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| Module Code | DWD 507 | Module Title | Cyber security laws NZ |
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**Instructions**

**Using the link below review over New Zealand's laws and answer the quiz**

[Cybercrime | New Zealand Police](https://www.police.govt.nz/advice-services/cybercrime-and-internet/cybercrime)

**1. What is the primary legislation governing cybercrime in New Zealand?**

A) Crimes Act 1961 ✔️

B) Cybersecurity Act 2015

C) Digital Crimes Act 2020

D) Internet Safety Act 1998

**2. Under the Crimes Act 1961, which section deals with accessing a computer system for dishonest purposes?**

A) Section 249 ✔️

B) Section 250

C) Section 251

D) Section 252

**3. Which of the following is considered a cybercrime under New Zealand law?**

A) Unauthorized access to a computer system

B) Sending spam emails

C) Online harassment

D) All of the above ✔️

**4. What is the maximum penalty for a person convicted of accessing a computer system for dishonest purposes under Section 249 of the Crimes Act 1961?**

A) 2 years imprisonment

B) 5 years imprisonment

C) 7 years imprisonment✔️

D) 10 years imprisonment

*Note: Not sure what the difference between the first and second section in 249 are, so I just listed the higher imprisonment between both.*

**5. Which New Zealand agency is responsible for responding to cyber incidents and providing cybersecurity advice?**

A) CERT NZ ✔️

B) NZ Police Cyber Unit

C) Ministry of Justice

D) InternetNZ

**6. What is the purpose of the Harmful Digital Communications Act 2015?**

A) To regulate online advertising

B) To prevent and address online bullying and harassment ✔️

C) To manage digital copyright issues

D) To oversee online financial transactions

**7. Which of the following actions is NOT covered under the Harmful Digital Communications Act 2015?**

A) Posting harmful content online

B) Sending threatening messages

C) Unauthorized access to a computer system ✔️

D) Sharing intimate images without consent

**8. What is the role of the Privacy Commissioner in New Zealand?**

A) To enforce cybersecurity laws

B) To oversee the protection of personal information ✔️

C) To manage internet infrastructure

D) To regulate online commerce

**9. Which of the following is a recommended practice to protect against cybercrime?**

A) Using strong, unique passwords ✔️

B) Ignoring software updates

C) Sharing passwords with friends

D) Clicking on unknown links in emails

**10. What should you do if you suspect you are a victim of a cybercrime in New Zealand?**

A) Ignore it and hope it goes away

B) Report it to CERT NZ or the NZ Police ✔️

C) Post about it on social media

D) Try to handle it yourself