



Human Trafficking... A Global Phenomenon





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Introduction

Human trafficking crimes have escalated worldwide as “cross-border crimes” and are not limited to a specific country. Exchange of information and exchange of assistance. It has become an international danger as crimes against human security in general, and against state security in particular. So, it is necessary to adopt public policies that require international cooperation in action through the exchange of information and the exchange of aid.

The crimes of human trafficking in all its forms and manifestations are among the most prominent, dangerous and fastest growing issues on the international scene. It has become the third largest illegal criminal trade in the world after drug and arms trade at the expense of women and children. Poverty, ignorance and lack of equal opportunities for development have created a favorable environment for illegal trafficking in persons and made them more vulnerable to falling victim to traffickers.

The scope of human trafficking has expanded significantly in recent years, through which large numbers of people are transported across international borders annually to be trafficked. Despite the development and identification of patterns and images of human trafficking, the statistical information related to it is usually inaccurate due to the secret climate in which this trade takes place and the hidden nature of these crimes.

First: Forms of Human Trafficking Crime

The crime of human trafficking has many forms: sexual exploitation of women and children, forced labor, slavery or practices similar to it, and trafficking in human organs.

■ Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children

The crime of trafficking of women has many and several forms, including violence and sexual assault, which is carried out through organized gangs that carry out these attacks within the scope of the crime of human trafficking.

Prostitution is one of the most popular and widespread forms of sexual exploitation of women. Members of human trafficking gangs view women as commodities for sale in order to achieve and satisfy sexual desires and pleasures, or for working in prostitution for money or working for porn companies to act in pornographic films.

Sexual exploitation of children means exploiting through the using them to serve any form of pornography where children are used to satisfy the sexual desires of other people in exchange for money. Among the forms of sexual exploitation of children are sexual practice, prostitution, photographing a child naked, or physical exploitation of a child through multimedia and the Internet.



Sexual exploitation of children is also carried out in multiple ways, including child labor, child recruitment, beggary, pornography, adoption, sex tourism, organ removal, forced labor, domestic services, armed conflicts, criminal activities, and forced labor.

■ **Forced Labor**

The phenomenon of forced labor is of a global nature. No country is immune from it, and therefore international legislation has been concerned with combating and confronting this phenomenon, by urging countries to criminalize forced labor and punish it with a criminal penalty. Also, forced labor is determined by referring to the nature of the relationship between the worker and the employer, and not by referring to the legality of the work performed.

Forced service is defined as “that forced labor includes all work or services that are imposed by force on any person under the threat of any punishment, for which this person has not voluntarily performed it of his own volition, but with the exception of compulsory military service, in accordance with the text of Article No. (2) of the Forced Labor Convention No. (29) for the year 1930.

■ **Slavery or similar practices**

Slavery and servitude are two sides of the same coin. Slavery is defined in Article No.1 of the Slavery Convention 1926 as “the condition or situation in which some or all of the property rights are exercised over a person,” and although it is prohibited in Article No.4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, which states that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude. But it exists so far in most countries.

Similar slavery-like practices are defined according to Article No.5 of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery 1956 as “the act aimed at transferring or attempting to transfer or attempting to transfer slaves from one state to another by any means of transport, or facilitating This, as well as any operations that include an attempt to deform, iron, or mark a slave or a person of low rank, whether to indicate his condition, punishment, or for any other reason whatsoever, or to assist in doing so.”

■ **Human Organs Trafficking**

The crime of trafficking in human organs is one of the forms of human trafficking. Trafficking in human organs means: “Every operation that takes place for the purpose of selling or buying tissues or one or more human organs, and it is a modern trade compared to the trade in persons. human organs.”

For the seriousness of this crime, which may result in the death of the person whose organs are stolen and excised, or his permanent disability, countries lean to legislate a law to regulate the process, transfer and transplantation of human



organs and to criminalize theft or assault on the human body. This law is next to the anti-trafficking law, despite the fact that human organ trafficking is one of the forms and forms of human trafficking.

Second: Concept of Human Trafficking in International Law:

The definition of human trafficking came in the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime for the year 2000 in the text of Article No. (3/1).

It is noted in the protocol that it neither clarify the concept of exploitation, nor define sexual exploitation like other international charters and instruments that defined sexual exploitation, and that the enumeration of forms of trafficking in the text of this article does not mean that the meaning of trafficking in persons is not only to obtain sexual services, but rather to include the exploitation of Victims in sexual operations and their exploitation in all acts that would restrict the freedom of persons, especially women and children.

According to the Council of Europe Convention on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2005, the definition of human trafficking came in Article No.4. It's noted through the definition provided that it is identical with the definition contained in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, although it included the inclusion of wording in some words, but in terms of content there has been no change in it. Therefore, there has been no amendment in the Council of Europe Convention on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the treatment of human trafficking in healing shortcomings of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol in 2000.

The definition of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, came according the Arab Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2010 in Article No. 11.

It shows that it coincides with the previous texts with regard to the means used, as it stipulated some of the actions stipulated in the protocol, which are transportation, accommodation and reception, but it differs in terms of the purpose of exploitation. The purpose in the protocol and the Council of Europe Convention on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings was mentioned as an example but not limited, while we find that the Arab Convention against Organized Crime stipulated the forms of exploitation exclusively, and it does not consider the removal of human organs among the forms of exploitation, but rather considers it a crime in its own right.



As evidenced by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)¹ definition of the crime of human trafficking, it includes the actions, means and forms through which human trafficking is carried out.

Third: Egypt and Facing Human Trafficking

Egypt has ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in accordance with Article 151 of the 1971 Constitution- which was in force at the time of accession to the Convention. Egypt has taken all necessary steps to combat human trafficking, by establishing the National Coordinating Committee to Combat and Prevent Human Trafficking in 2007, and it has been merged with the National Coordinating Committee to Prevent and Combat Illegal Immigration under the promulgation of Law No. 82 of 2016 on Combating Illegal Migration. In implementation of the text of the law, it was reconstituted on January 23, 2017, pursuant to Prime Minister Decision No. 192 of 2017, and the committee is affiliated with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and is responsible for coordinating at the national and international levels between policies, plans and programs designed to combat and prevent human trafficking and illegal immigration.

Human Trafficking in the Egyptian Constitution

The constitutional document issued in 2014 included the general rules by which it addresses the crimes of human trafficking. It was keen to provide constitutional and criminal protection with regard to the prohibition and criminalization of human trafficking. How to donate human organs to face the crime of trafficking in human organs, which is a form of human trafficking, and the text of Article (63), and Article (89) prohibits all forms of slavery, servitude, oppression, forced exploitation of human beings, sex trade, and other forms of human trafficking. The law criminalizes all of that." Article (60) also prohibited trafficking in human organs - as a form of human trafficking. Article (80) of the Constitution stipulates a special protection for children from sexual and commercial exploitation - two forms of human trafficking - by saying: "The state is obligated to care for and protect the child from all forms of violence, abuse, abuse, and sexual and commercial exploitation."

Human Trafficking in the Egyptian Law

Egypt is one of the first Arab countries to confront the phenomenon of human trafficking by issuing Law 64 of 2010 to combat and prevent human trafficking and its executive regulations, in addition to issuing Law No. 5

¹ The OSCE defines human trafficking as "all acts included in the recruitment, abduction, transportation, harboring or reception of persons, by threatening or using force, deception or coercion for the purposes of exploitation or compelled to work for a creditor in a community other than in which the person previously lived.



of 2010 regulating human organ transplantation and its executive regulations, and amending some of its provisions by Law No. 142 of 2017.

The Egyptian national laws also included strict penalties for crimes related to the various types of trafficking crime. The Egyptian legislator adopted a comprehensive approach to confronting human trafficking crimes, in accordance with what was called for in the Palermo Protocol to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons, so that the legal structure of these crimes becomes appropriate to confront and combat human trafficking crimes.

Law No. 64 of 2010 includes the most comprehensive definition of human trafficking whereas the second article states: "Whoever deals in any way with a natural person, including selling, offering to sell, buying, promising, using, transporting, delivering, harboring, receiving or receiving, whether inside the country shall be considered a perpetrator of the crime of human trafficking, or across its national borders- If this is done by the use or threat of force or violence, or by kidnapping, fraud, deception, abuse of power, or abuse of a situation of weakness or need, or a promise to give or receive sums of money or benefits in exchange for the consent of a person Trafficking in another person who has control over him- and all of this- If the transaction is with the intent of exploitation, whatever its forms, including exploitation in prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation, and the exploitation of children in that and in pornography, forced labor or service, or slavery or practices akin to slavery, exclusion, beggary, or the removal of human organs or tissues, or part of them."

Fourth: Most Spread Human Trafficking Crimes in Egypt

The report focuses on two types of human trafficking most prevalent in Egypt, namely, organ trafficking and underage marriage, as follows:

1- Human Organ Trafficking is one of the Most Dangerous Human Trafficking Crimes:

The human organs trafficking is considered illegal in many countries, but there are some countries that have approved it, such as Iran, Singapore and Australia. However, a new way has been found to circumvent the law, which is organ transplant tourism, where a person travels to one of the countries for the purpose of organ transplantation in a ploy to bypass the laws that criminalize it. Therefore, there is no correct data on this trade, and governments are seeking to legalize and regulate this trade to eliminate the process of illegal trafficking in it.

Many countries seek to legalize the human organs trafficking and issue laws to reduce the illegal trade of human organs. Iran is the only country that allows the trade of human organs and makes it legal, yet it places restrictions on that trade and makes it a monopoly on its citizens only and tourists are not allowed and it is done on a voluntary basis



without prosecuting the sums of it. As for Singapore and Australia, they legalized the trade in human organs and passed a law on compensation for human organ donation. The human organs trafficking has become more profitable than any other trade, and there are many forms of this trade, including:

- While patients perform surgeries, especially in private hospitals, doctors take advantage of the opportunity and steal organs from the patient without his knowledge, and there are many facts that confirm this.
- The recent spread of kidnappings, whether children or adults.
- Illegal children and street children, as they are considered easy hunting and one of the most common methods used in the trade in human organs.

Social media is one of the easiest ways to promote this trafficking because it is an easy way to inflict victims, which has become remarkably widespread in recent times. There are many reasons for the spread of organ trafficking, and perhaps the most important of them is the low economic situation of many societies, especially after the outbreak of the new Corona virus, which has become very difficult to provide basic needs. Given the poor economic situation in many of our societies, organ trafficking organizations focus on societies where poverty, ignorance and need for money are so prevalent that they are willing to sell any part of their body for a few thousand cash.

Human organ trafficking has become one of the easiest illegal practices, as the organizers resort to it to write a donation contract between the buyer and the seller, with the donor's desire to donate an organ of his body free of charge and of his own free will. A study in 2014 showed that there are (11,000) organ transplant surgeries performed illegally annually, with an average cost of about \$150,000 per operation, which is why black-market dealers are interested in those operations.

There are some human organs that are more popular than others on the black market due to the demand for them and the ease of transporting them compared to other human organs, and these organs are the lung, kidneys, parts or lobes of the liver, bone slices or bone marrow and the retina of the eye, as well as the cornea of the eye and even heart valves are present and the highest percentage is coming to the kidneys and liver lobes.



Model Cases for Organ Trafficking in Egypt

- 1- In July 2018, the Fifth Settlement Criminal Court issued its ruling in Case No.413 of 2017 against the formation of a gang specialized in the trade in human organs, including 12 doctors and 8 members of the nursing staff, in addition to a number of university professors and mediators, taking advantage of the financial need of some people. They recruited them through Brokers to sell organs and persuade them to sell parts of their bodies for small amounts of money and transfer them to Egyptian and foreign patients in large amounts, aiming to achieve a financial profit estimated in the millions.
- 2- The Administrative Control Authority arrested the gang members in December 2016, and in June 2017, the defendants were referred to the Criminal Court. The court sentenced 5 defendants to 15 years in prison and a fine of 500,000 pounds, and 13 defendants to 7 years in prison and a fine of 300,000 pounds. EGP, 15 defendants, were imprisoned for 3 years, a fine of EGP 200,000, and 3 others were acquitted.
- 3- The Cairo Criminal Court ruled in March 2021 sentenced to punish 14 defendants with 15 years in prison, 3 with 10 years in hard labor, 6 years in hard labor for three other defendants and a fine of 200,000 pounds each, including 4 doctors and a hospital owner in Nasr City, for accusing them of joining an organized crime group aimed at transferring and transplanting human organs, and exploiting the victims' need for money to remove the kidneys from them to unknown persons in violation of medical rules and principles and without the approval of the Higher Committee for Human Organ Transplantation. It also ruled to close a hospital in Nasr City for a year and to deprive the four accused doctors of practicing the profession for a period of 3 years.
- 4- In December 2020, the Egyptian security apparatus arrested 8 people of Jordanian, Palestinian and Egyptian nationalities for founding an organized criminal group with the aim of human trafficking by transferring human organs with the aim of making a financial profit. Jordanian 36 years old M.M, 2 Palestinian ladies 36- and 40-years S.H and S.H, 2 Palestinians B.A and M.K, 41 years Egyptian doctress, 37 years Palestinian, and an 36 years Egyptian M.M.A took advantage of the victim's financial need, "F.M.A." to persuade him to remove part of his body, "the kidneys", in exchange for an amount of 25 thousand pounds to transplant it to another person called "SB". by



taking advantage of the victim's need "F.M. A. P.'s financial plan to persuade him to remove part of his body "kidney" for an amount of 25 thousand pounds to transplant it to another person called "SB".

They also removed the kidneys from (A.S- S.H- M.H- M.A- A.A- H.M- M.Y- A.N- A.M) to transfer them and transplant it to others for some money, after agreeing with one of the organ transfers brokers. The accused in the case, who was forcing the victims to sign blank trust receipts to ensure that they would not retreat from performing the removal process, as he was getting an amount of 5000 pounds for each victim agreed with. The case was sent to the South Cairo Criminal Court, the Tenth Circuit, under No. 707 Helwan kidneys for the year 2021.

- 5- The General Prosecution sent 5 defendants, one of whom is a human doctor, to the Criminal Court on charges of managing a criminal formation of human trafficking and selling organs, where (a human doctor, professor of nephrology and chairman of the board of directors of a famous specialized hospital in Heliopolis), along with a secretary in the hospital's kidney transplant office, 2 workers and another employee of the hospital established an organized criminal group specialized in the transfer and transplantation of human organs in violation of the law, aiming to make a financial profit by transferring and transplanting human organs from natural persons, about 30 Egyptians and foreigners, in return for paying 15 thousand pounds per kidney to the victims, taking advantage of their financial need. The Cairo Court of Appeals, Circuit 15, has set a session of October 16, 2021 to consider the case
- 6- In January 2021, the Cairo Criminal Court issued a strict prison sentence from 5 years to 15 years in the case of managing an organized criminal group in human trafficking in the Mansha'at Nasser area on 8 defendant: (M.R Kidney doctor- A.S- S.R - R.S- Kh.Y- A.Y a steal carpenter- M.M- MA). They were removing human organs "kidneys" for each of Ibrahim M. "left kidney" and A.B. "right kidney" and Fatima.P) and transferring it and transplanting it to others in order to obtain a great financial benefit, which led to a permanent disability for the victim "A.B" by 15%, and the first accused took advantage of the doctor being the director of the dialysis unit in a Cairo hospital. And a nephrologist residing in a health insurance hospital in Cairo to commit his crime with the help of the rest of the accused.
- 7- September 2020, 4 people led by a worker and his son residing in Ismailia created a page on the Facebook to attract those wishing to sell their human organs for 25 thousand pounds to the donor. They contacted them and



placed them in one of the rented apartments in the Ismailia Second Police Department to conduct medical examinations in preparation for the eradication Kidneys to be transplanted to other people in return for sums ranging between 100,000 and 150,000 pounds per person, and the people arrested one of the accused and 3 of the donors, because they believed that they were a gang for kidnapping children. The defendants admitted that they traded human organs, recruited patients with kidney failure, and issued trust receipts for donors to force them not to cancel the necessary surgery.

- 8- August 2019, an agricultural worker, residing in the “Riyadh” in Kafr El-Sheikh governorate, was arrested for offering to sell human organs through the Facebook and in possession of a mobile phone in which he found the account used to offer the sale of organs and talks with people to agree on purchase prices. kidneys for a fee.
- 9- The owner of a café in Maadi reported that 3 people in his café were arguing over the sale of two children. After their arrest, it was found that two of them were brothers who offered their sister’s two children for sale to an organ broker for 200,000 pounds, and when the broker came, he gave them only 160,000 pounds, which led to a dispute between them.

One of the defendants, “M.H,” 40 years old, unemployed, admitted that his sister had been married for 10 years and had given birth to a child. Because of her misbehavior and her illegal relationship with a person, her husband divorced her, and after a while she gave birth to her second child, “Amr” and extracted a birth certificate for him in the name of her ex-husband without his knowledge. They decided to sell them because they were unable to meet the demands of the two children and due to financial hardship. The broker also admitted that he obtained the amount of 160 thousand pounds from a doctor to exploit the two children in the trade in human organs.
- 10- In December 2020, a gang consisting of 4 people (unemployed and two women) was arrested for trafficking human organs in Giza by attracting victims in exchange for sums of money and paying them a sum of money to the victim, after taking fictitious measures that they donated them. 8 cases of the victims were reached, summoned to question them, and they admitted selling their Kidneys in exchange for sums of money after conducting medical examinations and documenting the papers that indicate their donation.



11- In June 2021, the security apparatus in Cairo arrested a worker, his sister, and a broker for selling organs on charges of human trafficking in the Al-Masara area, where the accused formed a gang, taking advantage of the citizens' need for money to sell kidneys. The gang formation was revealed by a worker who sold his kidney through the defendants for 25 thousand pounds. They also forced the victim to sign trust receipts, threatening him in case he would not complete the sale of his "kidney".

The accused confessed that she and her brother formed a gang of human trafficking, and that 3 years ago she sold her kidney and her brother because she was going through financial hardship, and each received 30,000 pounds from the broker, after the operation was performed in a hospital, and after the operation, the broker offered them to work with him so that every customer or victim She convinces him to sell his kidney, and gets 5,000 pounds as a commission.

12- In December 2018, in Maadi neighborhood, a woman named "N.A" made an agreement with her children to kidnap their nephews, "her grandchildren" and sell them to a human organ broker in exchange for a sum of money. The grandmother admitted that she had committed this crime because she was going through financial hardship, so she decided to sell her grandchildren to an organ dealer for a sum of money, after she found it difficult to "kidnap children" from the street. The two uncles lured the children, "Ali and Menna," and went to a real estate broker in Maadi and asked him to find a way to sell the children for 40,000 pounds for the girl, and 30,000 pounds for the child, who informed the security forces who arrested them. The Cairo Criminal Court sentenced the three defendants to six years in prison and a fine of 100,000 pounds.

2- Underage Marriage "Deal Marriage"

The marriage of girls to wealthy Arabs for a certain period has become a phenomenon sweeping Egyptian society in recent times. It began in some villages in Giza Governorate and then spread in many governorates of Egypt. The phenomenon is represented by an Arab tourist going to Egypt and marry a girl for the period of his stay in exchange for a sum of money, then the marriage ends as soon as he returns to his country, and sometimes he marries her for 10 days or a week and then searches for another to leave her facing many countless problems that the girl was not aware of. He returns to his country to disgrace the reputation of Egyptian girls and says that the Egyptians sell their daughters



and his friends come for this goal. This is a dangerous indication for transforming the form of marriage, which is the highest form of human relations in all religions, into a trade for profit and pleasure for the Arab tourist.

At the beginning of the nineties, some Egyptian women were marrying other Arab nationalities, specifically Gulf ones, in the desire to obtain money, and temporary marriage is a fixed-term marriage that is held for its purely desire in exchange for a sum of money. When the Egyptians learned about the prohibition of this type of marriage in the Sunni doctrine, they gave themselves the legislation as misyar, and this marriage is of course not misyar. Misyar marriage does not pay a dowry or recently, and the material rights of the wife are forfeited, and the two parties do it to avoid vice. The Egyptian Dar Al Iftaa legislated it last April.

This phenomenon has developed with the presence of brokers who specialize in brokering girls as an independent profession, taking a sum of money and bringing a girl to the Arab tourist and giving her a percentage of the amount. Sometimes the broker is one of the family of the girl who was previously married in this way and becomes the contractor of the daughters of the family, then the neighbors, and then everyone he knows within the residential neighborhood.

The danger here appears from the marriage contract in which the girl marries, as it is an undocumented contract, and sometimes the name of the actual husband is not written in it, but rather his fame. The girl cannot prove it, as sometimes the girl does not succeed in preventing pregnancy, and this marriage results in a child who has no lineage or name, and of course all his rights are forfeited. But if the girl prevents pregnancy, this is another issue, as the girl gets married at an early age (14 years) and continues to marry in this way until (25 years), for example. Repeated use of contraceptive tools exposes her to great health risks, and her ability to have children decreases and her ability to have a disabled child increases. More dangerous, some husbands take the girls with them to their country without marriage proof, so they take her as a servant with a work contract and convince her to do certain medical examinations, and the girl discovers afterwards that one of her organs has been stolen.

Underage marriage for Arabs (known as the phenomenon of summer marriage or “tourist marriage”) is one of the forms of human trafficking due to the violations and physical and psychological exploitation of the child. After the divorce, the wife suffers from the difficulty of proving the parentage of the children to their father. One study revealed that the percentage of female marriage less than 20 years in Cairo governorate reached 9.1%, in Giza 8.1%, and in Sharkia 7.7%, while the lowest percentage in the urban governorates was Suez and Port Said governorates at 0.7%, as a previous study revealed Conducted on 3 centers in Giza Governorate, the percentage of underage marriages in those centers reached 74% of the total marriages.



There are many examples of these victims, like:

- (S.A.) 15 years old, a divorced girl who did not finish her education. One day, the girl was surprised by her mother telling her that a rich man from an Arab country “at the age of her father, who is about 58 years” had proposed to her for her marriage, and the marriage will take place within a week. • The rich Arab equipped a luxurious apartment in Cairo, and the girl stated that she did not know what marriage was or what she would do, and after the marriage some abnormal practices occurred with her from her husband that led to her poor psychological condition, her marriage lasted for 7 months, during which she suffered from harsh conditions. Her pregnancy and severe bleeding as a result of the abortion almost to kill her.
- A 14-year-old girl from the village of Tamwa in Giza Governorate, got married to a 60-year-old Saudi man, through a marriage broker A.A who offered the Saudi girls their age ranged from 12 to 15 years, who chose "M.A.F" and he paid her father 10,000 pounds for marriage, While the broker and the lawyer each received an amount of 2000 pounds. The victim threatened her parents to commit suicide if they did not save her from the culprit who was forcing her to perform abnormal practices. Indeed, a report was submitted about the incident, and the court punished the Saudi husband and the broker with a ten-year prison sentence and a fine of 100,000 Egyptian pounds. The court also punished the lawyer with imprisonment for two years and a fine of 50 thousand pounds, as it was found that the lawyer and the broker had formed a gang formation to marry minors in violation of the law.
- A 17-year-old girl, from the city of Toukh in Qalyubia, her father "H" married her to an Arab man twenty years older than her, through a marriage broker, in exchange for a sum of money of 125 thousand pounds, and he rented an apartment for her in the villas area in the city of Banha. She decided to escape from the house after few days of marriage to escape her husband's bad treatment, then the husband filed a report of his wife's escape and demanded the return of the dowry paid.
- A girl called “Kh” from Hawamdiya in Giza, a factory worker. A thirty-year-old Jordanian man proposed to her in exchange for 13,000 pounds, through a woman broker, to marry off girls. She traveled with her husband to Jordan and discovered that he was unemployed and asked her to work on her own in order to spend on him and he and his mother forced her and his mother to work in beggary. Indeed, she worked begging for a while, and when she asked them to stop begging and stay at home and take care of her child, they beat her and tortured her with



burning and lizards so that she would return to beg again. Then her husband agreed with men to practice vice with her for a whole night in exchange for a large sum of money, and she ran away and went to the Egyptian embassy and asked to be deported from Jordan, but she left Jordan without her son.

- A girl named "D" from Alexandria was forced by her family to marry because of her old age because she was over "29 years" from an elderly 70-year-old in exchange for 40,000 pounds as a dowry. He gave them only 10,000. She traveled with him to Saudi Arabia, where he beat her, imprisoned and tortured her, and discovered that she married her to work as a maid for her husband.
- A girl named "S" was also married by a broker from Hawamdiya, the marriage lasted for two weeks, and during that period the husband forced her to engage in beggary and prostitution. She was unable to continue working, so her husband demanded that she return the sums he had paid to her family in return for the marriage.
- A 16-year-old girl, "MA", was forced by her family to marry a Gulf man 25 years older than her, for 30,000 Egyptian pounds. The girl refused because she wanted to complete her education and her family beat her to force her to marry. She thought that it was a natural marriage, but the marriage lasted only 3 months, after which she discovered that it happened by prior agreement with the parents, and she became a divorcee while she was still a child.
- A 16-year-old girl, A.B., was studying in the third grade of middle school. Her family forced her to marry a Kuwaiti person over the age of 50. The marriage took place within two days. The husband asked her for abnormal and forbidden acts in return for giving her gifts. The marriage lasted for a short period and then gave her a sum of money and divorced her, and after 4 months, her family married her to another Gulf man in exchange for a sum of money, and she married several times until she reached 4 marriages.
- Girl "A" was married off by her family through a broker to marry off girls to a 62-year-old Saudi man for a month, in exchange for 240,000 pounds. After she stood in a queue offering to some girls to choose one of them and promised her family that she would travel with him to Saudi Arabia if she liked him. 4 days after the marriage she traveled with him, and when she arrived, she discovered that she was a maid to 4 wives and he had 18 children,



in addition to external parties. She had 4 sisters who married in the same way, so that her unemployed father accumulated a fortune of up to a million and a half.

- A girl "S-K" from Kafr al-Jabal in the Giza governorate, who married a Jordanian man much older than her 25 years ago in exchange for a sum of money. After which she turned to her husband's partner, where she played the role of a broker who brought the girls to him, then she professionalized the brokerage profession and moved to other villages in Dahshour, Badrashin in cooperation with her family to select girls. This family became specialized in supplying girls to this family in Jordan.
- A 23-year-old girl, S.M., married a Jordanian man through a broker called "Sabah", who claimed to her family that this young man came from a very rich family in Jordan, and that the marriage was legal. When she traveled to Jordan, the girl discovered that her residence was just a tent in the desert. Her husband asked her to work in prostitution and beggary, and she was beaten and tortured by him and his family. The husband asked her to provide 150 dinars per day by any means, the girl ran away and went to Libya and worked as a housemaid until she was able to return to Egypt.

Conclusion

Human trafficking crimes pose a real danger and threat to the security and stability of societies. They are also considered a stumbling block to their progress, in addition to their negative effects on their economic, social and security structures, in addition to being a real challenge to the security services in all countries of the world. This called on the international community to confront and confront it by concluding agreements and pacts that focus on combating slavery and servitude, as it constitutes one of the world's most shameful ills, a merciless violation of human rights and the trafficking, sale and exploitation of human life, as a model for transnational organized crime.

It is unfortunate that no country is immune from these humanitarian crimes, which cross borders in various forms, at the same time, accurate statistics and information are not available about the actual scale and the different dimensions of human trafficking, especially in women and children, and there is no agreement on minimum estimates, data or indicators for the size of each A form of trafficking and its geographical distribution. These are necessary statements to combat crime that cannot be described as a "phenomenon" without specifying its actual size. The victims' aspiration



to the quick and large financial aspect is always one of the biggest motives that lead them to this bad fate, which is exploited by organized crime gangs.

In addition to other conditions resulting from poverty, unemployment, armed conflicts between human groups, as well as natural disasters; and family disintegration, as well as population increase, slums, globalization, the Internet, and the cultural environment that supports the exploitation of human beings, especially vulnerable groups, and considering them as an income-generating commodity.

The repercussions and risks to which victims of human trafficking are exposed are numerous to include security, economic, social, political, psychological and health repercussions, which in some cases may amount to the loss of the victims' lives. It represents a violation of many laws such as immigration laws and labor laws, and other crimes such as fraud, fraud, forgery, bribery, smuggling and rape overlap, and therefore it is not an ordinary crime, but a crime that carries its folds and comes from behind many other crimes, leaving criminal and inhuman behavior.

On the other hand, it is one of the objectives of the international conventions that codify international crimes to unify the criminal rules they contain among the state parties and to impose penalties for violating their provisions, through the internal legislation of those states that confronted directly or indirectly addressing nearly eighty-two international instruments of slavery, slave trade, slavery-like practices, forced labor, etc.

At the national level, the new Egyptian Constitution of 2014 focused on protecting human rights in all its forms, as well as the Egyptian legislator's response to human trafficking crimes, in line with contemporary international trends through a legislative and regulatory system, with the aim of trapping this phenomenon, prosecuting its perpetrators, and providing assistance to its victims.

The state was also keen to establish a number of active mechanisms and implement a package of strict laws represented in Law No. (64) of 2010 on combating human trafficking and its executive regulations in light of relevant international conventions, which expanded the scope of crimes of human trafficking, whether committed across borders or within the state. In addition, the Egyptian government agencies, in cooperation with law enforcement agencies, continue to increase their efforts to address these crimes, in accordance with an action plan to combat human trafficking crimes.



Recommendations

To combat human trafficking crimes at the national, regional and international levels, this report concluded with several recommendations at the legislative, institutional, media, social care, studies and research, awareness-raising, means of prevention and control, prosecution, and international and regional cooperation to combat these crimes, which are as follows:

First: Recommendations regarding the legislative framework:

All countries that have not enacted anti-trafficking legislation should expedite its passage; This is due to the inadequacy of the traditional laws in force to confront the modern methods and practices used by organized crime gangs. In addition to the need to review (develop and amend) legislation complementing the anti-trafficking legislation, especially labor legislation, combating violence against women, child protection ... and other legislation related to human rights.

consider providing the necessary legal protection for workers, through the Labor Law, to ensure that they are less victims of human trafficking, and to provide special protection for groups most vulnerable to trafficking, such as domestic workers. By amending the Labor Law by introducing protection for domestic workers and taking all necessary measures to combat all forms of violence and abuse against them.

Enact special anti-corruption legislation that facilitates and promotes human trafficking, especially cross-border trafficking, with the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and work on enacting advanced legislation to regulate the use of information technologies and systems and modernize the new means to combat cybercrime, especially crimes of human trafficking.

And the development of a comprehensive and integrated legislative framework by linking human trafficking crimes with other related crimes such as money laundering and terrorism, as well as the need to work to deepen the legal culture among members of society, especially groups at risk.

Second: Recommendations regarding the institutional framework:

Work to place the process of combating human trafficking among the priorities of all concerned parties and bodies internally and externally, and to promote and develop methods and procedures for early identification and identification of potential and actual victims in order to prevent their exploitation. This is done by issuing guidance to those dealing with victims, verifying that they are potential victims of human trafficking and how to deal with them.



Develop a network and local work teams that include all non-governmental organizations, religious and human rights bodies and institutions and law enforcement departments, to ensure that victims are found without endangering their lives and to facilitate their assistance, if they are rescued. In addition to work to expand this network and not limited to the countries that constitute the final station, but also includes the countries of transit and source, as well as the development of human capacities and the promotion of national and international legislation related to combating and preventing human trafficking.

Third: Recommendations regarding social care:

The necessity of drying up the sources of trafficking is one of the most important factors that will help confront the problem. Therefore, it is important to raise awareness of the value of the family, human rights and children, provide advice and legal support to victims of trafficking, take care of youth, and discuss the problems and challenges facing this important segment, such as unemployment, and their weak actual participation in the political process. and developmental. As well as their lack of opportunities to continue university education, the need to raise families' awareness of the dangers of child marriage, the dangers of customs and traditions, combating child marriage under the age of 18 and raising families' awareness of its dangers to the girl child, family and society in general, and providing officials in government agencies with a set of human and social sciences that help to understand The nature of dealing with the dimensions of these inhumane crimes.

Fourth: Recommendations regarding the preparation of studies and research:

Conduct studies to analyze the causes and factors of human trafficking, address social, economic, cultural, political and security factors that lead to the aggravation and growth of this phenomenon, prepare a central database and information to monitor human trafficking crimes and their types, collect statistics and data on accusations, trials and sentences issued in those crimes, and the extent of protection and assistance that Provided by the state to victims of human trafficking, and making such data available to researchers and decision makers, in coordination with the concerned national authorities, encouraging comparative legal and social studies to identify the shortcomings and shortcomings of some legislation in the field of combating human trafficking.

Fifth: Recommendations related to awareness, prevention and control:

Focusing on the societal movement to combat the phenomenon of violence through awareness and concerted national efforts to confront the repercussions of trafficking, and activating the role of governmental and non-governmental media institutions (communication means) through seminars, conferences, articles and speeches in



mosques on combating the causes and effects of human trafficking in particular, and building a partnership between civil society organizations The private sector and the media in order to combat human trafficking, create societal awareness of how to deal with victims of human trafficking, and how to address the issue in the Egyptian, Arab and international community. In addition to, Strengthening the role of various educational institutions in raising awareness of the danger of human trafficking, by including the culture of combating human trafficking in the educational curricula, and including the various aspects related to human trafficking in the curricula and curricula of human rights in universities, as well as the need to form a public opinion on the phenomenon of human trafficking, and shed light on The dangerous repercussions of the phenomenon, and how to deal with it.

Sixth: Recommendations regarding national, regional and international cooperation:

Exchanging experiences between countries in the field of combating human trafficking and protecting victims, and intensifying international cooperation in supporting national capacity-building efforts at the governmental and non-governmental levels by providing technical assistance and exchanging successful international experiences, and the need for cooperation to combat this phenomenon, with regard to capacity-building and preparing cadres, or With regard to preparing experts in the field of law enforcement, social services, and voluntary local leaders who are able to implement the framework.

This is in parallel with the programs and policies contained in the state's plan to combat human trafficking, the need to combat human trafficking crimes at the international, regional and national levels, cooperation between border countries at the regional and global levels, exchange of information related to traffickers and victims, and focus on border crossings and places of infiltration and other places that may provide It facilitates the process of human trafficking and the prevention of future violations and does no harm to be bilateral or multilateral cooperation with regional or global partners.