

Designing Robustness and Resilience in Digital Investigation Laboratories

Ву

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Presented At

The Digital Forensic Research Conference **DFRWS 2015 EU** Dublin, Ireland (Mar 23rd- 26th)

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Designing Robustness and Resilience in Digital Investigations

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> DFRWS EU 2015 25 March 2015

Overview

- What triggered the research?
- How did we do it?
- Key findings & recommendations
- Europol's EC3 'Walking the walk'
- · Q & A



Challenges...

- Complex and changing requirements, and rapid technological advancements
- Increasing volume, scope and sophistication of cybercrime & global scope – CaaS
- Criminal abuse of legitimate services providing anonymity and privacy

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Challenges...

- Attribution
- Access to and admissibility of electronic evidence
- Cross-border cooperation
- Acquiring and retaining skills and expertise
- Staff turnover and 'knowledge drain'



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Taking a step back...

- How can LE conduct digital investigations effectively and efficiently?
- In LE, what is the role of robustness and resilience when it comes to digital investigations?
- What are the key elements in the context of a digital investigation framework design that can withstand changes but also adapt in a controlled/planned manner?



Some definitions....

- Resilience long-term capacity to adapt to change and new risk environments, and develop within certain boundaries
- Approach to addressing unexpected events but also a practice that aims at actively monitoring relevant factors and managing any deviations
- Includes monitoring, situational awareness and forward-looking analysis as key practices



Some definitions....

- Robustness the ability resist change
- Important to ensure that the basic principles of police work are maintained while adapting to a changing environment
- Not all that can be done should be done (?)



Objectives

- Surveying and analysing the current state of robustness and resilience practices
- Extracting key elements of robustness and resilience
- Describing how to include these elements when designing digital investigation capabilities



Approach

- Literature research
- Structured online survey 35 closed and open questions – 72 recipients (LEAs), 21 responses ~ 29% response rate
- Stakeholder interviews

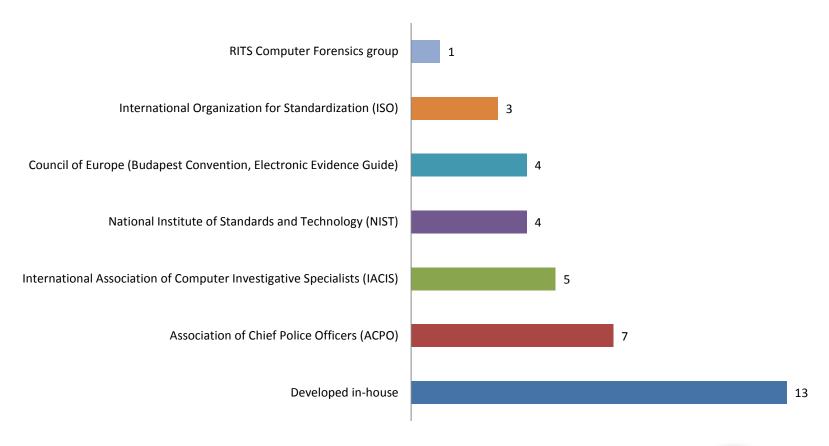


Does your agency have a digital forensics strategy?



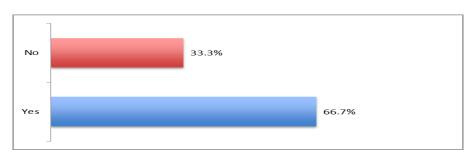


Main standards or guidelines used in digital forensics?

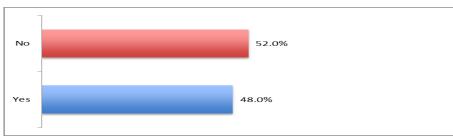




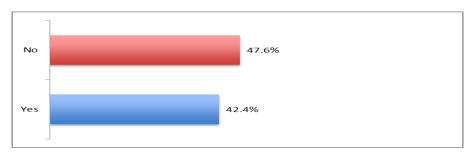
Training and Education



Continuous digital forensics education/training plan in place?



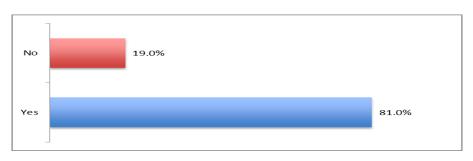
Use of e-learning to train digital forensics staff?



Personal development portfolio for staff?



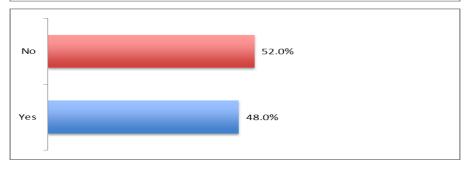
Training and Education (cont'd)



Mentoring system in place?



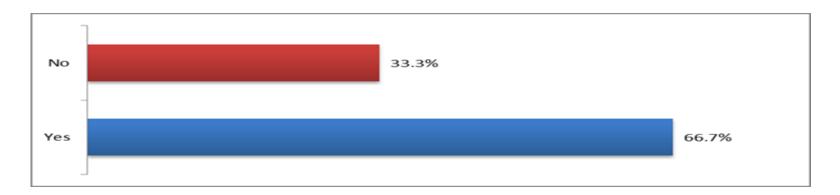
Hand-over between outgoing and incoming digital forensics staff?



Further education and training considered during performance evaluations?

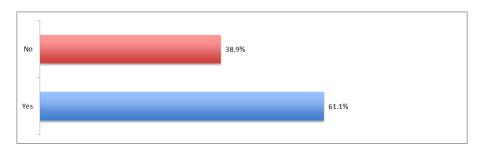


Do you use a reporting standard (incidents, case description, final reports, etc.)?

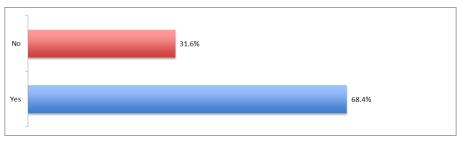




Tool Support



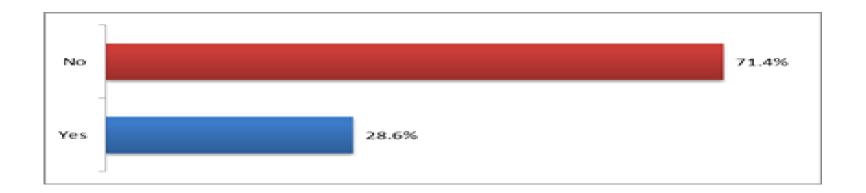
Do you use standardized digital forensics tools?



Do you use open-source digital forensics tools?



Do you have a Quality Management System in place?



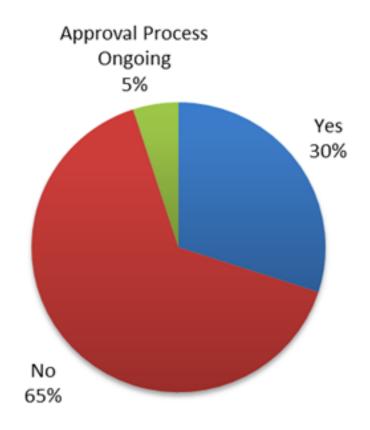


Do you have a Knowledge Management Program in place?



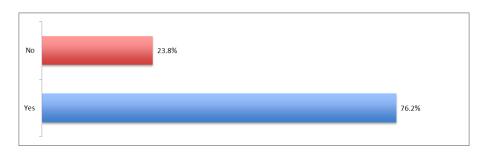


Are the digital forensics software tools that your agency uses 'court-approved'?

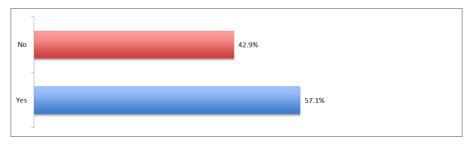




Co-operation and PPPs



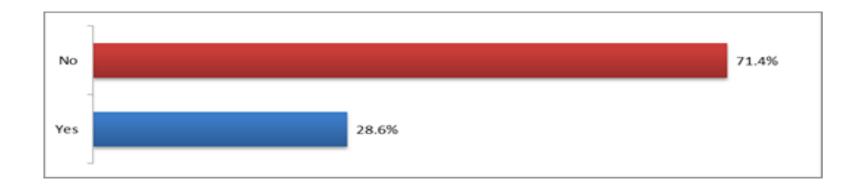
Co-operation with academia?



Co-operation with the private sector?

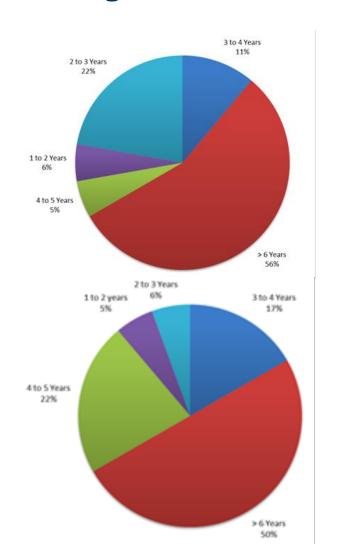


Do you have a digital forensics R&D unit?





Average staff turnover

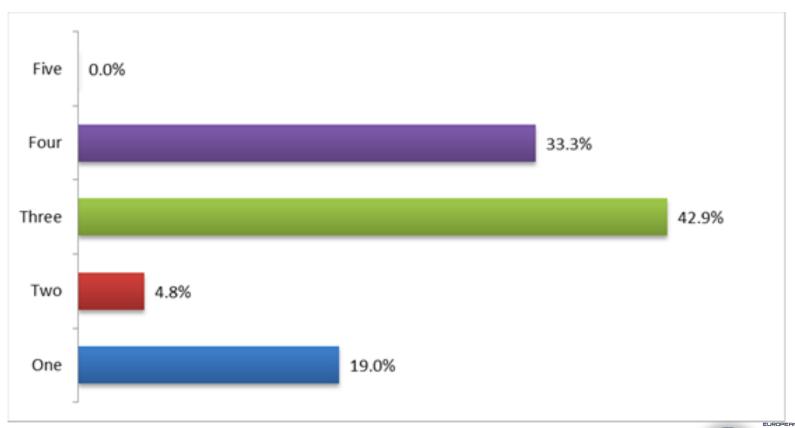


Digital forensic examiners

Digital forensic investigators

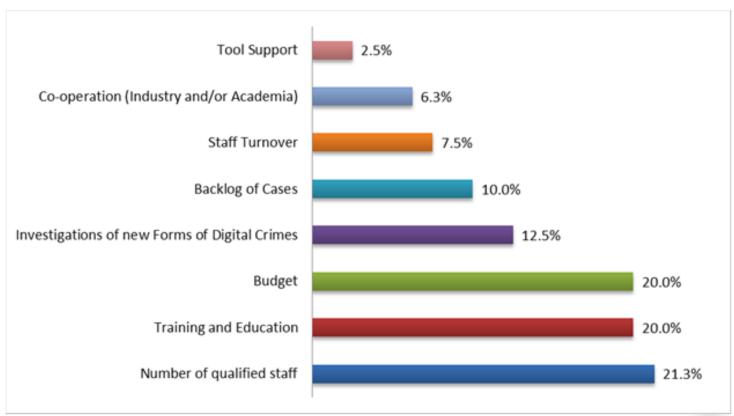


How would you rate your agency's robustness and resilience? (1 – Lowest 5 – Highest)





Greatest challenges in conducting digital investigations?





Strategic Level

- Digital Forensics Strategy
- Standardization
- Forensic Discipline
- Continuous Education and Training
- Research and Development
- Co-operation

Operational Level

- Standardization
- Continuous Education and Training
- Research and Development
- Co-operation
- Human Resources



Future Research

- Development of additional KPIs
- Digital forensics framework



EC3 - Who We Are and What We Do



EC3 Core Services

European cybercrime info/intel focal point

Support to Member States' cybercrime investigations Platform to pool skills and expertise & tool support for MS

Collective voice of European cybercrime investigators



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OPERATIONAL

- Coordination of High Profile Operations
- On-the-Spot Operational Support
- Operational, Technical and Forensic Analysis
- Digital IT Forensics Support

STRATEGIC

- Digital Forensics and R&D
- Outreach to Public/Private Partners
- Strategic and Forward Looking Assessments
- Training and capacity building



EC3 Intelligence/Knowledge Products

CYBER-INTEL

- Cyber Bits
 - Trends: Modus operandi, tool or technique used by cyber criminals. Emerging patterns and crime series.
 - **Knowledge**: Offer guidance and raise awareness.
 - **Technology**: Technical developments having impact law enforcement work.
 - **Tools:** Presentation of tailored tools to support operational activities.
- OSINT Dashboard
- Strategic Assessments of Operations

STRATEGY

- iOCTA
- Project 2020: Scenarios for the Future of Cybercrime
- Police Ransomware Threat Assessment, Review of Criminal Forums, etc.
- Strategic Assessments of Operations (e.g. Onymous)
- Quantitative Quarterly Report on Cybercrime, CC Dependencies Map
- ICANN Guide for Dummies, Assessment of Bitcoin, Top 10 External Cyber Threats, etc.



EC3 Projects, Products and Services

- Taxonomy and business case for the exchange of information/intelligence between LE and CERTs
- Anonymized cross-matching solution
- Design of standardized EU-wide training and capacity building measures (ECTEG, UCD, CEPOL,...) – Training Competency Framework
- Prevention and awareness



EC3 Projects, Products and Services

- Active stakeholder management, cross-domain and cross-disciplinary (e.g. EC3AAN)
- EC3 Training Courses (Avila, Selm)
- Position papers on legislative issues
- Research and Development
- Malware analysis, Decryption, ...



Thank you philipp.amann@europol.europa.eu