

Choose the correct answer to fill in the gap. The exercise begins with an example.

Integrated Border Management, or IBM, is a concept of border management __0__ the European Union that was first applied in the context of the EU's support activities in the Western Balkans region during the period 2002-2006.

The need for agencies __1__ border management – such as the border police and customs – to coordinate their work at national and international levels became increasingly apparent __2__ realities such as the expansion of the European Union (and Schengen zone) eastwards, the movement of migrants across borders in search of __3__ conditions or in flight from conflict, and the globalization of crime and the international economy.

The EU moved quickly __4__ this need for greater coordination at its own external borders, and in 2004 created Frontex, an agency __5__ “the management of operational cooperation at the external borders of the Member States of the European Union.”

Underpinning the idea of IBM is that individual border agencies are generally more effective __6__ cooperation is in place. That means cooperation within the agency itself (intra-agency); between the various agencies involved in border management in the same country (inter-agency); and cooperation with the border agencies of neighbouring countries (international). Conversely, when cooperation is lacking in __7__ three dimensions, effective border management is diminished.

IBM relies on striking the right balance between facilitation of legitimate movement of trade and travellers across borders, and controlling borders in order to identify and prevent __8__. Ultimately, IBM __9__ smoother, hassle-free, border crossing for travellers.

The EU's own definition of IBM is: “National and international coordination and cooperation among all the relevant authorities and agencies involved in border security and trade facilitation to establish effective, efficient and coordinated border management, in order to reach the objective of open, but well controlled and __10__ borders”.

0	A/ devised by	B/ deployed in	C/ decision of
1	A/ included in	B/ involved in	C/ implicated in
2	A/ in the light of	B/ with regard	C/ consequently
3	A/ higher living standard	B/ better social status	C/ better socio-economic
4	A/ meeting	B/ to meet	C/ to meeting
5	A/ dedicated to	B/ devoted for	C/ dealing in
6	A/ however	B/ while	C/ when
7	A/ all of that	B/ any of these	C/ any of them
8	A/ crime cross border	B/ across border crime	C/ cross-border crime
9	A/ has to succeed	B/ should result in	C/ would have targeted at
10	A/ secure	B/ security	C/ securing

Read the following text and take notes according to the prompts. The exercise begins with an example.

Maximum score: 15

HOW CYBERCRIMES CHALLENGE LAW ENFORCEMENT

The cyber-world brings global connections to local settings, transforming the ways we interact with one another. The benefits are many for each person and society. Barriers are bridged, and people have an easier time gaining access to information, connections, and a full range of legitimately offered goods and services. But there is a worrisome downside to the cyber-world as well, because it spreads illegal goods and services and makes it easier for criminals to operate across national boundaries as well as within them.

Cybercrimes add new dimensions to illegality and violent threats that law enforcement officials and policymakers struggle to address. Such crimes can be especially worrisome because they are often asymmetrical – in that one person or small group can wreak as much damage as it once took an entire army to cause. What is more, the offender does not have to be physically anywhere near the victim.

What are Cybercrimes?

Cybercrime is a broad term encompassing acts committed or facilitated by the use of computer technology.

- Some cybercrimes are simply new variants of traditional forms of wrongdoing – such as theft and fraud – where computers are used to steal personal identifications, passwords, and credit card information.
- In more sophisticated cybercrimes, computers may be sabotaged – as in denial of service attacks – or turned into agents of espionage. Viruses or other devices are often hidden in seemingly legitimate emails or advertisements on the web, which infect a computer once a user clicks on an email or link.
- In the case of “Trojan horse” attacks, the criminal hacker may be able to gain remote access to the computer system and view the user’s screen or web camera, or even take control of the entire computer from a remote location. Hackers typically use methods such as these to gain access to government computer systems and commercial databases.
- Cybercrimes can also involve illicit trade or the commissioning of criminal acts.

Extremely serious crimes like murder for hire and killing to harvest organs are sometimes facilitated by the use of the “Deep Web,” which is also sometimes referred to as the “Dark Net.”

The Deep Web refers to information that a standard Internet search engine like *Google.com* or *Yahoo.com* cannot find. Anonymity is the name of the game, and special software is often needed to gain access. Some researchers have termed the Deep Web the “secret Internet for bad guys.” Much more remains to be learned about the extent to which organized criminal groups use the Deep Web to expedite and spread longstanding illegal activities such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, and manufacturing counterfeit products.

Special Concerns for Law Enforcement

The asymmetrical nature of cybercrime calls out for new approaches to combating crime. If one person can become as powerful as an entire army, countries can no longer rely solely on more reactive methods. Given the access and ease of the Internet, every person who has a computer, a Smartphone, or any other device that can connect to the Internet is a potential point of entry into a country. Local police jurisdictions must also be alert to cybercriminals operating across state and regional lines. Security officials and law enforcement agencies alike must place a new emphasis on preventive intelligence to locate sources of potential cyber threats to the organizations and people they are supposed to protect.

Searching for the Right Balance

Policymakers struggle with what to do about dangerous or illicit information on the web. But does this mean national governments should limit their citizens' access to the Internet? Authoritarian countries such as China have already taken such steps, but democratic societies must find a more appropriate balance between personal freedoms and crime control. How this can be done remains to be seen, but there is no question that cybercrimes involving terrorism are at the forefront of concern for governments and law enforcement agencies around the world.

Example

0. the benefits of the cyber-world according to the author of the article (3)

0.1 connection with the whole world

0.2 quick and easy access to information

0.3 a wide range of goods and services

1. the dangers of the cyber-world according to the author of the article (2)

1 _____

2 _____

2. the disproportionate character of cybercrime (1)

3 _____

3. the main types of cybercrime listed by the author (5)

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

4. the features of the Deep Web (2)

9 _____

10 _____

5. combating cybercrime, new approaches (2)

11 _____

12 _____

6. the difference in attitudes towards Internet access (2)

13 _____

14 _____

7. the most recent area of cybercrime governments are concerned about (1)

15 _____

Writing 1

I. Write **a letter** in 17-22 lines according to the instructions below.

Maximum score: 15

*Your department is planning to organize a campaign to help prevent crime and improve public safety. You were asked to write **a letter to your supervisor** about the proposed campaign.*

*Your **letter** should contain the following information:*

- *description of the present situation, (how safe your neighbourhood is, what areas should be improved and how)*
- *participants of the campaign and their tasks (patrols, checkpoints etc.)*
- *the supporting mass media events (reports on TV, radio, articles related to the topic)*
- *cooperation with civil organizations and the public (lectures, interactive shows etc.)*
- *the expected benefits of the campaign*

Writing 2

You have just read an article about family courts in an international on-line law enforcement journal which usually asks its readers to share their views on its website. Read the extract from the article below and write your opinion about what you have read in 12-15 lines.

Maximum score: 10

“Family courts very often discriminate against divorced fathers when it comes to access to their children. Children have the right to have two parents, and fathers should have the right of co-parenting after a divorce.”