3GPP TSG SA WG3 Security **S3-020386**

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Agenda Item: TBD

Source: Ericsson

Title: Status of SIP Security Agreement Draft in IETF

Document for: Information

1 Scope and objectives

Ericsson, Nokia and Nortel Networks have been working on draft "Security Mechanism Agreement for SIP Sessions" [Sec-Agree] in IETF. Four new versions of the draft have been submitted since the previous S3 meeting in Victoria, Canada (May 2002). The latest submitted version of the draft is attacked to this document.

Since the version –00, the major changes to the draft has been:

- Modifications to the syntax.
- Modifications to the rules of using SIP backwards compatibility mechanisms (i.e. how the Require, Proxy-Require, and Supported headers are used).
- New example describing the use of the mechanisms between two adjacent proxies.
- Clarifications and editorial changes.

The current status of the draft is as follows:

- The document is still in the IETF last call.
- Jonathan Rosenberg has reviewed the draft. This review confirmed that the draft meets the requirements of the SIP as a protocol.
- Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG) is currently making a security review on the draft. The review team includes three IETF Area Directors (AD), and Eric Rescorla.

The draft has been updated according to the comments received from the various reviewers. According to latest information, there may still be one missing detail, which may require modifications to the draft. For this reason, the draft may go through one editorial round. The authors are currently waiting for this last comment, and will make the requested change if appropriate. Otherwise, the draft is ready to be submitted to the RFC editor.

References

[Sec-Agree] Arkko et al, "Security Mechanism Agreement for SIP Sessions", IETF, Work in progress, June 2002, draft-ietf-sip-sec-agree-04.txt.

SIP Working Group
INTERNET-DRAFT
<draft-ietf-sip-sec-agree-04.txt>
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Security Mechanism Agreement for SIP Sessions

Status of this memo

Abstract

SIP has a number of security mechanisms. Some of them have been built in to the SIP protocol, such as HTTP authentication or secure attachments. These mechanisms have even alternative algorithms and parameters. SIP does not currently provide any mechanism for selecting which security mechanisms to use between two entities. In particular, even if some mechanisms such as OPTIONS were used to make this selection, the selection would be vulnerable against the Bidding-Down attack. This document defines three header fields for negotiating the security mechanisms within SIP between a SIP entity and its next SIP hop. A SIP entity applying this mechanism must always require some minimum security (i.e. integrity protection) from all communicating parties in order to secure the negotiation, but the negotiation can agree on which specific security is used.

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1. Introduction

Traditionally, security protocols have included facilities to agree on the used mechanisms, algorithms, and other security parameters. The reason for this is that algorithm development typically uncovers problems in old algorithms and sometimes even produces new problems. Furthermore, different mechanisms and algorithms are suitable for different situations. Typically, protocols also select other parameters beyond algorithms at the same time.

The purpose of this specification is to define a similar negotiation functionality in SIP [1]. SIP has some security functionality built-in (e.g. HTTP Digest authentication [4]), it can utilize secure attachments (e.g. S/MIME [5]), and it can also use underlying security protocols (e.g. IPsec/IKE [2] or TLS [3]). Some of the built-in security functionality allows also alternative algorithms and other parameters. While some work within the SIP Working Group has been looking towards reducing the number of recommended security solutions (i.e., recommend just one lower layer security protocol), we can not expect to cut down the number of items in the whole list to one. There will still be multiple security solutions utilized by SIP. Furthermore, it is likely that new methods will appear in the future, to complement the methods that exist today.

Chapter 2 shows that without a secured method to choose between security mechanisms and/or their parameters, SIP is vulnerable to certain attacks. As the HTTP authentication RFC [4] points out, authentication and integrity protection using multiple alternative methods and algorithms is vulnerable to Man-in-the-Middle (MitM)

attacks. More seriously, it is hard or sometimes even impossible to know whether a SIP peer entity is truly unable to perform (e.g., Digest, TLS, or S/MIME) or if a MitM attack is in action. In small networks consisting of workstations and servers these issues are not very relevant, as the administrators can deploy appropriate software versions and set up policies for using exactly the right type of security. However, SIP will be deployed to hundreds of millions of small devices with little or no possibilities for coordinated security policies, let alone software upgrades, and this makes these issues much worse. This conclusion is also supported by the requirements from 3GPP [7].

Chapter 6 documents the proposed solution, and chapter 7 gives some demonstrative examples.

2. Problem Description

SIP has alternative security mechanisms such as HTTP authentication with integrity protection, lower layer security protocols, and S/MIME. It is likely that their use will continue in the future. SIP security is developing, and is likely to see also new solutions in the future.

Deployment of large number of SIP-based consumer devices such as 3GPP terminals requires all network devices to be able to accommodate past, current and future mechanisms; there is no possibility for instantaneous change since the new solutions are coming gradually in as new standards and product releases occur. It is sometimes even impossible to upgrade some of the devices without getting completely new hardware.

So, the basic security problem that such a large SIP-based network must consider, would be on how do security mechanisms get selected? It would be desirable to take advantage of new mechanisms as they become available in products.

Firstly, we need to know somehow what security should be applied, and preferably find this out without too many additional roundtrips.

Secondly, selection of security mechanisms MUST be secure. Traditionally, all security protocols use a secure form of negotiation. For instance, after establishing mutual keys through Diffie-Hellman, IKE sends hashes of the previously sent data -- including the offered crypto mechanisms. This allows the peers to detect if the initial, unprotected offers were tampered with.

The security implications of this are subtle, but do have a fundamental importance in building large networks that change over time. Given that the hashes are produced also using algorithms agreed in the first unprotected messages, one could ask what the difference in security really is. Assuming integrity protection is mandatory and only secure algorithms are used, we still need to prevent MitM attackers from modifying other parameters, such as whether encryption is provided or not. Let us first assume two peers capable of using both strong and weak security. If the initial offers are not protected in any way, any attacker can easily "downgrade" the offers

by removing the strong options. This would force the two peers to use weak security between them. But if the offers are protected in some way -- such as by hashing, or repeating them later when the selected security is really on -- the situation is different. It would not be sufficient for the attacker to modify a single message. Instead, the attacker would have to modify both the offer message, as well as the message that contains the hash/repetition. More importantly, the attacker would have to forge the weak security that is present in the second message, and would have to do so in real time between the sent offers and the later messages. Otherwise, the peers would notice that the hash is incorrect. If the attacker is able to break the weak security, the security method and/or the algorithm should not be used.

In conclusion, the security difference is making a trivial attack possible versus demanding the attacker to break algorithms. An example of where this has a serious consequence is when a network is first deployed with integrity protection (such as HTTP Digest [4]), and then later new devices are added that support also encryption (such as S/MIME [1]). In this situation, an insecure negotiation procedure allows attackers to trivially force even new devices to use only integrity protection.

3. Solution

3.1 Requirements

The solution to the SIP security negotiation problem should have the following properties:

(a) It allows the selection of security mechanisms, such as lower layer security protocols or HTTP digest. It also allows the selection of individual algorithms and parameters when the security functions are integrated in SIP (such as in the case of HTTP authentication).

(b) It allows next-hop security negotiation.

(c) It is secure (i.e., prevents the bidding down attack.)

(d) It is capable of running without additional roundtrips. This is important in the cellular environment, where link delays are relatively high, and an additional roundtrip could delay the call set up further.

(e) It does not introduce any additional state to servers and proxies.

Currently, SIP does not have any mechanism which fulfills all the requirements above. The basic SIP features such as OPTIONS and Require, Supported headers are capable of informing peers about various capabilities including security mechanisms. However, the straight forward use of these features can not guarantee a secured agreement. HTTP Digest algorithm lists [4] are not secure for picking among the digest integrity algorithms, as is described in the HTTP authentication RFC [4] itself. More seriously, they have no provisions for allowing encryption to be negotiated. Hence, it would

be hard to turn on possible future encryption schemes in a secure manner.

A self-describing security mechanism is a security mechanism that, when used, contains all necessary information about the method being used as well as all of its parameters such as algorithms.

A non-self-describing security mechanism is a security mechanism that, when used, requires that the use of the method or some of its parameters have been agreed beforehand.

Most security mechanisms used with SIP are self-describing. The use of HTTP digest, as well as the chosen algorithm is visible from the HTTP authentication headers. The use of S/MIME is indicated by the MIME headers, and the CMS structures inside S/MIME describe the used algorithms. TLS is run on a separate port in SIP, and where IPsec/IKE is used, IKE negotiates all the necessary parameters.

The only exception to this list is the use of manually keyed IPsec. IPsec headers do not contain information about the used algorithms. Furthermore, peers have to set up IPsec Security Associations before they can be used to receive traffic. In contrast S/MIME can be received even if no Security Association was in place, because the application can search for a Security Association (or create a new one) after having received a message that contains S/MIME.

In order to make it possible to negotiate both self-describing and non-self-describing security mechanisms, we need another requirement on the security agreement scheme:

(f) The security agreement scheme must allow both sides to decide on the desired security mechanism before it is actually used.

This decision can, and must, take place on both sides before we can be sure that the negotiation has not been tampered by a man-in-the-middle. This tampering will be detected later.

3.2. Overview of Operations

The message flow below illustrates how the mechanism defined in this document works:

```
1. Client ----------client list---------> Server
2. Client <---------server list---------- Server
3. Client ------(turn on security)------- Server
4. Client ----------server list---------> Server
5. Client <---------ok or error---------- Server
```

Figure 1: Security negotiation message flow

Step 1: Clients wishing to use this specification can send a list of their supported security mechanisms along the first request to the server.

Step 2: Servers wishing to use this specification can challenge the client to perform the security agreement procedure. The security

mechanisms and parameters supported by the server are sent along in this challenge.

Step 3: The client then proceeds to select the highest-preference security mechanism they have in common and to turn on the selected security.

Step 4: The client contacts the server again, now using the selected security mechanism. The server's list of supported security mechanisms is returned as a response to the challenge.

Step 5: The server verifies its own list of security mechanisms in order to ensure that the original list had not been modified.

This procedure is stateless for servers (unless the used security mechanisms require the server to keep some state).

The client and the server lists are both static (i.e., they do not and cannot change based on the input from the other side). Nodes may, however, maintain several static lists, one for each interface, for example.

Between Steps 1 and 2, the server may set up a non-self-describing security mechanism if necessary. Note that with this type of security mechanisms, the server is necessarily stateful. The client would set up the non-self-describing security mechanism between Steps 2 and 4.

3.3. Syntax

We define three new SIP header fields, namely Security-Client, Security-Server and Security-Verify. Their BNF syntax is provided below:

```
security-client = "Security-Client" HCOLON
                  sec-mechanism *(COMMA sec-mechanism)
security-server = "Security-Server" HCOLON
                  sec-mechanism *(COMMA sec-mechanism)
security-verify = "Security-Verify" HCOLON
                  sec-mechanism *(COMMA sec-mechanism)
sec-mechanism   = mechanism-name *(SEMI mech-parameters)
mechanism-name  = ( "digest-integrity" / "tls" / "ipsec-ike" /
                    "ipsec-man" / "smime" / token )
mech-parameters = ( preference / algorithm / extension )
preference      = "q" EQUAL qvalue
qvalue          = ( "0" [ "." 0*3DIGIT ] )
                   / ( "1" [ "." 0*3("0") ] )
algorithm       = "alg" EQUAL token
extension       = generic-param
```

Note that qvalue is already defined in the SIP BNF [1]. We have copied its definitions here for completeness.

The parameters described by the BNF above have the following semantics:

Mechanism-name: It identifies the security mechanism supported by the client, when it appears in a Security-Client header fields, or by the server, when it appears in a Security-Server or in a Security-Verify header field. This specification defines five values:

- "tls" for TLS [3].
- "digest-integrity" for HTTP Digest [4] using additional integrity protection for the Security-Verify header field. The additional integrity protection consists of using the qop parameter to protect a MIME body (e.g., "message/sip") that contains the Security-Verify header field.
- "ipsec-ike" for IPsec with IKE [2].
- "ipsec-man" for manually keyed IPsec without IKE.
- "smime" for S/MIME [5].

Preference: The "q" value indicates a relative preference for the particular mechanism. The higher the value the more preferred the mechanism is. All the security mechanisms MUST have different "q" values. It is an error to provide two mechanisms with the same "q" value.

Algorithm: An optional algorithm field for those security mechanisms which are not self-describing or which are vulnerable for bidding-down attacks (e.g., HTTP Digest). In the case of HTTP Digest, the same rules apply as defined in RFC 2617 [4] for the "algorithm" field in HTTP Digest.

3.4. Protocol Operation

This section deals with the protocol details involved in the negotiation between a SIP entity and its next-hop SIP entity. Throughout the text the next-hop SIP entity is referred to as the first-hop proxy or outbound proxy. However, the reader should bear in mind that a user agent server can also be the next-hop for a proxy or, in absence of proxies, for a user agent client. Note as well that a proxy can also have an outbound proxy.

3.4.1 Client Initiated

A client wishing to establish some type of security with its first-hop proxy MUST add a Security-Client header field to a request addressed to this proxy (i.e., the destination of the request is the first-hop proxy). This header field contains a list of all the security mechanisms that the client supports. The client SHOULD NOT add preference parameters to this list. The client MUST add both a Require and Proxy-Require header field with the value "sec-agree" to its request.

The Security-Client header field is used by the server to include any necessary information in its response. For example, if digest-integrity is the chosen mechanism, the server includes an HTTP authentication challenge in the response. If S/MIME is chosen, the appropriate certificate is included.

A server receiving an unprotected request that contains a Require or Proxy-Require header field with the value "sec-agree" MUST challenge the client with a 494 (Security Agreement Required) response. The server MUST add a Security-Server header field to this response listing the security mechanisms that the server supports. The server MUST add its list to the response even if there are no common security mechanisms in the client's and server's lists. The server's list MUST NOT depend on the contents of the client's list.

The server MUST compare the list received in the Security-Client header field with the list to be sent in the Security-Server header field. When the client receives this response, it will choose the common security mechanism with the highest "q" value. Therefore, the server MUST add the necessary information so that the client can initiate that mechanism (e.g., a WWW-Authenticate header field for digest-integrity).

When the client receives a response with a Security-Server header field, it MUST choose the security mechanism in the server's list with the highest "q" value among all the mechanisms that are known to the client. Then, it MUST initiate that particular security mechanism as described in Section 3.5. This initiation may be carried out without involving any SIP message exchange (e.g., establishing a TLS connection).

If an attacker modified the Security-Client header field in the request, the server may not include in its response the information needed to establish the common security mechanism with the highest preference value (e.g., the WWW-authenticate header field is missing). A client detecting such a lack of information in the response MUST consider the current security negotiation process aborted, and MAY try to start it again by sending a new request with a Security-Client header field as described above.

All the subsequent SIP requests sent by the client to that server SHOULD make use of the security mechanism initiated in the previous step. These requests MUST contain a Security-Verify header field that mirrors the server's list received previously in the Security-Server header field. These requests MUST also have both a Require and Proxy-Require header fields with the value "sec-agree".

The server MUST check that the security mechanisms listed in the Security-Verify header field of incoming requests correspond to its static list of supported security mechanisms.

> Note that, following the standard SIP header field comparison rules defined in [1], both lists have to contain the same security mechanisms in the same order to be considered equivalent. In addition, for each particular security mechanism, its parameters in both lists need to have the same values.

The server can proceed processing a particular request if, and only if, the list was not modified. If modification of the list is detected, the server MUST challenge the client with a 494 (Security Agreement Required). This response MUST include a challenge with server's unmodified list of supported security mechanisms. If the

list was not modified, and the server is a proxy, it MUST remove the "sec-agree" value from both the Require and Proxy-Require header fields, and then remove the header fields if no values remain.

Once the security has been negotiated between two SIP entities, the same SIP entities MAY use the same security when communicating with each other in different SIP roles. For example, if a UAC and its outbound proxy negotiate some security, they may try to use the same security for incoming requests (i.e., the UA will be acting as a UAS).

The user of a UA SHOULD be informed about the results of the security mechanism negotiation. The user MAY decline to accept a particular security mechanism, and abort further SIP communications with the peer.

3.4.2 Server Initiated

A server decides to use the security negotiation described in this document based on local policy. A server that decides to use this negotiation MUST challenge unprotected requests regardless of the presence or the absence of any Require, Proxy-Require or Supported header fields in incoming requests.

A server that by policy requires the use of this specification and receives a request that does not have the sec-agree option tag in a Require, Proxy-Require or Supported header field MUST return a 421 (Extension Required) response. If the request had the sec-agree option tag in a Supported header field, it MUST return a 494 (Security Agreement Required) response. In both situation the server MUST also include in the response a Security-Server header field listing its capabilities and a Require header field with an option-tag "sec-agree" in it. All the Via header field entries in the response except the topmost value MUST be removed. This ensures that the previous hop is the one processing the response (see example in Section 5.3).

Clients that support the extension defined in this document MAY add a Supported header field with a value of "sec-agree". In addition to this, clients SHOULD add a Security-Client header field so that they can save a round trip in case the server decides to challenge the request.

3.5. Security mechanism initiation

Once the client chooses a security mechanism from the list received in the Security-Server header field from the server, it initiates that mechanism. Different mechanisms require different initiation procedures.

If TLS is chosen, the client uses the procedures of Section 8.1.2 of [1] to determine the URI to be used as an input to the DNS procedures of [6]. However, if the URI is a sip URI, it MUST treat the scheme as if it were sips, not sip. If the URI scheme is not sip, the request MUST be sent using TLS.

If digest-integrity is chosen, the 494 (Security Agreement Required) response will contain an HTTP Digest authentication challenge. The client MUST use the qop parameter to protect a MIME body (e.g., "message/sip") that contains the Security-Verify header field in the request. Currently, only the qop value 'auth-int' is able to provide required protection. Note that digest alone without placing Security-Verify header in the body would not fulfill the minimum security requirements of this specification.

To use "ipsec-ike", the client attempts to establish an IKE connection to the host part of the Request-URI in the first request to the server. If the IKE connection attempt fails, the agreement procedure MUST be considered to have failed, and MUST be terminated.

Note that "ipsec-man" will only work if the communicating SIP entities know which keys and other parameters to use. It is outside the scope of this specification to describe how this information can be made known to the peers.

In both IPsec-based mechanisms, it is expected that appropriate policy entries for protecting SIP have been configured or will be created before attempting to use the security agreement procedure, and that SIP communications use port numbers and addresses according to these policy entries. It is outside the scope of this specification to describe how this information can be made known to the peers, but it could be typically configured at the same time as the IKE credentials or manual SAs have been entered.

To use S/MIME, the client MUST construct its request using S/MIME. The client may have received the server's certificate in an S/MIME body in the 494 (Security Agreement Required) response. Note that S/MIME can only be used if the next hop SIP entity is a UA.

3.6. Duration of Security Associations

Once a security mechanism has been negotiated, both the server and the client need to know until when it can be used. All the mechanisms described in this document have a different way to signal the end of a security association. When TLS is used, the termination of the connection indicates that a new negotiation is needed. IKE negotiates the duration of a security association. If the credentials provided by a client using digest-integrity are not longer valid, the server will re-challenge the client. It is assumed that when IPsec-man is used, the same out-of-band mechanism used to distribute keys is used to define the duration of the security association.

3.7. Summary of Header Field Use

The header fields defined in this document may be used to negotiate the security mechanisms between a UAC and other SIP entities including UAS, proxy, and registrar. Information about the use of headers in relation to SIP methods and proxy processing is summarized in Table 1.

Header field	where	proxy	ACK	BYE	CAN	INV	OPT	REG

Header field	where	proxy	SUB	NOT	PRK	IFO	UPD	MSG
Security-Client	R	ard	-	o	-	o	o	o
Security-Server	401,407,421,494		-	o	-	o	o	o
Security-Verify	R	ard	-	o	-	o	o	o

Header field	where	proxy	SUB	NOT	PRK	IFO	UPD	MSG
Security-Client	R	ard	o	o	-	o	o	o
Security-Server	401,407,421,494		o	o	-	o	o	o
Security-Verify	R	ard	o	o	-	o	o	o

Table 1: Summary of header usage.

The "where" column describes the request and response types in which the header field may be used. The header may not appear in other types of SIP messages. Values in the where column are:

- R: Header field may appear in requests.

- 401, 407 etc.: A numerical value or range indicates response codes with which the header field can be used.

The "proxy" column describes the operations a proxy may perform on a header field:

- a: A proxy can add or concatenate the header field if not present.

- r: A proxy must be able to read the header field, and thus this header field cannot be encrypted.

- d: A proxy can delete a header field value.

The next six columns relate to the presence of a header field in a method:

- o: The header field is optional.

4. Backwards Compatibility

A server that, by local policy, decides to use the negotiation mechanism defined in this document, will not accept requests from clients that do not support this extension. This obviously breaks interoperability with every plain SIP client. Therefore, this extension should be used in environments where it is somehow ensured that every client implements this extension. This extension may also be used in environments where insecure communication is not acceptable if the option of not being able to communicate is also accepted.

5. Examples

The following examples illustrate the use of the mechanism defined above.

5.1. Client Initiated

A UA negotiates the security mechanism to be used with its outbound proxy without knowing beforehand which mechanisms the proxy supports.

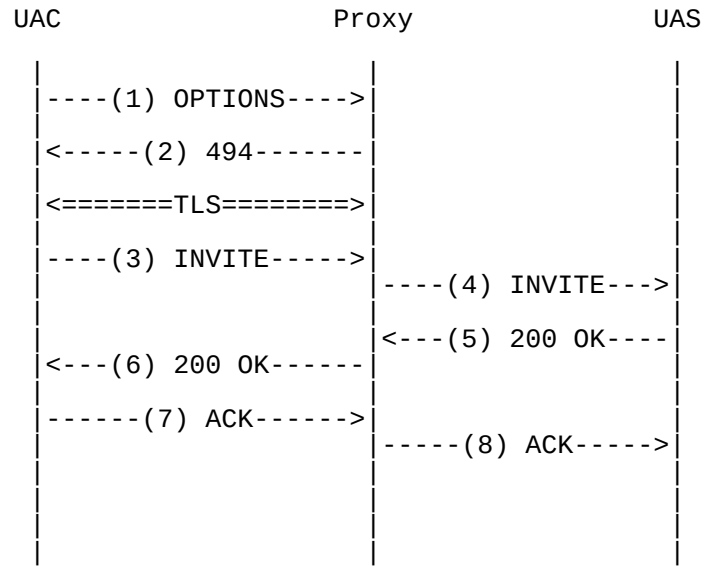

Figure 2: Negotiation initiated by the client

The UAC sends an OPTIONS request to its outbound proxy, indicating that it is able to negotiate security mechanisms and that it supports TLS and digest-integrity (Step 1 of figure 1). The outbound proxy challenges the UAC with its own list of security mechanisms – IPsec and TLS (Step 2 of figure 1). The only common security mechanism is TLS, so they establish a TLS connection between them (Step 3 of figure 1). When the connection is successfully established, the UAC sends an INVITE over the TLS connection just established (Step 4 of figure 1). This INVITE contains the server’s security list. The server verifies it, and since it matches its static list, it processes the INVITE and forwards it to the next hop.

If this example was run without Security-Server header in Step 2, the UAC would not know what kind of security the other one supports, and would be forced to error-prone trials.

More seriously, if the Security-Verify was omitted in Step 4, the whole process would be prone for MitM attacks. An attacker could spoof "ICMP Port Unreachable" message on the trials, or remove the

stronger security option from the header in Step 1, therefore substantially reducing the security.

```
(1) OPTIONS sip:proxy.example.com SIP/2.0
    Security-Client: tls
    Security-Client: digest-integrity
    Require: sec-agree
    Proxy-Require: sec-agree

(2) SIP/2.0 494 Security Agreement Required
    Security-Server: ipsec-ike;q=0.1
    Security-Server: tls;q=0.2

(3) INVITE sip:proxy.example.com SIP/2.0
    Security-Verify: ipsec-ike;q=0.1
    Security-Verify: tls;q=0.2
    Route: sip:callee@domain.com
    Require: sec-agree
    Proxy-Require: sec-agree
```

The 200 OK response for the INVITE and the ACK are also sent over the TLS connection. The ACK (7) will contain the same Security-Verify header field as the INVITE (3).

5.2. Server Initiated

In this example of figure 3 the client sends an INVITE towards the callee using an outbound proxy. This INVITE does not contain any Require header field.

```
UAC                     Proxy                UAS

 |                        |                    |
 |-----(1) INVITE---->|                    |
 |                        |                    |
 |<-----(2) 421-------|                    |
 |                        |                    |
 |------(3) ACK------>|                    |
 |                        |                    |
 |<=======IKE========>|                    |
 |                        |                    |
 |-----(4) INVITE---->|                    |
 |                        |----(5) INVITE--->|
 |                        |                    |
 |                        |<---(6) 200 OK----|
 |<----(7) 200 OK-----|                    |
 |                        |                    |
 |------(8) ACK------>|                    |
 |                        |-----(9) ACK----->|
 |                        |                    |
 |                        |                    |
```

Figure 3: Server initiated security negotiation

The proxy, following its local policy, challenges the INVITE. It returns a 421 (Extension Required) with a Security-Server header field that lists IPsec-IKE and TLS. Since the UAC supports IPsec-IKE it performs the key exchange and establishes a security association with the proxy. The second INVITE (4) and the ACK (8) contain a Security-Verify header field that mirrors the Security-Server header field received in the 421. The INVITE (4), the 200 OK (7) and the ACK (8) are sent using the security association that has been established.

5.3 Security Negotiation between Proxies

The example in Figure 4 shows a security negotiation between two adjacent proxies. P1 forwards an INVITE (2) to P2. P2, by policy, requires that a security negotiation takes place before accepting any request. Therefore, it challenges P1 with a 421 (Extension Required) response (3). P2 removes all the Via entries except the topmost one (i.e., P1) so that P1 itself processes the response rather than forwarding it to the UAC. This 421 response contains a Security-Server header field listing the server's capabilities and a Require header field with an option-tag "sec-agree" in it. P2 includes "TLS" and "ipsec-ike" in the Security-Server header field. P1 sends an ACK (4) for the response and proceeds to establish a TLS connection, since this is the only security mechanism supported by P1. Once the TLS connection is established, session establishment proceeds normally. Messages (5), (8) and (11) are sent using the just established TLS connection. Messages (5) and (11) contain a Security-Verify header field that P2 removes before forwarding them to the UAS. Note that, following normal SIP procedures, P1 uses a different branch ID for INVITE (5) than the one it used for INVITE (2).

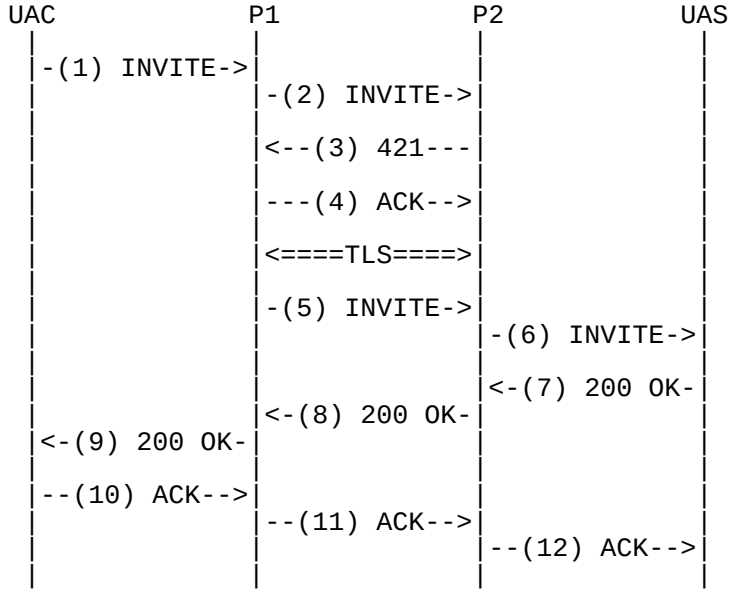

Figure 4: Negotiation between two proxies

6. Security Considerations

This specification is about making it possible to select between various SIP security mechanisms in a secure manner. In particular, the method presented here allow current networks using, for instance, Digest, to be securely upgraded to, for instance, IPsec without requiring a simultaneous modification in all equipment. The method presented in this specification is secure only if the weakest proposed mechanism offers at least integrity protection.

Attackers could try to modify the server's list of security mechanisms in the first response. This would be revealed to the server when the client returns the received list using the security.

Attackers could also try to modify the repeated list in the second request from the client. However, if the selected security mechanism uses encryption this may not be possible, and if it uses integrity protection any modifications will be detected by the server.

Finally, attackers could try to modify the client's list of security mechanisms in the first message. The client selects the security mechanism based on its own knowledge of its own capabilities and the server's list, hence the client's choice would be unaffected by any such modification. However, the server's choice could still be affected as described below:

- If the modification affected the server's choice, the server and client would end up choosing different security mechanisms in Step 3 or 4 of figure 1. Since they would be unable to communicate to each other, this would be detected as a potential attack. The client would either retry or give up in this situation.

- If the modification did not affect the server's choice, there's no effect.

All clients that implement this specification MUST select HTTP Digest with integrity, TLS, IPsec, or any stronger method for the protection of the second request.

7. IANA Considerations

This specification defines three new header fields, namely Security-Client, Security-Server and Security-Verify that should be included in the registry for SIP header fields maintained by IANA.

This specification defines the 'sec-agree' SIP option tag which should be registered in IANA.

This specification also defines a new SIP status code, 494 (Security Agreement Failed), which should be registered in IANA.

8. Acknowledgments

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