Crime has become a prominent issue on both national and international agendas, marked by a proliferation of regulations, growing budgets and increased political exchange. Based on sociological institutionalism, this book explains the rise of global crime governance as a process of rationalization in world society. Global crime governance leads to an increasingly homogenous definition and prosecution of crime, but it also shows variance: some crime policies are institutionalized coherently or attached to strong international organizations, while others are only weak or dispersed across different forums. This book examines these developments in one overarching framework consisting of four analytical steps. First, it analyzes the rise of global crime governance with regard to machinery and substance, thus tracing the origin of substantive and procedural norms against crime. Second, it analyzes the role of states in the process of defining crime globally, in particular the United States. By doing so, the book delivers a multilevel picture of emerging global governance. Based on a unique data set, the book also assesses the diffusion of crime policies across countries, showing which policies are more likely to be accepted nationally than others. Finally, the book explains the variance found as being grounded on principles of rationalization, which make some policies more consensual than others. All in all, the book targets questions of structural variance in the institutional design of international cooperation. It explains these differences by analyzing the combination of actors involved and the intrinsic characteristics of the policies.
Global Activities against Money Laundering
Anja P. Jakobi

This chapter examines the rise of anti-money laundering policies that have developed as an important element in many global anti-crime efforts. The chapter starts with the background of fighting money laundering and American domestic laws and politics related to fighting this crime. The development of the Financial Action Taskforce (FATF) is presented, including the role of the United States in setting and expanding this organization. Tracing the interplay of American and international efforts with several methods, including network analysis, the chapter shows how strongly the United States as an institutional entrepreneur has influenced global anti-money laundering efforts, a policy that is highly rationalized. In sum, the chapter delivers a detailed account on global governance against money laundering and confirms the expected outcome of a coherent institutionalization based on rationalized policies and institutional entrepreneurship.

Global Anti-Corruption Norms
Anja P. Jakobi

This chapter presents global anti-corruption efforts. While the United States has influenced these global efforts in important ways, civil society was also important for their development. The chapter starts with the background of fighting corruption and the American domestic laws initiated in the 1970s. Given that anti-corruption efforts have been institutionalized in different international organizations, the chapter subsequently presents these different, partly overlapping regulations. All major organizations are covered in detail, for example the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the European Union, and the United Nations. A network analysis shows that the United States is the most central actor in a global network of anti-corruption efforts. The chapter confirms the hypothesized relationship outlined before, given that the institutional entrepreneurship of the United States and a policy
that is both prescriptive and rationalized resulted in rather fragmented governance effort.

Global Efforts against the Trafficking of Humans
Anja P. Jakobi

in Common Goods and Evils?: The Formation of Global Crime Governance
Published in print: 2013 Published Online: September 2013
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199674602.003.0007

This chapter analyzes the international activities against human trafficking. In this case, different moral claims relevant to trafficking have had a global impact, ultimately resulting in a weak regulation and a highly fragmented global governance effort. The chapter starts with presenting the background of this prescriptive policy and the different values involved in fighting against trafficking. Subsequent sections then elaborate on the international efforts against human trafficking, in particular those related to the trafficking protocol, as well as the American efforts in fighting this crime. Given a divergence in national and international efforts, as well as a lack of coordination among the different groups involved in fighting crime, current global governance efforts in this field are highly fragmented. Due to the different values involved, anti-human trafficking represents an interesting case: although all actors involved are willing to fight this crime, only a weak regulation has been set in place.

The Adoption of Crime Policies: Patterns and Strategies
Anja P. Jakobi

in Common Goods and Evils?: The Formation of Global Crime Governance
Published in print: 2013 Published Online: September 2013
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199674602.003.0008

In a comparative way, this chapter presents patterns and strategies related to global crime governance, and it assesses which role states and rationalization principles play in these processes. First, the form of governance efforts is reassessed, drawing on an enlarged set of policies and going beyond the single case studies presented before. While other factors influence the form of global crime governance, the overall tendency supports the initial hypothesis. Second, diffusion patterns are analyzed. Institutional entrepreneurship proves to be important for
diffusion, yet rationalization is less important then problem pressure, most importantly in the case of terrorism. The last section analyzes the relation of diffusion and institutional entrepreneurship in more detail, outlining different strategies and resulting diffusion patterns. In sum, the chapter provides an important assessment on the conditions for establishing global crime governance and the role of states in setting up and disseminating related policies.