Committee-(HRC) Human Right council

Agenda -drug trafficking and cyber crime

Country – UNITED KINGDOM

According to sources, drug trafficking is a major threat to united kingdom. The number of people in this country whose deaths were caused by drug misuse increased last year. The last official numbers – for 2016 – attributed 2,593 UK deaths to drug misuse. Newer synthetic opioids – such as fentanyl - have contributed to this rise.

Types of drugs trafficked in UK:-

1.Opium production in Afghanistan and cocaine production in Colombia are at record levels.

2.the amount of heroine imported in UK illegally in about 2-3 tonnes a year.

3.Albanian mafia is the king of crack cocaine trafficking in UK.

#### Tackling drugs: the UK’s international strategy

The UK’s international drugs strategy sets out a strategic approach to the UK’s international drugs effort. Overseen and monitored by a Co-ordinating Committee comprising interested Whitehall Departments and law enforcement agencies, the strategy has the following principal objectives:

* To reduce the flow of illicit drugs into the UK
* To promote and enhance effective international co-operation against all aspects of the illicit drugs trade The strategy states that the objectives can be achieved by a range of actions, and that effective UK mechanisms must be in place to achieve them.

Preventions taken by government:-

1.the [**Misuse of Drugs Act 1971**](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1971/38/contents),under which illegal drugs are divided into Class A, B and C. Penalties are most severe for Class A drugs like crack cocaine and heroin, and least severe for Class C drugs like khat and anabolic steroids.

Cyber crime:-

We have seen a significant growth in cyber criminality in the form of high-profile ransomware campaigns over the last year. Breaches leaked personal data on a massive scale leaving victims vulnerable to fraud, while lives were put at risk and services damaged by the WannaCry ransomware campaign that affected the NHS and many other organisations worldwide. Tactics are currently shifting as businesses are targeted over individuals and although phishing attacks on individuals are increasing, fewer are falling victim as people have become more alert.

Threats of cyber crime to UK:-

Cyber criminals seek to exploit human or security vulnerabilities in order to steal passwords, data or money directly. The most common cyber threats include:

* Hacking - including of social media and email passwords
* Phishing - bogus emails asking for security information and personal details
* Malicious software – including ransomware through which criminals hijack files and hold them to ransom
* Distributed denial of service (DDOS) attacks against websites – often accompanied by extortion.

Measure taken by government against cyber crime in UK:-

1. The government has allocated £860 million until 2016 to establish a National Cyber Security Programme.

2.Government has set up (NCSS) national cyber security strategy to get rid of cyber crime.

“Cyber crime is not even bad it is worse in UK”

