

EUROPEAN CYBERCRIME CENTRE



# Strategic and operational threat analysis at Europol's EC3

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**ENISA Workshop on EU Threat Landscape**  
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# EC3 – Who We Are and What We Do



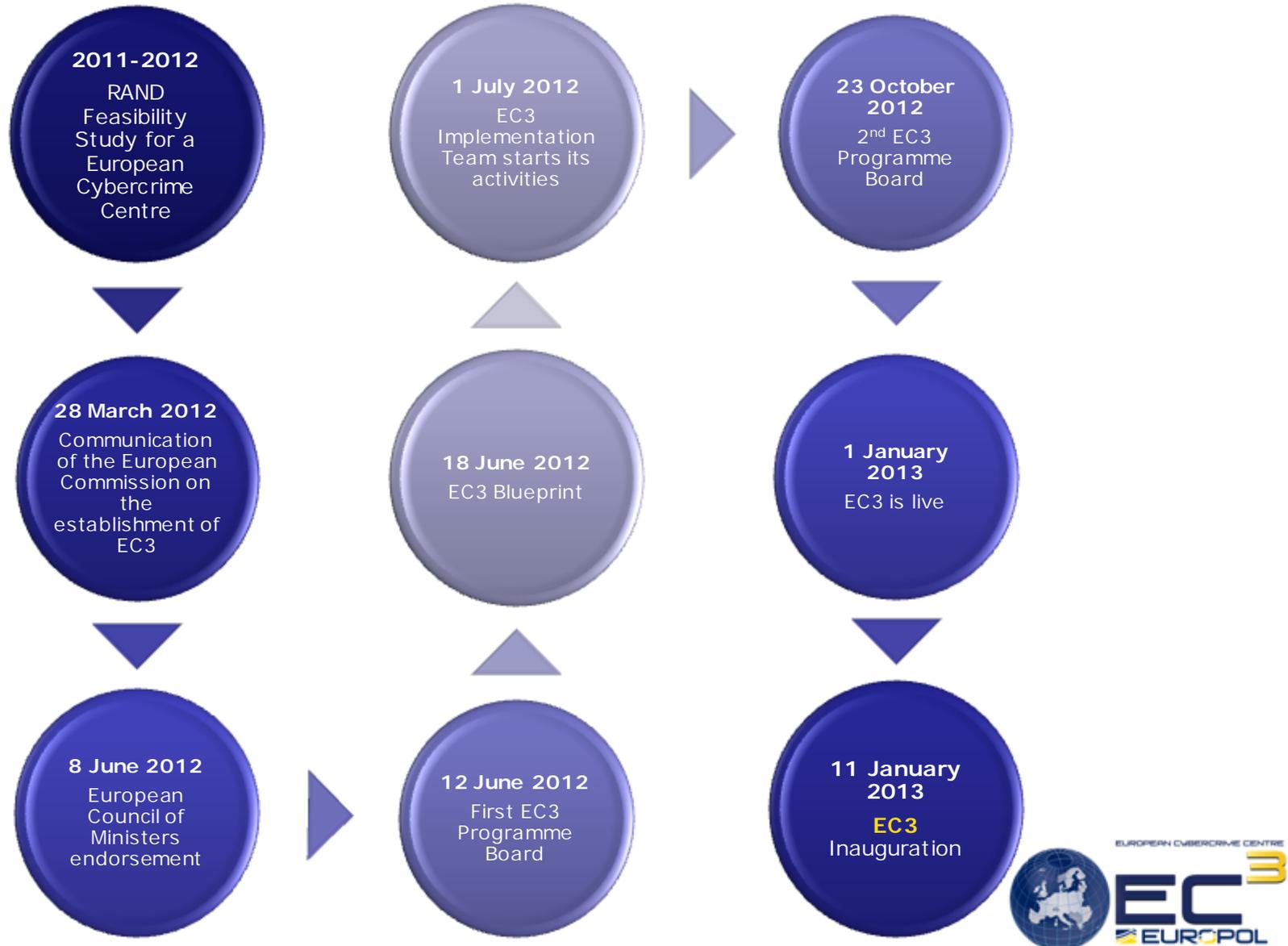
MAKING EUROPE SAFER



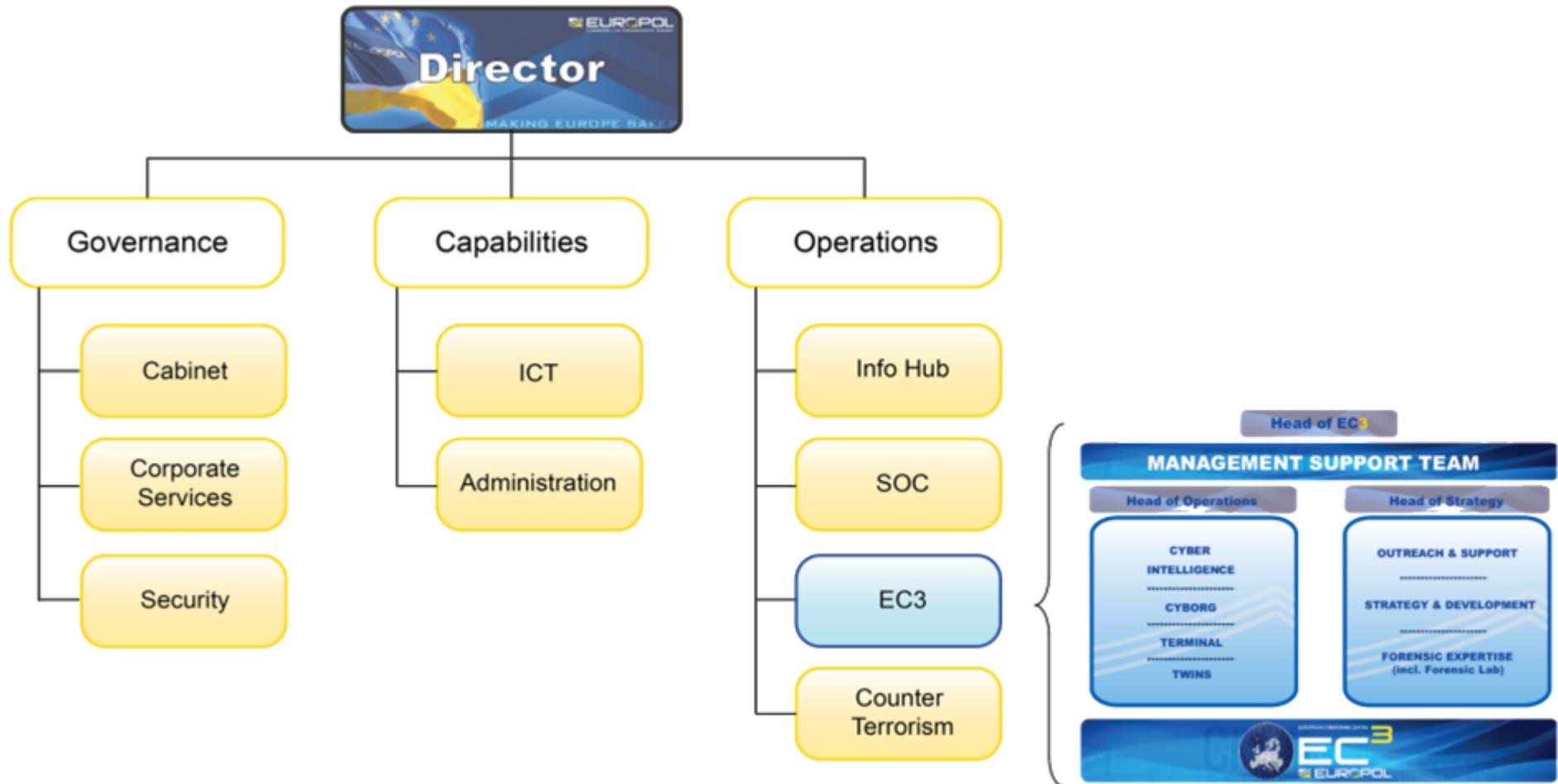
## European Cybercrime Centre



# EC3's History



# Europol Organisational Structure



# EC3 Organisational Structure

Head of EC3

## MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TEAM

Head of Operations

**CYBER  
INTELLIGENCE**

.....

**CYBORG**

.....

**TERMINAL**

.....

**TWINS**

Head of Strategy

**OUTREACH & SUPPORT**

.....

**STRATEGY & DEVELOPMENT**

.....

**FORENSIC EXPERTISE  
(incl. Forensic Lab)**



EUROPEAN CYBERCRIME CENTRE

**EC3**  
EUROPOL

# EC3 Governance Model

Assisted by 2 Advisory Groups

## Programme Board

Advisory Board created to help the strategic decision-making process of EC3

The Programme Board consists of the following members:

- European Commission
- ENISA (European Network and Information Security Agency)
- CEPOL (European Police College)
- EURJUST
- EC3 (European Cybercrime Centre)
- DERT-EU (Digital Emergency Response Team - EU)
- EUCTF (European Union Cybercrime Taskforce)
- INTERPOL
- CONSIILIUM

## Financial services

The Financial services advisory group includes:

- CE
- CSIS
- Citigroup
- ibf (IBF BANKING FEDERATION)
- ING
- VeriFone
- VISA
- UBS
- RBS (The Royal Bank of Scotland)
- OP-Pohjola
- Western Union
- Betaalvereniging Nederland
- European Commission
- CONSIGLIE DE LA POLICE NATIONALE

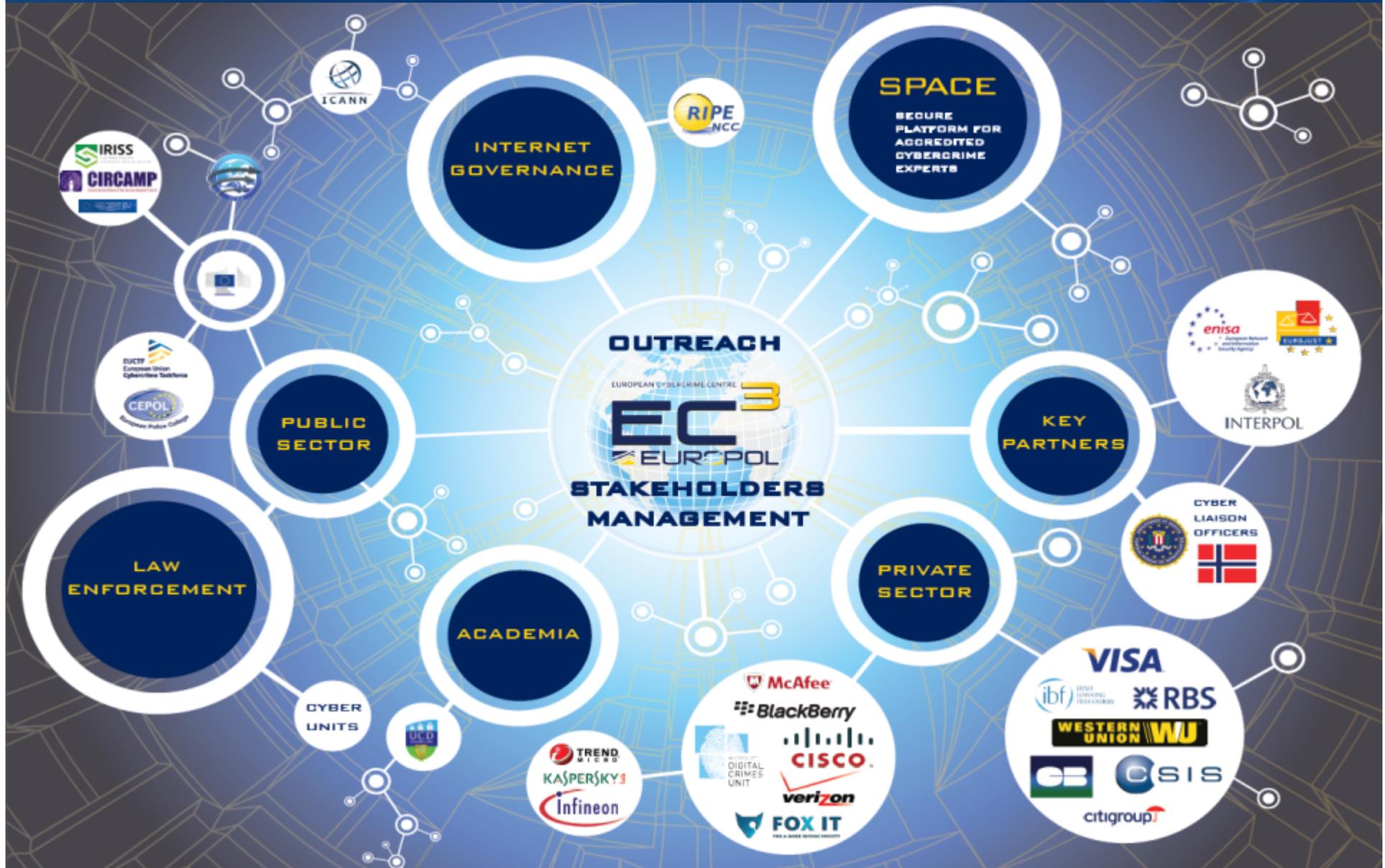
## Internet security

The Internet security advisory group includes:

- belgacom
- verizon
- Check Point
- KASPERSKY
- BlackBerry
- Infineon
- FOX IT
- shadowserver
- symantec
- uniceri
- IRISS (Information Research and Identification Security Service)
- CISCO
- DIGITAL CRIMES UNIT
- McAfee
- TREND MICRO
- European Commission
- CONSIGLIE DE LA POLICE NATIONALE

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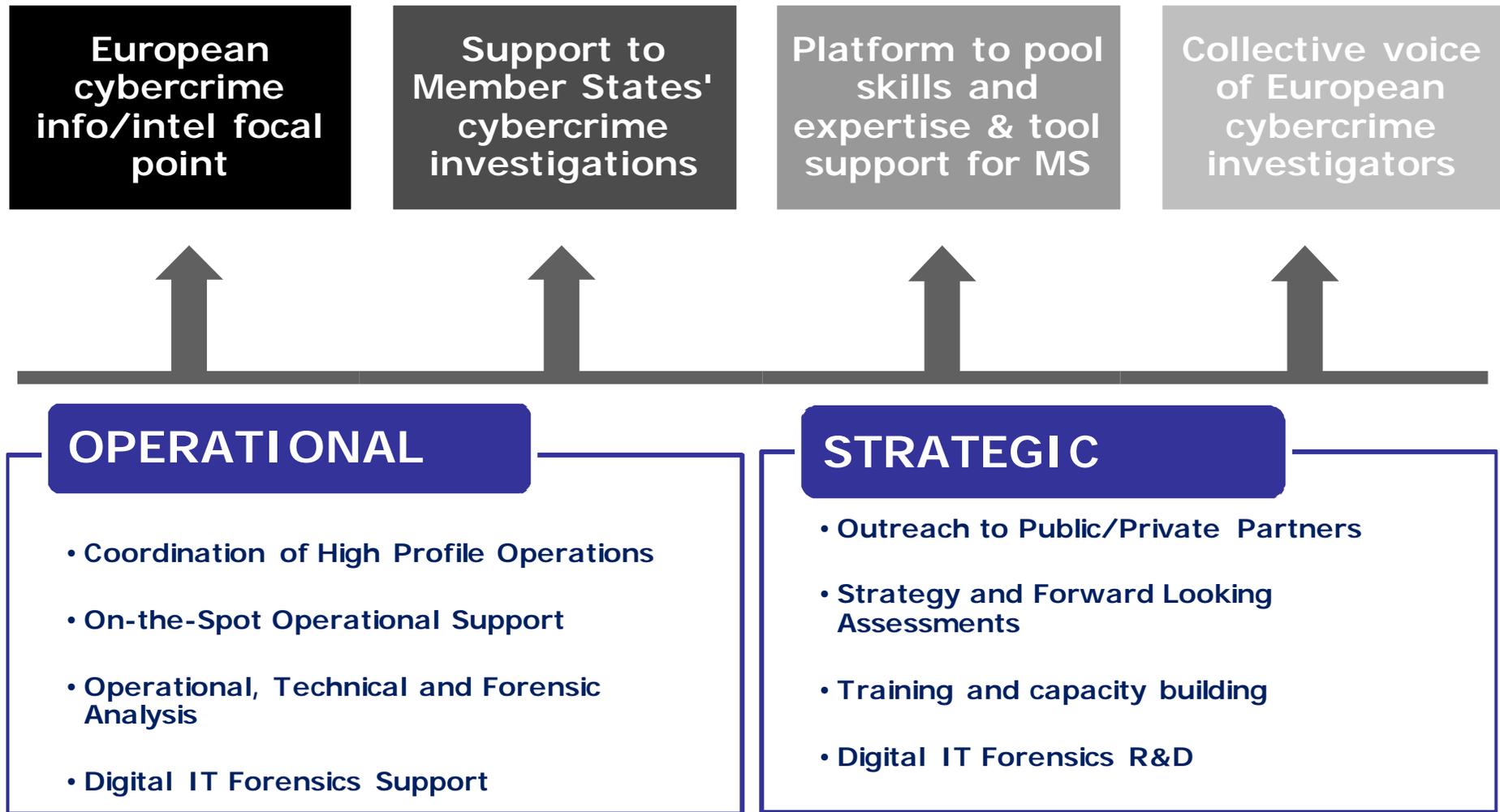
# Multi-Stakeholder Approach



# Europol's network of Liaison Bureaus



# EC3 Core Services



# EC3 Products & Solutions

**Digital Lab**

**LFE**

**Decryption Platform**

**SPACE**



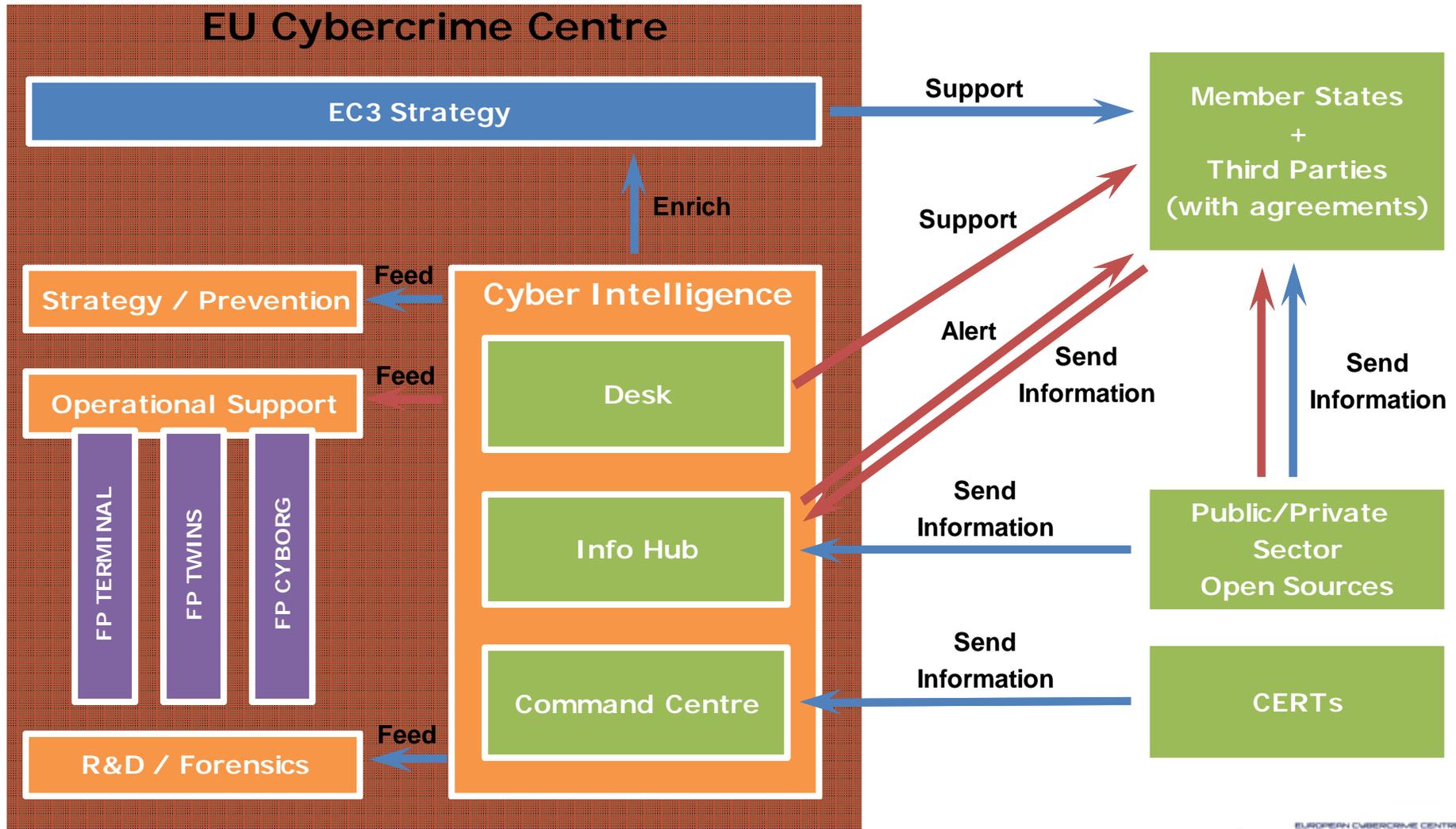
EUROPEAN CYBERCRIME CENTRE  
**EC3**  
EUROPOL

**MDCCI**

**Mobile Office**

**EMAS**

# EC3 Information/Intelligence Flow



➡ Strategic Information  
➡ Operational Information



# Cyber Intelligence Team

**Information collection** on cybercrime from the widest array of public, private and open sources.

**Analytical hub (tactical and operational)**, processing and analysing information from various sources.

Broaden information picture on cybercrime in Europe over time so as to rapidly identify emerging threats. **In close co-operation with Strategy.**

Pro-actively scans the environment, identifying new trends and patterns, updating stakeholders accordingly. **In close co-operation with Strategy.**

## What Cyber-Intel can do

- OSINT
- Receive operational information from MS and operational partners
- Search Europol operational information

## What Cyber-Intel cannot do

- Surveillance
- Engage with suspects
- Infiltration: provide opinions; create reputation
- “Control the crime” using agent provocateur

# Strategy and Development Team

To provide Europol's EC3, EU law enforcement and other relevant partners, including EU policy makers, with an overview of trends, developments, capabilities and intentions to support the fight against cybercrime, inform the formulation of policies and legislative measures, contribute to the development of standardized training, awareness raising and preventive measures, and facilitate regular meetings of stakeholder and governance bodies.

# 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**
- **Quantitative Quarterly Report on Cyber Threats – in cooperation with Strategy**

## STRATEGY

- **iOCTA**
- **Project 2020: Scenarios for the Future of Cybercrime**
- **Police Ransomware Threat Assessment**
- **A Review of Criminal Forums**
- **Strategic Assessment on CSE Online**
- **ICANN Guide for Dummies, Assessment of Bitcoin, Top 10 External Cyber Threats, etc.**

# EC3 Intelligence/Knowledge Products

Dashboard, Cyber Bits,  
Internet Governance Bits,  
etc.

Quantitative Quarterly  
Reports, Situational Reports,  
In-depth Assessments, etc.

Strategic Products (e.g.  
iOCTA)

Operational Support and Input

# EC3 Threat Analysis – Some Definitions

- Data – value, word or event out of context i.e. without meaning.
- Information – data put into a meaningful context e.g. by using meta-data to provide context.
- Intelligence – ‘actionable information’ i.e. evaluated information that has strategic/operational/tactical value, particularly in the context of investigations.
- Evidence – information or intelligence that can be used in court.

# EC3 Threat Analysis – Some Definitions

- Threat analysis – systematic detection, identification, and assessment of actual or potential cyber risks, the probability of these risks occurring and the consequences or impact should they occur.

# EC3 Threat Analysis – Challenges

## CYBER-INTEL

- Operational data vs. strategic data
- Sharing with non-competent authorities, particularly the private sector
- Sharing with non-operational partners
- Data retention
- Amount of data/information/intelligence
- Human resources, including language skills

## STRATEGY

- Operational/tactical intelligence vs. Strategic threat intelligence - risk of separate intelligence cycles
- Forward-looking, more high-level decisions and planning support vs. Operational support
- Management support for Strategic Analysis
- Communication and analysis tasking and prioritisation process (e.g. selection of topics, Ops input)

# EC3 Threat Analysis – Challenges

## CYBER-INTEL & STRATEGY

- Access to data, information and intelligence (willingness to share, cost factor, lack of standards, overlapping data sets, lack of historical data, etc.)
- Limited OSINT capabilities, particularly in relation to Darknets
- Network of external partners, including industry and academia as well as other EU agencies and the CERT community
- Tool support (storage, retrieval, collation, correlation, analysis, visualisation, etc.)

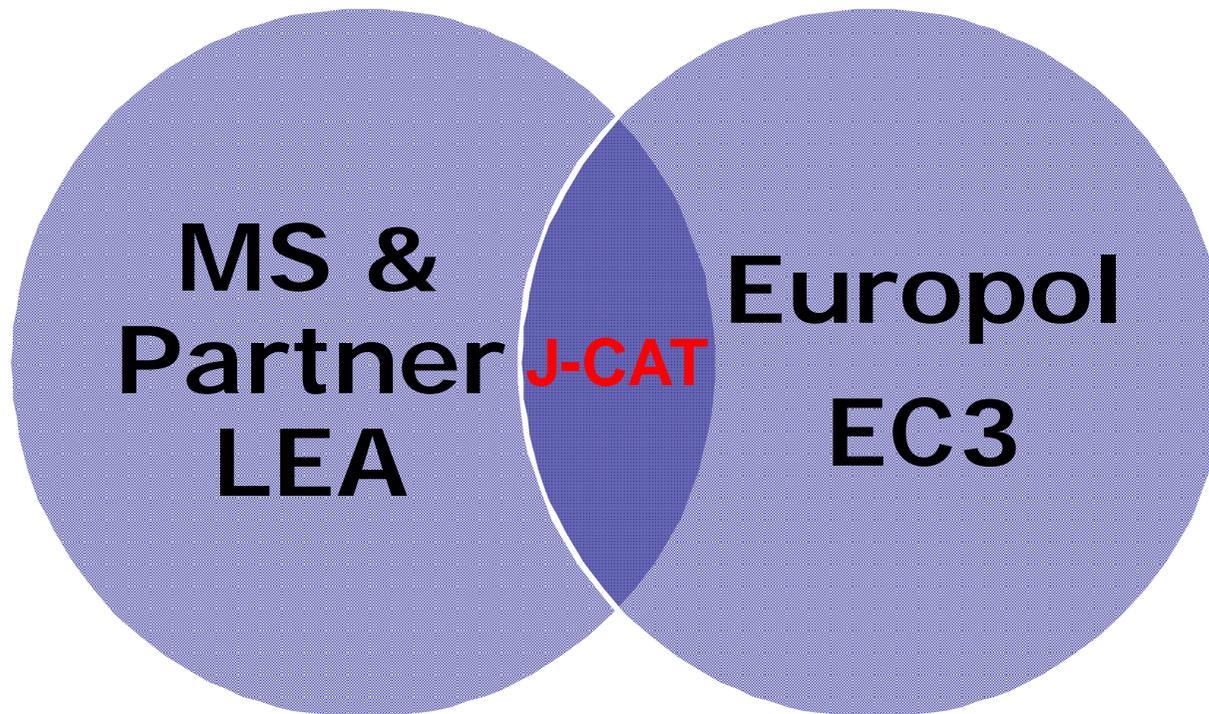
# EC3 Threat Analysis – Initiatives

- Development of a taxonomy and business case for the exchange of information/intelligence between LE and CERTs
- Anonymized cross-matching solution
- Active Stakeholder Management and engagement with EU and non-EU partners, including with private industry and academia
- Engaged in internal and external discussions around OSINT capabilities and data protection

# EC3 Threat Analysis – Initiatives

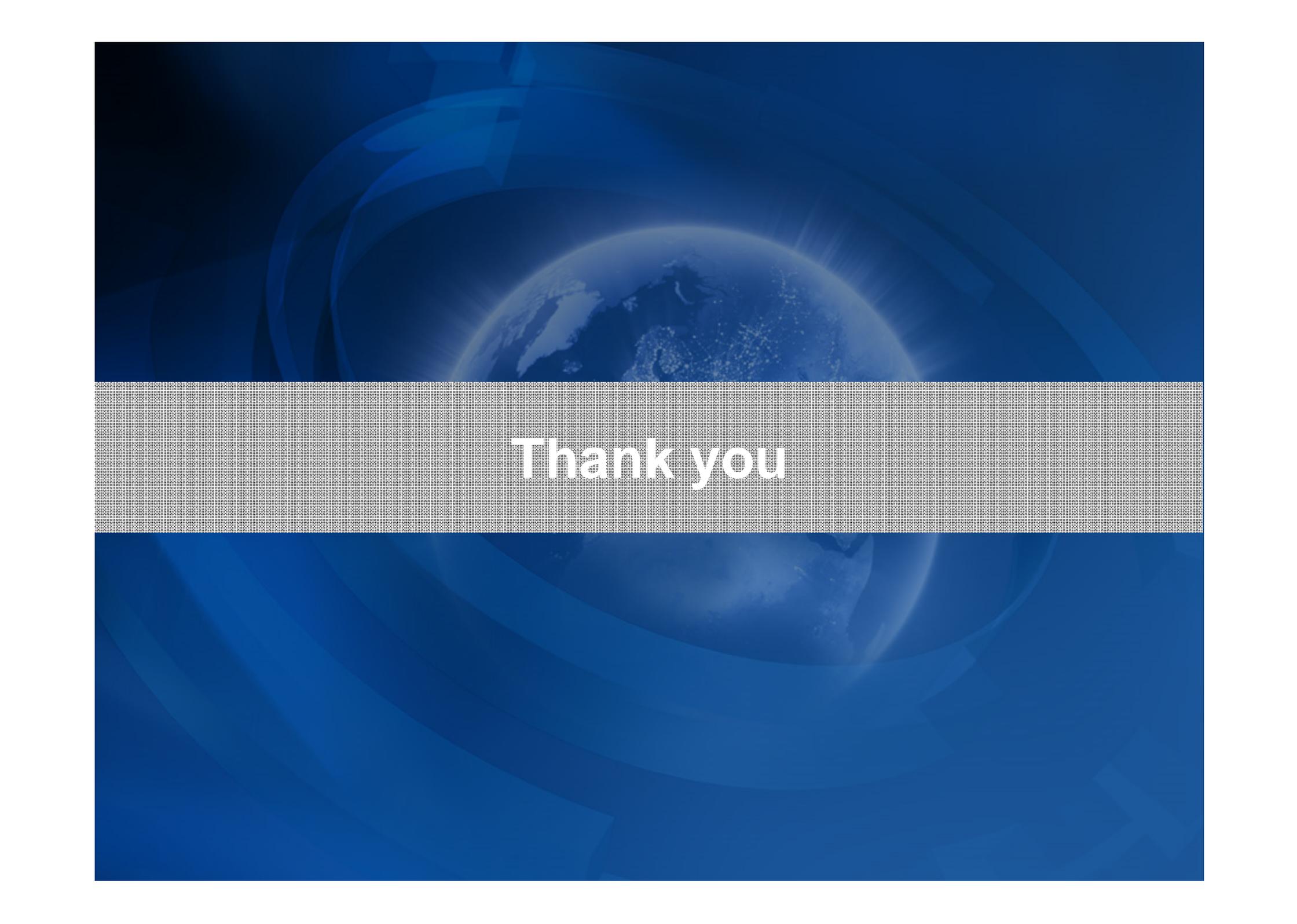
- In-house R&D
- Ongoing evaluation of commercial tools and services
- Training and capacity building
- ...

# Joint Cybercrime Action Taskforce



# EC3 Threat Analysis – Summary

- Two threat analysis areas– strategic and tactical/operational
- Privacy and data protection, and policies governing OSINT activities
- Exchange of data/information/intelligence with competent authorities vs. other partners
- Tool support and human resources

The background of the slide is a deep blue color. In the center, there is a faint, semi-transparent image of a globe showing the continents. The globe is being held by a hand, with the fingers visible around the top and bottom edges of the globe. The lighting is soft, creating a sense of depth and care. A horizontal band with a fine, light-colored grid pattern runs across the middle of the slide, containing the text.

**Thank you**