

Email Address Internationalization
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**Post-delivery Message Downgrading for Internationalized Email Messages
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Abstract

The Email Address Internationalization (UTF8SMTP) extension allows UTF-8 characters in mail header fields. POP and IMAP servers support internationalized email messages. If a POP/IMAP client does not support Email Address Internationalization, POP/IMAP servers cannot send Internationalized Email Headers to the client and cannot remove the message. To avoid the situation, this document describes a conversion mechanism for internationalized Email messages to be traditional message format.

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1. Introduction

Traditional mail systems, which are defined by [\[RFC5322\]](#), allow ASCII characters in mail header field values. The UTF8SMTP extension ([\[I-D.ietf-eai-frmrwk-4952bis\]](#) and [\[I-D.ietf-eai-rfc5335bis\]](#)) allows UTF-8 characters in mail header field values.

If a header field contains non-ASCII characters, POP/IMAP servers cannot send Internationalized Email Headers to the client and cannot remove the message. This message downgrading mechanism converts mail header fields to an all-ASCII representation. The POP/IMAP servers can use the downgrading mechanism and send the Internationalized Email message as a traditional form.

[\[I-D.ietf-eai-rfc5335bis\]](#) allows UTF-8 characters to be used in mail header fields and MIME header fields. The message downgrading mechanism specified here describes the conversion method from the internationalized email messages that are defined in [\[I-D.ietf-eai-frmrwk-4952bis\]](#), and [\[I-D.ietf-eai-rfc5335bis\]](#) to the traditional email messages defined in [\[RFC5322\]](#).

There is no good way to convert "From:" and "Sender:" header fields, the draft need to update [\[RFC5322\]](#) to allow empty "From:" and "Sender:" header fields and it is described in [Section 3](#).

Message Downgrading may be implemented in POP server and IMAP server only.

This document tries to define the message downgrading process clearly.

Downgrading consists of the following four parts:

- o Updating [RFC 5322](#)
- o New header field definitions
- o Email header field downgrading
- o MIME header field downgrading

In [Section 4](#) of this document, header fields starting with "Downgraded-" are introduced. They preserve the original header fields.

Email header field downgrading is described in [Section 5](#). It generates ASCII-only header fields.

MIME header fields are expanded in [[I-D.ietf-eai-rfc5335bis](#)]. MIME header field downgrading is described in [Section 6](#). It generates ASCII-only MIME header fields.

Displaying downgraded messages that originally contained internationalized header fields is out of scope of this document. A POP/IMAP client which does not support UTF8 extension does not know internationalized message format described in [[I-D.ietf-eai-rfc5335bis](#)].

2. Terminology

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 [RFC 2119](#) [[RFC2119](#)].

All specialized terms used in this specification are defined in the Email Address Internationalization (EAI) overview [[I-D.ietf-eai-frmwrk-4952bis](#)], in the mail message specifications [[RFC5322](#)], or in the MIME documents [[RFC2045](#)] [[RFC2047](#)] [[RFC2183](#)] [[RFC2231](#)]. The terms "ASCII address", "internationalized email address", "non-ASCII address", "i18mail address", "UTF8SMTP", "message", and "mailing list" are used with the definitions from [[I-D.ietf-eai-frmwrk-4952bis](#)].

This document depends on [[I-D.ietf-eai-rfc5335bis](#)]. Key words used in those documents are used in this document, too.

The term "non-ASCII" refers to a UTF-8 string that contains at least one non-ASCII character.

A "UTF8SMTP message" is an email message expanded by [[I-D.ietf-eai-rfc5335bis](#)].

3. Updating [RFC 5322](#)

"From:" header field or "Sender:" header field may contain non-ASCII addresses in internationalized Email messages. These non-ASCII addresses are not allowed in [[RFC5322](#)]. The draft proposes that the pop/imap downgrading uses <group> syntax and encodes non-ASCII addresses into <display-name> with empty <group-list> described in [Section 5](#).

This specification redefines "From:", "Sender:", "Resent-From:" and "Resent-Sender:" header fields defined in [Section 3.6.2](#) and 3.6.6 of [[RFC5322](#)] to allow <group> in the header fields.


```
from           = "From:" address-list CRLF
resent-from    = "Resent-From:" address-list CRLF
sender         = "Sender:" address CRLF
resent-sender  = "Resent-Sender:" address CRLF
```

[[Note in Draft: There are still outstanding questions about the use of group syntax that the WG should resolve, or confirm that it is willing to live with and figure out how to describe in the document, at IETF 81. They include

1. [RFC 5322](#) does not allow group syntax in From and Sender header fields. Existing MUAs may become very confused when they see group syntax in originator fields.
2. Use of group syntax in this way will essentially make it impossible to reply to a message.
3. "Reply-To:" header field allows the group syntax in [\[RFC5322\]](#). Is it correct ?
4. The ABNF syntax here is not yet complete.
5. Should the document explicitly recommend the use of comments, possibly with encoded words, to document the original non-ASCII mailboxes?

Suggestion made to the WG for more in depth discussion.]]

[4.](#) New Header Fields Definition

New header fields starting with "Downgraded-" are defined here to preserve those mail header field values that contain UTF-8 characters. During downgrading, one new "Downgraded-" header field is added for each mail header field that cannot be passed as-is to a POP/IMAP client that does not support UTF8 extension. The original mail header field is removed or rewritten. Only those mail header fields that contain non-ASCII characters are affected. The result of this process is a message that is compliant with existing email specifications [\[RFC5322\]](#). The original internationalized information can be retrieved by examining the "Downgraded-" header fields that were added.

[4.1.](#) Unknown Header Fields' Preservation Header Fields

The unknown header fields' preservation header fields are defined to encapsulate those original header fields that contain non-ASCII characters and are not otherwise provided for in this specification.

The encapsulation header field name is the concatenation of "Downgraded-" and the original name. The value field holds the original header field value.

The header field syntax is specified as follows:

fields =/ unknown-downgraded-headers ":" unstructured CRLF

unknown-downgraded-headers = "Downgraded-" original-header-field-name

original-header-field-name = field-name

field-name = 1*ftext

ftext = %d33-57 / ; Any character except
 %d59-126 ; controls, SP, and ":".

To encapsulate a header field in a "Downgraded-" header field:

1. Generate a new "Downgraded-" header field whose value is the original header field value.
2. Treat the generated header field content as if it were unstructured, and then apply [\[RFC2047\]](#) encoding with charset UTF-8 as necessary so the result is ASCII.
3. Remove the original header field.

5. Email Header Fields Downgrading

This section defines the conversion method to ASCII for each header field that may contain non-ASCII characters.

[I-D.ietf-eai-rfc5335bis] expands "Received:" header fields;
[\[RFC5322\]](#) describes ABNF elements <mailbox>, <word>, <comment>, <unstructured>; [\[RFC2045\]](#) describes ABNF element <value>.

5.1. Downgrading Method for Each ABNF Element

Header field downgrading is defined below for each ABNF element. Downgrading an unknown header field is also defined as ENCAPSULATION downgrading. Converting the header field terminates when no non-ASCII characters remain in the header field.

5.1.1. RECEIVED Downgrading

If the header field name is "Received:" and the FOR clause contains a non-ASCII address, remove the FOR clause from the header field. Other parts (not counting <comment>s) should not contain non-ASCII values.

5.1.2. UNSTRUCTURED Downgrading

If the header field has an <unstructured> field that contains non-ASCII characters, apply [[RFC2047](#)] encoding with charset UTF-8.

5.1.3. WORD Downgrading

If the header field has any <word> fields that contain non-ASCII characters, apply [[RFC2047](#)] encoding with charset UTF-8.

5.1.4. COMMENT Downgrading

If the header field has any <comment> fields that contain non-ASCII characters, apply [[RFC2047](#)] encoding with charset UTF-8.

5.1.5. MIME-VALUE Downgrading

If the header field has any <value> elements defined by [[RFC2045](#)] and the elements contain non-ASCII characters, encode the <value> elements according to [[RFC2231](#)] with charset UTF-8 and leave the language information empty. If the <value> element is <quoted-string> and it contains <CFWS> outside the DQUOTE, remove the <CFWS> before this conversion.

5.1.6. DISPLAY-NAME Downgrading

If the header field has any <address> (<mailbox> or <group>) elements and they have <display-name> elements that contain non-ASCII characters, encode the <display-name> elements according to [[RFC2047](#)] with charset UTF-8. DISPLAY-NAME downgrading is the same algorithm as WORD downgrading.

5.1.7. GROUP Downgrading

<group> is defined in [Section 3.4 of \[RFC5322\]](#). The <group> elements may contain <mailbox>s which contain non-ASCII addresses.

If the header field has any <group> elements which contain <mailbox> elements that contain non-ASCII addresses, rewrite each <group> element as

"Internationalized_Address_Removed" display-name ENCODED_WORD ";;" [CFWS]

where the <ENCODED_WORD> is the original <group-list> encoded according to [RFC2047].

5.1.8. MAILBOX Downgrading

The <mailbox> elements have no equivalent format for non-ASCII addresses. If the header field has any <mailbox> elements that contain non-ASCII characters, rewrite each <mailbox> element to ASCII-only format. The <mailbox> element that contains non-ASCII characters is one of two formats.

[Display-name] "<" Utf8-addr-spec ">"

Utf8-addr-spec

Rewrite both as:

[Display-name] "Internationalized Address " Encoded-word
" Removed;;"

where the <Encoded-word> is the original <Utf8-addr-spec> encoded according to [RFC2047].

5.1.9. ENCAPSULATION Downgrading

If the header field contains non-ASCII characters and is such that no rule is given above, encapsulate it in a "Downgraded-" header field as described in [Section 4.1](#) as a last resort.

Applying this procedure to "Received:" header field is prohibited.

5.1.10. TYPED-ADDRESS Downgrading

If the header field contains <utf-8-type-addr> and the <utf-8-type-addr> contains raw non-ASCII characters, it is in utf-8-address form. Convert it to utf-8-addr-xtext form. Those forms are described in [I-D.ietf-eai-rfc5337bis-dsn]. COMMENT downgrading is also performed in this case. If the address type is unrecognized and the header field contains non-ASCII characters, then fall back to using ENCAPSULATION downgrading on the entire header field.

5.2. Downgrading Method for Each Header Field

Header fields are listed in [RFC4021]. This section describes the downgrading method for each header field.

If the whole mail header field does not contain non-ASCII characters, email header field downgrading is not required. Each header field's downgrading method is described below.

5.2.1. Address Header Fields That Contain <address>s

From:
Sender:
To:
Cc:
Bcc:
Reply-To:
Resent-From:
Resent-Sender:
Resent-To:
Resent-Cc:
Resent-Bcc:
Resent-Reply-To:
Return-Path:
Disposition-Notification-To:

If the header field contains <group> elements that contain non-ASCII addresses, perform COMMENT downgrading, DISPLAY-NAME downgrading, and GROUP downgrading.

If the header field contains <mailbox> elements that contain non-ASCII addresses, perform COMMENT downgrading, DISPLAY-NAME downgrading, and MAILBOX downgrading.

5.2.2. Address Header Fields with Typed Addresses

Original-Recipient:
Final-Recipient:

If the header field contains non-ASCII characters, perform TYPED-ADDRESS downgrading.

5.2.3. Downgrading Non-ASCII in Comments

Date:
Message-ID:
Resent-Message-ID:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Resent-Date:
Resent-Message-ID:
MIME-Version:
Content-ID:
Content-Transfer-Encoding:
Content-Language:
Accept-Language:
Auto-Submitted:

These header fields do not contain non-ASCII characters except in comments. If the header field contains UTF-8 characters in comments, perform COMMENT downgrading.

5.2.4. Received Header Field

Received:

Perform COMMENT downgrading and RECEIVED downgrading.

5.2.5. MIME Content Header Fields

Content-Type:
Content-Disposition:

Perform MIME-VALUE downgrading and COMMENT downgrading.

5.2.6. Non-ASCII in <unstructured>

Subject:
Comments:
Content-Description:

Perform UNSTRUCTURED downgrading.

5.2.7. Non-ASCII in <phrase>

Keywords:

Perform WORD downgrading.

5.2.8. Other Header Fields

For all other header fields that contain non-ASCII characters, are user-defined, and are missing from this document or future defined header fields, perform ENCAPSULATION downgrading.

If the software understands the header field's structure and a downgrading algorithm other than ENCAPSULATION is applicable, that software SHOULD use that algorithm; ENCAPSULATION downgrading is used as a last resort.

Mailing list header fields (those that start in "List-") are part of this category.

6. MIME Body-Part Header Field Downgrading

MIME body-part header fields may contain non-ASCII characters [[I-D.ietf-eai-rfc5335bis](#)]. This section defines the conversion method to ASCII-only header fields for each MIME header field that contains non-ASCII characters. Parse the message body's MIME structure at all levels and check each MIME header field to see whether it contains non-ASCII characters. If the header field contains non-ASCII characters in the header field value, the header field is a target of the MIME body-part header field's downgrading. Each MIME header field's downgrading method is described below. COMMENT downgrading, MIME-VALUE downgrading, and UNSTRUCTURED downgrading are described in [Section 5](#).

Content-ID:

The "Content-ID:" header field does not contain non-ASCII characters except in comments. If the header field contains UTF-8 characters in comments, perform COMMENT downgrading.

Content-Type:

Content-Disposition: Perform MIME-VALUE downgrading and COMMENT downgrading.

Content-Description: Perform UNSTRUCTURED downgrading.

7. Security Considerations

A downgraded message's header fields contain ASCII characters only. But they still contain MIME-encapsulated header fields that contain non-ASCII UTF-8 characters. Furthermore, the body part may contain UTF-8 characters. Implementations parsing Internet messages need to accept UTF-8 body parts and UTF-8 header fields that are MIME-encoded. Thus, this document inherits the security considerations of MIME-encoded header fields ([[RFC2047](#)] and [[RFC3629](#)]).

Rewriting header fields increases the opportunities for undetected spoofing by malicious senders. However, rewritten header fields are preserved into Downgraded-* header fields, and parsing Downgraded-* header fields enables the detection of spoofing caused by

downgrading.

The techniques described here invalidate methods that depend on digital signatures over any part of the message, which includes the top-level header fields and body-part header fields. Depending on the specific message being downgraded, the following techniques are likely to break: DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM), and possibly S/MIME and Pretty Good Privacy (PGP). The two obvious mitigations are to stick to 7-bit transport when using these techniques (as most/all of them presently require) or to make sure to have UTF8SMTP end-to-end when needed.

While information in any email header field should usually be treated with some suspicion, current email systems commonly employ various mechanisms and protocols to make the information more trustworthy. Currently, information in the new Downgraded-* header fields is usually not inspected by these mechanisms, and may be even less trustworthy than the traditional header fields. Note that the Downgraded-* header fields could have been inserted with malicious intent (and with content unrelated to the traditional header fields).

See the "Security Considerations" section in [\[I-D.ietf-eai-frmwrk-4952bis\]](#) for more discussion.

8. Implementation Notes

8.1. [RFC 2047](#) Encoding

While [\[RFC2047\]](#) has a specific algorithm to deal with whitespace in adjacent encoded words, there are a number of deployed implementations that fail to implement the algorithm correctly. As a result, whitespace behavior is somewhat unpredictable in practice when multiple encoded words are used. While [RFC 5322](#) states that implementations SHOULD limit lines to not more than 78 characters, implementations MAY choose to allow overly long encoded words in order to work around faulty [\[RFC2047\]](#) implementations. Implementations that choose to do so SHOULD have an optional mechanism to limit line length to 78 characters.

9. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to refuse registration of all field names that start with "Downgraded-". For unknown header fields, use the downgrading method described in [Section 4.1](#) to avoid conflicts with existing IETF activity (Email Address Internationalization).

10. Acknowledgements

This document draws heavily from the experimental in-transit message downgrading procedure described in [RFC 5504](#) [[RFC5504](#)]. The contribution of the co-author of that earlier document, Y. Yoneya, are gratefully acknowledged.

11. References

11.1. Normative References

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- [RFC5322] Resnick, P., Ed., "Internet Message Format", [RFC 5322](#), October 2008.

11.2. Informative References

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Appendix A. Examples

A.1. Downgrading Example

This appendix shows an message downgrading example. Consider a received mail message where:

- o The sender address is a non-ASCII address, "NON-ASCII-local@example.com". Its display-name is "DISPLAY-local".
- o The "To:" header field contains two non-ASCII addresses, "NON-ASCII-remote1@example.net" and "NON-ASCII-remote2@example.com" Its display-names are "DISPLAY-remote1" and "DISPLAY-remote2".
- o The "Cc:" header field contains a non-ASCII address, "NON-ASCII-remote3@example.org". Its display-name is "DISPLAY-remote3".
- o Four display names contain non-ASCII characters.
- o The Subject header field is "NON-ASCII-SUBJECT", which contains non-ASCII characters.

- o There is an unknown header field "X-Unknown-Header" which contains non-ASCII characters.

```
Return-Path: <NON-ASCII-local@example.com>
Received: from ... by ... for <NON-ASCII-remote1@example.net>
Received: from ... by ... for <NON-ASCII-remote1@example.net>
From: DISPLAY-local <NON-ASCII-local@example.com>
To: DISPLAY-remote1 <NON-ASCII-remote1@example.net>,
    DISPLAY-remote2 <NON-ASCII-remote2@example.com>
Cc: DISPLAY-remote3 <NON-ASCII-remote3@example.org>
Subject: NON-ASCII-SUBJECT
Date: DATE
Message-Id: MESSAGE_ID
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="UTF-8"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
X-Unknown-Header: NON-ASCII-CHARACTERS

MAIL_BODY
```

Figure 1: Received message in a mail drop

The downgraded message is shown in Figure 2. "Return-Path:", "From:", "To:" and "Cc:" header fields are rewritten. "X-Unknown-Header:" is encapsulated as "Downgraded-X-Unknown-Header:".

Return-Path: Internationalized address
=?UTF-8?Q?NON-ASCII-local@example.com?= removed;;
Received: from ... by ...
Received: from ... by ...
From: =?UTF-8?Q?DISPLAY-local?= Internationalized address
=?UTF-8?Q?NON-ASCII-local@example.com?= removed;;
To: =?UTF-8?Q?DISPLAY-remote1?= Internationalized address
=?UTF-8?Q?NON-ASCII-remote1@example.net?= removed;;,
=?UTF-8?Q?DISPLAY-remote2?= Internationalized address
=?UTF-8?Q?NON-ASCII-remote2@example.com?= removed;;,
Cc: =?UTF-8?Q?DISPLAY-remote3?= Internationalized address
=?UTF-8?Q?NON-ASCII-remote3@example.org?= removed;;
Subject: =?UTF-8?Q?NON-ASCII-SUBJECT?=
Date: DATE
Message-Id: MESSAGE_ID
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="UTF-8"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
Downgraded-X-Unknown-Header: =?UTF-8?Q?NON-ASCII-CHARACTERS?=

MAIL_BODY

Figure 2: Downgraded message

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