

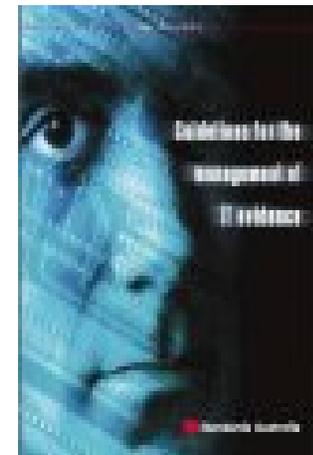


Lessons from prosecutions of Child Pornography and other “prohibited” material

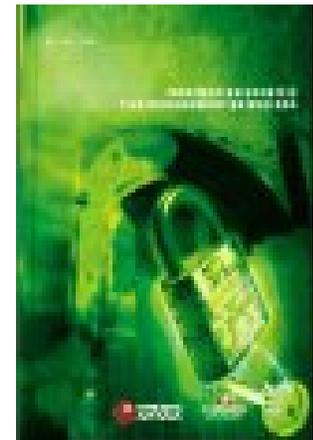
Ajoy Ghosh, Security Executive
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Why I'm up here

- Lecturer:
 - Australian Graduate Police College, Manly (CSU)
 - University of Technology, Sydney
 - Santa Clara Law School
 - Beijing Management College of Politics & Law
- Expert witness in court:
 - Civil: contract, evidence, reliability, authorship, times
 - Complex criminal: terrorism, identity theft, fraud, stalking, data leakage
 - Content: child pornography, terrorism, spam, harassment, vilification
 - Serious criminal: homicide, rape, corruption
- Litigation coach:
 - Lawyers, judges, prosecutors
 - International jurisdictions including alternative legal systems eg. ICC, China
 - Preparedness specialist
- 15+ years experience in information security, investigations and policy:
 - Police, Corporate & Consultant
 - Security Executive at Logica
 - National security clearance to TOP SECRET
- Best practice:
 - Author of HB171 – Guidelines for the Management of IT Evidence
 - Co-author HB 231 – Information Security Risk Assessment Guidelines
 - Currently working on ISO – Evidence Acquisition Procedure for Digital Forensics
 - CISSP and iRAP accreditations

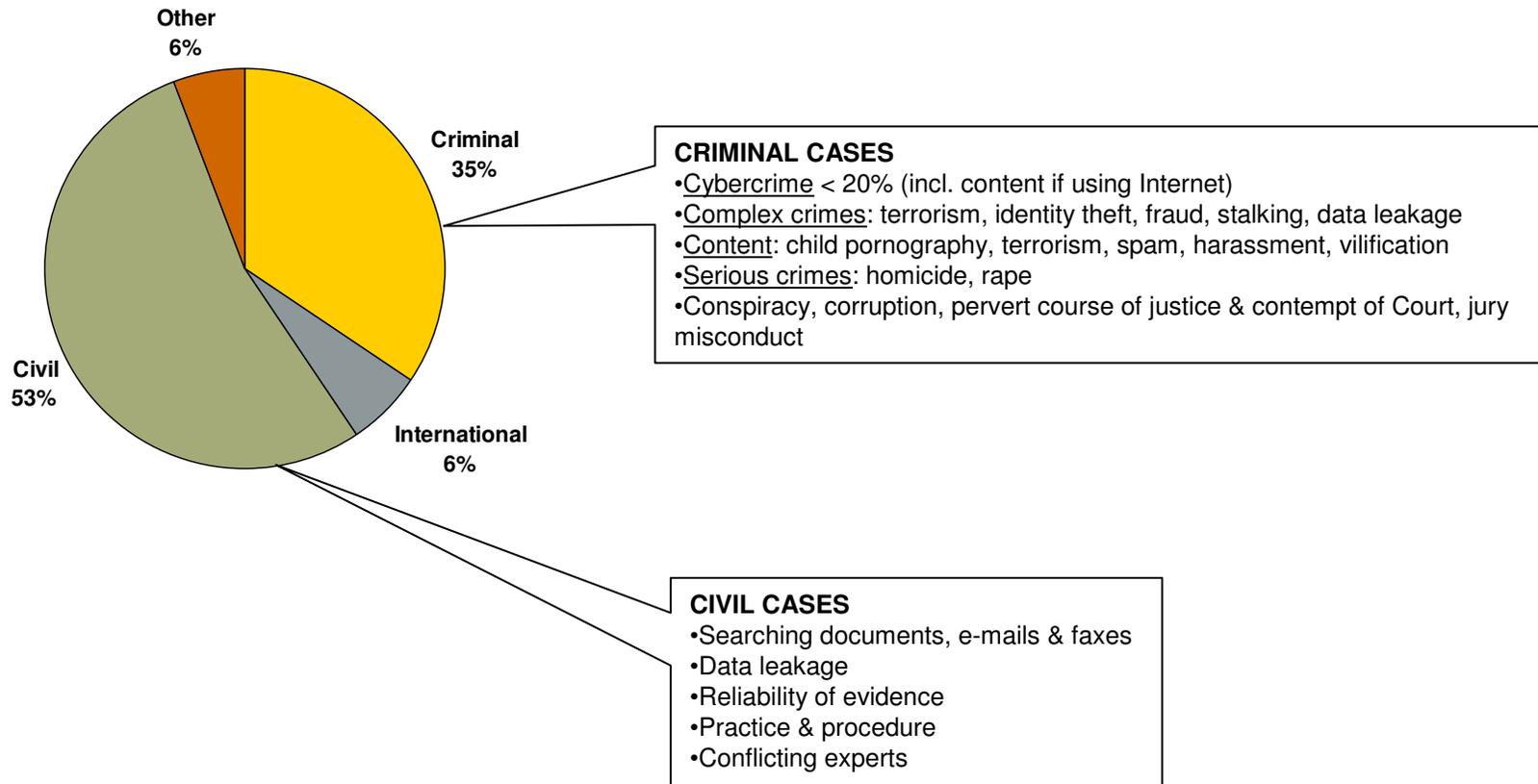


HB171: Guidelines for the Management of IT Evidence (above)
 HB231: Guidelines for Information Security Risk Management (below)



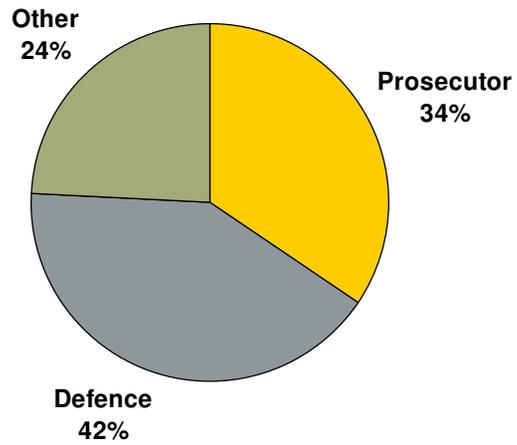
Statistics from my expert-witness practice

Type by number

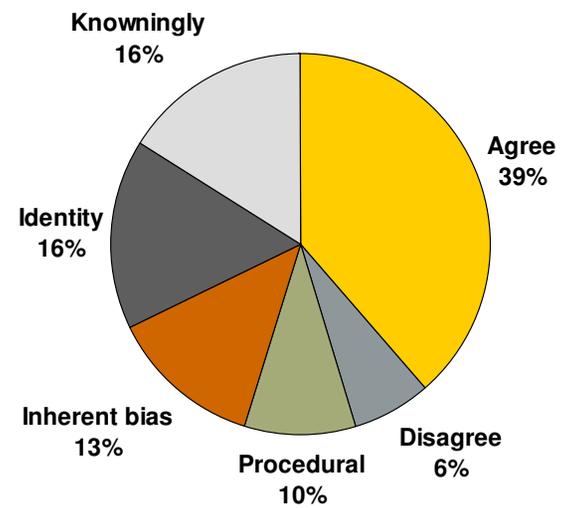


NOTE: **Electronic discovery has been removed from the number of civil cases**

Instructing party (criminal)



Opinion of Police examination (criminal)

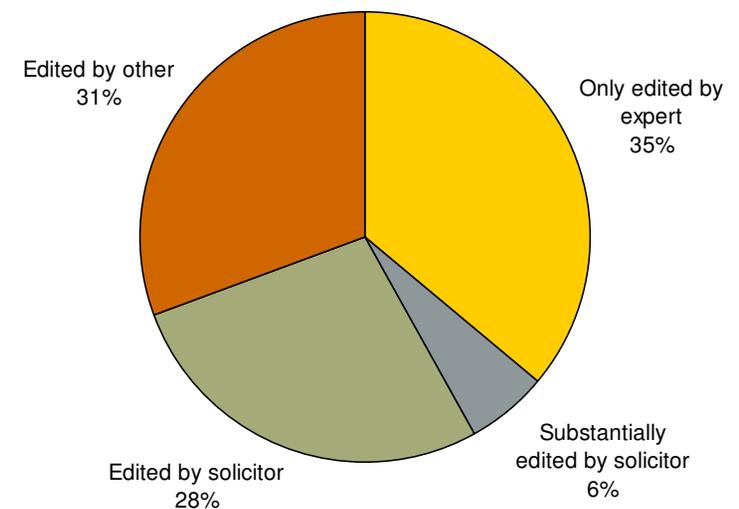


NOTE: Excludes current cases

- A survey of 244 Australian judges in 2005 by the Institute of Judicial Administration found the judges believed that the most important problem with expert evidence is that it is partisan:
 - 27% said that expert witnesses were often biased
 - 65% said they were occasionally biased
 - One judge commented: "Bias is almost inevitable given that the expert is paid for by one party and only called if his/her evidence helps the party's case. Experts frequently slant evidence in favour of the litigant on whose behalf evidence is given."

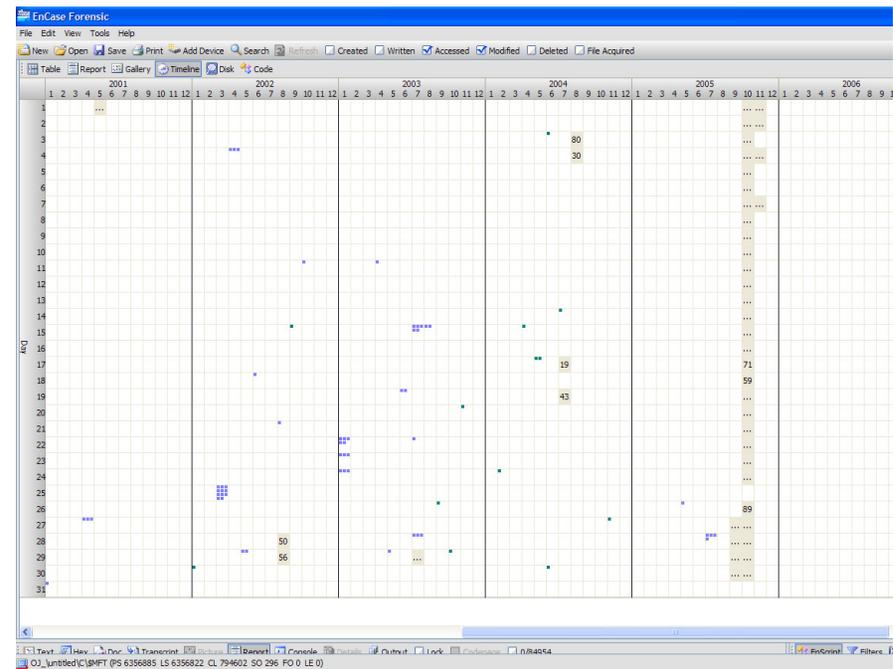
- "I have little faith in experts' reports which are really the work of solicitors/counsel....I cannot imagine any other reality in an adversarial system"

- Sample of 200 experts reports in civil registry
 - Electronic submission
 - Check of document properties and metadata
 - Imaged reports ignored



What do you need to prove for an (electronic) document?

- Like Kipling, lets learn by simplification:
 - "I keep six honest serving men, They taught me all I knew. Their names are **What** and **Why** and **When** And **How** and **Where** and **Who**." from Kipling's "Just So Stories"
- Who
 - Who authored, edited, printed, read?
 - The person, not merely the computer or a username
 - Multiple digital personas may be same person
 - Identifying markings & document analysis
- What (and How)
 - Printed, faxed, e-mail, posted onto website, copied onto USB key, etc
- Where
 - Where was it authored, edited, sent?
 - A real address, not an IP Address (e.g. 203.109.23.2)
- When
 - Real time, not system time
 - Delayed action using time-bomb or salami i.e. pre-programmed
 - Timeline may provide indicator(s) for spoliation or tampering
- Why
 - Circumstantial evidence of Premeditation and indicators for State-of-mind



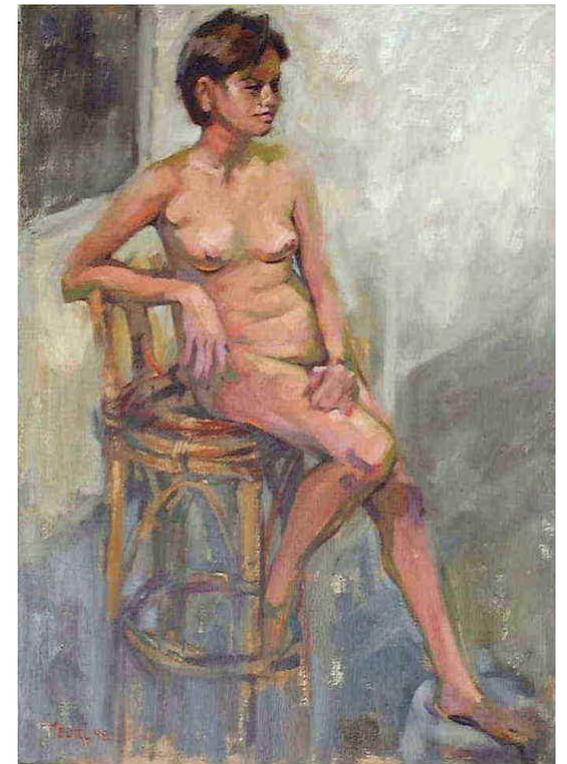
Hash functions

- Digital Fingerprints
 - The chance of two different files generating the same MD5 hash or “digital fingerprint” is 2^{32}
 - The chance of two different files generating the same SHA1 hash or “digital fingerprint” is 2^{69}
- To put this in the context of “real” fingerprints:
 - the Galton study suggests that the chances of any two human beings having the same fingerprint is one in 6,400,000,000
 - or Osterburg study suggests that the chances of any two human beings having the same fingerprint is one in 100,000,000,000,000,000.

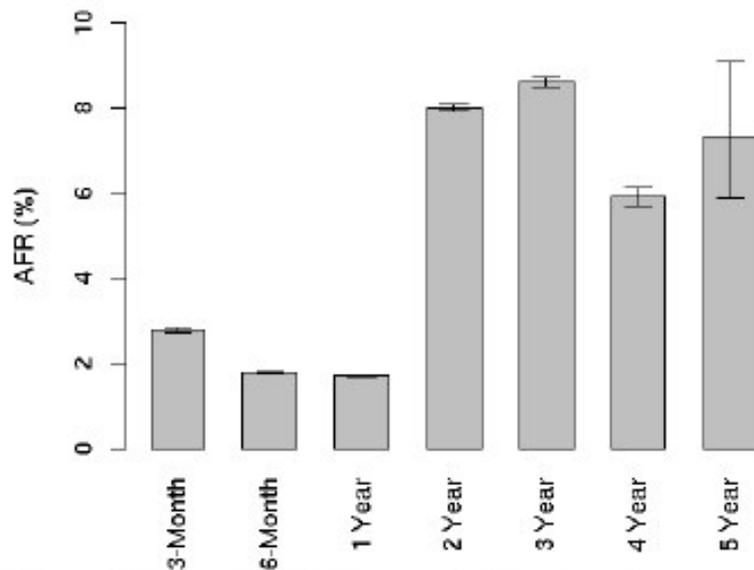
$$\begin{aligned}2^{32} &= 4,294,967,296 \\2^{40} &= 1,099,511,627,776 \\2^{69} &= 590,295,810,358,705,651,712 \\&6,400,000,000 \\&100,000,000,000,000,000\end{aligned}$$

SUCKOFF.JPG





Is the process reliable?



** Pinheiro et al (2007) Failure Trends in a Large Disk Drive Population

- Sequential search of file system fails to read 1 in 6 million files (typically)
- OCR 98% reliable in better implementations
- Permutations and representations of common words rely on corporate lexicon
- Of a sample of 1.2m and another of 150m+ documents:
 - 1.5% contained graphical versions of text
 - .5% of recognised formats were unable to be opened
 - 2% contained responsive text in metadata that was not searched
 - ~.05% of speech was responsive



THANK YOU