

# IMSI-Catcher and Man-in-the-Middle attacks

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# Outline

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- 2 Man-in-the-Middle-Attacks
- 3 IMSI and SIM cards
- 4 IMSI-Catcher
- 5 GSM
- 6 UMTS
- 7 Mitigating Factors
- 8 Counter-measures
- 9 Conclusion

# Scenario

- Wireless medium: Air
- Cryptography is used to ensure confidentiality and authenticity
- Attacks which circumvent cryptography all together are available

# Threats and attacks

- Tracking of mobile services' users
- Eavesdropping/Tapping
- Man-in-the-Middle
- Law enforcement may be more or less warranted
- (Organized) Crime has an interest as well!
- Internet threats apply: Spoofing, phishing, fraud, malware

# Man-in-the-Middle-Attacks

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## Defense

- Authentication ensures the communication parties of their peers identities and of the message integrity
- Encryption ensures confidentiality

## IMSI and SIM cards

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  - 3 digit Mobile Country Code (MCC)
  - 2-3 digit Mobile Network Code (MNC)
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  - 3 digit Mobile Country Code (MCC)
  - 2-3 digit Mobile Network Code (MNC)
  - 1-10 digit Mobile Subscriber Identification Number (MSIN)
- MCC and MNC together form the Home Network Identifier (HNI)
  - which identifies the subscriber's home network
  - in Germany: allocated by the Bundesnetzagentur
  - may allow provider identification

## Requirements

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## Countermeasures

- IMSI is transmitted as rarely as possible
- Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity (TMSI)
  - is used instead to identify the user temporarily
  - is randomly assigned
  - is allocated after first location update
  - is local to the area of the cell
  - is changed periodically by the network
  - is changed on location changes

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- track/or locate a specific IMSI
  - using signal strength and signal propagation delay
- to place the attacker as a man-in-the-middle
  - user establishes a connection with the fake base station.
  - IMSI-Catcher establishes another connection to a real base station, to forward communication

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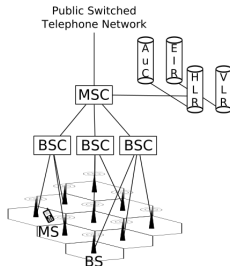
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- user equipment has to support several protocols, which gives rise to more cases which have to be considered and analyzed

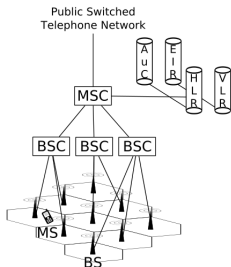
## Network structure



Mobile Stations (MS) - mobile phones, etc.

- share IMSI with the Home Location Register (HLR) database
- share IMEI with the Equipment Identity Register (EIR) database

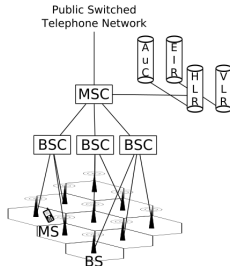
# Network structure



## Base Stations (BS)

- connect mobile stations to Mobile switching centers
- area covered by a base station is called a cell
- handle encryption and decryption of data transmitted between user and network

## Network structure

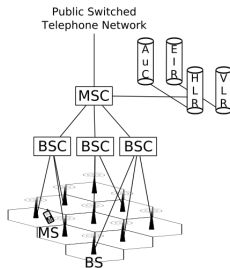


### Base Station Controllers (BSC)

- coordinate base stations
- may handle handovers



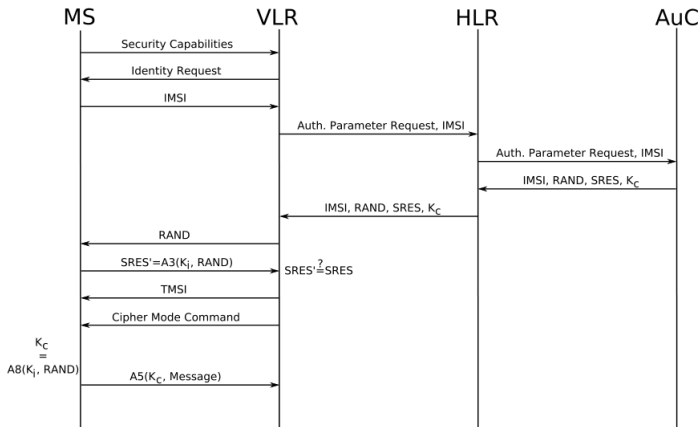
## Network structure



### Mobile Switching Centers (MSC)

- access Authentication Center (AuC) to handle authentication of mobile stations
- access EIR to detect stolen mobile station equipment
- maintain Visitor Location Register (VLR), which stores TMSI and data obtained from HLR
- route data between networks
- handover between base station controllers

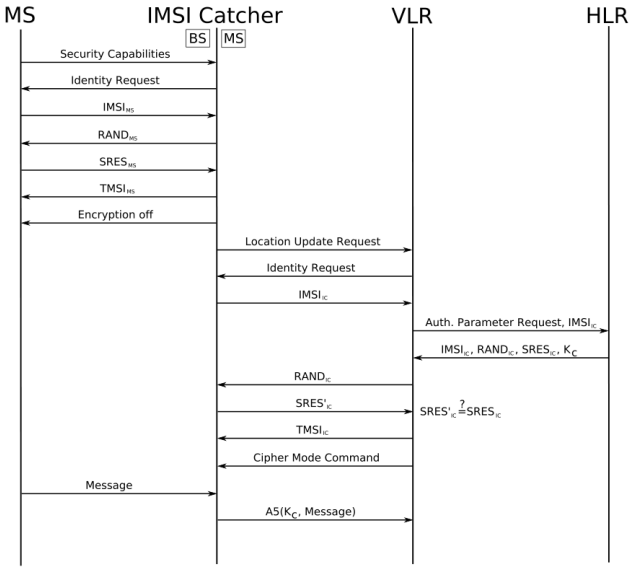
# Authentication Protocol



# Weaknesses

- No base station authentication
- Encryption algorithms, A5 family, basically broken
- A5/0 - No Encryption algorithm is a valid choice

# The attack



# UMTS

- Universal Mobile Telecommunications Standard - 3rd generation protocol
- Low coverage compared to GSM, as new base stations are required
- Interoperation with GSM possible

# Changes compared to GSM

- Some architecture parts have been combined, renamed, etc.
  - Home Environment (HE) takes the role of MSC and HLR
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IMSI-Catcher

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Mitigating  
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Counter-  
measures

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- HE has to authenticate itself to the mobile station
- Sequence numbers are used to guarantee freshness of authentication
- Messages are integrity protected - MAC is used for the authentication process
- Security capabilities of the mobile station included in final message

# Interoperation with GSM

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**UMTS**

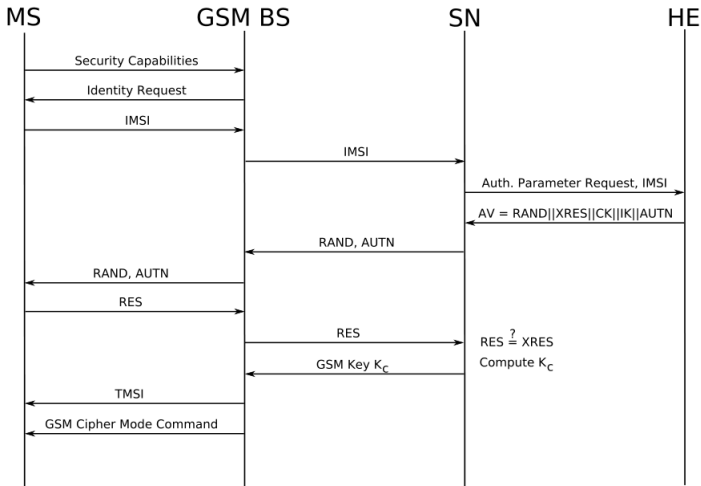
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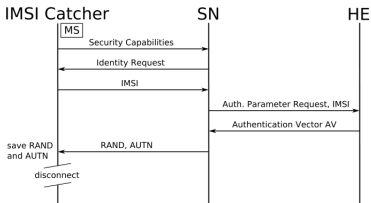
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- GSM keys are computed from UMTS key material
- cipher mode command is last message - no security capabilities included

# Authentication Protocol

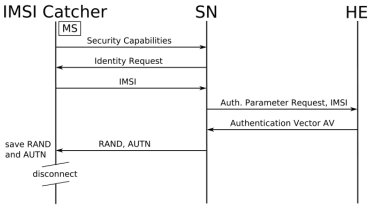


## Step 1

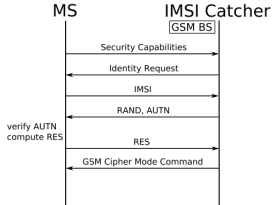


# The attack

## Step 1



## Step 2



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- Victim may change her SIM card regularly, or even the phone



# Countermeasures

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- Authenticate the 'identity request', made by the base station
- Generate cipher mode command in the Service Network, to be able to authenticate it, and include mobile station's original security capabilities

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- Feasible attacks which invade user privacy and are a security threat are out there
- Changes to protocols are necessary
- Socio-economic factors make this hard to fulfill
- Adapting protocols without introducing new problems or security flaws is not trivial
- Welcome to the future, welcome to the past!

## Credit where credit is due

- Seminar on IMSI Catcher, Daehyun Strobel  
[http://www.crypto.rub.de/imperia/md/content/seminare/itsss07/imsi\\_catcher.pdf](http://www.crypto.rub.de/imperia/md/content/seminare/itsss07/imsi_catcher.pdf)
- Ulrike Meyer and Susanne Wetzel
- The authors of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  and the excellent "beamer" class



# Questions?

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**Julian  
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