natural consequence, which is the imposition of punishment (Al-Gindi, 1988, pp. 969-970).

The organizer considered the initiative of one of the perpetrators to report the crime before or after knowledge of the crime, if it resulted in the seizure of other offenders as grounds for exemption. Article 11 of the Statute establishes the conditions for the exemption of the offender from punishment, which state: "The competent court may exempt from these penalties any offender who informs the competent authority of the crime prior to knowledge of the offence and before the injury has occurred, although after knowledge of the crime it has been necessary for the exemption to be made, the rest of the offenders, if multiple, or the instruments used in the crime, shall be seized."

It is clear from this text that the exemption is permissible and is subject to the discretion of the court. We also find that the article specifies two cases of exemption:



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First: To inform the competent authority of the crime before it is aware of it and before the damage is achieved: In such a case, it is assumed that the seizure authorities are unaware of the offence, and the amount is not eligible for relief unless it is notified before the authorities know of the crime and before the damage has occurred, as required by the communication to be genuine and detailed. If the amounts are multiple, they shall take precedence, as deemed by the court competent to hear the case.

Second: The competent authority shall be informed of the crime after it has become aware of it: This situation assumes that the competent authorities are aware of the crime before the receipt of a report. In order for the sum to benefit from the exemption, his or her communication must lead to the seizure of the remaining perpetrators or the instruments used to commit the crime.

The exemption is limited to the original penalties of imprisonment and fine, which do not include supplementary penalties such as confiscation, closure of the website and other complementary penalties, the reason being to deny the offender the benefit of the outcome of his/her crime and not to exploit him/her for another offence.

The wisdom in determining this exemption is the willingness of the organizer to encourage those who have been involved in the commission of an offence under this regime to report it, in order to avoid and prevent damage to members of society and to international communities in general if the crime is organized. With regard to the United Arab Emirates, article 54 provides that: "The Court shall, at the request of the Attorney-General, provide for commutation or exemption from the penalty, for persons who have given information to the judicial or administrative authorities concerning any offence relating to the security of the State in accordance with the provisions of this Decree-Law, where this has led to the detection, proof or arrest of

the offence and the perpetrators thereof." "The offences set forth in articles 4, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30 and 38 of this Decree-Law are offences against the security of the State.

It is also considered a crime against the security of the state, any crime stipulated in this Decree-Law if it is committed for or for the benefit of a foreign country or any terrorist group, group, association, organization or illegal body.

In addition to the exemption, the UAE inspector added that the penalty is also reduced if the crime was committed on behalf of a foreign country, a terrorist group, an illegal group, association, organization or body.

## 8.2 Aggravating Circumstance

The aggravating circumstances of the penalty are the circumstances specified by the law, which result in exceeding the maximum penalty stipulated in the system, or ruling both penalties, i.e. imprisonment and a fine together., as the regulator did here as it stipulated certain circumstances with which the punishment would be intensified, as stated in Article 8: "The penalty of imprisonment or a fine shall not be less than half of its maximum limit if the crime is associated with any of the following cases:

1. The offender committed the crime through an organized gang.
2. The offender occupied a public position and the crime was connected to this position, or he committed the crime by taking advantage of his authority and influence.
3. Deception and exploitation of minors and the like
4. The issuance of previous local or foreign judgments convicting the offender of similar crimes.

In accordance with this provision, the penalty for the offender is increased if one of the above cases is present; As the commission of the crime under study through an

organized criminal group may lead to its spread in society, and its perpetration by a public official or his abuse of his influence and authority in committing it violates the integrity of the public office and kills government agencies, also from the aggravating imperatives to commit it by exploiting minors and those in their judgment as insane And the fools, the organizer also considered the case of recidivism as a circumstance that requires aggravating the penalty if a ruling is issued convicting the accused of an original penalty of the original penalties in any crime similar to the crime of electronic trafficking in human organs, and it is clear that the organizer has used the special recidivism when he stipulated similarity between the current crime and the previous crime, whether the similarity real or judgmental.

By reviewing the UAE's Law on Combating Information Technology Crimes, it is clear that the codified person has tightened the penalty in Article forty-six in the event that it is committed for the account or interest of a foreign country, any terrorist group, group, association, organization or illegal body. The inspector did not specify a degree of assurance, as it is left to the discretion of the judge and according to the circumstances and circumstances of each case.

## 9. Study Conclusion

This study dealt with the provisions of the crime of trafficking in human organs through the information system in the Saudi system compared to the UAE law, and in its conclusion, we concluded with the following most prominent results and recommendations:

### 9.1 Results

- 1- The crime of trafficking in human organs through the information system is one of the crimes that scientific progress in the field of medicine and information technology has helped to highlight.

- 2- The crime of trafficking in human organs is considered electronic according to the Saudi system if it occurs through the information network or a computer.
- 3- The Regime for Combating Saudi Informatics Offences does not explicitly provide for trafficking in human organs, but is implicitly included as a form of criminal conduct of the crime of trafficking in human beings in the Saudi Trafficking in Persons Crime System, unlike the UAE Code, which provides for both.
- 4- The images of criminal conduct in this crime are the creation, dissemination or facilitation of a website, and the UAE inspectors have added two other images, namely, the management or supervision of the web site for trafficking in human organs.

## 9.2 Recommendations

- 1- In the Saudi informatics crime system, it is explicitly provided for the criminalization of electronic trafficking in human organs as a form of computer crime, as is the case with United Arab Emirates law.
- 2- Community awareness of the seriousness of this crime, the speed with which it is being investigated via the Internet, the ease with which offenders attract individuals, and financial reward for those who report or contribute to the commission of this crime.

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