3.3 Globalisation and Crime in a Global Age: Test Pack

AQA 7192 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Use sociological vocabulary where relevant. Write full sentences for extended answer questions.

1 Which concept describes a set of interconnected networks linking people, firms and governments across national boundaries, sometimes used to explain how new criminal opportunities spread internationally?

- ☐ A) social class
- ☐ B) network society
- ☐ C) cultural capital
- ☐ D) labelling

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Describe two policy measures that could reduce cyber-enabled fraud across borders and explain how each would help.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

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3 Outline two ways in which globalisation has created new opportunities for crime in the modern world.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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4 Item A: Short police report extract on a globalised crime pattern. "A regional police force detected a sudden rise in confirmed online banking frauds during which victims reported money transferred to accounts in three different countries. Some of the transfers were routed through accounts under false identities. On investigation officers found links to a wider network using online adverts to recruit money mules in several EU states."

(a) Using Item A, identify two features that show the frauds are transnational in nature. **(2)**

(b) Using Item A, explain one way the network described makes policing more difficult. **(2)**

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 3.3 Globalisation and Crime in a Global Age: Test Pack

Question 1

B (network society) **B1**

Answer: B

Question 2

identifies a policy measure, e.g. improved international police cooperation and faster mutual legal assistance **B1**

development, e.g. shared databases and joint investigations speed up tracing of funds and suspects **B1**

identifies another policy detail, e.g. harmonised laws on cybercrime or regulation of financial flows **B1**

development, e.g. harmonised laws reduce safe havens and allow prosecutions across jurisdictions **B1**

Answer: One measure is improved international police cooperation and faster mutual legal assistance, with shared databases and joint investigations that speed tracing of funds and suspects; another is harmonised cybercrime laws and regulation of financial flows, which reduce legal safe havens and make cross-border prosecution easier.

Question 3

identifies increased cross-border movement of people and goods creating chances for trafficking or smuggling **B1**

brief development of the first point, e.g. more trade and travel makes it easier to move illegal goods or victims across borders **B1**

identifies global communications and the internet enabling cybercrime and remote coordination **B1**

brief development of the second point, e.g. criminals can target victims remotely and hide activity across jurisdictions **B1**

Answer: Global connections increase cross-border movement of people and goods, which provides opportunities for trafficking and smuggling because illegal items and victims can be moved more easily; and global communications and the internet enable cybercrime and remote coordination, allowing criminals to target victims from other countries and to hide activity across jurisdictions.

Question 4

(a) identifies a correct feature, e.g. money transferred to accounts in different countries **B1**

(a) identifies a second feature, e.g. recruitment of money mules in several EU states or use of false identities across borders **B1**

(a) Answer: Money transfers to accounts in multiple countries and recruitment of money mules in several EU states, plus use of false identities across borders, show the frauds are transnational.

(b) identifies a difficulty, e.g. operations spread across countries complicate jurisdiction and co-ordination **B1**

(b) develops the point, e.g. differing laws and the need to request cooperation can slow investigations and prosecutions **B1**

(b) Answer: Policing is complicated because operations spread across countries create jurisdictional issues and require international cooperation, and differing laws and slow mutual assistance can delay investigations and prosecutions.

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