Commitee: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

Agenda item: Addressing Emerging Crime

Country:United Kingdom

The speed of technological advancement, increasing globalization, and the exponential growth of global markets have created opportunities for criminal activities, often with a low risk of detection and using new forms of anonymity. Preventing and combating new and emerging crimes is a challenging task. The 21st century has witnessed major transformations with technological developments, digitalization and globalization. However, these developments have also brought with them new types of crimes that the traditional legal and security systems of the international community are not capable of handling. The crimes that have emerged have reached dimensions that no longer only threaten individuals, but also the sovereignty of states, economic stability and global peace. Many cyber and financial crimes, especially deepfakes, human trafficking, and bitcoin fraud, have increased rapidly. The reasons for the increase in such crimes are that many countries are not sufficiently equipped to deal with technologically developing crimes and that criminals are punished differently in different jurisdictions for cross-border activities. The security system and financial situation of each country are not sufficient to take precautions against such crimes. A delicate balance must be established between individual freedoms and state security mechanisms. Today, local problems can easily become global. The free movement of people, goods and finance around the world has progressed faster than the abilities of States to keep track and regulate such movements Almost one billion people use the Internet; it allows connections between individuals across a wide geographic area, bringing many socioeconomic benefits. However, that global reach is also being used effectively for criminal activities. New criminal trends have emerged, with people committing crimes in cyberspace that they would not otherwise commit: the anonymity of the Internet and the possibility of adopting flexible identities can be incentives for criminal behaviour.

The United Kingdom, as one of the biggest threats we face in the 21st century, is a structure that was established in 2016 to protect the country's cybersecurity and encourages public-private partnerships. The institution undertakes tasks such as early warning systems against attacks, protection of critical infrastructures and increasing cyber literacy. For example, after attacks such as WannaCry, the digital security of the national health system (NHS) has been significantly increased. The UK Border Force and the Home Office actively cooperate against international cross-border smuggling in this context.The United Kingdom advocates that cryptocurrency markets should be made transparent, traceable and auditable.Digital identity verification, media literacy and technical regulations are at the forefront to combat deepfake videos, voice clones and fake content. United Kingdom Leadership Role

Agreements such as the Budapest Convention and UNTOC should be ratified by more countries and their scopes should be updated. If necessary, more international agreements should be made. Countries should remain loyal to honest countries. If crimes are to be prevented, cooperation should be carried out. Cybersecurity training, forensic computer equipment and financial support should be provided to developing countries. Projects should be prepared for financial support with the budget and support of certain institutions or voluntary countries.The public should be made aware of threats such as deepfake, crypto fraud and social engineering attacks, especially through global campaigns, especially on social media. Great attention should be paid to the young population. Technology companies, social media platforms and cryptocurrency exchanges should be legally regulated, supervised and work in accordance with transparency principles.There should be real-time information sharing between countries, in this way certain threats can be detected. Countries should not try to solve these problems alone. This is not an individual problem, but an international one.

The UK sees 21st century problems at the forefront and has many agreements and projects to prevent these situations. The UK National Cyber ​​Security Centre (NCSC) is one of the institutions that are taken as a model worldwide in the field of cyber security. The UK has developed cyber resilience in the public health, finance and energy sectors by responding quickly to critical incidents such as the WannaCry attack (2017). It takes an active role in international cooperation networks (Interpol, Europol) and is one of the centers of European cyber intelligence sharing. The Modern Slavery Act 2015, made by the United Kingdom, has created one of the strongest laws in the world against modern slavery. Thanks to this law, the business world, public institutions and individuals must bear responsibility against human trafficking. It is one of the first countries to develop clear policies on issues such as deepfake, voice cloning and algorithmic discrimination. The UK is a permanent member of the UN Security Council. It has long been active and has played a decisive role in the CCPCJ and other UN committees. The UK provides legal capacity building support, especially to developing countries. In addition, widespread public awareness is being created through NGOs and the media against cybercrime, human trafficking and environmental crimes.

References:

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