

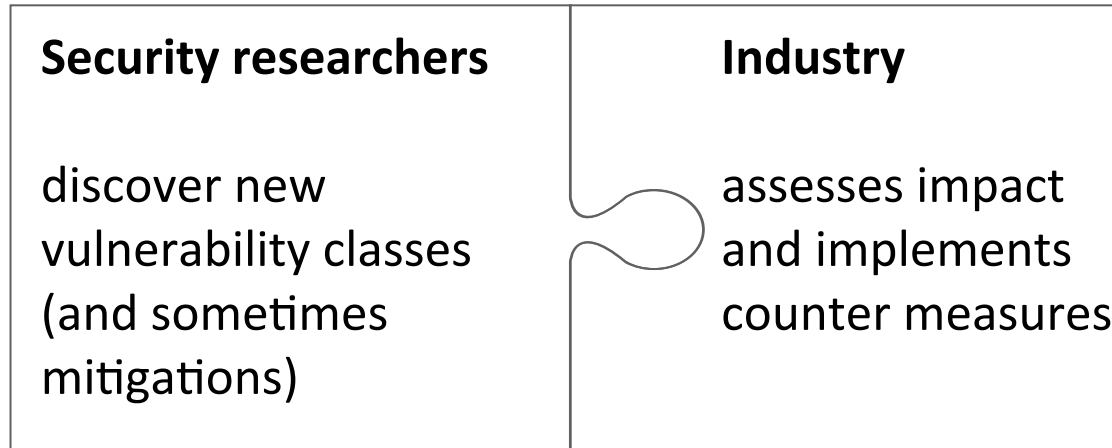
Mobile Network Attack Evolution

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SECURITY
RESEARCH
LABS

Security research is successful if vulnerabilities get removed



This talk focuses on the industry response to mobile network security research

Agenda

▶ **Advanced SIM card attacks**

- Advanced GSM intercept
 - Keeping network operators honest
-

SIM security research motivated some technology upgrades

Security researchers published several **SIM card attacks**

Industry reacted swiftly but **not thoroughly**

Finding

1

Anybody can send management SMS to SIM cards

2

The OTA app mgmt interface is not always protected with good crypto

3

SIM applications can break out of their JavaCard sandbox

Response

Many networks started filtering the most obvious attack messages

Some operators phased out DES keys in favor of 3DES

The vulnerability has not been addressed yet in affected cards

1 Binary SMS can take many forms to circumvent filters

		SMS field			
		PID	DCS	UDHI	User data
Best practice filters	Several message types may go to the SIM	127	*	*	*
		*	246 or 22	*	*
		*	*	1	027000...

vs.	Some phones also forward other types	*	*	0	027000...

Implemented filters	Many networks only filter one type	127	*	*	*

2 Misconfigurations in SIMs go well beyond DES keys

ILLUSTRATIVE

SIM configurations need to be assessed in two dimensions

2. Verify that all SIM applications enforce cryptography

1. Verify that all keys are 3DES or AES

Keyset		Application (TAR)			
		000000	000001	...	FFFFFF
1:	3DES	Sign + encrypt	Unprotected (MSL=0)
2:	3DES	Sign + encrypt	Sign
...					
16:	DES	Sign	Sign

Demo – Persistent infection of modern SIM card

Target —

New nano-SIM
(October 2013)
in iPhone 5s
from major US
carrier

Attack steps

- A** Lure the phone onto fake base station to circumvent network filters
- B** Scan the SIM remotely for configuration issues
(on the SIM in this demo: discover TAR with MSL=0)
- C** Install Java virus through vulnerable TAR
- D** Let phone connect back to normal network, maintain persistent access through SMS-C&C

Tool release: SIM card configuration security assessment

Tool name	SIMtester
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Find cryptographic attack surface:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Signature disclosure– 3DES downgrade▪ Enumerate logical attack surface: Detect hidden application TARs and test their security level▪ Upload traces to gsmmap.org for further analysis (Thank you.)
Requirements	PC/SC smartcard reader –or– Osmocom phone
Source	opensource.srlabs.de

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GSM intercept attacks are still under addressed

The majority of mobile phone calls worldwide still uses 2G GSM frequencies

To protect customers, mobile networks must support and harden two encryption standards

1

Older phones only support
A5/1 encryption

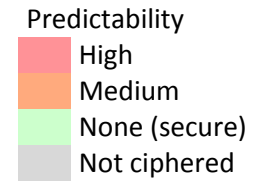
Protection status: Available strengthening measures are rarely seen

2

A5/3 protects much better

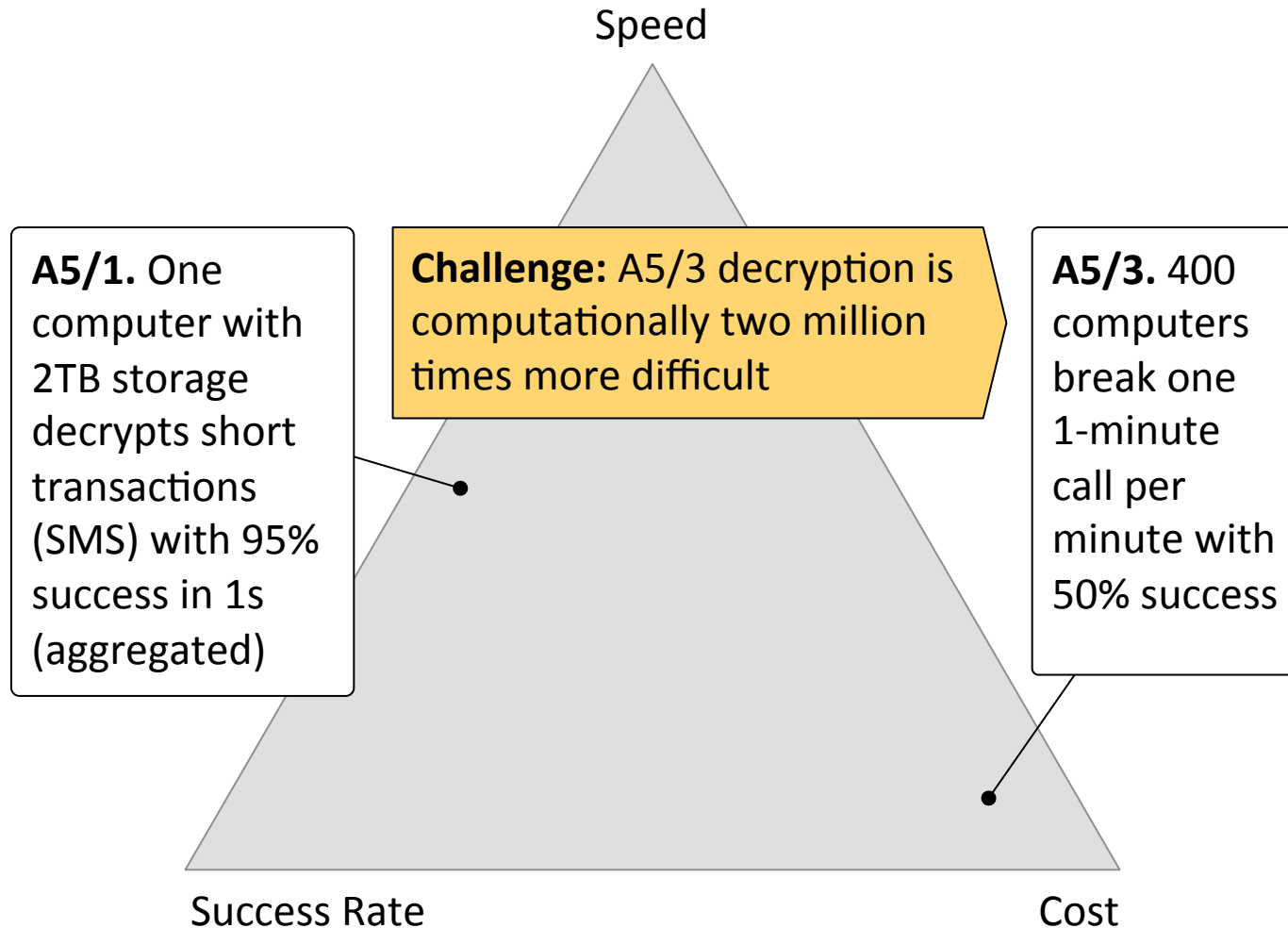
Protection status: Still only a minority of networks support A5/3

1 A5/1 decryption can mostly be prevented through randomization



Example call setup trace	Features to decrease cryptographic attack surface		
	Unprotected	Padding randomization	+ SI5 randomization
Ciphering Mode Cmd	Not ciphered	Not ciphered	Not ciphered
TMSI Reallocation Cmd	None (secure)	None (secure)	None (secure)
Null Frame	High	None (secure)	None (secure)
System Information 5	High	High	None (secure)
Call Proceeding	High	None (secure)	None (secure)
System Information 6	High	None (secure)	None (secure)
Null Frame	High	None (secure)	None (secure)
Fragment	Medium	Medium	Medium
Assignment Command	Medium	None (secure)	None (secure)
System Information 5ter	High	High	None (secure)

2 A5/3 makes intercept much harder, but decryption is still possible for well-funded spy agencies



Tools release:

Measuring mobile network security from Android or Linux

Tool name	GSMmap.apk	xgoldscanner	OsmocomBB
Purpose	Collect network traces on Android phone and upload for analysis to gsmmap.org	Record network traces for analysis in Linux	Update to Sylvain's burst_ind setup to capture network traces for analysis in Linux
Requirements	Rooted Samsung Galaxy S2/S3	Samsung Galaxy S2, S3, Note 2, or Nexus	An older Motorola phone (C123, ...)
Source	Google Play: GSMmap	opensource.srlabs.de	OsmocomBB git: <i>gsmmap</i> branch

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 **Keeping network operators honest**

Live ISO puts mobile security tools on ready-to-use USB stick

```
GSMmap cellular network security assessment +
What would you like to test? |
+-----+ |
| 2G using Motorola C123,121,118 or similar | |
| 3G using SAMSUNG GALAXY S2,S3,Note2 or Nexus | |
| SIM using PC/SC reader | |
| Fake BTS using Motorola C123,121,118 or similar | |
+-----+ |
| < OK > <Cancel> | |
+-----+ |
```

GSM map live ISO bundles mobile security tools

Network measurement with Galaxy S2/S3

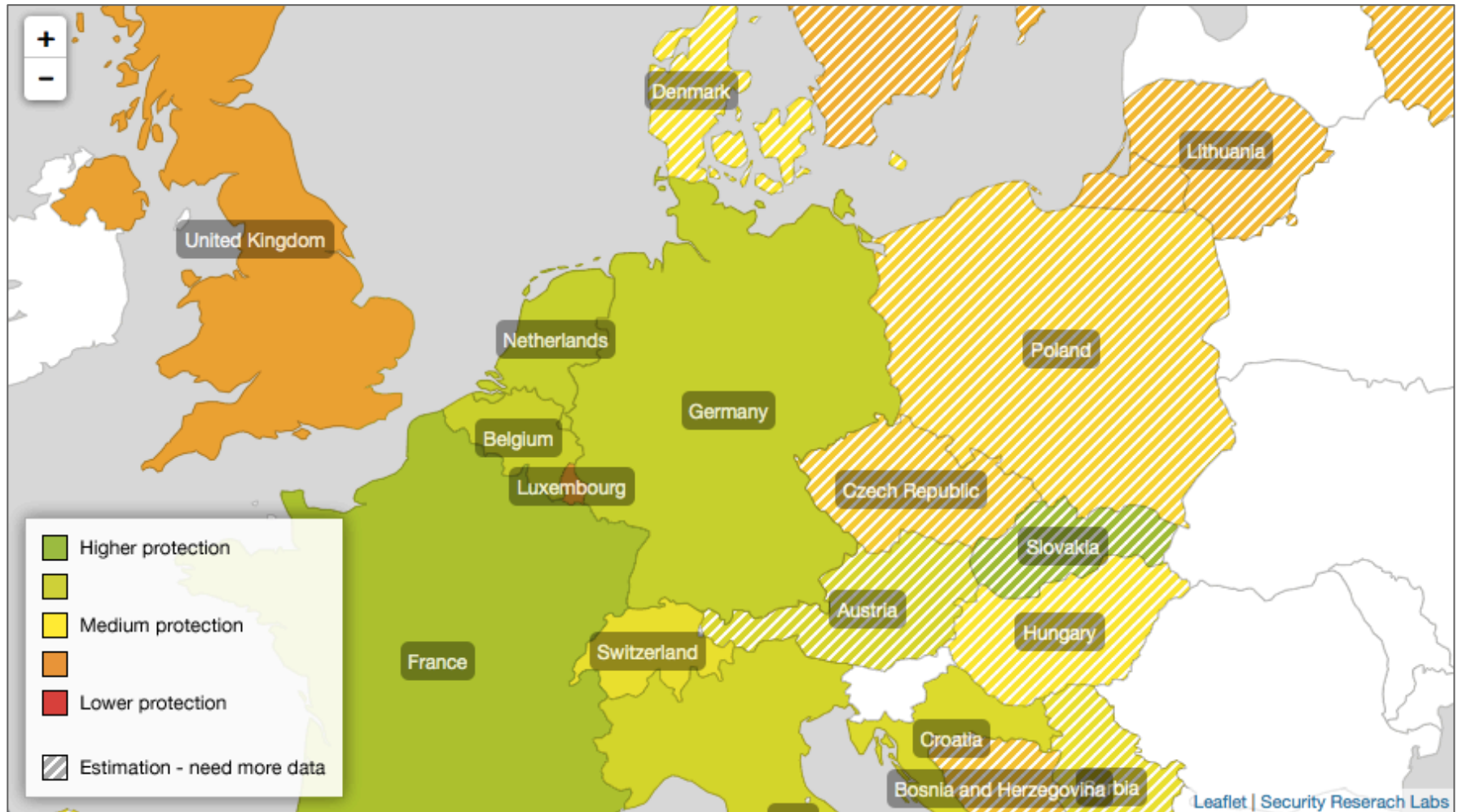
Network measurement & IMSI catcher detection with Osmocom BB phone

SIM card assessment with PC/SC reader or Osmocom BB phone

Download and How-Tos

opensource.srlabs.de

gsmmap.org – Tracking mobile network evolution online



Thank you!



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Questions?

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