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Public Defenders Conference 2017

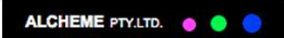







An update on telco evidence: what you need to know

Ajoy Ghosh
ajoy@alcheme.com.au

Why I've been asked to present

- Lecture in cyberlaw, electronic evidence and computer forensics at Australian and international law schools
- Australian and international standards:
 - Author of Australian handbook on Management of IT Evidence
 - Co-author of Australian standard on Information Security Risk Management (now ISO 27005)
 - Contributor to Australian standard on Corporate Governance of IT (now ISO 38500)
 - ISO Blockchain committee meeting in April 2017
- Expert witness:
 - Complex technical crimes: hacking, cyber stalking, cyber bullying, child pornography, fraud and forgery, circumvention, organised crimes, terrorism
 - Politically sensitive and high profile e.g. Sef Gonzales, James Hardie, Sydney terrorism trials, Simon Gittany
- Advisor to Government and industry:
 - IRAP Assessor with Australian government clearance NV2
 - Protect significant critical infrastructure and safety-critical systems

HB171: Guidelines for the Management of IT Evidence (above)
 HB231: Guidelines for Information Security Risk Management (below)

Every click you take, they'll be watching you

The law has a new high-tech stool pigeon reporting criminal activities, writes Amber Hunt.

Got an iPhone in your bag? Chances are you may be storing even more personal information than you realize, and some of it could be used against you if you're ever charged with a crime.

A burgeoning field of forensic study looks at iPhones specifically because of their popularity, the demographics of those who own them and what the phone's technology reveals about its user.

Two years ago, as iPhone sales boomed, a former hacker, Jonathan Zdziarski, decided law enforcement agencies might need help recovering data from the devices.

So he set out that forward law enforcement. They being tapped by national law enforcement agencies.

50 million iPhones, according to company figures. Clearing out user histories isn't enough to clean the device of that data, said John Mauer, a communications expert and mapping function, as well as various global positioning system applications.

The fine application UltraSnoop is primarily designed to help users locate their own data. But it also can be used to find data on other devices.

There are a number of other applications that can be used to find data on other devices.

Thieves ensure raising goes off with bang

THE IMPOSTORS

THE REAL THIEF

JOSHUA BRUCE'S MOTHER

THE VICTIM

Facebook failed to tell police about paedophile porn ring

Dylan Welch

Facebook management failed to tell police about the activity of an international child pornography website, according to a report by the Australian government.

The failure by the social networking site was discovered during a federal police-led international investigation of the website, which had been using fake online identities.

"Graphic images" ... one of the content items, which had been used to lure victims.

The incident, ordered by Judge Owen, was set up by the AFP in March, by June it included the FBI in the US, the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre in Britain, the Australian Federal Police in Germany, and the New Zealand Police in New Zealand.

Facebook did not contact police in Queensland, the police accounts of the initial reports for these were indications that, within hours, the groups were on-line again.

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old from Port Kembla. The company failed to pass the information to police. The individual was due to face a federal police case in Australia.

All 11 are accused of creating a network of child pornography sites.

Apple doesn't state that cache very securely, Zdziarski contended, so someone with expertise could recover months of text messages most useful in homicide cases. But Zdziarski, who has helped federal and state law-enforcement agencies

Every time an iPhone user closes the built-in mapping application, the phone takes a screenshot and stores it. iPhone photos are embedded with tags and identifying information, so photos posted online might include GPS coordinates of where the picture was taken and the serial number of the phone that took it.

Even more information is stored by the applications themselves, including the user's browser history, which could prove useful to police.

TRACKING YOUR EVERY MOVE

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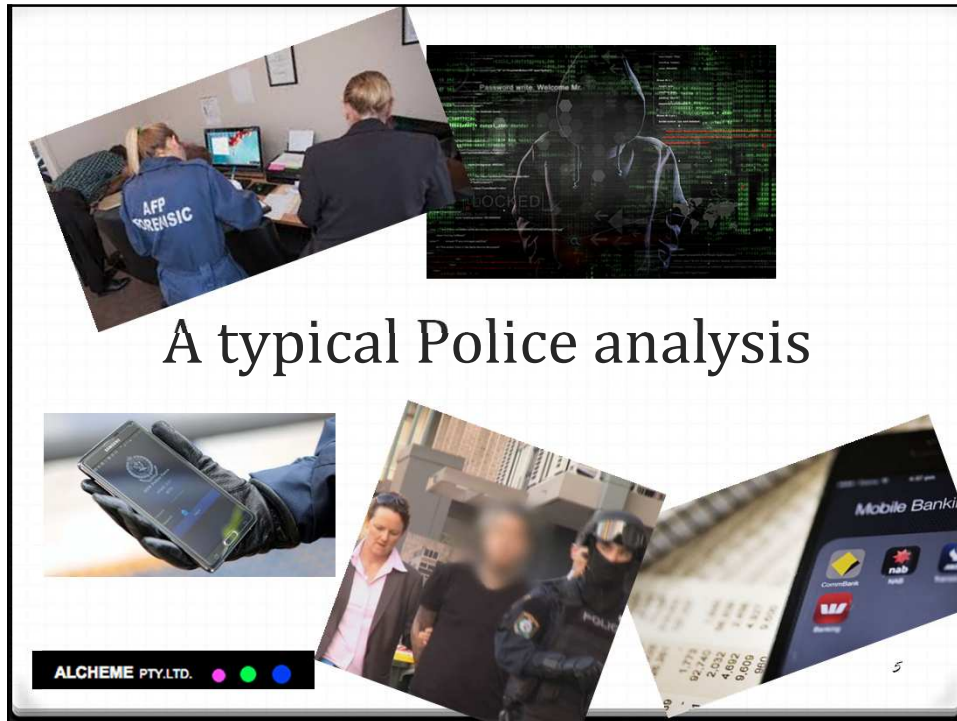
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Agenda

1. A typical Police analysis
2. Accessing the device and other investigative issues relating to encryption
3. Installation of surveillance software
4. Exculpatory evidence not typically looked for
5. The emerging issue of mandatory data retention and finding data from the teclo instead of the device(s)

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A typical Police analysis

Defendant might get

- o Report or materials from the OIC, investigator, analyst
- o Report from a Police expert, typically from SEEB
- o May get CD/DVD/USB with spreadsheets and “extracts”
- o For CP and other “sensitive” or “restricted” evidence
 - o NSW Police: require examination to be conducted in SEEB office or at Police Station
 - o ASIO/AFP: will readily provide material on hard disk

Rely on Police-produced reports?

✓ Pro

- o It's cheap
- o It's there
 - o Usually easier for Police to access telco and other records by iASK
- o Relatively easy to follow their line of enquiry and arrive at their conclusion
- o In many instances it is sensible to rely on Police-produced report

✗ Con

- o Often selective
 - o Don't know what you don't know
 - o Little effort to explore alternative theories
- o Little of no effort to analyse "damaged" devices
- o Rarely explain the procedure
- o Rarely provide the evidence
- o No way as assessing if the evidence/procedure reliable

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Getting better and getting worse

- o Examinations and reports by SEEB are, generally, getting better
 - o Limited resource means limited cases and longer to complete examinations and provide reports
- o Examinations and reports undertaken at LAC (OIC, intelligence analyst, etc) are getting worse
 - o UFED is pre-configured to extract minimal data, although analyst can change it Police has licensed limited modules
 - o ... "I know how to press the buttons, but I don't really understand what [the UFED] is doing" (Intelligence Analyst)



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Red flags

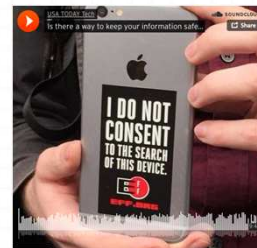
- o Spreadsheets or "books" provided as image files (eg PDF)
 - o Not electronically searchable or sortable
 - o Missing pages or images
 - o No ability to view metadata
 - o "That's the only way we can provide them"
 - o "That's the only way we are allowed to provide them"
- o Heavily redacted material
- o No explanation of tools used
 - o Indicates the competence of the examiner
 - o Might indicate use of law enforcement only tools or illegally obtained evidence
- o Overwhelming focus on content, without establishing identity
 - o Usually means can't reliably identify the user (computer rather than person)
- o Will only cooperate with "approved" experts
 - o NSW Police expert referral team is different to SEEB's "approved experts"



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Accessing the device

and other investigative issues relating to encryption

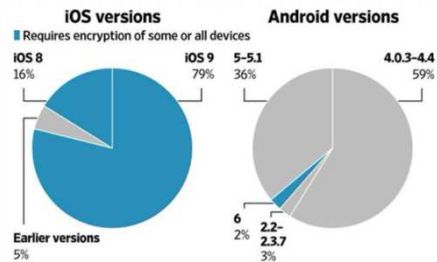


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Operating System Version



<http://bgr.com/2016/03/15/iphone-vs-android-phone-encryption/>

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- o iOS 10.3.x
- o Android
 - o Lollipop 5.x
 - o Marshmallow 6.x
 - o Nougat 7.x
- o Windows 10 mobile
- o Blackberry 10.3.x
- o In 2016, Alchemer didn't examine a single device which wasn't protected by at least a PIN

= Encrypted by default or prompted at setup

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The emerging problem

- o Technology giants such as Apple, Google and Microsoft see protecting their customer's data as a way to differentiate themselves
- o Encryption is now almost always set by default (for newer devices)
 - o Device is likely to be protected by a PIN/password
- o The encryption used on devices has become more reliable than ever before
 - o The tool that worked last month doesn't work this month
 - o Its more and more unlikely there is a "crack"
- o Manufacturers are restricting the software that can be installed
 - o Now difficult to "jailbreak" or "root" devices (without the PIN/password)
- o Increasingly rely on knowing, finding or guessing the password
 - o Need a copy of the device (or at least a backup)
 - o The computer(s) used to access the "cloud" version is really useful
 - o Might use software from a "hacker" or "cracker" - difficult to demonstrate procedure is reliable

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FBI paid more than \$1.3 million to break into San Bernardino iPhone

The Apple logo is pictured at its flagship retail store in San Francisco, California January 27, 2014. REUTERS/Hogart Cabrera

By Julia Edwards | WASHINGTON

Federal Bureau of Investigation Director James Comey paid more to get into the iPhone of one of the suspects in the remaining seven years and four months.

According to figures from the FBI and the U.S. Justice Dept., Comey's annual salary as of January 2015 was \$1.34 million over the remainder of his term.

That suggests the FBI paid the largest ever payment to a private company.

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Technology

Phone-cracking firm Cellebrite hacked

By Chris Baraniuk
Technology reporter

13 January 2017 Technology [Share](#)

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FBI confirms it won't tell Apple how it hacked San Bernardino shooter's iPhone

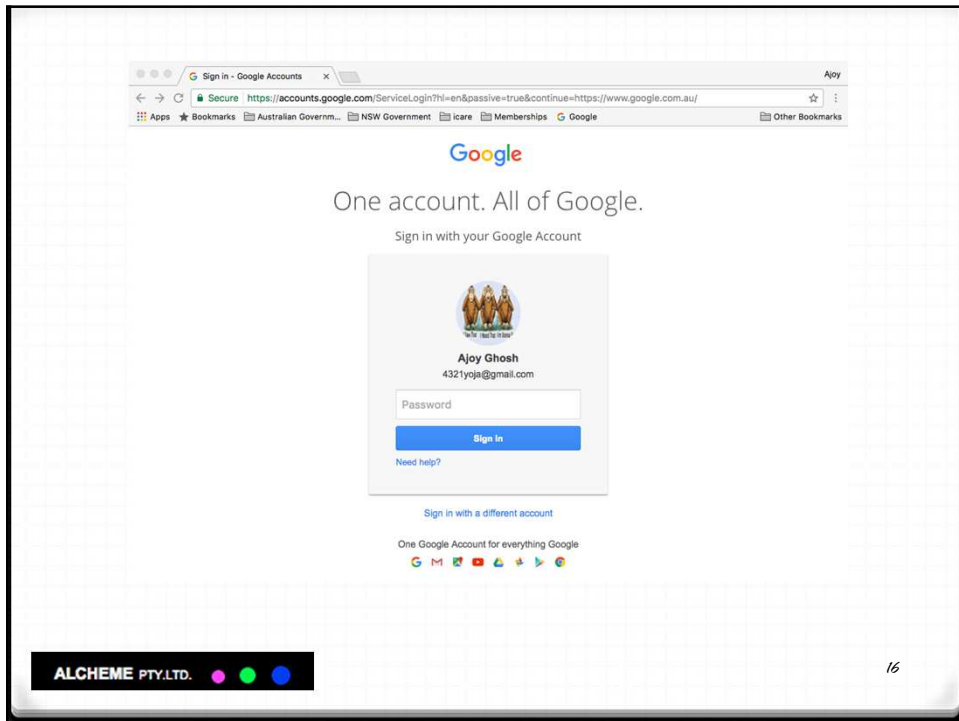
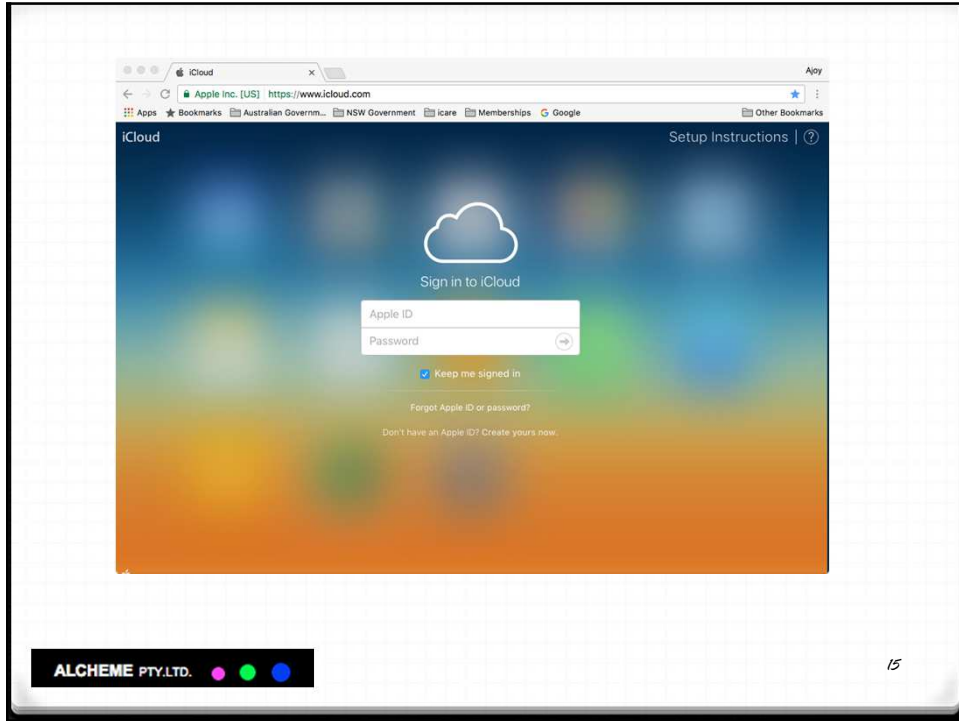
Bureau will not tell Apple about the security flaw it exploited to break into the iPhone 5C, in part because it didn't buy the rights to the technical details

FBI, DON'T BREAK OUR PHONES!

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There are some ways (today)

- o The phone or the backup
 - o Guess the password
 - o Brute-force
 - o 48 mins for 4 digit PIN (doesn't include time for set up)
 - o 5-7 days for 6 character password
 - o 38 years for 8 character password with complexity
- o A computer used to access email, etc
 - o Extract the token
 - o Access the online version (need owner's permission)
 - o Most people use the same PIN/password over and over
- o "Advanced" security, such as fingerprint and facial recognition is easily tricked (for today's devices)
- o Other
 - o CCTV or intercept
 - o Wear and tear on the screen

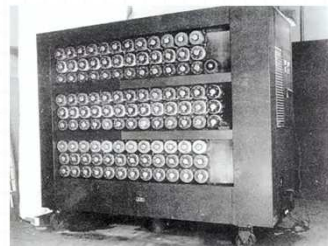


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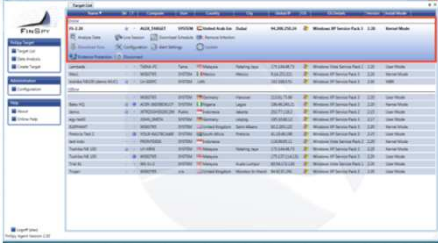
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Other challenges

- o Language
 - o Methods rely on statistical analysis, so need to be familiar with the language
 - o Double-byte languages (eg arabic, chinese) are four times the work effort
 - o Right-to-left or vertical languages are twice the work effort
- o 3rd party and cloud applications
 - o Data is not in the "usual" place
 - o Data is not on the device
- o Subpoena to Apple, Google, Microsoft or Amazon is beyond most defendants
 - o Also beyond law enforcement (mostly)
- o Manufacturers
 - o Once they know its breakable, they fix it
 - o Methods are closely guarded and avoid scrutiny of an expert's report

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43 61 6e 6e 6f 74 20 61 GNU MP: Cannot a
6d 65 6d 6f 72 79 20 28 llocate memory (
0a 00 00 00 47 4e 55 20 size=%u)...GNU
6f 74 20 72 65 61 6c 6c MP: Cannot reall
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73 70 79 76 32 5c 73 72 4.01\finspyv2\sr
69 62 67 6d 70 5c 6d 70 c\libs\libgmp\mp
72 2e 63 00 63 20 3d 3d n-tdiv_qr.c.c ==
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Installation of surveillance software


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A number of cases where Police have withdrawn computer evidence

Increasingly being used by Police, but also:

- Private investigator
- Spouse/partners/family
- Employer/co-workers
- "hackers"



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Issues

1. Determining who installed the software is an expensive exercise
 - o Not always the obvious -PI, spouse, partner, employer, co-worker
 - o Police may be "observing" a data stream that has already been installed
2. Insertion/deletion of material
 - o By Police
 - o By someone else using the door which has now been opened by Police
3. Scanning of disk means "last accessed" date is changed
 - o No longer able to prove user didn't access it (typically a picture or video)
4. Software creates a "cache" and in doing so overwrites material
 - o Exculpatory material
5. Software has not undergone scrutiny to ensure it is reliable
 - o Examples where data has been wrongly "copied"
 - o "I" and "O" - live and love
 - o Several targets being co-mingled

The emerging issue of mandatory data retention

and finding data from the telco instead of the device(s)

Mandatory Data Retention

- o Retain specific telecommunications data (the data set) for two years. Data about a communication rather than the content or substance of a communication
 - o Phone calls: the phone numbers of the people talking to each other and how long they talked for—not what they said;
 - o Emails: information such as the relevant email addresses and when it was sent—not the subject line of the email or its content.
- o Some subscriber information to be kept for life of the account plus two years
- o Commenced 13/10/15
 - o Approved Data Retention Implementation Plan expire 13/4/17

The Data Set

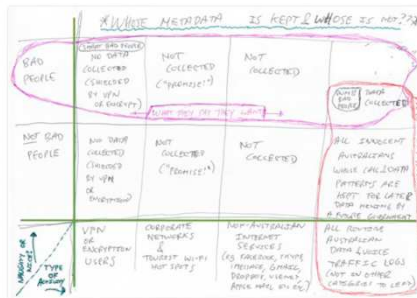
1. The subscriber of, and accounts, services, telecommunications devices and other relevant services relating to, the relevant service
2. The source of a communication
3. The destination of a communication
4. The date, time and duration of a communication, or of its connection to a relevant service
5. The type of a communication and relevant service used in connection with a communication
6. The location of equipment or a line used in connection with a communication

Exclusions

1. Does not apply to web browsing histories or the contents of communications
2. Does not apply to a person's "immediate circle"
 - o Networks not available to public e.g. workplace management and employees
3. Does not apply to "same area" services
 - o Same property or building
4. Does not apply to broadcasting

Simon Hackett @simonhackett Follow

Metadata Policy Map: What they say they want vs what they will actually collect. Your \$400m at work.



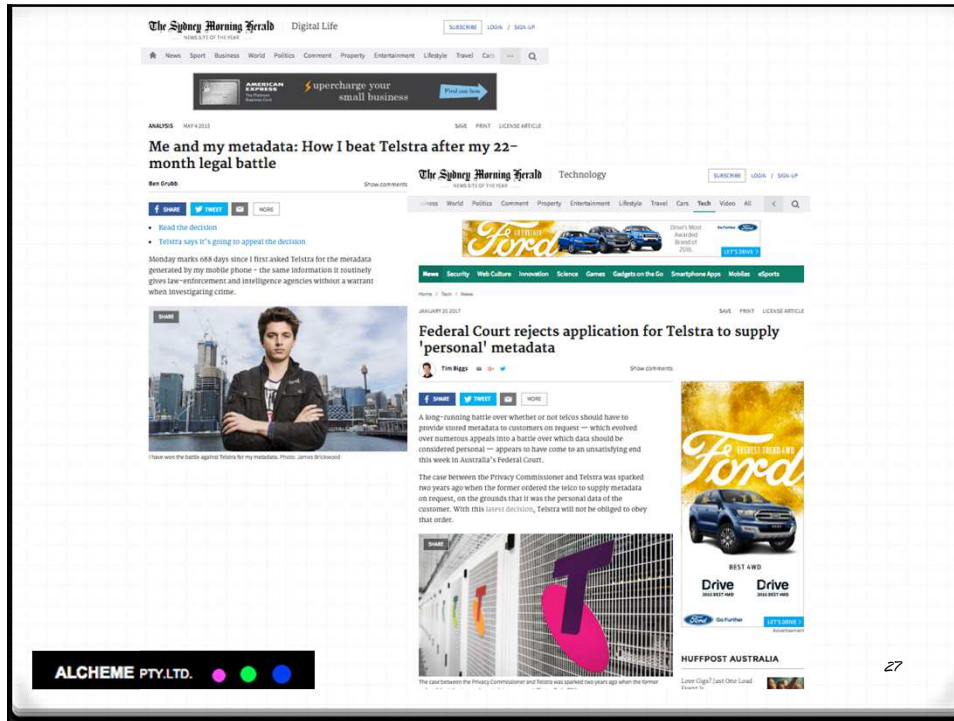
<https://twitter.com/simonhackett/status/568966153076240385>



Safeguards

- o Access is limited to a defined list of law enforcement and national security agencies
- o Agencies are subject to independent oversight by the Commonwealth Ombudsman, or by the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security
- o Attorney-General reports to Parliament on the operation of the data retention scheme each year
- o Where ASIO or enforcement agencies require access to a journalist's data for the purpose of identifying a source, those agencies are required to obtain a warrant, and report all such requests to their independent respective oversight body
- o Data retained is personal information for the purposes of the Privacy Act 1988
- o Privacy Commissioner assesses telecommunications companies' compliance and monitors industry's non-disclosure obligations





Ben Grubb and Telstra

- o On 1 May 2015 the Privacy Commissioner determined that Telstra had breached National Privacy Principle 6.1¹
- o Telstra appealed to the Australian Administrative Appeals Tribunal
- o On 18 Dec 2015 the Tribunal set aside the Commissioner's determination
 - o not "about an individual", rather about operation of Telstra's mobile service
- o Privacy Commissioner appealed to the Federal Court of Australia which on 19 Jan 2017 dismissed the appeal²

