

THE CRIMINAL ACT OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMANS FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXPLOITATION OF HUMAN ORGANS

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ABSTRACT

The perpetrators of the crime of human organ trafficking are not only criminal syndicates who want to get money through illegal means, but the perpetrators can also be individuals who sell their organs with the intention and goal of getting money. Regulations regarding this crimetrading in organs/body tissue in Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Human Trafficking which includes trading in body organs as an act of exploitation of people, while in Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health it is clearly regulated that human organs are prohibited from being traded under any circumstances. Criminal sanctions against perpetrators of crimes Selling and buying organs/body tissue is expressly stipulated in Article 192 of Law Number 36 of 2009 that anyone who intentionally sells organs or body tissue under any pretext as referred to in Article 64 paragraph (3) shall be punished with a maximum prison sentence of 10 years and a maximum fine of IDR 1 billion.

Keywords: Crime, Human Trafficking, Body Organs.

TINDAK PIDANA PERDAGANGAN ORANG UNTUK TUJUAN EKSPLOITASI ORGAN TUBUH MANUSIA

ABSTRAK

Pelaku tindak pidana perdagangan organ tubuh manusia tidak hanya dilakukan oleh sindikat penjahat yang menginginkan mendapatkan uang dengan cara tidak sah, tetapi pelakunya juga dapat orang itu sendiri yang menjual organ tubuhnya dengan maksud dan tujuan untuk mendapatkan uang. Pengaturan tentang tindak pidana memperjual belikan organ/jaringan tubuh dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 21 Tahun 2007 tentang Pemberantasan Perdagangan Orang yang memasukkan perdagangan organ tubuh kedalam tindakan eksplotasi terhadap orang sedangkan dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 2009 tentang Kesehatan telah mengatur dengan jelas bahwa organ tubuh manusia dilarang untuk diperdagangkan dalam kondisi apapun juga. Sanksi pidana terhadap pelaku tindak pidana memperjual belikan organ/jaringan tubuh adalah secara tegas dalam Pasal 192 Undang-Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 2009 bahwa setiap orang yang dengan sengaja memperjualbelikan organ atau jaringan tubuh dengan dalih apa pun sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 64 ayat (3) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 10 tahun dan denda paling banyak Rp 1 miliar rupiah.

Kata Kunci : Tindak Pidana, Perdagangan Orang, Organ Tubuh

INTRODUCTION

Human organ trafficking is no longer a new phenomenon, with numerous advertisements in the media and online promoting it. Organ trafficking remains illegal in many countries, including Indonesia, leading to widespread black market organ sales. This high demand has fueled the thriving black market for human organs. Generally, for the purposes of organ and tissue transplantation, recipients are obtained from close family members. As a potential organ donor, closeness, basic physical health, and health eligibility are considerations. Organ donation is generally carried out between family members with kinship ties, with the hope of having similar blood types and antibody/immune characteristics, as well as ethical and humanitarian concerns. The methods used to commit human organ trafficking crimes are increasingly diverse and well-organized. Criminals, eager to gain quick profits or money, often justify any means, one of which is the sale of human organs. The rise of human trafficking has also led to the trafficking of human organs. This trade is unavoidable, as it fulfills the demand from patients who desperately need healthy organs to replace their dysfunctional ones. The high price of human organs on the black market has led to more and more people taking advantage of this to make money. The perpetrators of the crime of human organ trafficking are not only criminal syndicates who want to get money through illegal means, but the perpetrators can also be people themselves who sell their organs with the intention and goal of getting money.

The motives for selling their organs are generally economic factors or poverty, leading to the desire to obtain money quickly, easily, and instantly. They do so without considering the consequences of their actions. Those who sell their organs for quick and easy money often neglect the risks they face, including health problems such as fatigue and the inability to eat freely (with restrictions on food).

The crime of trafficking in human organs has become a concern of the United Nations (UN), through the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN GIFT) which states that this crime is an organized crime, UN GIFT has provided a number of international standard protocols regarding the handling of the crime of trafficking in human organs which serve as guidelines for law enforcement. The trade in human organs itself has been clearly prohibited in Article 192 of Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning health, which states: "Any person who intentionally buys and sells organs or body tissue under any pretext as referred to

in Article 64 paragraph (3) shall be punished with a maximum prison sentence of ten years and a maximum fine of IDR 1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiah)"

Despite regulations prohibiting the trade in human organs, the practice remains widespread, some of it blatant, in Indonesia. The sale of human organs is nothing new in Indonesian law. The facts and motives behind the rampant organ trafficking can be traced in real-time through cyberspace, conducted by perpetrators, both individuals and networks. Cases of buying and selling body organs as in the case of the verdict Number 587/Pid.B/2019/PN.Jkt.Pst with the defendant Agung Setiawan alias Agung bin Agus Samsudin, Deni Fajar Muharam alias Defa, Ahmad Junaedi alias Ahmad and Ali Suryadi who recruiting, transporting, harboring, sending, transferring or receiving a person by means of threats of violence, use of violence, kidnapping, confinement, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or a position of vulnerability, debt bondage or giving payments or benefits even with the consent of a person who has control over another person, for the purpose of exploiting that person in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The defendants proven guilty of committing the crime of intentionally participating in the sale and purchase of organs or body tissue under any pretext as regulated and threatened with criminal penalties under Article 192 in conjunction with Article 64 paragraph (3) of Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health in conjunction with Article 55 paragraph (1) 1st of the Criminal Code.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is descriptive, because it only describes the object that is the main problem. Descriptive research leads to normative juridical research, namely "research that starts from problems by observing the reality that occurs in the field, then connecting it with applicable laws and regulations." This type of research is normative legal research, namely research that is based on applicable laws and regulations. The collected data will be analyzed carefully using qualitative analysis or described in sentences. Qualitative analysis is an analysis based on the paradigm of the dynamic relationship between theory, concepts and data which is a constant feedback or modification of theory and concepts based on the data collected.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Over time, various transnational crimes have emerged that require joint multilateral action, such as the human organ trade. While there is no agreed-upon concept or definition for some of these crimes, they generally endanger the safety of donors. The increasing diversity and prevalence of transnational organ trafficking has drawn attention and prompted countries worldwide to collaborate to combat these crimes at the bilateral, regional, and multilateral levels. The following are regulations governing the prohibition of buying and selling and organ transplant procedures based on applicable regulations:

1. According to the Criminal Code.

Regarding the legal norm regarding the prohibition on the sale of human organs, the Criminal Code has been strictly regulated. This can be seen in Article 204 of the Criminal Code which states: "Anyone who sells, delivers, or distributes goods that are known to endanger the life or health of another person, without being informed of their dangerous nature, shall be subject to a maximum prison sentence of 15 years." The most important element contained in Article 204 of the Criminal Code is that the person commits these acts, while he knows that the goods are dangerous to life or health, he does not say/explain about the dangerous nature of the goods. A person who sells goods that are dangerous to life and health, but frankly tells the buyer about their dangerous nature, cannot be charged with this article.

2. According to Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health.

The considerations of Law Number 36 of 2009 clearly state that health is a human right and one of the elements of welfare that must be realized in accordance with the ideals of the Indonesian nation as referred to in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, health is a human right and one of the elements of welfare that must be realized in accordance with the ideals of the Indonesian nation as referred to in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Protocols Thereto explains that theft in the practice of human organ trafficking is another form of human exploitation that must be eradicated, so that in the effort to criminalize illegal human organ trafficking activities, it is necessary to make legal and jurisdictional breakthroughs against all attempts to commit human organ trafficking, expanding from the understanding of whether the act has been committed to other actions that are included in the attempt to commit or be involved as actors in human trafficking, to those who participate or provide convenience and facilities including allowing the phenomenon of illegal human organ

trafficking, including for those who actually manage, organize and direct other actors to be able to commit illegal organ trafficking, regardless of the existence of the involvement of criminal organizations or not, within or between countries, with victims not only women and children but all humans.

Article 64 paragraph (3) of Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health states that organs and/or body tissues are prohibited from being traded under any pretext. Therefore, perpetrators of selling organs and/or body tissues are threatened with criminal penalties as regulated in Article 192 of Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, namely: anyone who intentionally trades organs or body tissues under any pretext as referred to in Article 64 paragraph (3) shall be punished with a maximum prison sentence of 10 years and a maximum fine of IDR 1 billion. Organs whose sale is prohibited include the heart, liver, kidneys, lungs, and others. Therefore, according to Andi Hamzah's division of general and special crimes, the sale of human organs is considered a special crime. This is because the Criminal Code does not contain provisions regarding the crime of selling human organs.

In relation to the criminal act of buying and selling human organs or body tissue. Article 192 stipulates that anyone who intentionally buys and sells organs or body tissue under any pretext as referred to in Article 64 paragraph (3) shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah). Based on the provisions above, it can be understood that in Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, the sale of human organs is prohibited and for anyone proven guilty of buying and selling human organs, the perpetrator can be subject to criminal penalties. Based on the Criminal Code and Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, it can be understood that Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health strictly prohibits anyone from selling, handing over, or distributing their body organs to others because it is considered very dangerous to the life or health of the person concerned. The purpose of prohibiting the sale of human organs is none other than in the context of protecting humans themselves so that they do not easily sell their body organs for the sole purpose of getting money.

2. Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Crime of Human Trafficking.

Regarding the criminal act of trading in human organ and/or tissue transplants, several articles prohibit the commercial and coercive trade or use of organs and/or tissue, which constitutes exploitation. These articles include:

- a. Article 1 number 7 explains the definition of the types of actions that are classified as exploitation of the crime of human trafficking.
- b. Article 2 explains the act of recruiting exploitation victims which can be linked to potential organ transplant victims.
- c. Articles 3 and 4 explain the prohibition on bringing Indonesian citizens into and out of Indonesian territory for the purpose of exploitation.
- d. Article 5 explains the prohibition on child adoption for the purpose of exploitation.
- e. Article 6 regulates the bringing of children into and out of Indonesian territory for the purpose of exploitation.
- f. Article 7 explains the criminal threats for these articles.

3. Government Regulation Number 18 of 1981 concerning Clinical and Anatomical Post-Case Surgery and Transplantation of Human Organs or Tissues

Government Regulation Number 18 of 1981 concerning Clinical and Anatomical Autopsies and Transplantation of Human Organs or Tissues regulates the criminal offenses and procedures for organ and/or tissue transplantation only for those involving deceased donors or cadaver donors. These regulations are contained in Articles 10-20. The contents of these articles are:

- a. Article 10 explains the main procedures for carrying out a transplant, namely obtaining informed consent from the patient or family.
- b. Article 11 explains the health workers appointed by law to carry out transplants.
- c. Article 12 explains that the status of death during the transplant is determined by 2 (two) doctors who do not have a medical relationship with the person performing the transplant.
- d. Article 13 explains the procedures for submitting informed consent, which must be signed by 2 (two) witnesses and written on stamped paper.
- e. Article 14 explains that the removal of organs or tissue from donors who have died must have the consent of the donor's family.
- f. Article 15 explains the doctor's obligations to provide explanations and information regarding the transplant procedure to be performed.
- g. Article 16 explains the prohibition on donors or donor families from receiving material compensation for the act of transplant donation.
- h. Article 17 explains the prohibition on buying and selling body tissue.

- i. Article 18 explains the prohibition on sending and receiving body parts or tissues from abroad.
- j. Article 19 exceptions in scientific actions
- k. Article 20 explains about sanctions.

The practice of organ trafficking is a lucrative and promising prospect, given the potential profits from the sale of organs. Demand for human organs is actually quite high, with some offering lucrative compensation, enticing poor people to sell their organs for the benefit of their families, regardless of the potential health, legal, or religious implications. A thorough examination of human organ trafficking reveals fundamental issues. In reality, the rise in organ trafficking cases is not solely driven by legal issues; other factors contribute to the high prevalence of organ trafficking, one of which is the economic benefits for individual sellers (usually offering their kidneys) for sale through social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter. Furthermore, the high demand for organs has led to a surge in the black market for human organs.

The sale of human organs involves international networks and is often conducted online. For example, a case of openly offering organs for sale, as reported by www.merdeka.com, revealed that a father of three sold his kidney due to debt. Agus Roni intended to donate his kidney to raise money to pay off his mounting debts. Organ trafficking typically begins with advertisements or offers from patients or their families. These are usually advertised through newspapers or the internet, often seeking donors with contact information for interested individuals. Alternatively, offers come from potential donors willing to donate their organs to those in need in exchange for a fee. To avoid legal action, the method often involves creating a fake ID card to pretend the donor is a relative of the patient. Offers can also come from individuals seeking to sell their organs for financial gain.

It is difficult to prove that organ trafficking is a crime. According to Bambang Poernomo, simply because someone commits an unlawful act or commits an unlawful act or commits a crime does not necessarily mean they are immediately liable for criminal prosecution. Article 64 paragraph (3) of Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health states that organs and/or body tissues are prohibited from being bought and sold under any pretext. This is then reaffirmed in Article 192 of Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, which reads: "Any person who intentionally buys and sells organs or body tissues under any pretext as referred to in Article

64 paragraph (3) shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 10 years and a maximum fine of IDR 1 billion."

Based on the explanation of the above article, it is clear that the sale of human organs is strictly prohibited by law, and anyone found guilty of organ trafficking will be subject to criminal sanctions. The owner of the organ faces a high risk of losing one of their vital organs after removal. The criminal system used to impose penalties on cases of organ trafficking syndicates is in accordance with Article 192 of Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning health, namely that anyone who intentionally trades in organs or body tissue under any pretext can be punished with a maximum prison sentence of 10 (ten) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

CONCLUSION

Regulations on criminal acts Trading in organs/body tissue in the Criminal Code does not clearly prohibit the act of trading in human organs, as does Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Human Trafficking which includes trading in body organs as an act of exploitation of people, while Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health clearly regulates that human organs are prohibited from being traded under any circumstances. Criminal sanctions against perpetrators of crimes Selling and buying organs/body tissue is expressly stipulated in Article 192 of Law Number 36 of 2009 that anyone who intentionally sells organs or body tissue under any pretext as referred to in Article 64 paragraph (3) shall be punished with a maximum prison sentence of 10 years and a maximum fine of IDR 1 billion. The judge's legal considerations in decision Number 587/Pid.B/2019/PN.Jkt.Pst regarding the perpetrator criminal acts selling organs/body tissue are the defendants proven guilty of committing the crime of participating in the sale and purchase of organs or body tissue under any pretext and The judge did not find anything that could eliminate criminal responsibility, either as a justification or excuse, so that the defendants had to be held responsible for their actions, so that the defendants were each sentenced to 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months.

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