



Mobile network security report: Turkey

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Abstract. Mobile networks differ widely in their protection capabilities against common attacks. This report details the protection capabilities of three mobile networks in Turkey.

Vodafone 2G users are predominantly using latest encryption technology. Users of Avea and Turkcell are not sufficiently protected from 2G intercept. In all 2G networks, user impersonation is possible with simple tools. Turkcell allows user tracking.

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1 Overview

Operator	Protection dimension (higher means better)		
	Intercept	Impersonation	Tracking
Avea	2G 36%	27%	51%
Turkcell	2G 34%	23%	47%
Vodafone	2G 56%	35%	51%

Table 1: Implemented protection features relative to 2014 best practices (according to SRLabs GSM metric v2.5)

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This document provides a security analysis of Turkey’s three mobile networks, based on data collected between January 2012 and March 2013. The analysis is based on data samples submitted to the GSM Map project¹. It compares implemented protection features across networks.

The GSM Map website reports protection features condensed into three dimensions as shown in Table 1. This report details the logic behind the analysis results, lists some of the implemented protection features, and maps the protection capabilities to popular attack tools.

¹GSM Map Project: <https://gsmmap.org>

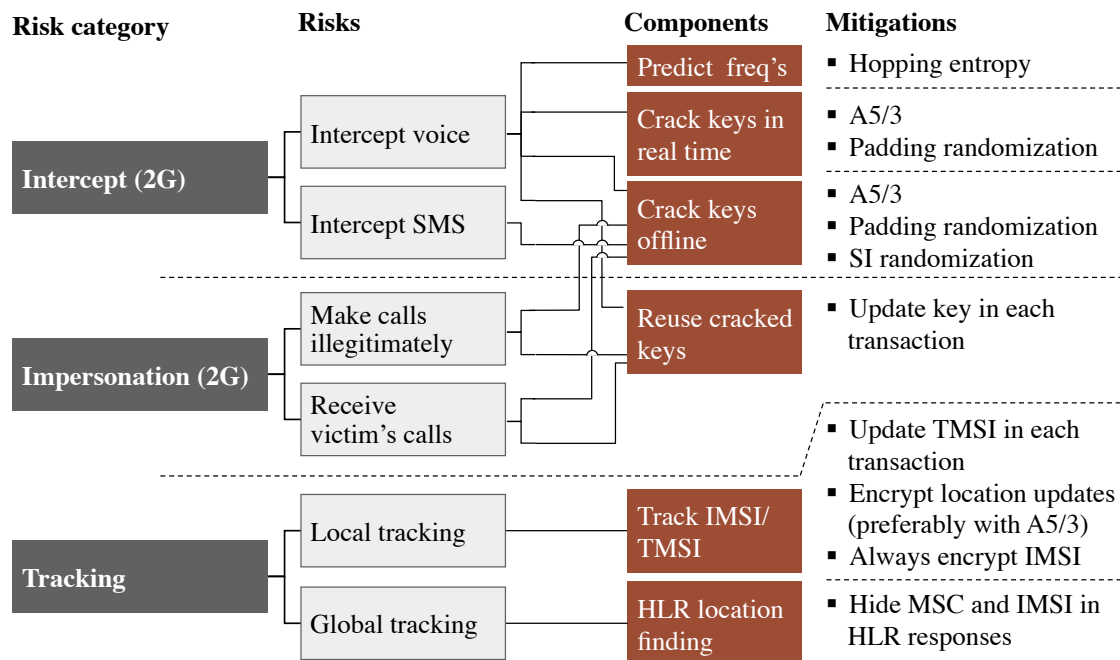


Figure 1: Best practice protection measures can mitigate three attack scenarios.

2 Protection measures

The SRLabs GSM security metric is built on the understanding that mobile network subscribers are exposed to three main risks:

- **Intercept.** An adversary records calls and SMS from the air interface. Decryption can be done in real time or as a batch process after recording transactions in bulk.
- **Impersonation.** Calls or SMS are either spoofed or received using a stolen mobile identity.
- **Tracking.** Mobile subscribers are traced either globally using Internet-leaked information or locally by repeated TMSI pagings.

The SRLabs metric traces these three risks to an extensive list of protection measures, some of which are listed in Figure 1. Table 2 details the implementation depth of some of the mitigation measures present in Turkey's mobile networks.

Attack vector		Networks		
		Avea	Turkcell	Vodafone
2G Over-the-air protection				
- Encryption algorithm	A5/1	100%	100%	30%
	A5/3	0%	0%	70%
- Padding randomization				
- SI randomization				
- Require IMEI in CMC				
- Hopping entropy				
- Authenticate calls (MO)		4%	4%	18%
- Authenticate SMS (MO)		18%	5%	4%
- Authenticate paging (MT)		0%	2%	9%
- Authenticate LURs		83%	89%	51%
- Encrypt LURs		100%	100%	100%
- Update TMSI		26%	0%	1%

HLR/VLR configuration				
- Mask MSC				
- Mask IMSI				

Table 2: Protection measures implemented in analyzed networks, compared to best practice references observed in 2014.

3 Attack scenarios

The protection measures impact the effectiveness of various common mobile network attack tools.

3.1 Passive intercept

Passive 2G intercept requires two steps: First, all relevant data needs to be intercepted. This step cannot be prevented completely, but aggravated significantly by using less predictable frequency hopping sequences. Vodafone uses such less predictable hopping sequences. The Avea network makes it particularly easy to record radio signals (*hopping entropy*).

Secondly, the intercepted call and SMS traces need to be decrypted. In 2G networks, this can be prevented by hardening the A5/1 cipher or by upgrading to modern encryption algorithms. **Hardening the A5/1 cipher** . The A5/1 cipher was developed in 1987 and is still the most common encryption algorithm for 2G calls. First weaknesses of this cipher were discussed in

1994², but it took until the mid-2000's until successful attacks on 2G were demonstrated publicly. These attacks exploit (partially) known plaintexts of the encrypted GSM messages to derive the encryption key. Consequently, countermeasures need to reduce the number of predictable bits in 2G frames.

Nowadays, several generations of passive A5/1 decipher units exist, that attack different parts of the transaction. Early generation boxes attack the Cipher Mode Complete message. Turkcell generally protects from these boxes. Avea is fully vulnerable (*Require IMEI in CMC*).

More modern decipher units leverage predictable Null frames. These Null frames contain little to no relevant information and are filled up with a fixed uniform padding, facilitating known-plaintext attacks. None of the networks in Turkey have deployed protection against this type of attack.

Recently updated intercept boxes further leverage System Information (SI) messages. These messages can be randomized, or not sent at all during encrypted transactions (*SI randomization*). None of the networks in Turkey are protected against this type of attack.

Upgrading to modern encryption algorithms. With the introduction of 3G mobile telecommunications technology, the A5/3 cipher was introduced to 2G standards. Only theoretical attacks on this cipher were so far presented publicly, none of which have practical significance.

Modern phones can use this cipher for 2G communication, if the network supports it. With passive intercept being prevented, attackers must use active intercept equipment, e.g. fake base stations, as described in Section 3.2. Vodafone has begun rolling out A5/3. To intercept subscribers of Vodafone in A5/3-enabled areas, attackers will need to use active equipment. In Turkey, Avea and Turkcell continue to mostly rely on outdated encryption.

3.2 Active intercept

Attacks through fake 2G base stations can be prevented to different degrees, based on what the fake base station is used for:

- **Location finding:** In this attack scenario, a phone is lured onto a fake station so that the phone's exact location can be determined. This scenario occurs independent of the phone network and hence cannot be prevented through network protection measures.
- **Outgoing call/SMS intercept:** A fake base station can proxy outgoing connections. In this attack, connectivity to the real network is not necessarily required, so no protection can be achieved from outside the phone.
- **Encrypted call/SMS intercept:** Modern fake base stations execute full man-in-the-middle attacks in which connections are maintained with both the phone and the real network.

Networks can make such active attacks more difficult with a combination of two measures:

First, by not allowing unencrypted calls. Secondly, by decreasing the authentication time given

²See <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!msg/uk.telecom/TkdCaytoeU4/Mroy719hdroJ>

to an attacker to break the encryption key. This timeout can be as much as 12 seconds according to common standards. The GSM Map database currently lacks reliable data on authentication times in Turkey. All 2G networks in Turkey use encryption in all 2G call and SMS transactions. However, the GSMmap currently lacks data to decide whether the networks would accept subscriber-originated unencrypted transactions as well.

3.3 Impersonation

Mobile identities can (temporarily) be hijacked using specific attack phones. These phones require the authentication key deciphered from one transaction. They use this key to start a subsequent transaction. The obvious way to prevent this attack scenario is by requiring a new key in each transaction (*Authenticate calls/SMS*).

In Turkey, 2G call impersonation is possible against all 2G networks in Turkey. The same is true for all SMS messages in Turkey.

3.4 User tracking

Mobile networks are regularly used to track people's whereabouts. Such tracking occurs at two different granularities:

- **Global tracking:** Internet-accessible services disclose the general location of GSM customers with granularity typically on a city level. The data is leaked to attackers as part of SMS delivery protocols in form of the MSC address (*Mask MSC*). All 2G networks in Turkey suppress MSC information for their customers in Turkey. In addition, users' IMSI's can leak in HLR requests. This is the case for all 2G networks in Turkey.
- **Local tracking:** Based on TMSI identifiers, users' association with location areas and specific cells can be tracked, providing a finer granularity than MSC-based tracking, but a less fine granularity than location finding with the help of fake base stations. IMSI-based tracking is made more difficult by changing the TMSI in each transaction (*Update TMSI*). All 2G networks in Turkey have not addressed this threat thoroughly.

4 Conclusion

The mobile networks in Turkey implement only few of the protection measures observed in other networks.

Vodafone has begun upgrading their network to the more secure A5/3 encryption algorithm.

The evolution of mobile network attack and defense techniques is meanwhile progressing further: Modern A5/1 deciphering units are harvesting the remaining non-randomized frames and – thanks to faster computers – are achieving high intercept rates again.

The 3GPP, on the other hand, already completed standard extensions to reduce A5/1 attack

surface to a minimum. These standards from 2009 are only hesitantly implemented by equipment manufacturers, leaving users exposed to phone intercept risks.

The available protection methods – even when implemented in full – are barely enough to protect users sufficiently. A stronger push for implementing modern protection measures is needed to revert this erosion of mobile network security.