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## **Channel Bindings for TLS 1.3**

### **Abstract**

This document defines a channel binding type, `tls-exporter`, that is compatible with TLS 1.3 in accordance with RFC 5056, On Channel Binding.

### **Status of This Memo**

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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## 1. Introduction

The "unique" channel binding types defined in [[RFC5929](#)] were found to be vulnerable to the "triple handshake vulnerability" [[TRIPLE-HANDSHAKE](#)] without the extended master secret extension defined in [[RFC7627](#)]. Because of this they were not defined for TLS 1.3 (see [[RFC8446](#)] section C.5). To facilitate channel binding with TLS 1.3, a new channel binding type is needed.

### 1.1. Conventions and Terminology

Throughout this document the acronym "EKM" is used to refer to Exported Keying Material as defined in [[RFC5705](#)].

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [[RFC2119](#)] [[RFC8174](#)] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

## 2. The 'tls-exporter' Channel Binding Type

Channel binding mechanisms are not useful until TLS implementations expose the required data. To facilitate this, "tls-exporter" uses exported keying material (EKM) which is already widely exposed by TLS implementations. The EKM is obtained using the keying material exporters for TLS as defined in [[RFC5705](#)] and [[RFC8446](#)] section 7.5 by supplying the following inputs:

**Label:** The ASCII string "EXPORTER-Channel-Binding" with no terminating NUL.

**Context value:** Empty context value.

**Length:** 32 bytes.

### 3. Security Considerations

Channel bindings do not leak secret information about the channel and are considered public. Implementations **MUST NOT** use the channel binding to protect secret information.

The Security Considerations sections of [\[RFC5056\]](#), [\[RFC5705\]](#), and [\[RFC8446\]](#) apply to this document.

#### 3.1. Use with Legacy TLS

While it is possible to use this channel binding mechanism with TLS versions below 1.3, extra precaution must be taken to ensure that the chosen cipher suites always result in unique master secrets. For more information see the Security Considerations section of [\[RFC5705\]](#).

When TLS renegotiation is enabled the "tls-exporter" channel binding type is not defined and implementations **MUST NOT** support it.

In general, users wishing to take advantage of channel binding should upgrade to TLS 1.3 or later.

### 4. IANA Considerations

#### 4.1. Registration of Channel Binding Type

This document adds the following registration in the "Channel-Binding Types" registry:

**Subject:** Registration of channel binding tls-exporter

**Channel binding unique prefix:** tls-exporter

**Channel binding type:** unique

**Channel type:** [TLS](#) [\[RFC8446\]](#)

**Published specification:** draft-ietf-kitten-tls-channel-bindings-for-tls13-03

**Channel binding is secret:** no

**Description:** The EKM value obtained from the current TLS connection.

**Intended usage:** COMMON

**Person and email address to contact for further information:** Sam Whited <[sam@samwhited.com](mailto:sam@samwhited.com)>.

**Owner/Change controller name and email address:**

IESG.

**Expert reviewer name and contact information:** IETF KITTEN or TLS WG  
(kitten@ietf.org or tls@ietf.org, failing that, ietf@ietf.org).

**Note:** See the published specification for advice on the applicability of this channel binding type.

#### **4.2. Registration of Channel Binding TLS Exporter Label**

This document adds the following registration in the "TLS Exporter Labels" registry:

**Value:** EXPORTER-Channel-Binding

**DTLS-OK:** Y

**Recommended:** N

**Reference:** This document

### **5. References**

#### **5.1. Normative References**

- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.
- [RFC5056] Williams, N., "On the Use of Channel Bindings to Secure Channels", RFC 5056, DOI 10.17487/RFC5056, November 2007, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5056>>.
- [RFC5705] Rescorla, E., "Keying Material Exporters for Transport Layer Security (TLS)", RFC 5705, DOI 10.17487/RFC5705, March 2010, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5705>>.
- [RFC8174] Leiba, B., "Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in RFC 2119 Key Words", BCP 14, RFC 8174, DOI 10.17487/RFC8174, May 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8174>>.
- [RFC8446] Rescorla, E., "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.3", RFC 8446, DOI 10.17487/RFC8446, August 2018, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8446>>.

#### **5.2. Informative References**

[RFC5929]

Altman, J., Williams, N., and L. Zhu, "Channel Bindings for TLS", RFC 5929, DOI 10.17487/RFC5929, July 2010, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5929>>.

**[RFC7627]** Bhargavan, K., Ed., Delignat-Lavaud, A., Pironti, A., Langley, A., and M. Ray, "Transport Layer Security (TLS) Session Hash and Extended Master Secret Extension", RFC 7627, DOI 10.17487/RFC7627, September 2015, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7627>>.

**[TRIPLE-HANDSHAKE]** Bhargavan, K., Delignat-Lavaud, A., Fournet, C., Pironti, A., and P. Strub, "Password Storage", March 2014, <<https://www.mitls.org/pages/attacks/3SHAKE>>.

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