CSIRT – LEA cooperation

Remarks for the Launch event of CyberEAST

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10 YEARS EaP Eastern Partnership

OUR RIGHTS
OUR FREEDOMS
OUR EUROPE

NOS DROITS
NOS LIBERTÉS
NOTRE EUROPE

1949.2019

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

A happy marriage?

Why is this a topic?

Different roles and responsibilities!

CSIRT:

- Incidents
- Preventative
- Damage control

LEA:

- Crimes
- Reactive
- Attribution

Both provide Security

Expertise

Deconflicting tasks

Not every security incident has a criminal component

Not every incident is a crime

Not every threat comes with an adversary with bad intentions

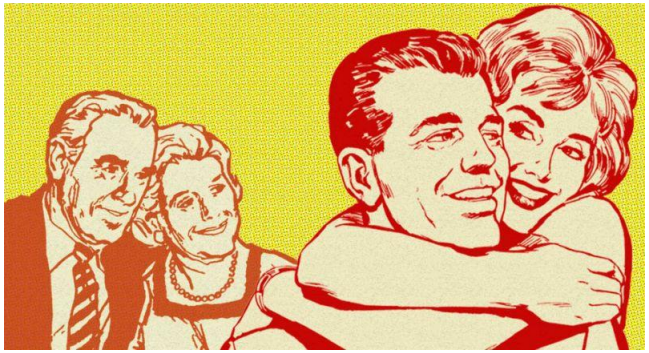
A happy marriage?

Why bother?

Many incidents involve criminality

Many crimes lead to security incidents (and vv)

Many threats are posed by an adversary with bad intentions



Legal basis

Police
- Enforce cybercrime legislation/Public order
- Digital evidence/Attribution
- Tightly regulated exchange of information (need to know)

CSIRTs
- Coordinating task
- Often informational/awareness oriented
- Critical Infrastructure: increased mandate to set standards
- Often focussed on sharing information as much as possible (TLP)

EU: NIS directive
- NIS authority
- National CERT
- Goal: Critical infrastructure protection
- Attacks on Information systems (separate directive: requires monitoring and information exchange)

ALL: Data protection

Cooperation..What..Where?

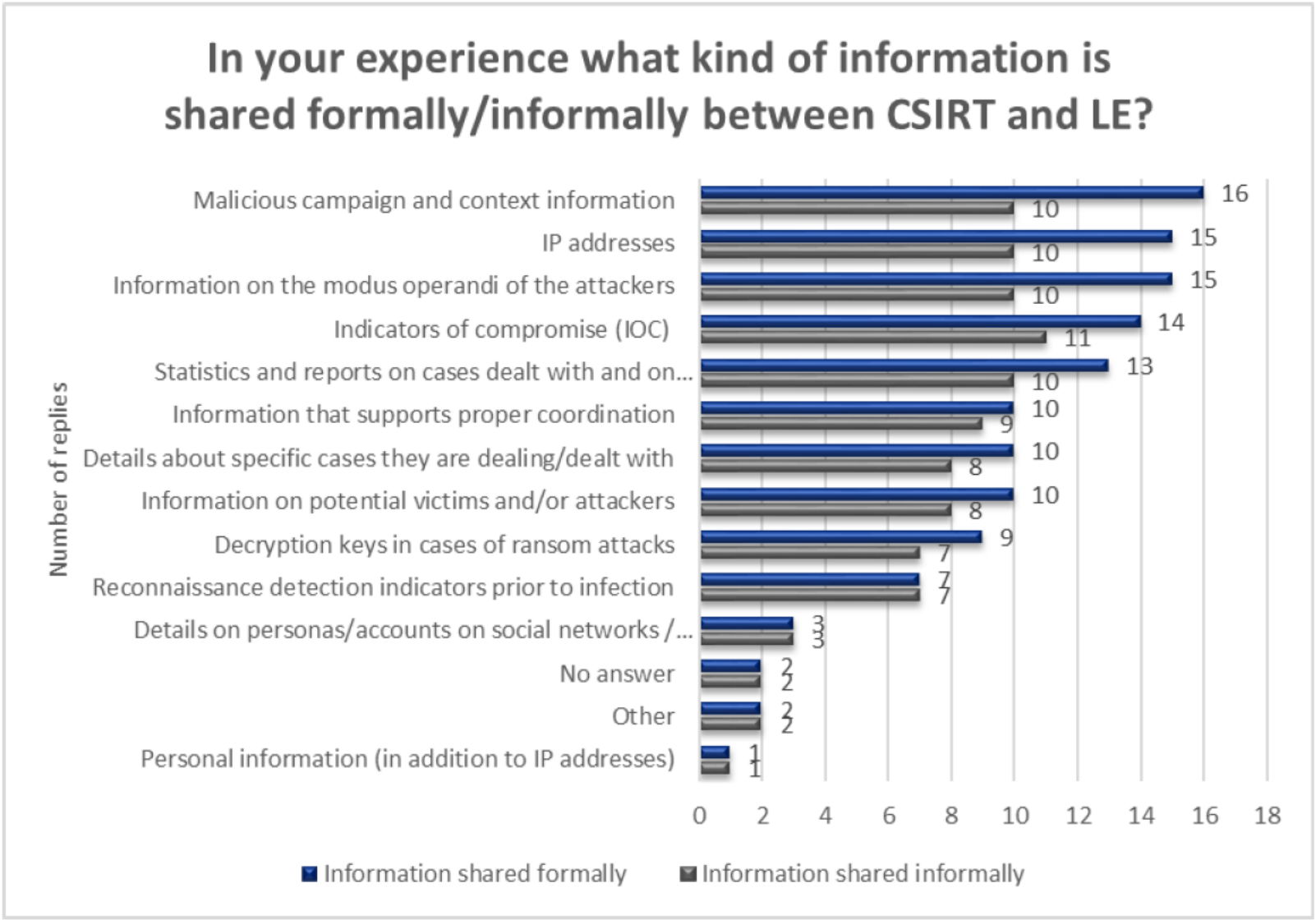
Areas of cooperation?

- **Critical Infrastructure**
- **Data breaches**
- **Large scale incidents involving attacks on information systems**
- **…**

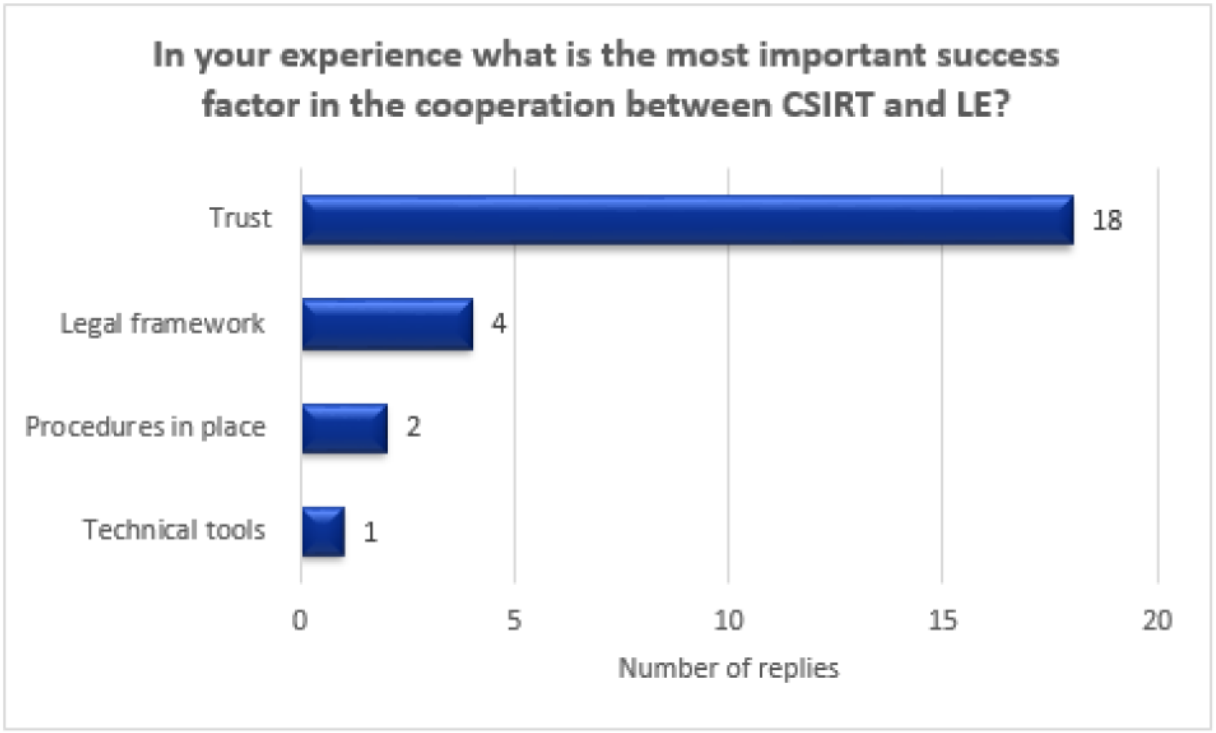
CERTS: Sectoral approach (constituencies)
Law Enforcement: Topical Approach (areas of expertise)

ENISA: study on cooperation

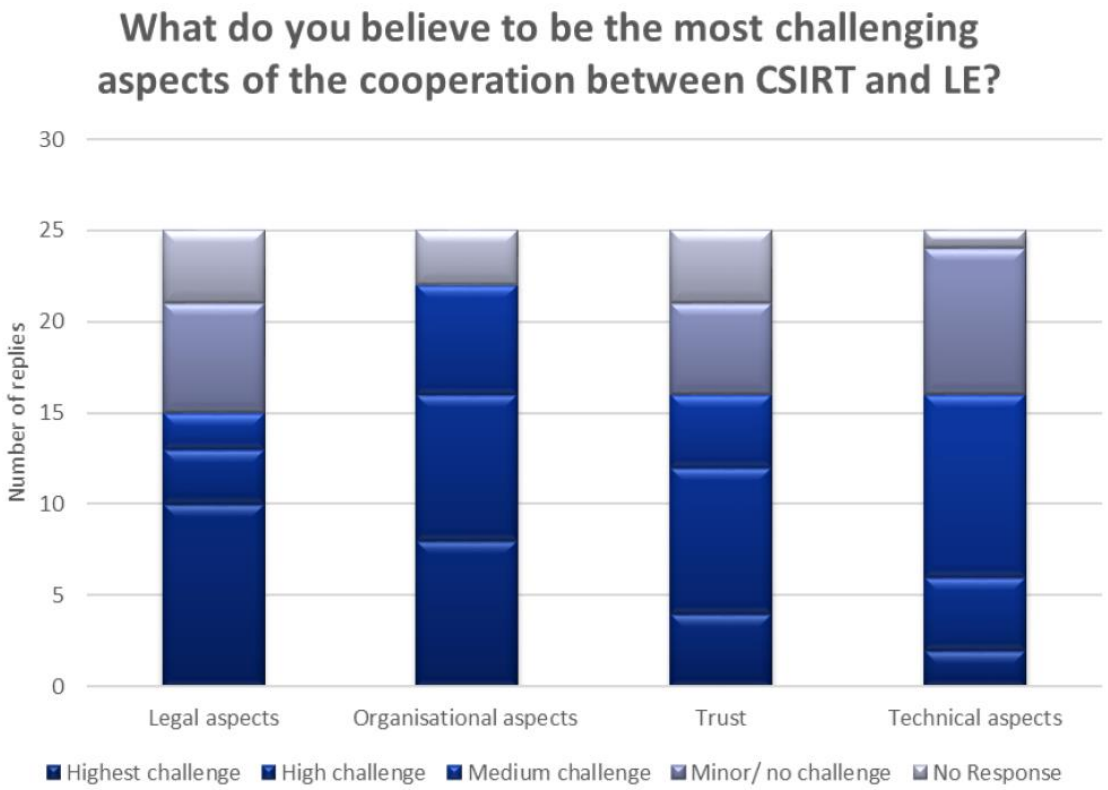
ENISA: LEA-CSIRT Cooperation Survey



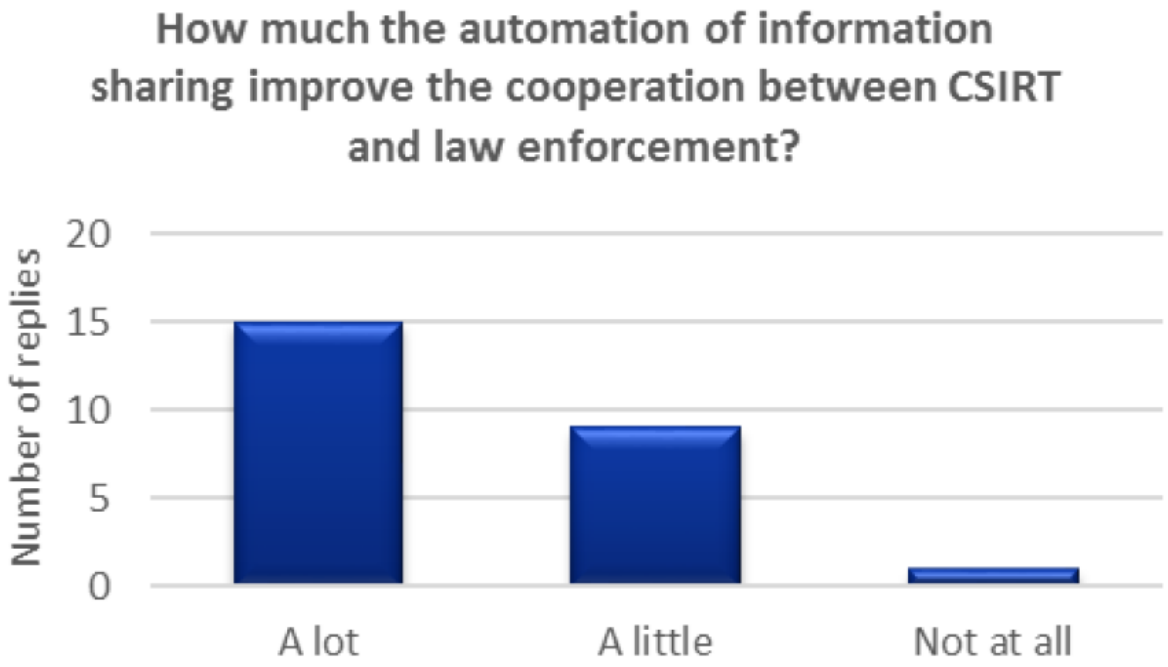
ENISA: LEA-CSIRT Cooperation Survey



ENISA: LEA-CSIRT Cooperation Survey



ENISA: LEA-CSIRT Cooperation Survey



Challenges (legal)

ENISA:

- **Data retention**
- **Secrecy of criminal investigations and the 'need to know'**
- **Sharing of personal data, including IP addresses**
- **Fundamental rights**
- **Chain of custody and evidence admissibility**
- **Diversity of legal frameworks between Member States and the timing of the investigative Cooperation between Member States**

Challenges (technical , organisational)

ENISA (technical):

- **Validation of the digital forensic tools**
- **Different technical maturity levels across different communities**
- **Lack of common tools, tools for automated or semi-automated transfer of the data, and coordination tools**
- **Taxonomy-related challenges**

ENISA (oraganisational):

- **Need for reciprocal understanding of the structures, roles and strengths**
- **Digital forensics expertise and the digital forensics training**

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Questions?

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Thank you for your attention

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