

Tackling Serious and Organised Crime

Threat Summary – taken from a ‘tackling serious and organised crime – a local response’ by the Local Government Association

National Serious and Organised Crime Threat	What is the threat?	Key concerns for councils	Key stakeholders	Positive action councils can take
<p>Organised immigration crime and human trafficking (including modern slavery)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The involvement of organised crime in illegal immigration to the UK by air, land or sea (excluding the near continent). • The trafficking of human beings into, out of or within the UK. • Organised crime involved in clandestine people smuggling through priority nexus points to the UK border. • The production and/or supply of false travel or supporting documents to support organised immigration crime. • Organised crime involved in organised immigration crime, including marriage abuse or other legitimate means to remain in the UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and wellbeing of victims of human trafficking, including modern slavery. • Impact on local public services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community safety partnerships (CSPs) • Police / PCCs • Local public protection services including, licensing and Trading Standards • Housing and street population services • Immigration and Border Enforcement • UK Human Trafficking Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners to share local intelligence. • Raise awareness about the signs of immigration crime and human trafficking, including how to report a safeguarding concern or crime. • Monitor those at risk of offending and manage the most dangerous criminals and the risks they present. • Work with emergency planning teams to support victims who may be rescued at short notice. • Raise awareness of sham marriages or signs of forced marriage with local registrars.

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<p>Cyber Crime (This includes cyber-enabled crime and cyber-dependent crime).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phishing: bogus emails asking for security information and personal details. • Webcam and Screenshot manager: where criminals takeover. • File hijacker: where criminals hijack files and hold them to ransom. • Keylogging: where criminals record what you type on your keyboard. • Ad clicker: allows a criminal to direct a victim's computer to click a specific link. • Hacking in computer accounts and information • Distributed Denial of Service (DDOS) attacks – remote shut-down of online service eg call centres or access to critical data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting local communities, consumers and businesses from cyber crime. • Risk to council services from cyber crime. • Council services supporting victims of cyber crime eg Trading Standards. • Supporting communities to be resilient against cyber crime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community safety partnerships • Police / PCCs • Probation • Local public protection services including, licensing and Trading Standards. • National Crime Agency – National Cyber Crime Unit (NCCU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners, and financial institutions, to share local intelligence of trends of financial crime and perpetrators. • Encourage communities to protect and secure their online transactions and communications. • Raise awareness of cyber crime amongst communities and its potential impact. • Encourage people to report unusual activity that could be cyber crime to the Police.

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Drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of heroin to the UK market • Supply of cocaine to the UK market • Production and supply of synthetic drugs to the UK market, including new psychoactive substances. • Cultivation and supply of cannabis for the UK market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and wellbeing impact on drug users. • Impact on the health and wellbeing of local communities and families. • Increase in drug related crime Activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health • Community safety partnerships (CSPs) • Police / PCCs • Probation • Education • National Crime Agency – Organised Crime Command 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all through local partnerships. • Work with drug and alcohol support services to share intelligence about the supply and distribution of illicit drugs. • Use local powers to disrupt the supply and distribution of drugs, eg through closure notices or public space protection orders. • Raise awareness of the connection between drugs and organised crime to prevent engagement.
Economic crime Money laundering is considered a high priority risk in its own right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraud against the individual, the private, and third sectors. • Fraud against the public sector (including fiscal fraud). • Bribery, corruption and sanctions evasion • Market abuse / insider dealing • Money laundering and criminal finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and wellbeing of victims of economic crime. • Financial impact on victims of economic crime, including loss of assets or financial security • Impact on local business growth and sustainability. • Reputation of a safe business and trading environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community safety partnerships (CSPs) • Police / PCCs • Probation • Local public protection services including, licensing and Trading Standards. • National Crime Agency – Economic Crime Command 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners, and financial institutions, to share local intelligence of trends of financial crime and perpetrators. • Encourage communities to protect and secure their financial information and to check for irregular activity. • Monitor those at risk of offending and manage the most dangerous criminals and the risks they present

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Organised acquisitive crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised vehicle crime Commodity – based criminality (gold, rhino horn) Metal theft and Wildlife crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and wellbeing of victims of theft Impact on local business growth and sustainability Reputation of a safe business environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community safety partnerships (CSPs) Police / PCCs Probation Local public protection services including, licensing and Trading Standards. National Crime Agency – Economic Crime Command 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with partners to share local intelligence. Encourage communities to protect and secure their properties. Raise awareness of commodity based crime and its impact. Encourage businesses to secure sties where there is a risk of metal theft.