

# Abstracts

Temanummer: Cybersikkerhed

## **Small states and cyber weapons – new opportunities within limits**

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This article seeks to partially fill a gap in the literature on military strategy by describing how cyber weapons provide small states with an array of new military opportunities that they will likely find it difficult to take advantage of if they are part of an alliance. It does so by describing technical and tactical reasons why the emergence of cyber weapons has potential to influence the military balance between small and large states in favour of the small states, but also how the technical and tactical characteristics particular to cyber weapons encumber their use in alliances and hence may limit their usefulness for said small states.

## **Offensive Cyber Operations: The New Normal?**

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Can states retaliate if they are being digitally attacked in peacetime? What are major states doing, and what do international law and norms stipulate on this? What can the international security policy implications be with increased use of offensive cyber operations? This article discusses this development in international security policy in combination with an assessment of the relevant international legal framework. It starts off with a discussion of US' new approach to offensive operations related to the two concepts "persistent engagement" and "defend forward". A

brief case study of Norway's approach to offensive cyber operations follows next, which again leads to the legal framework called "Responsibility of States of International Wrongful Acts". This is the most relevant international legal framework related to offensive cyber operations outside armed conflict. The article concludes with a discussion of dilemmas in the intersection between security policy and international law.

## **International Promotion of Cyber Norms. How to Resolve the Deadlock?**

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The current expectations of progress in the on-going global debates on the norms for responsible state behavior in cyberspace are low. But why have the international norm negotiations come to a stand-still and the Western coalition's norm promotion strategy failed? And can a small state like Denmark become the norm entrepreneur that pushes the Western norm agenda ahead? Drawing on the norms literature in International Relations, the article locates a key obstacle to progress in the mutual accusation of hypocrisy, which – when directed towards the US and its allies – needs to be understood in the context of the Snowden revelations and the lack of acknowledgement of the intelligence norm that dominates in cyberspace. An emerging Western openness about and nuance in states' use of cyber capabilities provides countries such as Denmark with the opportunity to become the pioneer that develops political clarifications and shares the best practices, and thereby contribute with important and much-needed reference points for

other countries. But it requires that the Danish authorities are willing to invest resources in the cyber diplomacy while simultaneously addressing the internal disagreements head-on regarding e.g. how much hackers should be used in the Danish foreign and security policy.

### Who is the Cyber Expert? Expertise and Professions in the Cyber Security Field

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Cybersecurity experts play an important role in identifying and managing digital risks. This article employs insights from the sociology of professions and the sociology of expertise to highlight competing epistemic rationalities in the constitution of cyber risk. Drawing on a novel dataset of expert profiles in public and private Danish cybersecurity expert groups and committees, it is argued that the profile of cybersecurity experts has moved away from a purely technical focus to a process orientation which is both broader in scope and closer to the decision-making level. The new expert profile is positioned at the intersection of technical, organizational and economic rationality. In the absence of public scrutiny, this development could reinforce expert power and undermine democratic practices. It offers, however, also an opportunity to re-politicize the public cybersecurity discourse.

### Hacking – crime or digital self-defense?

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Traditionally, we understand “hacking” as a crime, and we hear about the most notorious

hacking attacks in the media. However, hacking is also being articulated as a specific cybersecurity skill: Courses in hacking are available and the Danish Defence Intelligence Service has established a “Hacking Academy” with the purpose of recruiting talented “hackers” to government services. The concept of hacking might be confusing, as there will be limitations to which methods can be applied with the purpose of optimizing or testing cybersecurity. In this article, we clarify to what extent the hacking-provision in the Danish Criminal Code applies. Furthermore, we clarify whether the method “hacking back” can be legitimately used as cyber defense, if you experience your systems being attacked by a hacker. It is illustrated how the criminal liability often will appear unpredictable for those working to improve the security of IT-systems.

### Review Article – Modern Times: Active Crisis Management – the Return of Keynes?

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Somehow, Keynesianism never disappeared totally from the scene of macroeconomics. And now, after The Great Recession and the Covid-19 virus, is Keynesianism back for good? Is it now time to go back to a more fundamental Keynes-like macroeconomic understanding? And what about the post Keynesians? Do they have a chance of gaining territory?

### Review Article: Handling the Coronavirus – Public-Private Interaction as the solution

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The first critical phase of the corona crisis required a massive effort to prepare the health care system to deal with the virus. It required large amounts of medical devices, including masks, visors, tests etc. These devices are usually supplied by the private sector and procured by the public sector in Denmark. During the corona crisis, this division was changed. Instead, the interaction was to a much greater extent characterized by an ongoing and flexible collaboration between the private industry and the public sector. This process can to a large extent be understood with classical rationalist theory. On that basis, a number of questions can be deduced as to how the future organization of the effort should be organized, as well as how the public sector's intervention in the market in connection with the corona crisis can affect innovation in the private industry in the long run.

### **Review Article: Moralizing in a biased defense for the Danish State Television and Radio Company (DR)**

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This article discusses a book about the Danish State Television and Radio Company, DR. The author of the book, Christian S. Nissen, former director of DR, argues that Danish politicians have not been mature enough to let DR adopt to the threats from big international media like YouTube and Netflix. Such companies are conquering the Danish market with unfair methods and thereby, according to Nissen, weakening Danish society. In this article, it is argued that Nissen's book is a biased defense for DR that is steeped in the old world of flow TV. Despite presenting himself as a former researcher and referring to research literature, Nissen's use of such literature is superficial or wrong.