

main tools of the organization are holding scientific conferences, educational forums, publication of relevant materials, as well as creating conditions for interaction between specialists and experts in this field [5].

Thus, the US experience in involving civil society in information security and interaction with the state is based not only on the formation of mechanisms for effective cooperation between government and non-governmental actors, but also on ensuring broad membership of non-governmental actors in security structures. If there is a developed system of non-governmental organizations, public authorities have the necessary sources of resources to implement security policy in the information sphere. An important element in this aspect is the think tanks.

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CRIME PREVENTION IN DENMARK

Denmark is a Nordic country in Northern Europe, which shares waters with other Scandinavian countries and a land border with the European continent. This geographical location is attractive to international organized crime groups wishing to smuggle illicit produce into Europe or across Scandinavia [3, p.1].

The majority of serious organized crime affecting Denmark relates to information technology and cybercrime, drug trafficking, property crime and terrorism.

The U.S. Department of State has assessed Copenhagen as being a MEDIUM-threat location for crime directed at and/or affecting official U.S. government interests. Denmark is correctly considered a relatively safe and secure European country with very professional and capable national law enforcement and security services. Between 2017 and 2019, broad categories of reported crime have decreased in some areas. Denmark saw record decreases in burglaries of private homes and businesses alike in 2019, down roughly 17% and 13%, respectively, when compared to 2018 figures. The use of “date rape” drugs, including GHB, continues to be an increasing concern in Copenhagen. Pickpockets, skimmers and other petty criminals continue to operate aggressively at tourist attractions, train stations, and airports, and on public buses commensurate with other popular European tourist destinations [1].

Denmark has recorded a rise in drug-related arrests over the past year, owed in part to increasingly aggressive counter-narcotic measures. Reports of drug sales, smuggling, and other violations of narcotics law increased dramatically in 2018 and 2019. As the only Nordic country with a roadway border with Western Europe, Denmark is an important transshipment point for all types of cargo, including illegal narcotics. Law enforcement continues to observe trafficking in hashish via the large volume of legitimate trucking through Denmark from the Netherlands, Germany, and Spain [1].

Denmark is one of the most digitized countries in the world. Consequently, cyber-crime continues to be one of the biggest threats to the heavily connected public and private sectors. According to the Danish Defense Intelligence Service, “cyber-attacks against Danish public authorities or private companies are to be expected and can potentially have serious political or economic consequences.” Their assessment also warns: “Cyber-attacks may have damaging consequences in the physical world, for instance serious economic losses for Danish private companies or disruption in the availability of critical services, such as electricity. For Danish authorities a cyber-attack can, for example, render systems inoperable or result in the theft or destruction of sensitive or valuable data.”

“Foreign states may use cyber espionage to obtain new technologies or to ensure that their national companies gain a competitive edge on international markets.”

“Cyber espionage may enable theft of intellectual property and sensitive strategic or security policy information; thereby possibly affecting Danish national security, the Danish economy and Danish competitiveness. We expect that the foreign actors will use cyber espionage along with other tools in connection with crises or conflicts” [1].

Danish law enforcement, public safety, and security services are professional, highly trained, well equipped, and effective. Denmark is well-known as a country with very little corruption, and the police are very well trained, professional, and competent. Most police officers are proficient in

English. Response for non-violent crimes may be limited due to labor shortages in the police force [4].

The Danish National Police are a professional police organization with the ability to conduct internal investigations into instances of misconduct or corruption.

The National Police (*Rigspolitiet*) are the primary law enforcement authority in Denmark, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands, and are under the direction of the Ministry of Justice. The National Police develop strategies, support work in the local police districts, and coordinate police operations on a national level.

Law enforcement services in Denmark are provided by the national police, called "Politiet". Led by a National Commissioner, this force is part of the Danish Ministry of Justice.

"Rigspolitiet", which is part of the national police force, has overall responsibility for the country's 14 police districts, including the districts of the Faroe Islands and Greenland. It is in charge of the overall strategic and tactical framework for the entire police body. Each district has a local Commissioner, who is in charge of managing local police work [1].

The local Commissioner works closely with the National Commissioner in devising national law enforcement strategy. Rigspolitiet is the driving force in implementing new police initiatives, and coordinates special operations [2, p. 3].

Danish police are very proactive and responsive when dealing with violent criminal activity, but are selective about responding to non-violent crimes. The Danish National Police (*Politi/Politiet*) are typically the primary law enforcement responder in the case of an emergency. The emergency line in Denmark is 112 [1].

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