

G-IKEv2 - Group Key Management using IKEv2

Valery Smyslov

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IP Multicast Security in IETF

- The Multicast Security (MSEC) WG was active in 2001-2011, which looked at the needs of securing IP multicast traffic
 - RFC 3740: The Multicast Group Security Architecture
 - RFC 4046: MSEC Group Key Management Architecture
 - RFC 5374: Multicast Extensions to the Security Architecture for the Internet Protocol
 - RFC 6407: The Group Domain of Interpretation (based on IKEv1)
- Platforms supporting IP multicast security take advantage of IKEv2 benefits by replacing GDOI with G-IKEv2

G-IKEv2 Document History

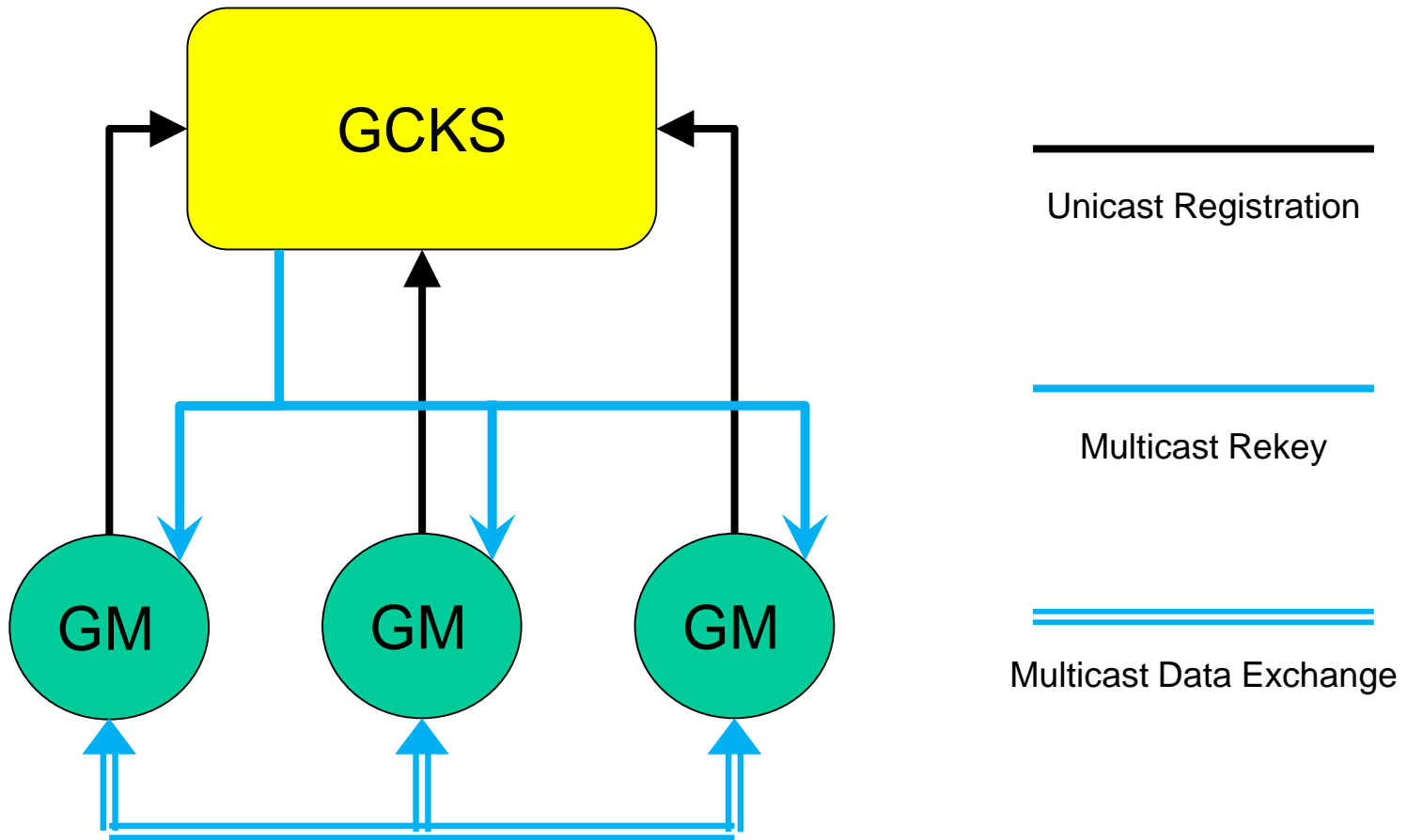
Has been in development for more than 15 years:

- First published as individual draft in March 2010
 - few implementations of early draft versions exist
- Adopted by IPSECME WG in 2019
- WGLC from August 2021 to March 2023
- Waited for write-up from March 2023 to November 2024
- Publication requested in November 2024
- In RFC Editor queue since February 2025
- Expected to be published as RFC soon

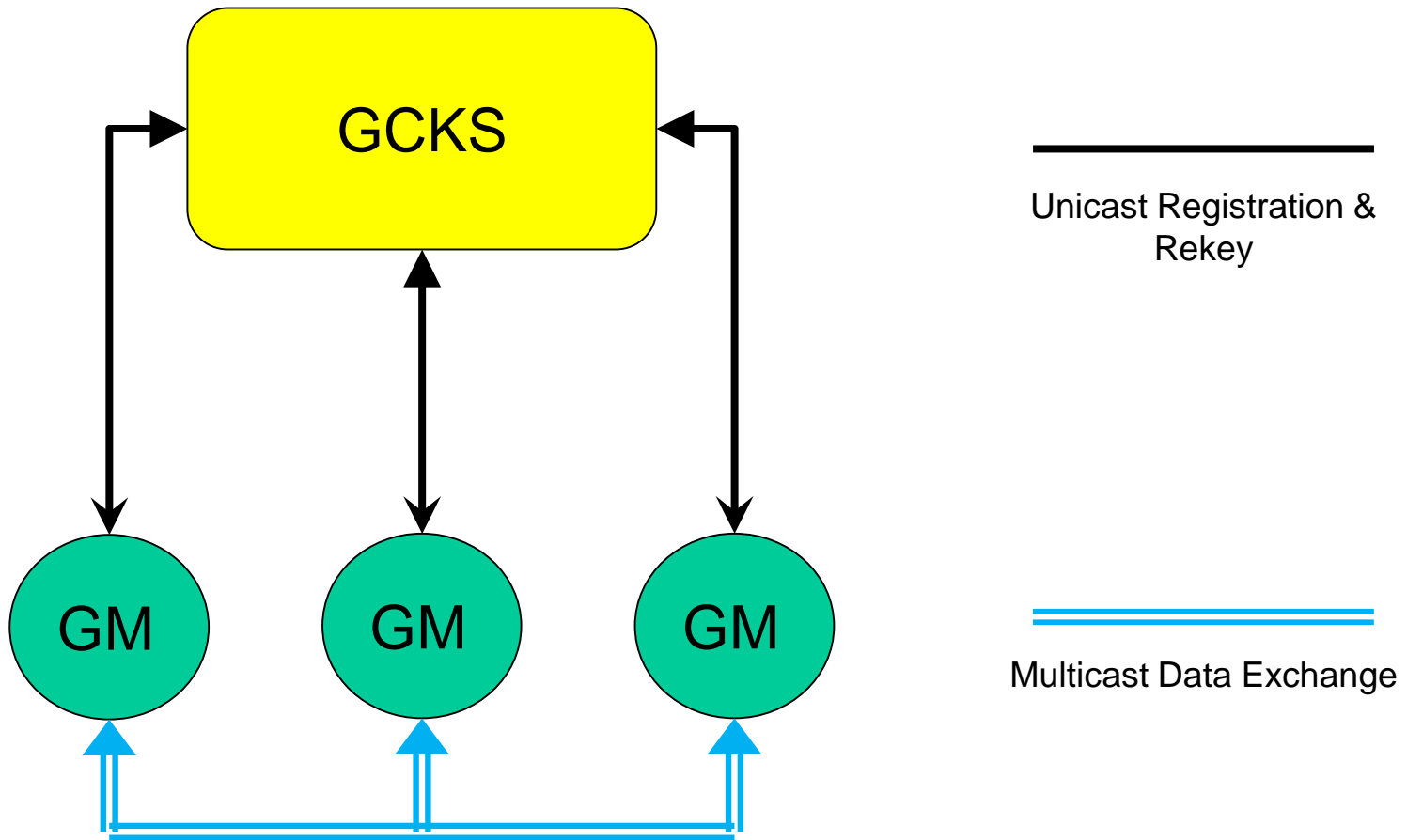
Securing IP Multicast

- IP multicast applications
 - Contain at least 1 sender, and N receivers
 - Take advantage of the network to route and replicate IP packets, such that the same packet reaches all N receivers
- This requires senders and receivers to share setup an IPsec SA using the same keys
 - The IPsec policy and keys are not individually negotiated, but instead of distributed by a Group Controller / Key Server (GCKS) to Group Members (GMs)
 - A GM invokes a unicast Registration protocol to authenticate to the GCKS. The GCKS then authorizes the GM, and distributes IPsec policy and keys to the GM.
 - A Rekey protocol enforces a time-based key rollover strategy

G-IKEv2 for Large Groups



G-IKEv2 for Small Groups

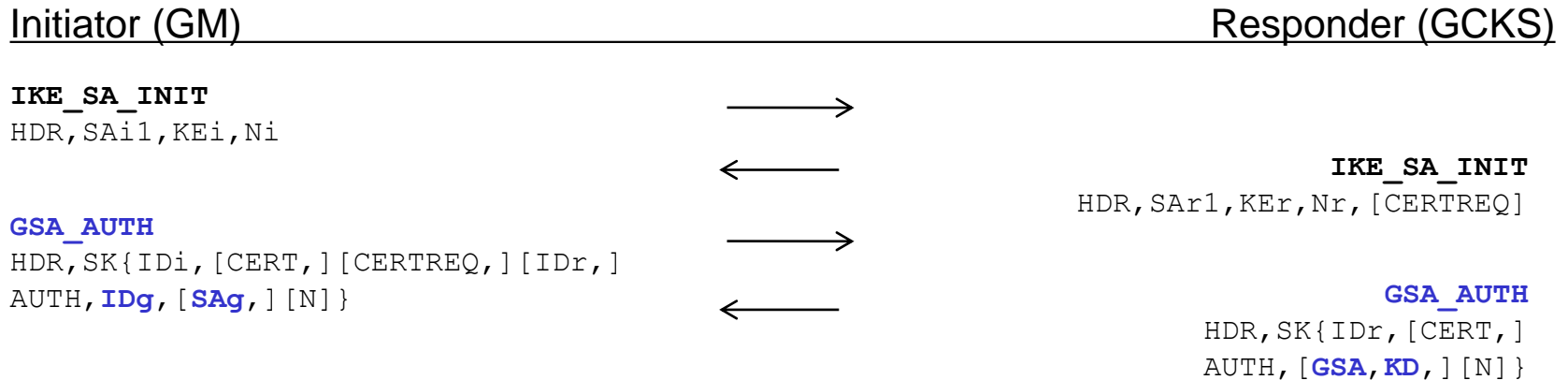


Transport & Encapsulation

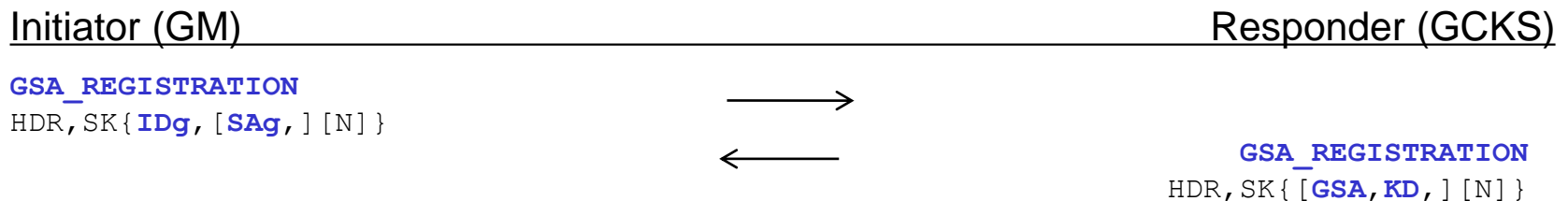
- G-IKEv2 registration operations
 - for compatibility with GDOI the draft allows using port 848. Standard IKEv2 ports 500/4500 are also allowed, as well as using TCP
- G-IKEv2 rekey operations
 - multicast rekey can only use UDP, port is provided by the GCKS (and can have any value)
- Data-security (ESP) SA
 - run directly over IP
 - UDP encapsulation is not supported (as not needed for unidirectional traffic)
 - transport mode and tunnel mode are supported, although in tunnel mode inner and outer IP address are the same (as per RFC 5374)

G-IKEv2 Registration

- Initial registration (no IKE SA between GM and GCKS)

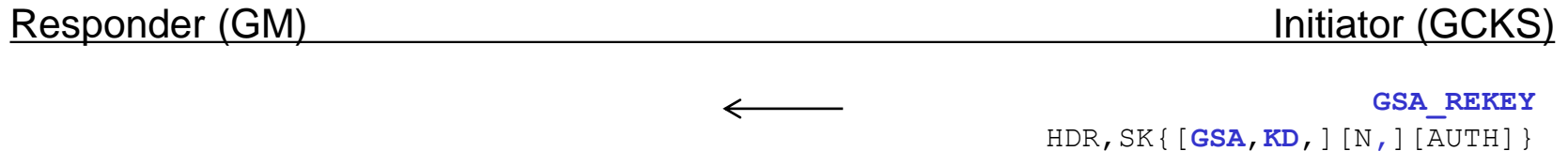


- Subsequent registration (IKE SA has already been created)

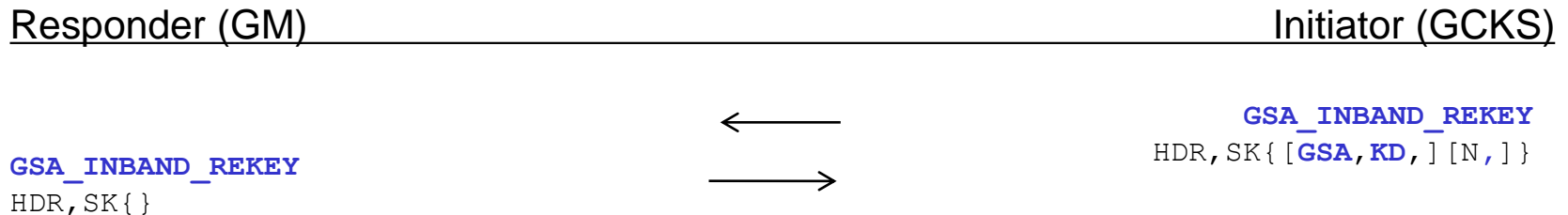


G-IKEv2 Rekey

- Multicast rekey: intended for large groups, protected by policy previously distributed by the GCKS



- Unicast rekey: intended for small groups, used registration IKE SAs with each GM

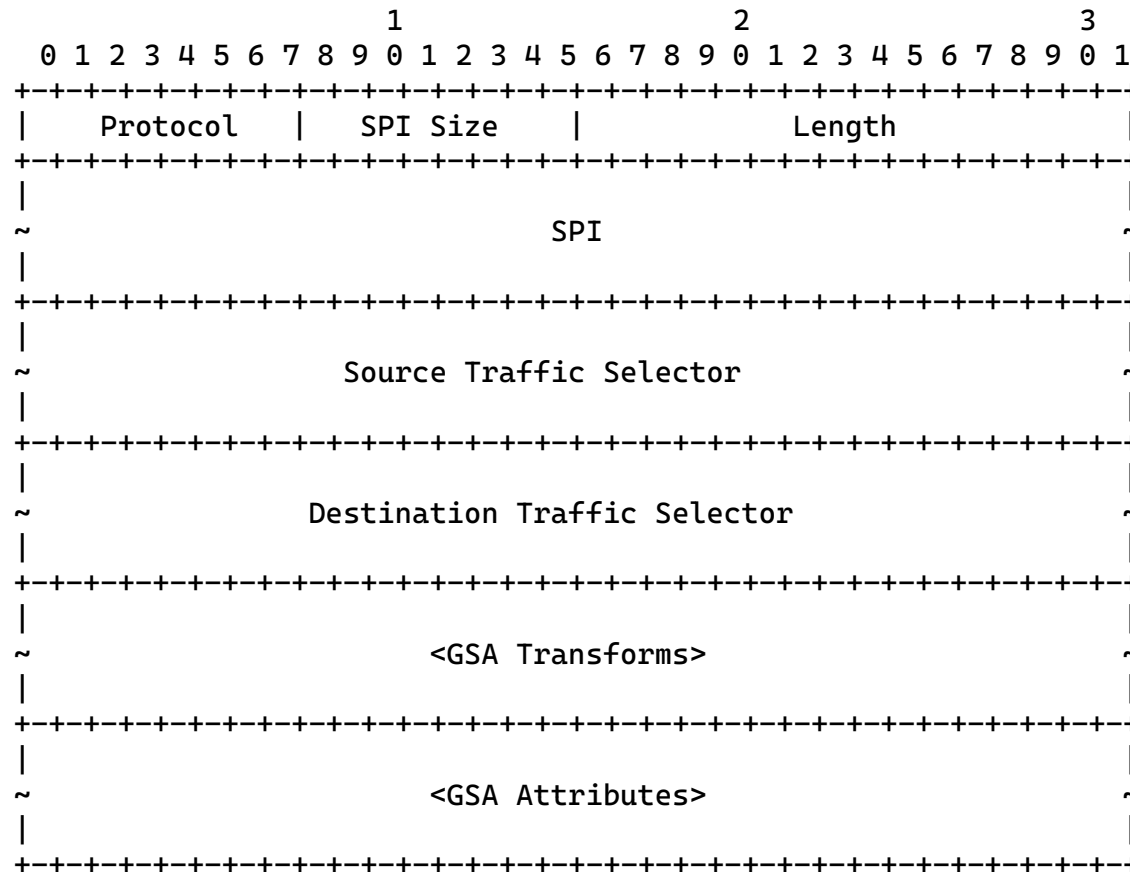


Group SA Payload (GSA)

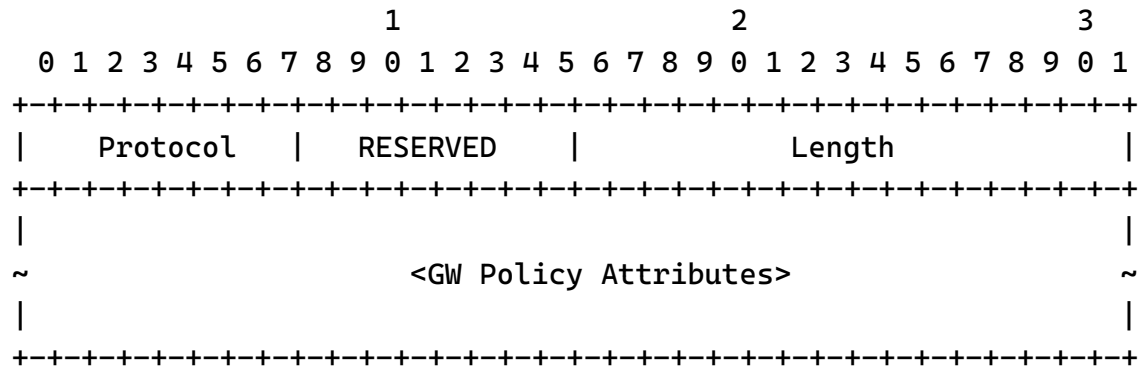
Contains policy necessary to participating in the group:

- Traffic Protection policies
 - AH/ESP SPI
 - traffic selectors
 - single set of AH/ESP SA related transforms
 - additional parameters
- Multicast Rekey policy
 - Rekey SA SPI
 - traffic selectors
 - single set of Rekey SA related transforms, including new transforms:
 - Key Wrap Algorithm (KWA)
 - Group Controller Authentication Method (GCAUTH)
 - additional parameters
- Group-Wide Policy
 - Group-wide parameters

Group Security Association Policy Substructure



Group-wide Policy Substructure

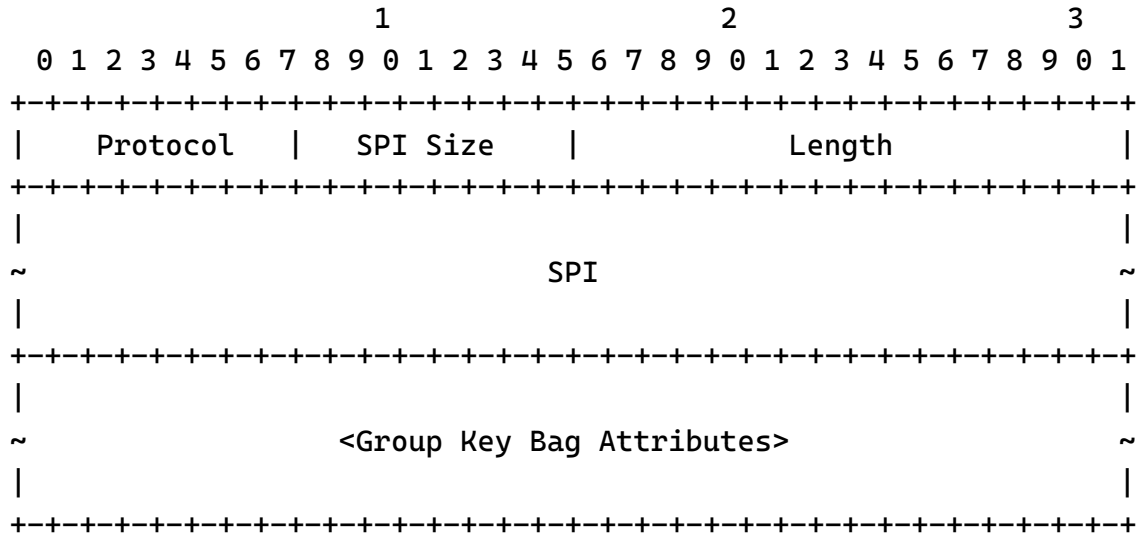


Key Download Payload (KD)

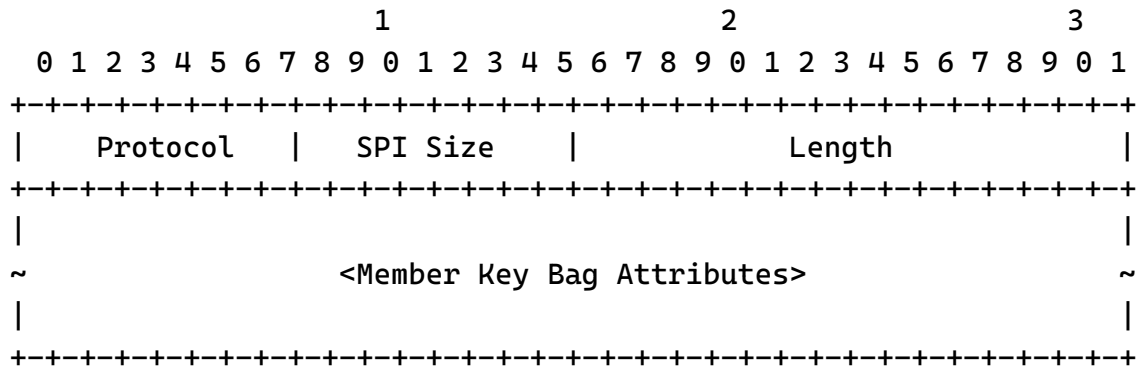
Contains a set of Key Bags

- Group Key Bags
 - AH/ESP/GIKE_UPDATE SPI
 - wrapped group key (KEYMAT)
- Member Key Bag
 - GM-specific attributes
 - Sender-ID
 - wrapped keys or key tree

Group Key Bag Substructure



Member Key Bag Substructure

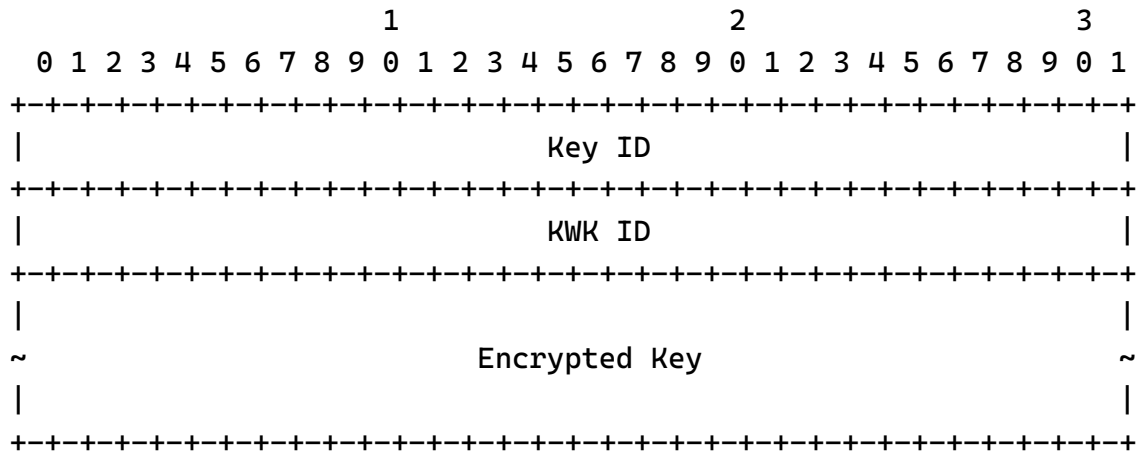


Key Wrapping

Keys are always protected (wrapped) with other keys (Key Wrap Keys, KWKs):

- default KWK: GSK_w
 - for unicast SA: GSK_w = prf+(SK_d, "Key Wrap for G-IKEv2")
 - for multicast rekey SA: GSK_e | GSK_a | GSK_w = KEYMAT
- other KWKs can be part of key tree construction(e.g., Logical Key Hierarchy, LKH) that would allow exclude GMs from the group using multicast rekey operations
- Key Wrapping algorithms are registered by IANA
 - RFC 5649 (AES)
 - ARX-KW (Chacha20)

Wrapped Key



Authentication of Multicast Rekey

- Implicit authentication
 - no additional authentication data in the rekey message (no AUTH payload)
 - relies on the fact, that GM can decrypt rekey message and verify MAC
 - does not really authenticate the GCKS, any GM can impersonate it
- Digital Signature
 - every rekey message is digitally signed by GCKS
 - the signature is in the AUTH payload

IDg Payload

Contains identity of the group a GM wants to join

- has the same format as IKEv2 ID payload
- only some ID types are expected to be used
 - ID_KEY_ID **MUST** be supported
 - ID_IPV4_ADDR, ID_IPV6_ADDR, ID_FQDN, ID_RFC822_ADDR **SHOULD** be supported

Reuse of IKEv2 payloads

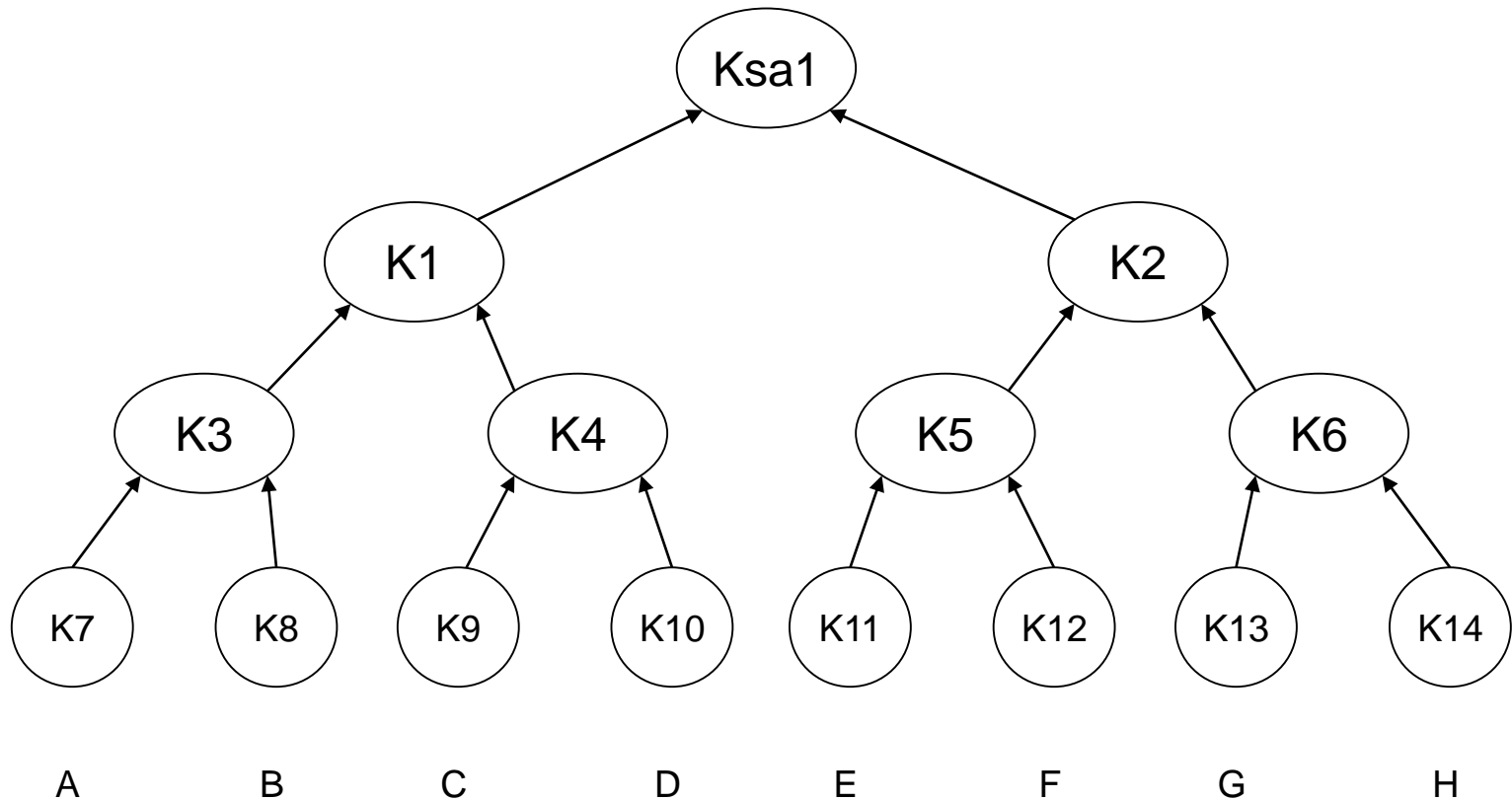
Payloads that have the same types as in IKEv2, but slightly different semantics

- SAg (GM Supported Transforms)
 - has the same format as IKEv2 SA payload
 - declares which Transforms a GM is willing to accept
- D (Delete Payload)
 - used when the GCKS may want to signal to group members to delete policy (e.g., data flows finished, change of policy)

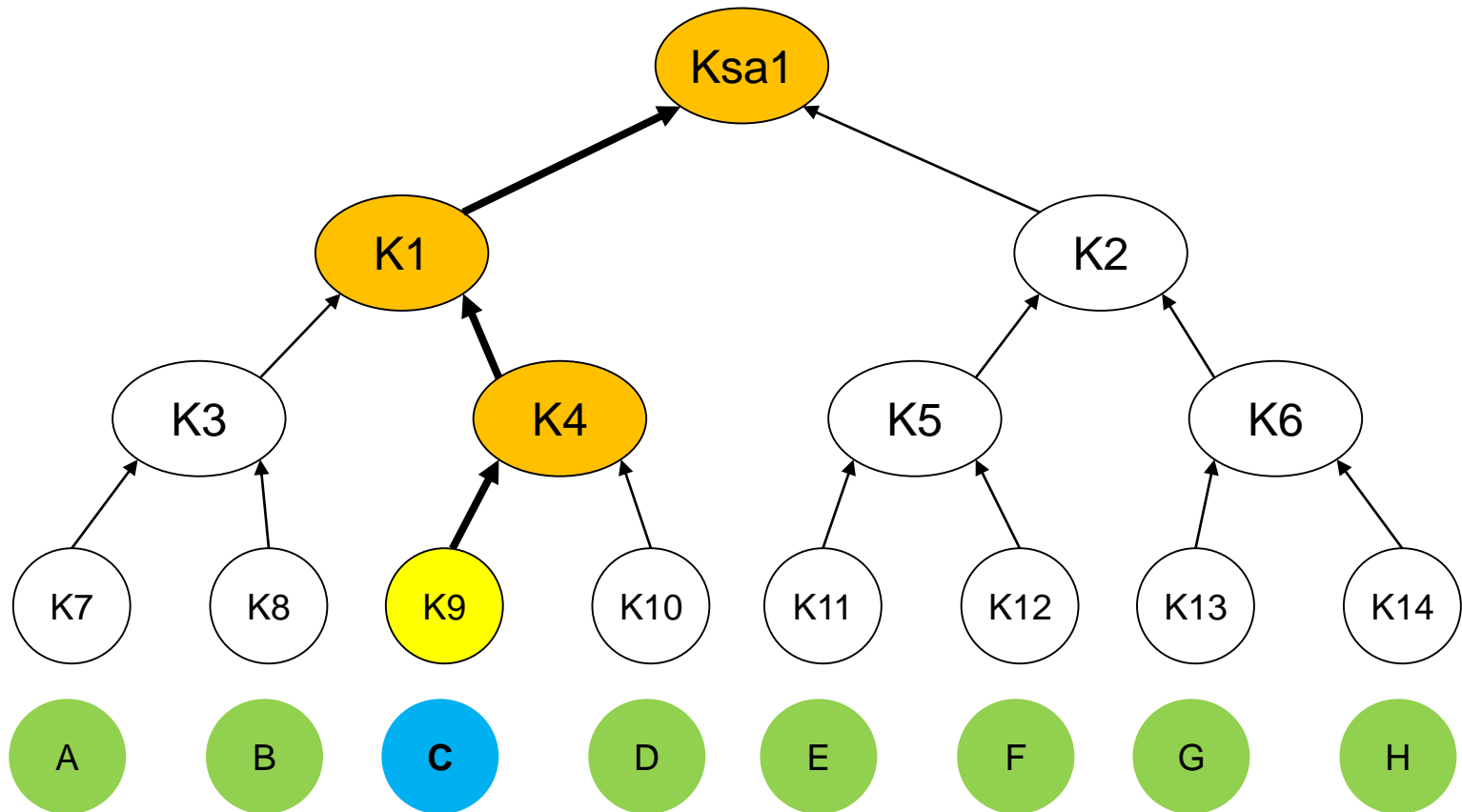
New Notifications

- INVALID_GROUP_ID (error notify)
 - GCKS informs GM that the requested Group ID in a registration protocol is invalid
- AUTHORIZATION_FAILED (error notify)
 - GCKS informs GM that it is not authorized to join the requested Group ID
- REGISTRATION_FAILED (error notify)
 - GCKS informs GM that for some reason not related to this GM it cannot join the group
- GROUP_SENDER (status notify)
 - GM informs the GCKS about its intention to be a sender in the group
 - requests a number of Sender-ID values, that are used as part of a counter-mode transform nonce

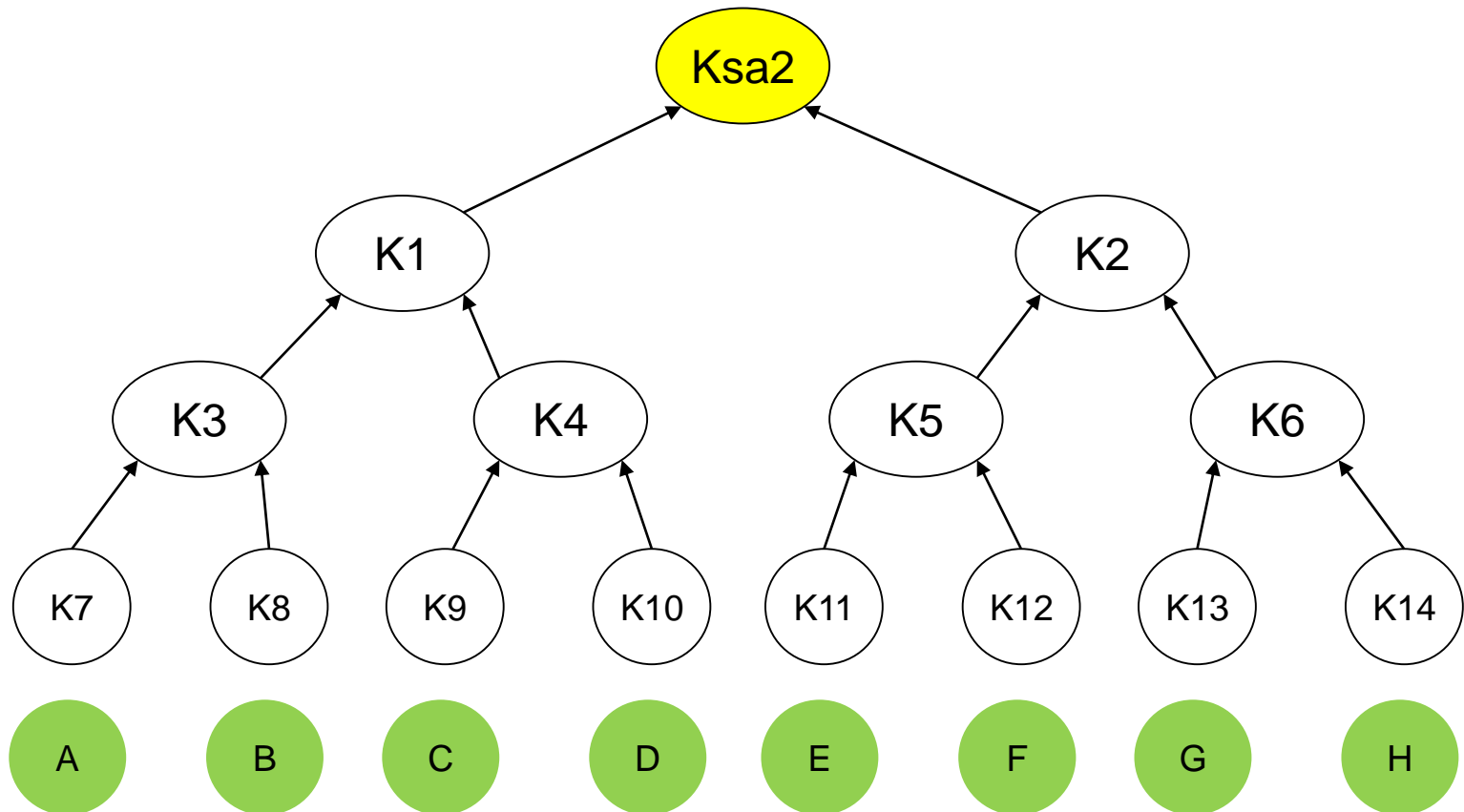
Logical Key Hierarchy (LKH)



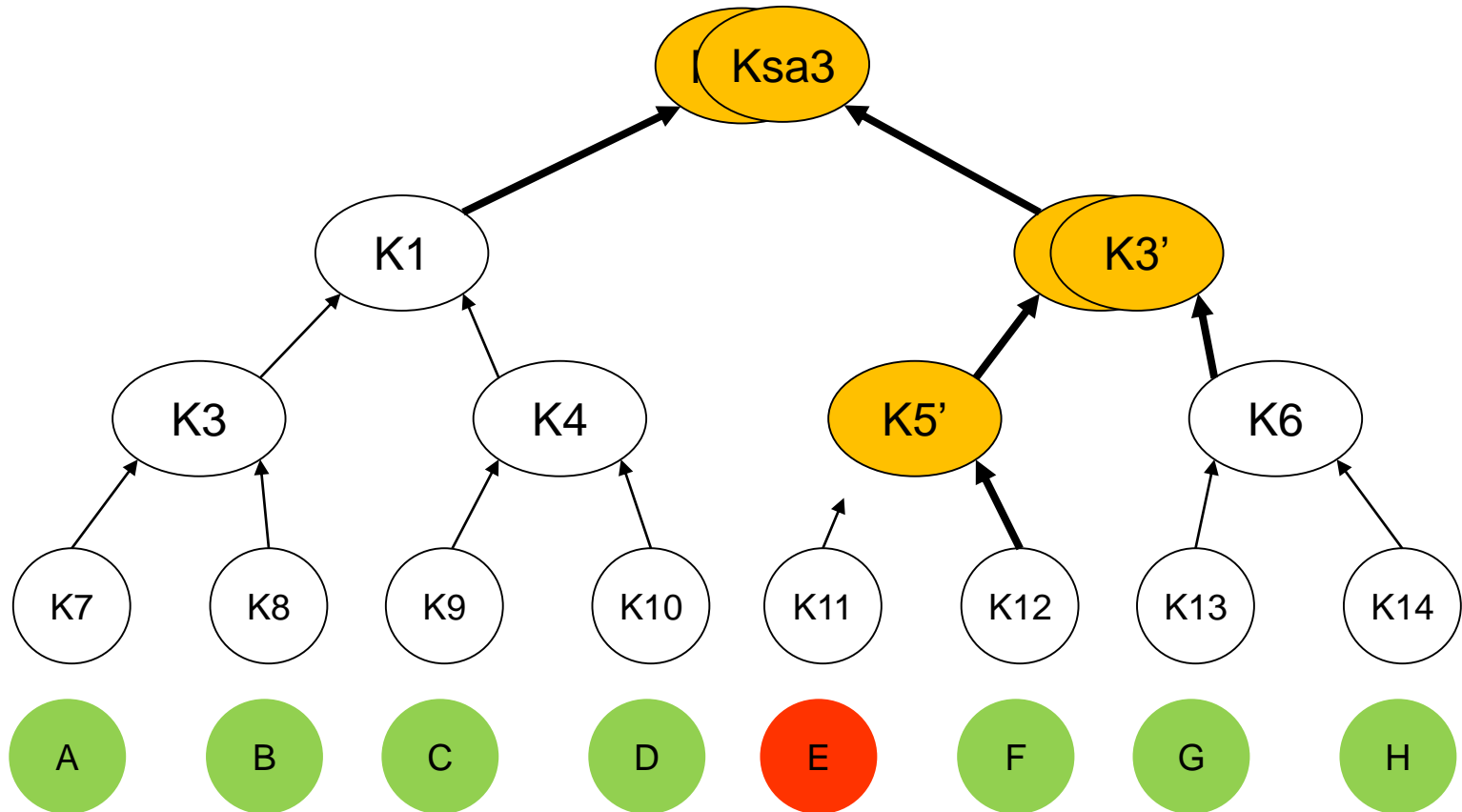
LKH GM Registration



LKH Rekey



LKH GM Removal



Thank you!

Comments?

Questions?