



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE DENMARK



## BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 5 593 000

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012)

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 94.6297%

(data source: [ITU Statistics](#), December 2013)

## 1. CYBERSECURITY

### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

#### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instrument:

- [Penal Code](#).

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:

- [Ecommerce Act](#)

- [Law on Electronic Signatures](#)

- [Act on Processing of Personal Data](#)

- [Law on Electronic Communications Networks and Services](#)

- [Act on Processing of Personal Data by the Operation of the Government](#) .

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

Denmark has an officially recognized national CIRT known as [GovCERT.DK](#). There is an ISP customer base CIRT known as [CSIRT.DK](#) and an educational and research CIRT known as [DKCERT](#).

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

Denmark does not have any officially approved national cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

#### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Denmark is a member of the [CCRA](#) which provides officially approved national cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

### 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

#### 1.3.1 POLICY

Danish cyber strategy is defensive and focused on protecting military computer systems from exploitation or disruption, without an explicit focus on developing offensive or response mechanisms. Denmark is preparing a [new cyber security strategy](#).

#### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

Denmark does not currently have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The [GovCERT.DK](#) and the [Center for Cyber Security](#) are the officially recognized institutions responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

In Denmark the [Center for Cyber Security](#) produces an officially recognized national benchmarking [report](#) used to measure cybersecurity development. [The Danish Defense Intelligence Service](#) also makes an annual intelligence assessment of conditions abroad affecting Danish security, referring to the appropriate risk assessment.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

[Center for Cyber Security](#)'s [publications](#) include guides, forms and templates that are relevant to authorities and the telecommunications industry. This is the officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) program/project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Computer Security is a new [DTU](#) programme which will benefit public and private sectors alike. The programme comprises—among other things—a special competence course in cyber security, which the [Danish Defense Intelligence Service's Cyber Security Center](#), Copenhagen Finance IT Region ([CFIR](#)) and [IBM](#) have helped to realize.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no information on the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity for Denmark.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

There is no information of any government and public sector agencies that are certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity in Denmark.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

[Center for Cyber Security](#) collaborates with private and public stakeholders at home and abroad to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders, working with various CIRTs of different countries and intelligence agencies amongst others. Also participates in: - [EU](#) - [NATO](#).

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

[Center for Cyber Security](#) establishes a contact with representatives of relevant ministries and authorities to [dialogue](#) on the identification of critical ICT infrastructure and to ensure coordination of cyber security in Denmark. There is also in place an [MoU](#) between the members of the ISP Security Forum, [DK-CERT](#) and [GovCERT](#) to combat botnets.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

[Center for Cyber Security](#) has established a forum for cooperation with public and private owners and providers of ICT infrastructure. The Forum will contribute to the dialogue on security of critical ICT infrastructure and support this work.

#### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, Denmark has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations: -[DKCERT](#) is a member of:

- [FIRST](#)      - [EU](#)      - [NATO](#)      - [ENISA](#).

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instrument:

-[S235](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Denmark has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#).

Denmark has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the [Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography](#).

### 2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

There is no information on the institutional support in for online child protection in Denmark.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Child pornography on the internet can be reported by a form filled in the [National Police \(\\*\)](#) website. [Save the Children Denmark](#) also provides a space to [report](#) child abuse images on the internet.

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