Article Review #1: Crimes of Human Organ Trafficking and their Relation to Human Trafficking Crimes and Administrative Control in Saudi Law

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Introduction/BLUF

This article explores how Saudi Arabia's legal system oversees human organ trafficking and its overlap with broader human trafficking crimes. Overall, Saudi laws contain strong criminal and administrative controls, but they are not fully integrated, causing confusion and weak coordination among agencies. The author argues that a unified framework and a legal handbook combining preventive and punitive measures are needed to ensure better enforcement, protect vulnerable people, and align national laws with international human rights standards (Hegazy, 2025).

Relation/Connection to Social Science Principles

This articles strongly ties in with several core principles of social science, especially how laws, ethics, and institutions shape human behavior and social order. The principle of social structure is reflected through Saudi Arabia's legal and administrative systems that organize society and define justice around human rights and morality. The principle of power and authority appears in how the government enforces organ and human trafficking laws through control, licensing, and penalties. The principle of social responsibility is shown by the state's efforts to protect vulnerable individuals from exploitation and ensure fairness in medical and legal systems. The principle of culture plays a role in balancing Islamic laws with international human rights standards, showing how moral and religious values influence lawmaking. The principle of change is seen in Saudi Arabia's reforms that aim to harmonize old and new laws to meet modern global standards. The principle of cooperation is visible through coordination between agencies and international partners to combat trafficking. Finally, the principle of social inequality is present because trafficking crimes often target marginalized or poor populations, highlighting the social divide and the need for stronger protection.

Research Question /Hypothesis/ Independent Variable/Dependent Variable

- Research Question: The main question this study addresses is how Saudi Arabia's administrative control system manages and prevents human organ trafficking and its overlap with broader human trafficking crimes. The study also asks how effective these administrative measures are in enforcing anti-trafficking laws and protecting vulnerable people.
- Hypothesis: The author hypothesizes that while Saudi Arabia has strong criminal administrative laws for both human and organ trafficking, the lack of integration between them weakens enforcement and coordination. A unified legal framework combining preventive and punitive measures would strengthen the system and improve protection.
- Independent Variable: The independent variable is the Saudi legal and administrative framework, including laws like the Human Organ Donation Act of 2021 and the Anti-Human trafficking Act of 2009.
- Dependent Variable: The dependent variable is the effectiveness of these laws and administrative controls in preventing, managing, and reducing human organ trafficking crimes.

Types of Research Methods used

The study uses a doctrine and descriptive research method. This means the author relied on analyzing existing laws, legal documents, and government policies rather than collecting new

field data. The doctrinal approach focuses on examining Saudi Arabia's legal texts such as the Human Organ Donation Law of 2021, Anti-Human Trafficking Law of 2009, and other related health and ethics laws. It looks at how these laws define crimes, set penalties, and establish administrative controls. The descriptive method focuses on how these laws are applied in real life through monitoring, licensing, and enforcement actions. Together, these methods allow the researcher to compare Saudi law with international standards and highlight areas that need reform or stronger coordination.

Types of Data Analysis used

The study uses qualitative legal analysis to interpret and compare different laws and policies. Instead of using statistics or numerical data, the author focuses on analyzing legal documents, government regulations, and ethical guidelines to understand how they work together. The data analysis involves identifying similarities and differences between Saudi Arabia's Human Organ Donation Law, Anti-Human Trafficking Law, and related administrative policies. The author also compares Saudi laws with international human rights standards to evaluate their strengths and weaknesses. Through this analysis, the study finds that while Saudi Arabia's legal system has strong preventive and criminal laws, it lacks full integration, which causes confusion and weak coordination across government agencies.

Connections to other Course Concepts

This article connects to several key concepts we have learned in class about cybersecurity, law, and social systems. One major concept it reinforces is ethical governance, which focuses on protecting people and maintaining justice within digital or physical systems. The study reflects how strong policies and ethical oversight are needed to prevent exploitation, similar to how cybersecurity laws protect users from digital crimes. Another concept is

administrative control, which mirrors how systems in cybersecurity rely on monitoring, access control, and enforcement to maintain security. The article also connects to the social responsibility of institutions, emphasizing that governments have a duty to protect citizens from harm just as cybersecurity professionals must safeguard data and networks. Finally, the study relates to global cooperation and policy alignment, showing how Saudi Arabia works to align its national laws with international human rights standards, similar to how global cybersecurity policies aim for cooperation between countries.

Connections to the Concerns or contributions of Marginalized Groups

The article highlights how human and organ trafficking mainly affect marginalized and vulnerable groups, such as poor individuals, migrants, women, and children. These groups are often targeted because they lack financial stability, education, or legal protection. The study connects this issue to the social inequality principle by showing how poverty and limited access to healthcare make people more likely to become victims. It also stresses the importance of human rights protection and the government's duty to ensure fairness for all citizens, regardless of class or background. By analyzing how Saudi Arabia's legal framework attempts to protect these populations, the article shows the need for stronger enforcement and coordination across agencies. The author's recommendation for unified legal system not only strengthens justice but also promotes equality and protection for those most at risk of exploitation.

Overall societal contributions of the study/Conclusion

Overall, this study makes a strong contribution to both society and the field of law by exposing the gaps and strengthens in Saudi Arabia's fight against organ and human trafficking. It shows that having strong laws is not enough without clear coordination and administrative oversight. The author's call for unified legal framework highlights the need for better

cooperation between government agencies and stronger preventive systems to protect human rights. By combining international human rights standards with Islamic law, the study promotes a balanced approach that respects culture while meeting global justice goals. It also raises awareness of how vulnerable and marginalized populations are often the most affected, pushing for more inclusive protection and policy reform. In conclusion, this research not only informs policymakers but also strengthens public understanding of how ethical, legal, and administrative systems must work together to stop human exploitation and uphold human dignity.

Reference

Hegazy, S. M. A. (2025). *Crimes of human organ trafficking and their relation to human trafficking crimes and administrative control in Saudi law. International Journal of Cyber Criminology, 19*(1), 180–203. https://cybercrimejournal.com/menuscript/index.php/cybercrimejournal/article/view/462/140

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