

Suggested activities for teachers to undertake using the organized crime video: sheet 3

Cognitive The knowledge and thinking skills necessary to better understand the world and its complexities	Socio-emotional The values, attitudes and social skills that enable learners to develop psychosocially and physically, and to live with others respectfully and peacefully	Behavioural Conduct, performance, practical application and engagement	Teacher <i>Consider which activities you might undertake using the video. Reflect on why you selected the activity and how you plan to implement and integrate it</i>
Financial and other material benefit Time: 30-40 minutes Topic: Incentives Grade level: upper secondary (16-18) Materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organized crime video • The lesson handout on the definition of elements of an organized criminal group • The Digest of Organized Crime Cases 	Criminal association Time: 30-40 minutes Topic: Knowledge, intent and criminal association Grade level: secondary (13-18) Materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organized crime video • The Convention against Transnational Organized Crime • The lesson handout on the definition of elements of an organized criminal group 	Organized crime and your mobile phone Time: 30-40 minutes Topic: Behavioural change Grade level: secondary (13-18) Materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organized crime video • The lesson handout on organized crime and your mobile phone Learning outcome: students should be able to:	

<p>Learning outcome: students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search the Digest of Organized Crime Cases • Analyse a case to determine the primary motivations for participation in organized criminal groups <p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After viewing the video, ask the students to identify the primary motivation for the organized criminal group to steal the girl's phone? • Distribute the handout on the definition of the elements of an organized criminal group and highlight that one of the defining elements of an organized criminal group is financial or other material benefit. • Divide the students into groups and ask each group to choose a case from the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lesson handout on participation in an organized criminal group <p>Learning outcomes: students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the roles of the members of the organized criminal group in the video • Decide if the group members are guilty of criminal association <p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After viewing the video, distribute the handout on participation in an organized criminal group. • Divide the students into groups and ask them to describe the roles of each organized criminal group member using the handout. • Highlight the fact that the members have different roles. For example, the woman watches the girl and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the types of private and sensitive data that are kept on mobile phones • Identify how data from mobile phones can be misused to commit serious crimes <p>Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After viewing the video, distribute the handout on organized crime and your mobile phone • Divide the students into groups and ask them to make a list of the information that might be stored on a mobile phone. If they need help, ask them to think about the type of information they have on their phones. • Discuss how this data can be misused to commit serious crimes. • Ask the students to identify what else might the girl 	
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<p>Digest of Organized Crime Cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask the groups to analyse the case and to identify the financial or other material benefit that the organized criminal group is expecting to receive. Begin with a sample case from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <p>Key message:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The meaning of financial or other material benefit can be interpreted broadly. In addition to money and data, it can include crimes that have sexual gratification as a primary motivation, such as the receipt or trade of materials by members of child pornography rings or the trading of children by members of paedophile rings. 	<p>then signals to the thief to steal her phone. This is participation in an organized criminal group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce the students to elements of knowledge and intent by discussing at what point someone becomes guilty of criminal association. <p>Discussion questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the members of the organized criminal group in the video are active participants in the crime. They know that their participation is contributing to the theft of the phone. This can be enough to be found guilty of criminal association. However, what if the van driver has no knowledge of what the organized criminal group is doing? What if he is just a driver looking to make some extra money to feed 	<p>might be carrying that an organized criminal group would want (money, credit card, laptop, passport, etc.).</p> <p>Key messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile phone theft is a serious crime that can lead to further crimes. For example, organized criminal groups can take private and sensitive data stored on victims' phones and use it in various ways. For example, organized criminal groups can use personal identity information to apply for credit cards or loans under victims' names. Or the data could be sold to other criminals that might use it to create identity documents, which could be used to commit offences such as illegal travel and illegal migration. 	
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	<p>his family? What if the delivery man has no knowledge of what he is delivering? Are they still guilty of criminal association?</p> <p>Key message:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreeing with one or more other persons to commit a serious crime for the purpose of obtaining financial or other material benefit is criminal association. • At what point does someone become guilty of criminal association? If a person knows that they are contributing to a criminal act, this can be enough to be found guilty of criminal association, even if the person takes part in a non-criminal activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized criminal groups also use personal identity data from stolen phones to buy consumer products, which they sell to fund their operations. • In addition, organized criminal groups can use victims' email and social media accounts to hide their identity and approach victims' contacts with the purpose of obtaining more information or scamming or blackmailing them. 	
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