

Network Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: November 15, 2015

Y. Nir  
Check Point  
May 14, 2015

ChaCha20, Poly1305 and their use in IKE & IPsec  
draft-ietf-ipsecme-chacha20-poly1305-08

## Abstract

This document describes the use of the ChaCha20 stream cipher along with the Poly1305 authenticator, combined into an AEAD algorithm for the Internet Key Exchange protocol (IKEv2) and for IPsec.

## Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of [BCP 78](#) and [BCP 79](#).

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on November 15, 2015.

## Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2015 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to [BCP 78](#) and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

## Table of Contents

<a href="#">1.</a>	Introduction . . . . .	<a href="#">2</a>
<a href="#">1.1.</a>	Conventions Used in This Document . . . . .	<a href="#">3</a>
<a href="#">2.</a>	ChaCha20 & Poly1305 for ESP . . . . .	<a href="#">3</a>
<a href="#">2.1.</a>	AAD Construction . . . . .	<a href="#">4</a>
<a href="#">3.</a>	Use in IKEv2 . . . . .	<a href="#">4</a>
<a href="#">4.</a>	Negotiation in IKEv2 . . . . .	<a href="#">5</a>
<a href="#">5.</a>	Security Considerations . . . . .	<a href="#">5</a>
<a href="#">6.</a>	IANA Considerations . . . . .	<a href="#">5</a>
<a href="#">7.</a>	Acknowledgements . . . . .	<a href="#">6</a>
<a href="#">8.</a>	References . . . . .	<a href="#">6</a>
<a href="#">8.1.</a>	Normative References . . . . .	<a href="#">6</a>
<a href="#">8.2.</a>	Informative References . . . . .	<a href="#">6</a>
<a href="#">Appendix A.</a>	ESP Example . . . . .	<a href="#">7</a>
<a href="#">Appendix B.</a>	IKEv2 Example . . . . .	<a href="#">9</a>
	Author's Address . . . . .	<a href="#">11</a>

[1.](#) Introduction

The Advanced Encryption Standard (AES - [[FIPS-197](#)]) has become the gold standard in encryption. Its efficient design, wide implementation, and hardware support allow for high performance in many areas, including IPsec VPNs. On most modern platforms, AES is anywhere from 4x to 10x as fast as the previous most-used cipher, 3-key Data Encryption Standard (3DES - [[SP800-67](#)]). 3DES also has a 64-bit block, which means that the amount of data that can be encrypted before rekeying is required is not great. These reasons make AES not only the best choice, but the only choice.

The problem is that if future advances in cryptanalysis reveal a weakness in AES, VPN users will be in an unenviable position. With the only other widely supported cipher being the much slower 3DES, it is not feasible to re-configure IPsec installations away from AES. [[standby-cipher](#)] describes this issue and the need for a standby cipher in greater detail.

This document proposes the fast and secure ChaCha20 stream cipher as such a standby cipher in an Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data (AEAD) construction with the Poly1305 authenticator for use with the Encapsulated Security Protocol (ESP - [[RFC4303](#)]) and the Internet Key Exchange Protocol (IKEv2 - [[RFC7296](#)]). The algorithms are described in a separate document ([[RFC7539](#)]). This document only

describes the IPsec-specific things.

Nir

Expires November 15, 2015

[Page 2]

---

Internet-Draft

ChaCha20 & Poly1305 for IPsec

May 2015

### [1.1.](#) Conventions Used in This Document

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [[RFC2119](#)].

## [2.](#) ChaCha20 & Poly1305 for ESP

AEAD\_CHACHA20\_POLY1305 is a combined mode algorithm, or AEAD. The construction follows the AEAD construction in [section 2.8 of \[RFC7539\]](#):

- o The Initialization Vector (IV) is 64-bit, and is used as part of the nonce. The IV MUST be unique for each invocation for a particular SA but does not need to be unpredictable. The use of a counter or a linear feedback shift register (LFSR) is RECOMMENDED.
- o A 32-bit Salt is prepended to the 64-bit IV to form the 96-bit nonce. The salt is fixed per SA and it is not transmitted as part of the ESP packet.
- o The encryption key is 256-bit.
- o The Internet Key Exchange protocol generates a bitstring called KEYMAT using a pseudo-random function (PRF). That KEYMAT is divided into keys for encryption, message authentication and whatever else is needed. The KEYMAT requested for each ChaCha20-Poly1305 key is 36 octets. The first 32 octets are the 256-bit ChaCha20 key, and the remaining four octets are used as the Salt value in the nonce.

The ChaCha20 encryption algorithm requires the following parameters: a 256-bit key, a 96-bit nonce, and a 32-bit initial block counter. For ESP we set these as follows:

- o The key is set as mentioned above.
- o The 96-bit nonce is formed from a concatenation of the 32-bit Salt and the 64-bit IV, as described above.
- o The Initial Block Counter is set to one (1). The reason that one

is used for the initial counter rather than zero is that zero is reserved for generating the one-time Poly1305 key (see below)

As the ChaCha20 block function is not applied directly to the plaintext, no padding should be necessary. However, in keeping with the specification in [RFC 4303](#), the plaintext always has a pad length octet and a Next Header octet and may require padding bytes so as to align the buffer to an integral multiple of 4 octets.

The same key and nonce, along with a block counter of zero are passed to the ChaCha20 block function, and the top 256 bits of the result are used as the Poly1305 key.

Nir

Expires November 15, 2015

[Page 3]

---

Internet-Draft

ChaCha20 & Poly1305 for IPsec

May 2015

Finally, the Poly1305 function is run on the data to be authenticated, which is, as specified in [section 2.8 of \[RFC7539\]](#) a concatenation of the following in the below order:

- o The Authenticated Additional Data (AAD) - see [Section 2.1](#).
- o Zero-octet padding that rounds the length up to 16 bytes. This is 4 or 8 bytes depending on the length of the AAD.
- o The ciphertext
- o Zero octet padding that rounds the total length up to an integral multiple of 16 bytes.
- o The length of the additional authenticated data (AAD) in octets (as a 64-bit integer encoded in little-endian byte order).
- o The length of the ciphertext in octets (as a 64-bit integer encoded in little-endian byte order).

The 128-bit output of Poly1305 is used as the tag. All 16 bytes are included in the packet.

The encryption algorithm transform ID for negotiating this algorithm in IKE is TBA by IANA.

## [2.1](#). AAD Construction

The construction of the Additional Authenticated Data (AAD) is similar to the one in [\[RFC4106\]](#). For security associations (SAs) with 32-bit sequence numbers the AAD is 8 bytes: 4-byte SPI followed by 4-byte sequence number ordered exactly as it is in the packet. For SAs with ESN the AAD is 12 bytes: 4-byte SPI followed by an 8-byte sequence number as a 64-bit integer in network byte order.

### [3.](#) Use in IKEv2

AEAD algorithms can be used in IKE, as described in [[RFC5282](#)]. More specifically:

- o The Encrypted Payload is as described in [section 3](#) of that document.
- o The ChaCha20-Poly1305 keying material is derived similar to ESP: 36 octets are requested for each of SK<sub>ei</sub> and SK<sub>er</sub>, of which the first 32 form the key and the last 4 form the salt. No octets are requested for SK<sub>ai</sub> and SK<sub>ar</sub>.
- o The IV is 64 bits, as described in [Section 2](#), and is included explicitly in the Encrypted payload.
- o The sender SHOULD include no padding and set the Pad Length field to zero. The receiver MUST accept any length of padding.
- o The AAD is as described in [section 5.1 of RFC 5282](#), so it's 32 bytes (28 for the IKEv2 header + 4 bytes for the encrypted payload header) assuming no unencrypted payloads.

Nir

Expires November 15, 2015

[Page 4]

---

Internet-Draft

ChaCha20 & Poly1305 for IPsec

May 2015

### [4.](#) Negotiation in IKEv2

When negotiating the ChaCha20-Poly1305 algorithm for use in IKE or IPsec, the value xxx (TBA by IANA) should be used in the transform substructure of the SA payload as the ENCR (type 1) transform ID. As with other AEAD algorithms, INTEG (type 3) transform substructures MUST NOT be specified or just one INTEG transform MAY be included with value NONE (0).

### [5.](#) Security Considerations

The ChaCha20 cipher is designed to provide 256-bit security.

The Poly1305 authenticator is designed to ensure that forged messages are rejected with a probability of  $1 - (n / (2^{102}))$  for a  $16n$ -byte message, even after sending  $2^{64}$  legitimate messages, so it is SUF-CMA in the terminology of [[AE](#)].

The most important security consideration in implementing this draft is the uniqueness of the nonce used in ChaCha20. The nonce should be selected uniquely for a particular key, but unpredictability of the nonce is not required. Counters and LFSRs are both acceptable ways

of generating unique nonces.

Another issue with implementing these algorithms is avoiding side channels. This is trivial for ChaCha20, but requires some care for Poly1305. Considerations for implementations of these algorithms are in [[RFC7539](#)].

The Salt value in used nonce construction in ESP and IKEv2 is derived from the keystream, same as the encryption key. It is never transmitted on the wire, but the security of the algorithm does not depend on its secrecy. Thus implementations that keep keys and other secret material within some security boundary MAY export the Salt from the security boundary. This may be useful if the API provided by the library accepts the nonce as parameter rather than the IV.

## [6.](#) IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to assign one value from the IKEv2 "Transform Type 1 - Encryption Algorithm Transform IDs" registry, with name ENCR\_CHACHA20\_POLY1305, and this document as reference for both ESP and IKEv2.

Nir

Expires November 15, 2015

[Page 5]

---

Internet-Draft

ChaCha20 & Poly1305 for IPsec

May 2015

## [7.](#) Acknowledgements

All of the algorithms in this document were designed by D. J. Bernstein. The AEAD construction was designed by Adam Langley. The author would also like to thank Adam for helpful comments, as well as Yaron Sheffer for telling me to write the algorithms draft. Thanks also to Martin Willi for pointing out the discrepancy with the final version of the algorithm document, and to Valery Smyslov and Tero Kivinen for helpful comments on this draft. Thanks to Steve Doyle and Martin Willi for pointing out mistakes in my examples.

## [8.](#) References

### [8.1.](#) Normative References

- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.
- [RFC4303] Kent, S., "IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)", [RFC 4303](#), December 2005.
- [RFC5282] Black, D. and D. McGrew, "Using Authenticated Encryption Algorithms with the Encrypted Payload of the Internet Key Exchange version 2 (IKEv2) Protocol", [RFC 5282](#), August 2008.
- [RFC7296] Kivinen, T., Kaufman, C., Hoffman, P., Nir, Y., and P. Eronen, "Internet Key Exchange Protocol Version 2 (IKEv2)", [RFC 7296](#), October 2014.
- [RFC7539] Langley, A. and Y. Nir, "ChaCha20 and Poly1305 for IETF protocols", [RFC 7539](#), May 2015.

## 8.2. Informative References

- [AE] Bellare, M. and C. Namprempe, "Authenticated Encryption: Relations among notions and analysis of the generic composition paradigm", 2000, <<http://cseweb.ucsd.edu/~mihir/papers/oem.html>>.
- [FIPS-197] National Institute of Standards and Technology, "Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)", FIPS PUB 197, November 2001, <<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/fips/fips197/fips-197.pdf>>.

Nir Expires November 15, 2015 [Page 6]

---

Internet-Draft ChaCha20 & Poly1305 for IPsec May 2015

- [RFC1761] Callaghan, B. and R. Gilligan, "Snoop Version 2 Packet Capture File Format", [RFC 1761](#), February 1995, <<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1761>>.
- [RFC4106] Viega, J. and D. McGrew, "The Use of Galois/Counter Mode (GCM) in IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)", [RFC 4106](#), June 2005.

[SP800-67]

National Institute of Standards and Technology,  
"Recommendation for the Triple Data Encryption Algorithm  
(TDEA) Block Cipher", FIPS SP800-67, January 2012,  
<[http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/800-67-Rev1/  
SP-800-67-Rev1.pdf](http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/800-67-Rev1/SP-800-67-Rev1.pdf)>.

[standby-cipher]

McGrew, D., Grieco, A., and Y. Sheffer, "Selection of  
Future Cryptographic Standards", [draft-mcgrew-standby-  
cipher](#) (work in progress), January 2013.

## [Appendix A](#). ESP Example

For this example, we will use a tunnel-mode ESP SA using the  
ChaCha20-Poly1305 algorithm. The keying material is as follows:

KEYMAT:

```
000  80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 8a 8b 8c 8d 8e 8f  .....
016  90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 9a 9b 9c 9d 9e 9f  .....
032  a0 a1 a2 a3                                     ....
```

Obviously not a great PRF. The first 32 octets are the key and the  
final four octets (0xa0 0xa1 0xa2 0xa3) are the salt. For the  
packet, we will use an ICMP packet from 198.51.100.5 to 192.0.2.5:

Source Packet:

```
000  45 00 00 54 a6 f2 00 00 40 01 e7 78 c6 33 64 05  E..T....@..x.3d.
016  c0 00 02 05 08 00 5b 7a 3a 08 00 00 55 3b ec 10  .....[z:...U;..
032  00 07 36 27 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f 10 11 12 13  ..6'.....
048  14 15 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f 20 21 22 23  ..... !"#
064  24 25 26 27 28 29 2a 2b 2c 2d 2e 2f 30 31 32 33  $%&'()*+,-./0123
080  34 35 36 37                                     4567
```

The SA details are as follows:

- o The key and Salt are as above.
- o The SPI is 0x01 0x02 0x03 0x04.
- o The next sequence number is 5; ESN is not enabled.

- o The gateway IP address for this side is 203.0.113.153; The peer



address is 203.0.113.5.  
o NAT was not detected.

The 64-bit IV is 0x10 0x11 0x12 0x13 0x14 0x15 0x16 0x17. Putting together the salt and IV we get the nonce:

The nonce:  
000 a0 a1 a2 a3 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 .....

The plaintext to encrypt consists of the source IP packet plus the padding:

Plaintext (includes padding and pad length):  
000 45 00 00 54 a6 f2 00 00 40 01 e7 78 c6 33 64 05 E..T....@..x.3d.  
016 c0 00 02 05 08 00 5b 7a 3a 08 00 00 55 3b ec 10 .....[z:...U;..  
032 00 07 36 27 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f 10 11 12 13 ..6'.....  
048 14 15 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f 20 21 22 23 ..... !"#  
064 24 25 26 27 28 29 2a 2b 2c 2d 2e 2f 30 31 32 33 \$%&'()\*+,-./0123  
080 34 35 36 37 01 02 02 04 4567....

With the key, nonce and plaintext available, we can call the ChaCha20 function and encrypt the packet, producing the ciphertext:

Ciphertext:  
000 24 03 94 28 b9 7f 41 7e 3c 13 75 3a 4f 05 08 7b \$..(..A~<.u:0..{  
016 67 c3 52 e6 a7 fa b1 b9 82 d4 66 ef 40 7a e5 c6 g.R.....f.@z..  
032 14 ee 80 99 d5 28 44 eb 61 aa 95 df ab 4c 02 f7 .....(D.a....L..  
048 2a a7 1e 7c 4c 4f 64 c9 be fe 2f ac c6 38 e8 f3 \*..|LOd.../.8..  
064 cb ec 16 3f ac 46 9b 50 27 73 f6 fb 94 e6 64 da ...?.F.P's....d.  
080 91 65 b8 28 29 f6 41 e0 .e().A.

To calculate the tag, we need a one-time Poly1305 key, which we calculate by calling the ChaCha20 function again with the same key and nonce, but a block count of zero.

Poly1305 one-time key:  
000 af 1f 41 2c c1 15 ad ce 5e 4d 0e 29 d5 c1 30 bf ..A,.....^M.)...0.  
016 46 31 21 0e 0f ef 74 31 c0 45 4f e7 0f d7 c2 d1 F1!...t1.E0.....

The AAD is constructed by concatenating the SPI to the sequence number:

000 01 02 03 04 00 00 00 05 .....

The input to the Poly1305 function is constructed by concatenating and padding the AAD and ciphertext:

## Poly1305 Input:

```

000  01 02 03 04 00 00 00 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
016  24 03 94 28 b9 7f 41 7e 3c 13 75 3a 4f 05 08 7b $..(..A~<.u:0..{
032  67 c3 52 e6 a7 fa b1 b9 82 d4 66 ef 40 7a e5 c6 g.R.....f.@z..
048  14 ee 80 99 d5 28 44 eb 61 aa 95 df ab 4c 02 f7 .....(D.a....L..
064  2a a7 1e 7c 4c 4f 64 c9 be fe 2f ac c6 38 e8 f3 *..|LOd.../..8..
080  cb ec 16 3f ac 46 9b 50 27 73 f6 fb 94 e6 64 da ...?.F.P's....d.
096  91 65 b8 28 29 f6 41 e0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .e.().A.....
112  08 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 58 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....X.....

```

The resulting tag is:

## Tag:

```

000  76 aa a8 26 6b 7f b0 f7 b1 1b 36 99 07 e1 ad 43 v..&k.....6....C

```

Putting it all together, the resulting packet is as follows:

## ESP packet:

```

000  45 00 00 8c 23 45 00 00 40 32 de 5b cb 00 71 99 E...#E..@2.[..q.
016  cb 00 71 05 01 02 03 04 00 00 00 05 10 11 12 13 ..q.....
032  14 15 16 17 24 03 94 28 b9 7f 41 7e 3c 13 75 3a ....$..(..A~<.u:
048  4f 05 08 7b 67 c3 52 e6 a7 fa b1 b9 82 d4 66 ef 0..{g.R.....f.
064  40 7a e5 c6 14 ee 80 99 d5 28 44 eb 61 aa 95 df @z.....(D.a...
080  ab 4c 02 f7 2a a7 1e 7c 4c 4f 64 c9 be fe 2f ac .L..*..|LOd.../.
096  c6 38 e8 f3 cb ec 16 3f ac 46 9b 50 27 73 f6 fb .8.....?.F.P's..
112  94 e6 64 da 91 65 b8 28 29 f6 41 e0 76 aa a8 26 ..d..e.().A.v..&
128  6b 7f b0 f7 b1 1b 36 99 07 e1 ad 43 k.....6....C

```

[Appendix B](#). IKEv2 Example

For the IKEv2 example, we'll use the following:

- o The key is 0x80..0x9f, the same as in [Appendix A](#).
- o The Salt is 0xa0 0xa1 0xa2 0xa3.
- o The IV will also be the same as in the previous example. The fact that the IV and Salt are both the same means that the nonce is also the same.
- o Because the key and nonce are the same, so is the one-time Poly1305 key.
- o The packet will be an Informational request carrying a single payload: A Notify payload with type SET\_WINDOW\_SIZE, setting the window size to 10.
- o iSPI = 0xc0 0xc1 0xc2 0xc3 0xc4 0xc5 0xc6 0xc7.
- o rSPI = 0xd0 0xd1 0xd2 0xd3 0xd4 0xd5 0xd6 0xd7.
- o Message ID shall be 9.

The Notify Payload:

000 00 00 00 0c 00 00 40 01 00 00 00 0a .....@.....

Nir

Expires November 15, 2015

[Page 9]

Internet-Draft

ChaCha20 & Poly1305 for IPsec

May 2015

Plaintext (with no padding and a zero pad length):

000 00 00 00 0c 00 00 40 01 00 00 00 0a 00 .....@.....

Ciphertext:

000 61 03 94 70 1f 8d 01 7f 7c 12 92 48 89 a..p....|..H.

The AAD is constructed by appending the IKE header to the encrypted payload header. Note that the length field in the IKE header and the length field in the encrypted payload header have to be calculated before constructing the AAD:

AAD:

000 c0 c1 c2 c3 c4 c5 c6 c7 d0 d1 d2 d3 d4 d5 d6 d7 .....
016 2e 20 25 00 00 00 00 09 00 00 00 45 29 00 00 29 . %.....E)..)

In this case, the length of the AAD is an integral multiple of 16, so when constructing the input to Poly1305 there was no need for padding. The ciphertext is 13 octets long, so it is followed by three zero bytes. The input to Poly1305 is 32 octets of AAD, 13 octets of ciphertext, 3 octets of zero padding, and two 8-octet length fields in little-endian byte order.

Poly1305 Input:

000 c0 c1 c2 c3 c4 c5 c6 c7 d0 d1 d2 d3 d4 d5 d6 d7 .....
016 2e 20 25 00 00 00 00 09 00 00 00 45 29 00 00 29 . %.....E)..)
032 61 03 94 70 1f 8d 01 7f 7c 12 92 48 89 00 00 00 a..p....|..H....
048 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0d 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....

Tag:

000 6b 71 bf e2 52 36 ef d7 cd c6 70 66 90 63 15 b2 kq..R6....pf.c..

Encrypted Payload:

000 29 00 00 29 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 61 03 94 70 )..).....a..p
016 1f 8d 01 7f 7c 12 92 48 89 6b 71 bf e2 52 36 ef ....|..H.kq..R6.
032 d7 cd c6 70 66 90 63 15 b2 ...pf.c..

The IKE Message:

000 c0 c1 c2 c3 c4 c5 c6 c7 d0 d1 d2 d3 d4 d5 d6 d7 .....
016 2e 20 25 00 00 00 00 09 00 00 00 45 29 00 00 29 . %.....E)..)

```
032  10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 61 03 94 70 1f 8d 01 7f  .....a..p....
048  7c 12 92 48 89 6b 71 bf e2 52 36 ef d7 cd c6 70  |..H.kq..R6....p
064  66 90 63 15 b2                                     f.c..
```

The below file in the snoop format [[RFC1761](#)] contains three packets: The first is the ICMP packet from the example in the [Appendix A](#), the second is the ESP packet from the same appendix, and the third is the IKEv2 packet from this appendix. To convert this text back into a

file, you can use a Unix command line tools such as "openssl enc -d -a":

```
c25vb3AAAAAAAAACAAAABAAAAGIAAABiAAAAegAAAABVPq8PAAADVdhs6fUQBHgx
wbcpwggARQAAVKbyAABAAed4xjNkBcAAAgUIAft60ggAAFU77BAABzYnCAkKCwwN
Dg8QERITFBUWFxgZGhscHR4fICEiIyQlJicoKSorLC0uLzAxMjM0NTY3AAAAmgAA
AJoAAACyAAAAAFU+rw8AAAO62Gzp9RAEeDHBtynCCABFAACMI0UAAEAY3lvLAHGZ
ywBxBQECawQAAAAFEBESExQVFhcka5QouX9BfjwTdTpPBQh7Z8NS5qf6sbmC1Gbv
QHrLxhTugJnVKETrYaqV36tMAvcqpx58TE9kyb7+L6zG00jzy+wWP6xGm1Anc/b7
lOZk2pFluCgp9kHgdqoJmt/sPexGzaZB+GtQwAAAG8AAABvAAAAhwAAAABVPq8P
AAARH9hs6fUQBHgxwbcpwggARQAAYSNFAABAEd6nywBxmcsAcQUB9AH0AE0IUcDB
wsPExcbH0NHS09TV1tcuICUAAAAACQAAAEUpAAApEBESExQVFhdhA5RwH40Bf3wS
kKiJa3G/4lI279fNxnBmkGMVsg==
```

Author's Address

Yoav Nir  
Check Point Software Technologies Ltd.  
5 Hasolelim st.  
Tel Aviv 6789735  
Israel

Email: [ynir.ietf@gmail.com](mailto:ynir.ietf@gmail.com)

Nir

Expires November 15, 2015

[Page 11]