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Guidelines on the cryptographic algorithms, accompanying the usage of  
standards GOST R 34.10-2012 and GOST R 34.11-2012  
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## Abstract

The purpose of this document is to make the specifications of the cryptographic algorithms defined by the Russian national standards GOST R 34.10-2012 and GOST R 34.11-2012 available to the Internet community for their implementation in the cryptographic protocols based on the accompanying algorithms.

These specifications define the pseudorandom functions, the key agreement algorithm based on the Diffie-Hellman algorithm, the parameters of elliptic curves, the key derivation functions and the key export functions.

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## Table of Contents

1. Introduction . . . . .	2
2. Conventions used in this document . . . . .	3
3. Basic terms, definitions and notations . . . . .	3
4. Algorithm descriptions . . . . .	5
4.1. HMAC functions . . . . .	5
4.2. Pseudorandom functions . . . . .	6
4.3. VKO algorithms for key agreement . . . . .	7
4.4. The key derivation function KDF_TREE_GOSTR3411_2012_256 . . . . .	9
4.5. The key derivation function KDF_GOSTR3411_2012_256 . . . . .	10
4.6. Key wrap and key unwrap . . . . .	10
5. The parameters of elliptic curves . . . . .	11
5.1. Canonical form . . . . .	12
5.2. Twisted Edwards form . . . . .	13
6. Acknowledgments . . . . .	15
7. References . . . . .	15
7.1. Normative References . . . . .	15
7.2. Informative References . . . . .	16
Appendix A. Values of the parameter sets . . . . .	17
A.1. Canonical form parameters . . . . .	17
A.2. Twisted Edwards form parameters . . . . .	18
Appendix B. Test examples . . . . .	21
Appendix C. GOST 28147-89 parameter set . . . . .	32
Authors' Addresses . . . . .	33

## 1. Introduction

The accompanying algorithms are intended for the cryptographic protocols implementation. This memo contains a description of the accompanying algorithms based on Russian national standards GOST R 34.10-2012 [GOST3410-2012] and GOST R 34.11-2012 [GOST3411-2012].

English versions of these standards can be found in [RFC7091] and [RFC6986].

The specifications of algorithms and parameters proposed in this memo are provided on the basis of experience in the development of the cryptographic protocols, as described in the [RFC4357], [RFC4490] and [RFC4491].

This memo describes the pseudorandom functions, the key agreement algorithm based on Diffie-Hellman algorithm, the parameters of elliptic curves, the key derivation functions, and the key export functions necessary to ensure interoperability of security protocols that make use of the Russian cryptographic standards GOST R 34.10-2012 [GOST3410-2012] digital signature algorithm and GOST R 34.11-2012 [GOST3411-2012] cryptographic hash function.

## 2. 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].

## 3. Basic terms, definitions and notations

This document uses the following terms and definitions for the sets and operations on the elements of these sets:

(xor) exclusive-or of two binary vectors of the same length;

$V_n$  the finite vector space over  $GF(2)$  of dimension  $n$ ,  $n \geq 0$ , with the (xor) operation; for  $n = 0$  the  $V_0$  space consists of a single empty element of size 0; if  $U$  is an element of  $V_n$ , then  $U = (u_{(n-1)}, u_{(n-2)}, \dots, u_1, u_0)$ , where  $u_i$  in  $\{0, 1\}$ ;

$V_8(r)$  the set of byte vectors of size  $r$ ,  $r \geq 0$ , for  $r = 0$  the  $V_8(r)$  set consists of a single empty element of size 0; if  $W$  is an element of  $V_8(r)$ ,  $r > 0$ , then  $W = (w^0, w^1, \dots, w^{(r-1)})$ , where  $w^0, w^1, \dots, w^{(r-1)}$  are elements of  $V_8$ ;

Bit representation the bit representation of the element  $W = (w^0, w^1, \dots, w^{(r-1)})$  of  $V_8(r)$  is an element  $(w_{(8r-1)}, w_{(8r-2)}, \dots, w_1, w_0)$  of  $V_{(8r)}$ , where  $w^0 = (w_7, w_6, \dots, w_0)$ ,  $w^1 = (w_{15}, w_{14}, \dots, w_8)$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $w^{(r-1)} = (w_{(8r-1)}, w_{(8r-2)}, \dots, w_{(8r-8)})$  are elements of  $V_8$ ;

Byte representation if  $n$  is a multiple of 8,  $r = n/8$ , then the byte representation of the element  $W = (w_{(n-1)}, w_{(n-2)}, \dots,$

$w_0$ ) of  $V_n$  is a byte vector  $(w^0, w^1, \dots, w^{(r-1)})$  of  $V_8(r)$ , where  $w^0 = (w_7, w_6, \dots, w_0)$ ,  $w^1 = (w_{15}, w_{14}, \dots, w_8)$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $w^{(r-1)} = (w_{(8r-1)}, w_{(8r-2)}, \dots, w_{(8r-8)})$  are elements of  $V_8$ ;

$A|B$  concatenation of byte vectors  $A$  and  $B$ , i.e., if  $A$  in  $V_8(r_1)$ ,  $B$  in  $V_8(r_2)$ ,  $A = (a^0, a^1, \dots, a^{(r_1-1)})$ , and  $B = (b^0, b^1, \dots, b^{(r_2-1)})$ , then  $A|B = (a^0, a^1, \dots, a^{(r_1-1)}, b^0, b^1, \dots, b^{(r_2-1)})$  is an element of  $V_8(r_1+r_2)$ ;

$K$  (key) an arbitrary element of  $V_n$ ; if  $K$  in  $V_n$ , then its size (in bits) is equal to  $n$ , where  $n$  can be an arbitrary natural number.

This memo uses the following abbreviations and symbols:

Symbols	Meaning
H_256	GOST R 34.11-2012 hash function with 256-bit output
H_512	GOST R 34.11-2012 hash function with 512-bit output
HMAC	a function for calculating a message authentication code, based on a hash function in accordance with [RFC2104]
PRF	a pseudorandom function, i.e., a transformation that allows to generate pseudorandom sequence of bytes
KDF	a key derivation function, i.e., a transformation that allows to derive keys and keying material from the root key and additional input using a pseudorandom function
VKO	a key agreement algorithm based on the Diffie-Hellman transformation and a hash function.

To generate a byte sequence of the size  $r$  with functions that give a longer output the output is truncated to the first  $r$  bytes. This remark applies to the following functions:

- o the functions described in Section 4.2;
- o KDF\_TREE\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256 described in Section 4.4.

Hereinafter all data are provided in byte representation unless otherwise specified.

If a function is defined outside this document (e.g., H\_256) and its definition requires arguments in bit representation, it is assumed that the bit representations of the arguments are formed immediately before the calculation of the function (in particular, immediately after the application of the operation (|) to the byte representation of the arguments).

If the output of another function defined outside of this document is used as an argument of the functions defined below and it has the bit representation then it is assumed that the output value must have length that is a multiple of 8 and that it will be translated into the byte representation in advance.

## 4. Algorithm descriptions

### 4.1. HMAC functions

This section defines the HMAC transformations based on the GOST R 34.11-2012 [GOST3411-2012] algorithm.

#### 4.1.1. HMAC\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256

This HMAC transformation is based on the GOST R 34.11-2012 [GOST3411-2012] hash function with 256-bit output. The object identifier of this transformation is shown below:

```
id-tc26-hmac-gost-3411-12-256 ::= {iso(1) member-body(2) ru(643)
rosstandart(7) tc26(1) algorithms(1) mac(4) hmac-gost-
3411-12-256(1)}.
```

This algorithm uses H\_256 as a hash function for HMAC, described in [RFC2104]. The method of forming the values of ipad and opad is also specified in [RFC2104]. The size of HMAC\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256 output is equal to 32 bytes, the block size of the iterative procedure for the H\_256 compression function is equal to 64 bytes (in the notation of [RFC2104], L = 32 and B = 64, respectively).

#### 4.1.2. HMAC\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_512

This HMAC transformation is based on the GOST R 34.11-2012 [GOST3411-2012] hash function with 512-bit output. The object identifier of this transformation is shown below:

```
id-tc26-hmac-gost-3411-12-512 ::= {iso(1) member-body(2) ru(643)
rosstandart(7) tc26(1) algorithms(1) mac(4) hmac-gost-
3411-12-512(2)}.
```

This algorithm uses H\_512 as a hash function for HMAC, described in [RFC2104]. The method of forming the values of ipad and opad is also specified in [RFC2104]. The size of HMAC\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_512 output is equal to 64 bytes, the block size of the iterative procedure for the H\_512 compression function is equal to 64 bytes (in the notation of [RFC2104], L = 64 and B = 64, respectively).

## 4.2. Pseudorandom functions

This section defines six HMAC-based PRF transformations recommended for usage. Two of them are designed for the TLS protocol and four are designed for the IPsec protocol.

### 4.2.1. PRFs for the TLS protocol

#### 4.2.1.1. PRF\_TLS\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256

This is the transformation providing the pseudorandom function for the TLS protocol (1.0 and higher versions) in accordance with GOST R 34.11-2012 [GOST3411-2012]. It uses the P\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256 function that is similar to the P\_hash function defined in Section 5 of [RFC2246], where HMAC\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256 function (defined in Section 4.1.1 of this document) is used as the HMAC\_hash function.

```
PRF_TLS_GOSTR3411_2012_256 (secret, label, seed) =
= P_GOSTR3411_2012_256 (secret, label | seed).
```

Label and seed values must be assigned by a protocol, their lengths must be fixed by a protocol in order to avoid possible collisions.

#### 4.2.1.2. PRF\_TLS\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_512

This is the transformation providing the pseudorandom function of the TLS protocol (1.0 and higher versions) in accordance with GOST R 34.11-2012 [GOST3411-2012]. It uses the P\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_512 function that is similar to the P\_hash function defined in Section 5 of [RFC2246], where HMAC\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_512 function (defined in Section 4.1.2 of this document) is used as the HMAC\_hash function.

```
PRF_TLS_GOSTR3411_2012_512 (secret, label, seed) =
= P_GOSTR3411_2012_512 (secret, label | seed).
```

Label and seed values must be assigned by a protocol, their lengths must be fixed by a protocol in order to avoid possible collisions.

#### 4.2.2. PRFs for the IPsec protocols based on GOST R 34.11-2012

IPsec family protocols use the pseudorandom functions for the purposes of keying material generation and authentication. The specifications for the version 1 (IKEv1) [RFC2409] and version 2 (IKEv2) [RFC7296] of the Internet Key Exchange protocol contain definitions of using PRF in various parts of the protocols.

##### 4.2.2.1. PRF in the IKEv1 protocol

According to the Section 4 of [RFC2409] if a PRF is not negotiated, the HMAC based on the negotiated hash algorithm is used. So, when GOST R 34.11-2012 [GOST3411-2012] is used as a hash function in IKEv1, HMAC\_GOST3411\_2012\_512 is used as a PRF.

##### 4.2.2.2. PRF in the IKEv2 protocol

IKEv2 has no default PRF. This document specifies that either HMAC\_GOST3411\_2012\_256 or HMAC\_GOST3411\_2012\_512 must be used as PRF for the IKEv2 protocol.

#### 4.3. VKO algorithms for key agreement

This section specifies the key agreement algorithms based on GOST R 34.10-2012 [GOST3410-2012].

##### 4.3.1. VKO\_GOSTR3410\_2012\_256

The VKO\_GOSTR3410\_2012\_256 transformation is used for an agreement of the VKO 256-bit keys and is based on the 256-bit version of GOST R 34.11-2012 [GOST3411-2012]. This algorithm can be applied for a key agreement using GOST R 34.10-2012 [GOST3410-2012] with 256-bit and 512-bit keys.

The algorithm is designed to produce an encryption key or a keying material of size 256 bits to be used in various cryptographic protocols. Key or keying material KEK\_VKO (x, y, UKM) is generated from the private key x of one side, the public key  $y \cdot P$  of the opposite side and the UKM value, considered as a number.

The algorithm can be used for deriving both static and ephemeral key with the public key size  $n \geq 512$  bits including the case where one side uses a static key and the other - ephemeral.

UKM parameter is optional (the default UKM = 1) and can take any value from 1 to  $2^{(n/2)} - 1$ . It is allowed to use a nonzero UKM of arbitrary size not exceeding  $n/2$  bits. If at least one of the

parties uses static keys, the recommended length of UKM is 64 bits or more.

KEK\_VKO (x, y, UKM) is calculated using the formulas

$$\text{KEK\_VKO} (x, y, \text{UKM}) = \text{H\_256} (K (x, y, \text{UKM})),$$

$$K (x, y, \text{UKM}) = (m/q * \text{UKM} * x \bmod q) * (y * P),$$

where m and q are the parameters of elliptic curve defined in the GOST R 34.10-2012 [GOST3411-2012] standard (m is an elliptic curve points group order, q is an order of a cyclic subgroup).

This algorithm is defined similar to one specified in Section 5.2 of [RFC4357], but applies the hash function H\_256 instead of the hash function GOST R 34.11-94 [GOST3411-94] (referred as gostR3411). In addition, K(x, y, UKM) is calculated with public key size  $n \geq 512$  bits and UKM has size up to  $n/2$  bits.

#### 4.3.2. VKO\_GOSTR3410\_2012\_512

The VKO\_GOSTR3410\_2012\_512 transformation is used for an agreement of the VKO 512-bit keys and is based on the 256-bit version of GOST R 34.11-2012 [GOST3411-2012], 512-bit. This algorithm can be applied for a key agreement using GOST R 34.10-2012 [GOST3410-2012] with 512-bit keys.

The algorithm is designed to produce an encryption key or keying material of size 512 bits to be used in cryptographic protocols. Key or keying material KEK\_VKO (x, y, UKM) is generated from the private key x of one side, the public key  $y * P$  of the opposite side and the UKM value, considered as a number.

The algorithm can be used for both static and ephemeral key with the public key size  $n \geq 1024$  bits including the case where one side uses a static key and the other uses an ephemeral one.

UKM parameter is optional (the default UKM = 1) and can take any value from 1 to  $2^{(n/2)} - 1$ . It is allowed to use a nonzero UKM of arbitrary size not exceeding  $n/2$  bits. If at least one of the parties uses static keys, the recommended length of UKM is 128 bits or more.

KEK\_VKO (x, y, UKM) is calculated using the formulas

$$\text{KEK\_VKO} (x, y, \text{UKM}) = \text{H\_512} (K (x, y, \text{UKM})),$$

$$K (x, y, \text{UKM}) = (m/q * \text{UKM} * x \bmod q) * (y * P),$$



where  $m$  and  $q$  are the parameters of elliptic curve defined in the GOST R 34.10-2012 [GOST3411-2012] standard ( $m$  is an elliptic curve points group order,  $q$  is an order of a cyclic subgroup).

This algorithm is defined similar to one specified in Section 5.2 of [RFC4357], but applies the hash function  $H_{512}$  instead of the hash function GOST R 34.11-94 [GOST3411-94] (referred as `gostR3411`). In addition,  $K(x, y, UKM)$  is calculated with public key size  $n \geq 1024$  bits and UKM has size up to  $n/2$  bits.

#### 4.4. The key derivation function `KDF_TREE_GOSTR3411_2012_256`

The key derivation function `KDF_TREE_GOSTR3411_2012_256` based on the `HMAC_GOSTR3411_2012_256` function is given by:

$$\text{KDF\_TREE\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256}(K_{\text{in}}, \text{label}, \text{seed}, R) = K(1) \mid K(2) \mid K(3) \mid K(4) \mid \dots,$$

$$K(i) = \text{HMAC\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256}(K_{\text{in}}, [i]_{\text{b}} \mid \text{label} \mid 0x00 \mid \text{seed} \mid [L]_{\text{b}}), i \geq 1,$$

where

`K_in` derivation key;

`label`, `seed` the parameters that must be assigned by a protocol, their lengths must be fixed by a protocol;

`R` a fixed external parameter, with possible values of 1, 2, 3 or 4;

`i` iteration counter;

`[i]_b` byte representation of the iteration counter (in the network byte order), the number of bytes in the representation `[i]_b` is equal to `R` (no more than 4 bytes);

`L` the required size (in bits) of the generated keying material (an integer, not exceeding  $256 \cdot (2^{8 \cdot R} - 1)$ );

`[L]_b` byte representation of `L`, in network byte order (variable length: no leading zero bytes added).

The key derivation function `KDF_TREE_GOSTR3411_2012_256` is intended for generating a keying material in size of `L`, not exceeding  $256 \cdot (2^{8 \cdot R} - 1)$  bits, and utilizes general principles of the input and output for the key derivation function outlined in Section 5.1 of

NIST SP 800-108 [NISTSP800-108]. HMAC\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256 algorithm described in Section 4.1.1 is selected as a pseudorandom function.

Each key derived from the keying material formed using the derivation key  $K_{in}$  (0-level key) may be a 1-level derivation key and may be used to generate a new keying material. The keying material derived from the 1-level derivation key can be split down into the 2nd level derivation keys. The application of this procedure leads to the construction of the key tree with the root key and the formation of the keying material to the hierarchy of the levels, as described in Section 6 of NIST SP 800-108 [NISTSP800-108]. The partitioning procedure for keying material at each level is defined in accordance with a specific protocols.

#### 4.5. The key derivation function $KDF\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256$

When  $R = 1$  and  $L = 256$  the function  $KDF\_TREE\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256$  is equivalent to the  $KDF\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256$  function that is given by:

$$KDF\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256 (K_{in}, label, seed) = \\ HMAC\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256 (K_{in}, 0x01 \mid label \mid 0x00 \mid seed \mid 0x01 \mid \\ 0x00),$$

where

- o  $K_{in}$  -- derivation key,
- o  $label, seed$  -- the parameters that must be assigned by a protocol, their lengths must be fixed by a protocol.

#### 4.6. Key wrap and key unwrap

Wrapped representation of the secret key  $K$  (256-bit GOST 28147-89 [GOST28147-89] key, 256-bit or 512-bit GOST R 34.10-2012 [GOST3410-2012] key) is formed as follows by using a given export key  $K_e$  (GOST 28147-89 [GOST28147-89] key) and a random seed vector:

1. Generate a random seed vector from 8 to 16 bytes.
2. With the key derivation function, using an export key  $K_e$  as a derivation key, generate a key, denoted by  $KEK_e (seed)$ , where

$$KEK_e (seed) = KDF\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256 (K_e, label, seed),$$

where the  $KDF\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256$  function (see Section 4.5) is used as a key derivation function for the fixed label value

$$label = (0x26 \mid 0xBD \mid 0xB8 \mid 0x78).$$

3. MAC value GOST 28147-89 (4-byte) for the data K and the key KEK\_e (seed) is calculated, initialization vector (IV) in this case is equal to the first 8 bytes of seed. The resulting value is denoted as CEK\_MAC.
4. The key K is encrypted by the GOST 28147-89 algorithm in the Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode with the key KEK\_e (seed). The encoding result is denoted as CEK\_ENC.
5. The wrapped representation of the key is considered (seed | CEK\_ENC | CEK\_MAC).

During the key import the value of key K is restored as follows from the wrapped representation of the key and the export key K\_e:

1. From the wrapped representation of the key select the seed, CEK\_ENC, and CEK\_MAC.
2. With the key derivation function, using the export key K\_e as a derivation key, generate a key, denoted by KEK\_e(seed), where

$$\text{KEK}_e(\text{seed}) = \text{KDF\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256}(\text{K}_e, \text{label}, \text{seed}).$$

where the KDF\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256 function (see section Section 4.5) is used as a key derivation function for the fixed label value

$$\text{label} = (0x26 \mid 0xBD \mid 0xB8 \mid 0x78).$$

3. The CEK\_ENC set is decrypted by the GOST 28147-89 algorithm in the Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode with the key KEK\_e(seed). The unwrapped key K is assumed to be equal to the result of decryption.
4. MAC value GOST 28147-89 (4-byte) for the data K and the key KEK\_e(seed) is calculated, initialization vector (IV) in this case is equal to the first 8 bytes of seed. If the result does not equal to CEK\_MAC, an error is returned.

GOST 28147-89 algorithm is used with the S-box defined in Appendix C of this document.

5. The parameters of elliptic curves

This section defines the elliptic curves parameters and object identifiers that are recommended for the usage with signature and verification algorithms of digital signature in accordance with GOST

R 34.10-2012 [GOST3410-2012] standard and with the key agreement algorithms VKO\_GOSTR3410\_2012\_256 and VKO\_GOSTR3410\_2012\_512.

This document does not negate the use of other parameters of the elliptic curves.

## 5.1. Canonical form

This section defines the elliptic curves parameters of the GOST R 34.10-2012 [GOST3410-2012] standard for the case of elliptic curves with prime 512-bit moduli in canonical (Weierstrass) form, that is given by the following equation defined in GOST R 34.10-2012 [GOST3410-2012]:

$$y^2 = x^3 + ax + b.$$

In case of an elliptic curves with 256-bit prime moduli the parameters defined in [RFC4357] are proposed to use.

### 5.1.1. Parameters and object identifiers

The parameters for each elliptic curve are represented by the following values which are defined in GOST R 34.10-2012 [GOST3410-2012]:

- p the elliptic curve modulus;
- a, b the coefficients of the equation of the elliptic curve in the canonical form;
- q the order of the elliptic curve;
- (x, y) the coordinates of a point P (generator of the prime order group) of the elliptic curve in the canonical form.

Both sets of the parameters are presented as ASN structures of the form:

```
SEQUENCE {
  a    INTEGER,
  b    INTEGER,
  p    INTEGER,
  q    INTEGER,
  x    INTEGER,
  y    INTEGER
}
```

The parameter sets have the following object identifiers:

1. `id-tc26-gost-3410-12-512-paramSetA := {iso(1) member-body(2) ru(643) rosstandart(7) tc26(1) constants(2) sign-constants(1) gost-3410-12-512-constants(2) paramSetA(1)};`
2. `id-tc26-gost-3410-12-512-paramSetB := {iso(1) member-body(2) ru(643) rosstandart(7) tc26(1) constants(2) sign-constants(1) gost-3410-12-512-constants(2) paramSetB(2)}.`

Corresponding values of the parameter sets can be found in Appendix A.1.

## 5.2. Twisted Edwards form

This section defines the elliptic curves parameters and object identifiers of the GOST R 34.10-2012 [GOST3410-2012] standard for the case of elliptic curves that have a representation in the Twisted Edwards form with a prime 256-bit and 512-bit moduli.

A Twisted Edwards curve  $E$  over a finite prime field  $F_p$ ,  $p > 3$ , is an elliptic curve defined by the equation:

$$e*u^2 + v^2 = 1 + d*u^2*v^2,$$

where  $e, d$  are in  $F_p$ ,  $ed(e-d) \neq 0$ .

A Twisted Edwards curve has an equivalent representation in the Weierstrass form defined by parameters  $a, b$ . The parameters  $a, b, e$  and  $d$  are related as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= s^2 - 3*t^2, \\ b &= 2*t^3 - t*s^2, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} s &= (e - d) / 4, \\ t &= (e + d) / 6. \end{aligned}$$

Coordinate transformations are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (u,v) &\rightarrow (x,y) = (s(1 + v) / (1 - v) + t, s(1 + v) / ((1 - v) \\ &u)), \\ (x,y) &\rightarrow (u,v) = ((x - t) / y, (x - t - s) / (x - t + s)). \end{aligned}$$

### 5.2.1. Parameters and object identifiers

The parameters for each elliptic curve are represented by the following values which are defined in GOST R 34.10-2012 [GOST3410-2012]:

- p the elliptic curve modulus;
- a, b the coefficients of the equation of the elliptic curve in the canonical form;
- e, d the coefficients of the equation of the elliptic curve in the Twisted Edwards form;
- m the elliptic curve group order;
- q the elliptic curve subgroup order;
- (x, y) the coordinates of a point P (generator of the prime order group) of the elliptic curve in the canonical form;
- (u, v) the coordinates of a point P (generator of the prime order group) of the elliptic curve in the Twisted Edwards form.

Both sets of the parameters are presented as ASN structures of the form:

```

SEQUENCE {
  p      INTEGER,
  a      INTEGER,
  b      INTEGER,
  e      INTEGER,
  d      INTEGER,
  m      INTEGER,
  q      INTEGER,
  x      INTEGER,
  y      INTEGER,
  u      INTEGER,
  v      INTEGER
}

```

The parameter sets have the following object identifiers:

1. id-tc26-gost-3410-2012-256-paramSetA ::= {iso(1) member-body(2) ru(643) rosstandart(7) tc26(1) constants(2) sign-constants(1) gost-3410-12-256-constants(1) paramSetA(1)};
2. id-tc26-gost-3410-2012-512-paramSetC ::= {iso(1) member-body(2) ru(643) rosstandart(7) tc26(1) constants(2) sign-constants(1) gost-3410-12-512-constants(2) paramSetC(3)}.

Corresponding values of the parameter sets can be found in Appendix A.2.

## 6. Acknowledgments

We thank Valery Smyslov, Igor Ustinov, Basil Dolmatov and Russ Housley for their careful readings and useful comments.

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## Appendix A. Values of the parameter sets

## A.1. Canonical form parameters

Parameter set: id-tc26-gost-3410-12-512-paramSetA

SEQUENCE

{

OBJECT IDENTIFIER

id-tc26-gost-3410-12-512-paramSetA

SEQUENCE

{

INTEGER

00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF  
 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF  
 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF  
 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FD  
 C4

INTEGER

00 E8 C2 50 5D ED FC 86 DD C1 BD 0B 2B 66 67 F1  
 DA 34 B8 25 74 76 1C B0 E8 79 BD 08 1C FD 0B 62  
 65 EE 3C B0 90 F3 0D 27 61 4C B4 57 40 10 DA 90  
 DD 86 2E F9 D4 EB EE 47 61 50 31 90 78 5A 71 C7  
 60

INTEGER

00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF  
 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF  
 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF  
 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FD  
 C7

INTEGER

00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF  
 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF  
 FF 27 E6 95 32 F4 8D 89 11 6F F2 2B 8D 4E 05 60  
 60 9B 4B 38 AB FA D2 B8 5D CA CD B1 41 1F 10 B2  
 75

INTEGER 3

INTEGER

00 75 03 CF E8 7A 83 6A E3 A6 1B 88 16 E2 54 50  
 E6 CE 5E 1C 93 AC F1 AB C1 77 80 64 FD CB EF A9  
 21 DF 16 26 BE 4F D0 36 E9 3D 75 E6 A5 0E 3A 41  
 E9 80 28 FE 5F C2 35 F5 B8 89 A5 89 CB 52 15 F2  
 A4

}

}

Parameter set: id-tc26-gost-3410-12-512-paramSetB

SEQUENCE

```
{
  OBJECT IDENTIFIER
  id-tc26-gost-3410-12-512-paramSetB
  SEQUENCE
  {
    INTEGER
    00 80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    6C
    INTEGER
    00 68 7D 1B 45 9D C8 41 45 7E 3E 06 CF 6F 5E 25
    17 B9 7C 7D 61 4A F1 38 BC BF 85 DC 80 6C 4B 28
    9F 3E 96 5D 2D B1 41 6D 21 7F 8B 27 6F AD 1A B6
    9C 50 F7 8B EE 1F A3 10 6E FB 8C CB C7 C5 14 01
    16
    INTEGER
    00 80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    6F
    INTEGER
    00 80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    01 49 A1 EC 14 25 65 A5 45 AC FD B7 7B D9 D4 0C
    FA 8B 99 67 12 10 1B EA 0E C6 34 6C 54 37 4F 25
    BD
    INTEGER 2
    INTEGER
    00 1A 8F 7E DA 38 9B 09 4C 2C 07 1E 36 47 A8 94
    0F 3C 12 3B 69 75 78 C2 13 BE 6D D9 E6 C8 EC 73
    35 DC B2 28 FD 1E DF 4A 39 15 2C BC AA F8 C0 39
    88 28 04 10 55 F9 4C EE EC 7E 21 34 07 80 FE 41
    BD
  }
}
```

A.2. Twisted Edwards form parameters

Parameter set: id-tc26-gost-3410-2012-256-paramSetA

SEQUENCE

```
{
  OBJECT IDENTIFIER
  id-tc26-gost-3410-2012-256-paramSetA
  SEQUENCE
  {
    INTEGER
    00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
    FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FD
    97
    INTEGER
    00 C2 17 3F 15 13 98 16 73 AF 48 92 C2 30 35 A2
    7C E2 5E 20 13 BF 95 AA 33 B2 2C 65 6F 27 7E 73
    35
    INTEGER
    29 5F 9B AE 74 28 ED 9C CC 20 E7 C3 59 A9 D4 1A
    22 FC CD 91 08 E1 7B F7 BA 93 37 A6 F8 AE 95 13
    INTEGER
    01
    INTEGER
    06 05 F6 B7 C1 83 FA 81 57 8B C3 9C FA D5 18 13
    2B 9D F6 28 97 00 9A F7 E5 22 C3 2D 6D C7 BF FB
    INTEGER
    01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    00 3F 63 37 7F 21 ED 98 D7 04 56 BD 55 B0 D8 31
    9C
    INTEGER
    40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    0F D8 CD DF C8 7B 66 35 C1 15 AF 55 6C 36 0C 67
    INTEGER
    00 91 E3 84 43 A5 E8 2C 0D 88 09 23 42 57 12 B2
    BB 65 8B 91 96 93 2E 02 C7 8B 25 82 FE 74 2D AA
    28
    INTEGER
    32 87 94 23 AB 1A 03 75 89 57 86 C4 BB 46 E9 56
    5F DE 0B 53 44 76 67 40 AF 26 8A DB 32 32 2E 5C
    INTEGER
    0D
    INTEGER
    60 CA 1E 32 AA 47 5B 34 84 88 C3 8F AB 07 64 9C
    E7 EF 8D BE 87 F2 2E 81 F9 2B 25 92 DB A3 00 E7
  }
}
```

Parameter set: id-tc26-gost-3410-2012-512-paramSetC

## SEQUENCE

{

OBJECT IDENTIFIER

id-tc26-gost-3410-2012-512-paramSetC

SEQUENCE

{

INTEGER

```
00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FD
C7
```

INTEGER

```
00 DC 92 03 E5 14 A7 21 87 54 85 A5 29 D2 C7 22
FB 18 7B C8 98 0E B8 66 64 4D E4 1C 68 E1 43 06
45 46 E8 61 C0 E2 C9 ED D9 2A DE 71 F4 6F CF 50
FF 2A D9 7F 95 1F DA 9F 2A 2E B6 54 6F 39 68 9B
D3
```

INTEGER

```
00 B4 C4 EE 28 CE BC 6C 2C 8A C1 29 52 CF 37 F1
6A C7 EF B6 A9 F6 9F 4B 57 FF DA 2E 4F 0D E5 AD
E0 38 CB C2 FF F7 19 D2 C1 8D E0 28 4B 8B FE F3
B5 2B 8C C7 A5 F5 BF 0A 3C 8D 23 19 A5 31 25 57
E1
```

INTEGER

01

INTEGER

```
00 9E 4F 5D 8C 01 7D 8D 9F 13 A5 CF 3C DF 5B FE
4D AB 40 2D 54 19 8E 31 EB DE 28 A0 62 10 50 43
9C A6 B3 9E 0A 51 5C 06 B3 04 E2 CE 43 E7 9E 36
9E 91 A0 CF C2 BC 2A 22 B4 CA 30 2D BB 33 EE 75
50
```

INTEGER

```
00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
FF 26 33 6E 91 94 1A AC 01 30 CE A7 FD 45 1D 40
B3 23 B6 A7 9E 9D A6 84 9A 51 88 F3 BD 1F C0 8F
B4
```

INTEGER

```
3F FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
C9 8C DB A4 65 06 AB 00 4C 33 A9 FF 51 47 50 2C
C8 ED A9 E7 A7 69 A1 26 94 62 3C EF 47 F0 23 ED
```

INTEGER

```
00 E2 E3 1E DF C2 3D E7 BD EB E2 41 CE 59 3E F5
DE 22 95 B7 A9 CB AE F0 21 D3 85 F7 07 4C EA 04
3A A2 72 72 A7 AE 60 2B F2 A7 B9 03 3D B9 ED 36
10 C6 FB 85 48 7E AE 97 AA C5 BC 79 28 C1 95 01
```

```

48
INTEGER
00 F5 CE 40 D9 5B 5E B8 99 AB BC CF F5 91 1C B8
57 79 39 80 4D 65 27 37 8B 8C 10 8C 3D 20 90 FF
9B E1 8E 2D 33 E3 02 1E D2 EF 32 D8 58 22 42 3B
63 04 F7 26 AA 85 4B AE 07 D0 39 6E 9A 9A DD C4
0F
INTEGER
12
INTEGER
46 9A F7 9D 1F B1 F5 E1 6B 99 59 2B 77 A0 1E 2A
0F DF B0 D0 17 94 36 8D 9A 56 11 7F 7B 38 66 95
22 DD 4B 65 0C F7 89 EE BF 06 8C 5D 13 97 32 F0
90 56 22 C0 4B 2B AA E7 60 03 03 EE 73 00 1A 3D
}
}

```

## Appendix B. Test examples

### 1) HMAC\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256

Key K:

```

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f

```

T:

```

01 26 bd b8 78 00 af 21 43 41 45 65 63 78 01 00

```

HMAC\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256(K, T) value:

```

a1 aa 5f 7d e4 02 d7 b3 d3 23 f2 99 1c 8d 45 34
01 31 37 01 0a 83 75 4f d0 af 6d 7c d4 92 2e d9

```

## 2) HMAC\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_512

Key K:

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f  
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f

T:

01 26 bd b8 78 00 af 21 43 41 45 65 63 78 01 00

HMAC\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_512(K, T) value:

a5 9b ab 22 ec ae 19 c6 5f bd e6 e5 f4 e9 f5 d8  
54 9d 31 f0 37 f9 df 9b 90 55 00 e1 71 92 3a 77  
3d 5f 15 30 f2 ed 7e 96 4c b2 ee dc 29 e9 ad 2f  
3a fe 93 b2 81 4f 79 f5 00 0f fc 03 66 c2 51 e6

## 3) PRF\_TLS\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256

Key K:

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f  
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f

Seed:

18 47 1d 62 2d c6 55 c4 d2 d2 26 96 91 ca 4a 56  
0b 50 ab a6 63 55 3a f2 41 f1 ad a8 82 c9 f2 9a

Label:

11 22 33 44 55

Output T1:

ff 09 66 4a 44 74 58 65 94 4f 83 9e bb 48 96 5f  
15 44 ff 1c c8 e8 f1 6f 24 7e e5 f8 a9 eb e9 7f

Output T2:

c4 e3 c7 90 0e 46 ca d3 db 6a 01 64 30 63 04 0e  
c6 7f c0 fd 5c d9 f9 04 65 23 52 37 bd ff 2c 02

4) PRF\_TLS\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_512

Key K:

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f  
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f

Seed:

18 47 1d 62 2d c6 55 c4 d2 d2 26 96 91 ca 4a 56  
0b 50 ab a6 63 55 3a f2 41 f1 ad a8 82 c9 f2 9a

Label:

11 22 33 44 55

Output T1:

f3 51 87 a3 dc 96 55 11 3a 0e 84 d0 6f d7 52 6c  
5f c1 fb de c1 a0 e4 67 3d d6 d7 9d 0b 92 0e 65  
ad 1b c4 7b b0 83 b3 85 1c b7 cd 8e 7e 6a 91 1a  
62 6c f0 2b 29 e9 e4 a5 8e d7 66 a4 49 a7 29 6d

Output T2:

e6 1a 7a 26 c4 d1 ca ee cf d8 0c ca 65 c7 1f 0f  
88 c1 f8 22 c0 e8 c0 ad 94 9d 03 fe e1 39 57 9f  
72 ba 0c 3d 32 c5 f9 54 f1 cc cd 54 08 1f c7 44  
02 78 cb a1 fe 7b 7a 17 a9 86 fd ff 5b d1 5d 1f

## 5) PRF\_IPSEC\_KEYMAT\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256

Key K:

c9 a9 a7 73 20 e2 cc 55 9e d7 2d ce 6f 47 e2 19  
2c ce a9 5f a6 48 67 05 82 c0 54 c0 ef 36 c2 21

Data of S:

01 26 bd b8 78 00 1d 80 60 3c 85 44 c7 27 01 00

Output T1:

21 01 d8 0c 47 db 54 bc 3c 82 9b 8c 30 7c 47 55  
50 88 83 a6 d6 9e 60 1b f7 aa fb 0a bc a4 ed 95

Output T2:

33 b8 4e d0 8f 93 56 f8 1d f8 d2 79 f0 79 c9 02  
87 cb 45 2c 81 d4 1e 80 38 43 08 86 c1 92 12 aa

## 6) PRF\_IPSEC\_PRFLPLUS\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256

Key K:

c9 a9 a7 73 20 e2 cc 55 9e d7 2d ce 6f 47 e2 19  
2c ce a9 5f a6 48 67 05 82 c0 54 c0 ef 36 c2 21

Data of S:

01 26 bd b8 78 00 1d 80 60 3c 85 44 c7 27 01 00

Output T1:

2d e5 ee 84 e1 3d 7b e5 36 16 67 39 13 37 0a b0  
54 c0 74 b7 9b 69 a8 a8 46 82 a9 f0 4f ec d5 87

Output T2:

29 f6 0d da 45 7b f2 19 aa 2e f9 5d 7a 59 be 95  
4d e0 08 f4 a5 0d 50 4d bd b6 90 be 68 06 01 53



## 7) PRF\_IPSEC\_KEYMAT\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_512

Key K:

c9 a9 a7 73 20 e2 cc 55 9e d7 2d ce 6f 47 e2 19  
2c ce a9 5f a6 48 67 05 82 c0 54 c0 ef 36 c2 21

Data of S:

01 26 bd b8 78 00 1d 80 60 3c 85 44 c7 27 01 00

Output T1:

b9 55 5b 29 91 75 4b 37 9d a6 8e 60 98 f5 b6 0e  
df 91 8a 56 20 4b ff f3 a8 37 6d 1f 57 ed b2 34  
a5 12 32 81 23 cd 6c 03 0b 54 14 2e 1e c7 78 2b  
03 00 be a5 7c c2 a1 4c a3 b4 f0 85 a4 5c d6 ca

Output T2:

37 b1 e0 86 52 43 a4 fb 29 14 8d 27 4d 30 63 fc  
bf b0 f2 f4 68 d5 27 e4 3b ca 41 fa 6b b5 3e c8  
df 21 bf c4 62 3a 2e 76 8b 64 54 03 3e 09 52 32  
d1 8c 86 a6 8f 00 98 d3 31 81 75 f6 59 05 ae db

8) PRF\_IPSEC\_ PRFPLUS\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_512

Key K:

c9 a9 a7 73 20 e2 cc 55 9e d7 2d ce 6f 47 e2 19  
2c ce a9 5f a6 48 67 05 82 c0 54 c0 ef 36 c2 21

Data of S:

01 26 bd b8 78 00 1d 80 60 3c 85 44 c7 27 01 00

Output T1:

5d a6 71 43 a5 f1 2a 6d 6e 47 42 59 6f 39 24 3f  
cc 61 57 45 91 5b 32 59 10 06 ff 78 a2 08 63 d5  
f8 8e 4a fc 17 fb be 70 b9 50 95 73 db 00 5e 96  
26 36 98 46 cb 86 19 99 71 6c 16 5d d0 6a 15 85

Output T2:

48 34 49 5a 43 74 6c b5 3f 0a ba 3b c4 6e bc f8  
77 3c a6 4a d3 43 c1 22 ee 2a 57 75 57 03 81 57  
ee 9c 38 8d 96 ef 71 d5 8b e5 c1 ef a1 af a9 5e  
be 83 e3 9d 00 e1 9a 5d 03 dc d6 0a 01 bc a8 e3

9) VKO\_GOSTR3410\_2012\_256 with 256-bit output on the GOST R  
34.10-2012 keys (512-bit output) with id-tc26-gost-  
3410-12-512-paramSetA

UKM value:

1d 80 60 3c 85 44 c7 27

Private key x of A:

c9 90 ec d9 72 fc e8 4e c4 db 02 27 78 f5 0f ca  
c7 26 f4 67 08 38 4b 8d 45 83 04 96 2d 71 47 f8  
c2 db 41 ce f2 2c 90 b1 02 f2 96 84 04 f9 b9 be  
6d 47 c7 96 92 d8 18 26 b3 2b 8d ac a4 3c b6 67

Public key  $x \cdot P$  of A (curve point (X, Y)):

aa b0 ed a4 ab ff 21 20 8d 18 79 9f b9 a8 55 66  
54 ba 78 30 70 eb a1 0c b9 ab b2 53 ec 56 dc f5  
d3 cc ba 61 92 e4 64 e6 e5 bc b6 de a1 37 79 2f  
24 31 f6 c8 97 eb 1b 3c 0c c1 43 27 b1 ad c0 a7  
91 46 13 a3 07 4e 36 3a ed b2 04 d3 8d 35 63 97  
1b d8 75 8e 87 8c 9d b1 14 03 72 1b 48 00 2d 38  
46 1f 92 47 2d 40 ea 92 f9 95 8c 0f fa 4c 93 75  
64 01 b9 7f 89 fd be 0b 5e 46 e4 a4 63 1c db 5a

Private key y of part B:

48 c8 59 f7 b6 f1 15 85 88 7c c0 5e c6 ef 13 90  
cf ea 73 9b 1a 18 c0 d4 66 22 93 ef 63 b7 9e 3b  
80 14 07 0b 44 91 85 90 b4 b9 96 ac fe a4 ed fb  
bb cc cc 8c 06 ed d8 bf 5b da 92 a5 13 92 d0 db

Public key  $y \cdot P$  of B (curve point (X, Y)):

19 2f e1 83 b9 71 3a 07 72 53 c7 2c 87 35 de 2e  
a4 2a 3d bc 66 ea 31 78 38 b6 5f a3 25 23 cd 5e  
fc a9 74 ed a7 c8 63 f4 95 4d 11 47 f1 f2 b2 5c  
39 5f ce 1c 12 91 75 e8 76 d1 32 e9 4e d5 a6 51  
04 88 3b 41 4c 9b 59 2e c4 dc 84 82 6f 07 d0 b6  
d9 00 6d da 17 6c e4 8c 39 1e 3f 97 d1 02 e0 3b  
b5 98 bf 13 2a 22 8a 45 f7 20 1a ba 08 fc 52 4a  
2d 77 e4 3a 36 2a b0 22 ad 40 28 f7 5b de 3b 79

KEK\_VKO value:

c9 a9 a7 73 20 e2 cc 55 9e d7 2d ce 6f 47 e2 19  
2c ce a9 5f a6 48 67 05 82 c0 54 c0 ef 36 c2 21

10) VKO\_GOSTR3410\_2012\_512 with 512-bit output on the GOST R  
34.10-2012 keys (512-bit output) with id-tc26-gost-

3410-12-512-paramSetA

UKM value:

1d 80 60 3c 85 44 c7 27

Private key x of A:

c9 90 ec d9 72 fc e8 4e c4 db 02 27 78 f5 0f ca  
c7 26 f4 67 08 38 4b 8d 45 83 04 96 2d 71 47 f8  
c2 db 41 ce f2 2c 90 b1 02 f2 96 84 04 f9 b9 be  
6d 47 c7 96 92 d8 18 26 b3 2b 8d ac a4 3c b6 67

Public key  $x \cdot P$  of A (curve point (X, Y)):

aa b0 ed a4 ab ff 21 20 8d 18 79 9f b9 a8 55 66  
54 ba 78 30 70 eb a1 0c b9 ab b2 53 ec 56 dc f5  
d3 cc ba 61 92 e4 64 e6 e5 bc b6 de a1 37 79 2f  
24 31 f6 c8 97 eb 1b 3c 0c c1 43 27 b1 ad c0 a7  
91 46 13 a3 07 4e 36 3a ed b2 04 d3 8d 35 63 97  
1b d8 75 8e 87 8c 9d b1 14 03 72 1b 48 00 2d 38  
46 1f 92 47 2d 40 ea 92 f9 95 8c 0f fa 4c 93 75  
64 01 b9 7f 89 fd be 0b 5e 46 e4 a4 63 1c db 5a

Private key y of B:

48 c8 59 f7 b6 f1 15 85 88 7c c0 5e c6 ef 13 90  
cf ea 73 9b 1a 18 c0 d4 66 22 93 ef 63 b7 9e 3b  
80 14 07 0b 44 91 85 90 b4 b9 96 ac fe a4 ed fb  
bb cc cc 8c 06 ed d8 bf 5b da 92 a5 13 92 d0 db

Public key  $y \cdot P$  of B (curve point (X, Y)):

19 2f e1 83 b9 71 3a 07 72 53 c7 2c 87 35 de 2e  
a4 2a 3d bc 66 ea 31 78 38 b6 5f a3 25 23 cd 5e  
fc a9 74 ed a7 c8 63 f4 95 4d 11 47 f1 f2 b2 5c  
39 5f ce 1c 12 91 75 e8 76 d1 32 e9 4e d5 a6 51  
04 88 3b 41 4c 9b 59 2e c4 dc 84 82 6f 07 d0 b6  
d9 00 6d da 17 6c e4 8c 39 1e 3f 97 d1 02 e0 3b  
b5 98 bf 13 2a 22 8a 45 f7 20 1a ba 08 fc 52 4a  
2d 77 e4 3a 36 2a b0 22 ad 40 28 f7 5b de 3b 79

KEK\_VKO value:

79 f0 02 a9 69 40 ce 7b de 32 59 a5 2e 01 52 97  
ad aa d8 45 97 a0 d2 05 b5 0e 3e 17 19 f9 7b fa  
7e e1 d2 66 1f a9 97 9a 5a a2 35 b5 58 a7 e6 d9  
f8 8f 98 2d d6 3f c3 5a 8e c0 dd 5e 24 2d 3b df

11) Key derivation function KDF\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256:

K\_in key:

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f  
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f

Label:

26 bd b8 78

Seed:

af 21 43 41 45 65 63 78

KDF(K\_in, label, seed) value:

a1 aa 5f 7d e4 02 d7 b3 d3 23 f2 99 1c 8d 45 34  
01 31 37 01 0a 83 75 4f d0 af 6d 7c d4 92 2e d9

12) Key derivation function KDF\_TREE\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256

Output size of L:

512

K<sub>in</sub> key:

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f  
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f

Label:

26 bd b8 78

Seed:

af 21 43 41 45 65 63 78

Value of K1:

22 b6 83 78 45 c6 be f6 5e a7 16 72 b2 65 83 10  
86 d3 c7 6a eb e6 da e9 1c ad 51 d8 3f 79 d1 6b

Value of K2:

07 4c 93 30 59 9d 7f 8d 71 2f ca 54 39 2f 4d dd  
e9 37 51 20 6b 35 84 c8 f4 3f 9e 6d c5 15 31 f9

Value of R:

1

13) Key wrap and unwrap with the szOID\_Gost28147\_89\_TC26\_Z\_ParamSet parameters

Key K<sub>e</sub>:

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f  
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1a 1b 1c 1d 1e 1f

Key K:

20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 2a 2b 2c 2d 2e 2f  
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 3a 3b 3c 3d 3e 3f

seed value:

af 21 43 41 45 65 63 78

Label:

26 bd b8 78

KEK<sub>e</sub>(seed) = KDF\_GOSTR3411\_2012\_256(K<sub>e</sub>, label, seed):

a1 aa 5f 7d e4 02 d7 b3 d3 23 f2 99 1c 8d 45 34  
01 31 37 01 0a 83 75 4f d0 af 6d 7c d4 92 2e d9

CEK<sub>MAC</sub>:

be 33 f0 52

CEK<sub>ENC</sub>:

d1 55 47 f8 ee 85 12 1b c8 7d 4b 10 27 d2 60 27  
ec c0 71 bb a6 e7 2f 3f ec 6f 62 0f 56 83 4c 5a

## Appendix C. GOST 28147-89 parameter set

The parameter set has the following object identifier:

1. id-tc26-gost-28147-param-Z ::= {iso(1) member-body(2) ru(643) rosstandart(7) tc26(1) constants(2) cipher-constants(5) gost-28147-constants(1) param-Z(1)}

The parameter set is defined bellow:



x	K1(x)	K2(x)	K3(x)	K4(x)	K5(x)	K6(x)	K7(x)	K8(x)
0	c	6	b	c	7	5	8	1
1	4	8	3	8	f	d	e	7
2	6	2	5	2	5	f	2	e
3	2	3	8	1	a	6	5	d
4	a	9	2	d	8	9	6	0
5	5	a	f	4	1	2	9	5
6	b	5	a	f	6	c	1	8
7	9	c	d	6	d	a	c	3
8	e	1	e	7	0	b	f	4
9	8	e	1	0	9	7	4	f
a	d	4	7	a	3	8	b	a
b	7	7	4	5	e	1	0	6
c	0	b	c	3	b	4	d	9
d	3	d	9	e	4	3	a	c
e	f	0	6	9	2	e	3	b
f	1	f	0	b	c	0	7	2

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