



## Signalling Firewalls: The first line of defence for telcos. But are they enough?

**80%** Of signalling networks are vulnerable despite firewall (FW) presence<sup>1</sup>

**65%** Of the distributed denial-of-service attacks targeted CSPs<sup>2</sup>

**\$28.3** Billion in global revenue losses to the telecom industry due to telecom fraud<sup>3</sup>

**153** Major telecom security incidents across Europe in 2019; resulting in a total impact of almost **1 billion** user hours lost<sup>4</sup>

## Legacy Signalling Firewalls have inherent limitations, which adversaries can easily exploit to breach the core network.

### 1 Partial visibility:

Simple signalling firewalls (FWs) cannot fully visualize the perimeter of signalling networks. FW can analyse and protect only the part that passes through it. Thus, leaving a vast majority of traffic susceptible.

### 2 Stateless nature of firewalls:

FWs are stateless, cannot collect information about current subscriber location and cannot protect against Category 3 (**CAT3**) breaches – the most preferred route for attackers looking to intercept SMS and voice communication, disrupting network using DoS and enabling location tracking.

### 3 Limited coverage:

While most FWs are effectively able to identify and block Category 1 (**CAT1**) and Category 2 (**CAT2**) threats, they are often found lacking when it comes to securing networks against advanced **CAT3** attacks.

### 4 Lack of scalability and evolution capabilities:

It is complicated to constantly fine-tune and update FW rules without breaking the roaming services. Therefore, the FW is often configured once at a usually long implementation stage, thus limiting the protection.

### 5 Static architecture:

Mobile networks are live and ever-evolving with updates, reconfigurations, and integration of new functions and features. Implementation of new equipment might change the signalling traffic routing scheme; as a result, some traffic might end up bypassing existing FWs.

Clearly, legacy Signalling Firewalls cannot protect your core network against advanced, sophisticated threats.

## How do you then ensure comprehensive signalling security?

### It's time for change:

Gain full visibility and real-time monitoring for complete protection with  
**IDS – Intrusion Detection System**

IDS presents a comprehensive yet easy approach for security monitoring and signalling traffic analysis. It offers end-to-end coverage – from security monitoring and anomalous-activity detection, to protecting signalling network perimeter across **HTTP/2, Diameter, GTP-C and SS7 signalling protocols**.



## Stay Tuned!

Learn more about how IDS provides enhanced visibility for early threat detection.

### Connect:

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\*Source:

- 1) SecurityGen research paper
- 2) Nexanguard's Q3 2018 Threat Report
- 3) <https://www.totaltele.com/511110/90-of-operators-are-struck-by-fraudsters-on-daily-basis>
- 4) <https://www.enisa.europa.eu/news/enisa-news/annual-report-on-telecom-security-incidents-in-2019>