

# **UA-Driven Privacy Mechanism for SIP**

**draft-munakata-sip-privacy-new-01**

**Mayumi Munakata  
Shida Schubert  
Takumi Ohba**

# UA-driven privacy mechanism

- **New Mechanism!**
- **UA-Driven**  
UA conceals information on its own.
- **GRUU and TURN**  
UA utilizes GRUU and TURN  
to achieve anonymous URI and IP address.
- **Privacy flag**  
Indication that the user wishes privacy  
and asking proxies not to deliver the user-privacy-related information  
that is inserted by proxies to the other end.

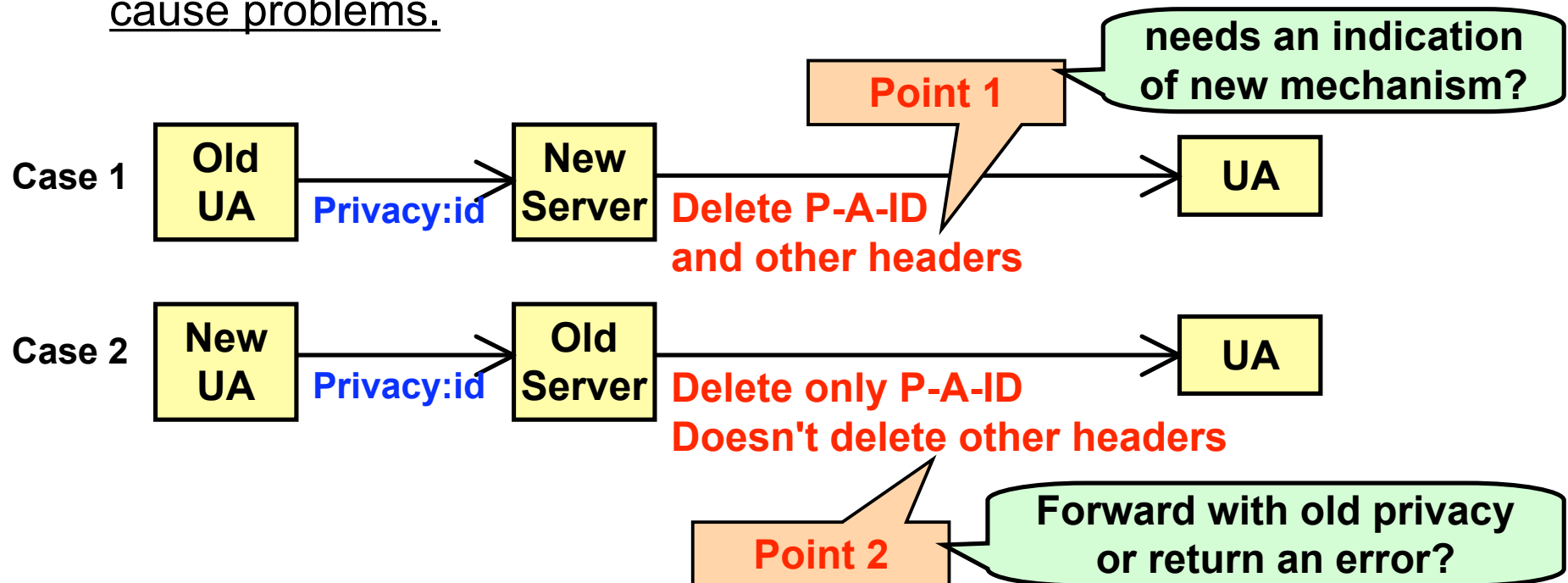
# Issue 1 (1/2)

## ✓ What should be the Privacy Flag?

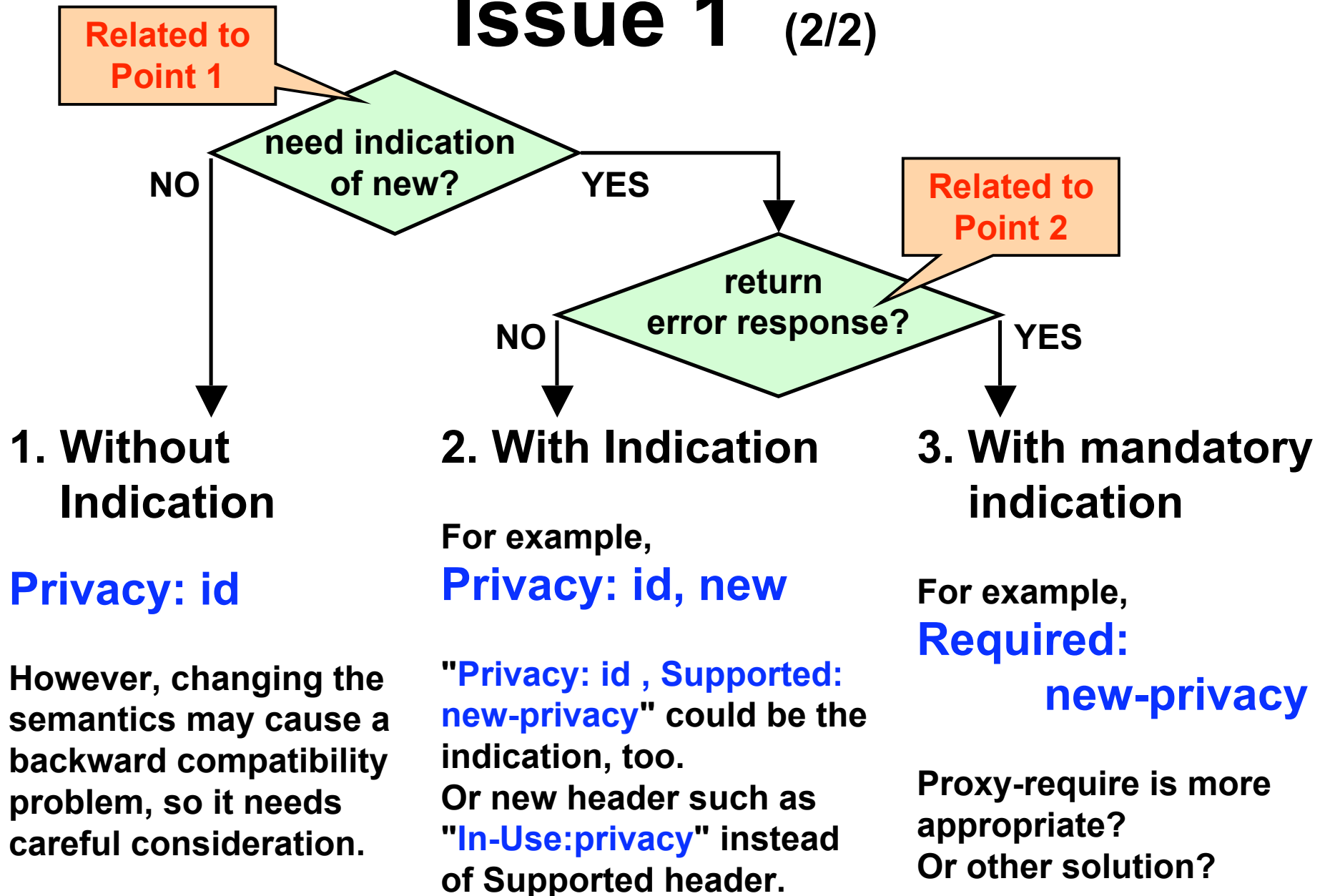
Req: It must be a backward compatible solution.

### – Privacy: id

"Privacy: id" is widely deployed for the caller-id restriction service and it could be the flag. However, "Privacy:id" alone as a flag may cause problems.



# Issue 1 (2/2)



## Issue 2

### ✓ **Is it problematic that the proxy-inserted headers besides P-A-ID are disclosed?**

Current spec considers the following headers that can be inserted by proxies to be privacy sensitive.

Should the new spec follow the current spec?

- Via (Excluding the bottom one)
  - Record-Route
  - History-Info
  - Call-Info (additional info such as user's web page)
  - Organization (name of organization)
  - Server (software used by the UAS)
  - Geolocation (user's location info)
- } Network privacy?
- } Do these need to be hidden?

# Issue 3

## ✓ **TURN for signaling**

Is using a TURN address as an anonymous IP address for signaling (in a Via header) problematic?

How can a UA achieve an anonymous IP address besides using TURN?

## **Next Step:**

- Consider a solution for the privacy flag.**
- Add text on how a UA can generate an anonymous SIP message.  
(Treatment of each SIP header,  
SDP attribute and other elements)**

**Thank you.**