Downgrading mechanism for Email Address Internationalization
draft-ietf-eai-downgrade-09.txt

Status of this Memo

By submitting this Internet-Draft, each author represents that any applicable patent or other IPR claims of which he or she is aware have been or will be disclosed, and any of which he or she becomes aware will be disclosed, in accordance with Section 6 of BCP 79.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), its areas, and its working groups. Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

The list of current Internet-Drafts can be accessed at http://www.ietf.org/ietf/1id-abstracts.txt.

The list of Internet-Draft Shadow Directories can be accessed at http://www.ietf.org/shadow.html.

This Internet-Draft will expire on March 21, 2009.

Abstract

Traditional mail systems handle only ASCII characters in SMTP envelope and mail header fields. The Email Address Internationalization (UTF8SMTP) extension allows UTF-8 characters in SMTP envelope and mail header fields. To avoid rejecting internationalized Email messages when a server in the delivery path does not support the UTF8SMTP extension, some sort of converting mechanism is required. This document describes a downgrading mechanism for Email Address Internationalization. Note that this is a way to downgrade, not tunnel. There is no associated up-conversion mechanism, although internationalized email clients might use original internationalized addresses or other data when displaying or...
replying to downgraded messages.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction .................................................. 3
2. Terminology .................................................. 4
3. New header fields definition ................................. 4
   3.1. Envelope information preservation headers .............. 5
   3.2. Address header field preservation headers .............. 5
   3.3. Unknown header fields preservation headers ............ 6
4. SMTP Downgrading .............................................. 6
   4.1. Path element downgrading ................................ 7
   4.2. ORCPT downgrading ....................................... 7
5. Email header fields downgrading ............................. 8
   5.1. Downgrading method for each header field ............... 9
6. MIME body part headers downgrading ......................... 11
7. Security considerations ...................................... 12
8. Implementation notes ......................................... 12
   8.1. Trivial downgrading ..................................... 12
   8.2. 7bit transport consideration ............................ 13
9. IANA Considerations .......................................... 13
10. Acknowledgements ............................................ 16
11. Change History .............................................. 16
   11.1. draft-yoneya-ima-downgrade: Version 00 ................ 16
   11.2. draft-yoneya-ima-downgrade: Version 01 ................ 16
   11.3. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 00 .................. 16
   11.4. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 01 .................. 16
   11.5. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 02 .................. 16
   11.6. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 03 .................. 17
   11.7. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 04 .................. 17
   11.8. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 05 .................. 17
   11.9. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 06 .................. 17
   11.10. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 07 ................. 18
   11.11. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 08 ................. 18
12. Normative References ........................................ 18
Appendix A. Examples ............................................ 19
   A.1. Downgrading example 1 ................................... 19
   A.2. Downgrading example 2 ................................... 22
Authors’ Addresses ............................................. 24
Intellectual Property and Copyright Statements ............... 25
1. Introduction

Traditional mail systems which are defined by [RFC2821] and [RFC2822] allow ASCII characters in SMTP envelope and mail header field values. The UTF8SMTP extension [RFC4952], [RFC5335] and [RFC5336] allows UTF-8 characters in SMTP envelope and mail header field values.

If an envelope address or header field contains non-ASCII characters, the message cannot be delivered unless every system in the delivery path supports UTF8SMTP. This document describes a downgrading mechanism to avoid rejection of such messages when a server which does not support the UTF8SMTP extension is encountered. Downgrading mechanism converts envelope and header fields to an all-ASCII representation.

[RFC5335] allows UTF-8 characters to be used in mail header fields and MIME header fields. The downgrading mechanism specified here converts mail header fields and MIME header fields to ASCII.

This document does not change any protocols except by defining new header fields. It describes the conversion method from the internationalized email envelopes/messages which are defined in [RFC4952] [RFC5335] [RFC5336] to the traditional email envelopes/messages which are defined in [RFC2821] [RFC2822].

[RFC5336] section 2.2 defines when downgrading occurs. If the SMTP client has an UTF8SMTP envelope or an internationalized message and the SMTP server doesn't support the UTF8SMTP SMTP extension, then the SMTP client MUST NOT send a UTF8SMTP envelope or an internationalized message to the SMTP server. The section shows 4 choices. The fourth choice is downgrading, as described here.

Downgrading may be implemented in MUAs, MSAs, MTAs which act as the SMTP client, or in MDAs, POP servers, IMAP servers which store or offer UTF8SMTP envelopes or internationalized messages to non-UTF8SMTP compliant systems which include message stores.

This document tries to define the downgrading process clearly and it preserves the original information as much as possible.

Downgrading in UTF8SMTP consists of the following four parts:
- New header fields definition
- SMTP downgrading
- Email header fields downgrading
- MIME header fields downgrading

In Section 3, many header fields starting with "Downgraded-" are
introduced. They preserve the original envelope information and the original header fields.

The SMTP downgrading is described in Section 4. It generates ASCII only envelope information from an UTF8SMTP envelope.

The Email header fields downgrading is described in Section 5. It generates ASCII only header fields.

The MIME header fields are expanded in [RFC5335]. The MIME header fields downgrading is described in Section 6. It generates ASCII only MIME header fields.

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 EAI overview [RFC4952] or in [RFC2821][RFC2822], MIME documents [RFC2045] [RFC2047] [RFC2183] [RFC2231]. The terms "ASCII address", "internationalized email address", "non-ASCII address", "i18nmail address", "UTF8SMTP", "message" and "mailing list" are used with the definitions from [RFC4952] document.

This document depends on [RFC5335], [RFC5336], and [RFC5337]. Key words used in these document are used in this document, too.

The term "non-ASCII" is an UTF-8 string which contains at least one non-ASCII character.

An "UTF8SMTP envelope" has Email originator/recipient addresses expanded by [RFC5336] and [RFC5337].

An "UTF8SMTP message" is Email messages expanded by [RFC5335].

3. New header fields definition

New header fields starting with "Downgraded-" are defined here to preserve those original envelope and header values which contain UTF-8 characters. During downgrading, one new "Downgraded-" header field is added for each original envelope or header field which cannot be passed as-is to a server which does not support UTF8SMTP. The original envelope or header field is removed or rewritten. Only those envelope and header fields which contain non-ASCII characters
are affected. The result of this process is a message which is compliant with existing email specifications [RFC2821] and [RFC2822]. The original internationalized information can be retrieved by examining the "Downgraded-" header fields which were added. Even though the information is not lost, the original message cannot be perfectly reconstructed. Hence, downgrading is a one-way process. However, an internationalized client might use the information in the "Downgraded-" header fields when processing a downgraded message, for example, such as displaying or composing a reply.

3.1. Envelope information preservation headers

Two headers "Downgraded-Mail-From:" and "Downgraded-Rcpt-To:" are defined to preserve SMTP envelope downgraded information. SMTP envelope downgraded information consists of the original non-ASCII address and the downgraded all-ASCII address. The header field syntax is specified as follows:

```
fields  =/ downgradedmailfrom / downgradedrcptto
downgradedmailfrom  = "Downgraded-Mail-From:" [FWS] "<" uPath "">" 1*[FWS]
                       "<" Mailbox "">" [FWS] CRLF
downgradedrcptto  = "Downgraded-Rcpt-To:" [FWS] "<" uPath "">" 1*[FWS]
                       "<" Mailbox "">" [FWS] CRLF
```

Original non-ASCII address <uPath> is defined in [RFC5336]; it is treated as unstructured in this header and it is encoded according to [RFC2047]. <Mailbox> is defined in [RFC2821], section 4.1.2.

3.2. Address header field preservation headers

The address header fields preservation headers are defined to preserve the original header field. Their value field holds the original header field value. Any original header field value is treated as an <unstructured> and it MUST be encoded according to [RFC2047] with charset='UTF-8’. The header field syntax is specified as follows:

```
fields  =/ known-downgraded-headers "::" unstructured CRLF
known-downgraded-headers  = "Downgraded-" original-headers
original-headers  = "From" / "To" / "Cc" / "Bcc" / "Sender" / "Reply-To" / "Resent-From" / "Resent-Sender" / "Resent-To" / "Resent-Cc" / "Return-Path"
```

Preserving a header field in a downgraded header field is defined as:
1. Generate new downgraded header field whose value is the original header field value.
2. Encode the generated header according to [RFC2047] with charset='UTF-8'.

3.3. Unknown header fields preservation headers

The unknown header fields preservation headers are defined to encapsulate those original header field which contains non-ASCII characters and are not otherwise provided for in the 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.

Any original header field value is treated as an unstructured value and it MUST be encoded according to [RFC2047] with charset='UTF-8'. The header field syntax is specified as follows:

```
fld = / 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 / %d59-126 ; Any character except controls, SP, and "=".
```

Encapsulating a header field in a "Downgraded-" header field is defined as:
1. Generate new "Downgraded-" header whose value is the original header field value.
2. Encode the generated header field value according to [RFC2047] with charset='UTF-8'. To preserve space characters, the whole header field value which include space characters SHOULD be encoded.
3. Remove the original header field.

4. SMTP Downgrading

Target of downgrading elements in SMTP envelope are below:

- <reverse-path> of MAIL FROM command
4.1. Path element downgrading

Downgrading the <path> of MAIL FROM and RCPT TO commands uses ALT-ADDRESS parameter defined in [RFC5336]. A SMTP command is downgradable if the <path> contains non-ASCII address and the command has an ALT-ADDRESS parameter which specifies an ASCII address. Since only non-ASCII addresses are downgradable, specifying an ALT-ADDRESS value for an all-ASCII address is invalid for use with this specification, and no interpretation is assigned to it. This restriction allows for future extension of the specification even though no such extensions are currently anticipated.

Note that even if no downgrading is performed on the envelope, message header fields and message body MIME header fields that contain non-ASCII characters MUST be downgraded. This is described in Section 5 and Section 6.

When downgrading, replace each <path> which contains non-ASCII mail address with its specified alternative ASCII address and preserve the original information using "Downgraded-Mail-From" and "Downgraded-Rcpt-To" header fields as defined in Section 3. Before replacing, decode the ALT-ADDRESS parameter value because it is encoded as xtext [RFC3461].

To avoid disclosing recipient addresses, the downgrading process MUST NOT add "Downgraded-Rcpt-To:" header if the SMTP downgrading targets multiple recipients. See Section 7 for more detail.

As a result of the recipient address downgrading, the domain part of the recipient address prior to downgrading might be different from the domain part of the new recipient address. If the result of address resolution for the domain part of the new recipient address contains the server at the connection destination of the SMTP session for the recipient address prior to downgrading, the SMTP connection is valid for the new recipient address. Otherwise, the downgrading process MUST NOT send the downgraded message to the new recipient address via the connection and MUST try to send the downgraded message to the new recipient address.

4.2. ORCPT downgrading

The "RCPT TO" command can have an ORCPT parameter if the DSN extension [RFC3461] is supported. If the ORCPT parameter contains an "utf-8" address and the address contains non-ASCII characters, the ORCPT parameter MUST be converted to utf-8-addr-xtext form or utf-8-
5. Email header fields downgrading

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


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.

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. The other part does not contain non-ASCII values.

UNSTRUCTURED downgrading: If the header field has an <unstructured> field which contains non-ASCII characters, encode the field according to [RFC2047] with charset='UTF-8'. To preserve space characters, the whole header field value which include space characters SHOULD be encoded.

WORD downgrading: If the header field has any <word> fields which contains non-ASCII characters, encode the fields according to [RFC2047] with charset='UTF-8'.

COMMENT downgrading: If the header field has any <comment> fields which contains non-ASCII characters, encode the fields according to [RFC2047] with charset='UTF-8'.

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 by [RFC2231] with charset='UTF-8' and the Language information empty. If the <value> element is <quoted-string> and it contains <CFWS> outside the DQUOTE, remove the <CFWS> before this conversion.

DISPLAY-NAME downgrading: If the header field has any <mailbox> elements and they have <display-name> elements which contain non-ASCII characters, encode the <display-name> elements according to [RFC2047] with charset='UTF-8'.
MAILBOX downgrading: The <mailbox> elements have no equivalent format for non-ASCII addresses. If the header field has any <mailbox> elements which contain non-ASCII characters, preserve the header field in each Address header field preservation header defined in Section 3.2, and rewrite each <mailbox> element to ASCII only format. The <mailbox> element which contains non-ASCII characters is one of three formats.

* [ Display-name ] "<" Utf8-addr-spec 1*FCS "<" Addr-spec ">""

Rewrite it as

[ Display-name ] "< Addr-spec ">"

* [ 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].

ENCAPSULATION downgrading: if the header field contains non-ASCII characters and for which no rule is given above, encapsulate it in a Downgraded header field described in Section 3.3 as a last resort.

5.1. 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.

o Address header fields which contain <mailbox>s

   From:
   Sender:
   Reply-To:
If the header field contains <mailbox> elements which contains non-ASCII addresses, preserve the header field in a downgraded header before the conversion. Then perform COMMENT downgrading, DISPLAY-NAME downgrading and MAILBOX downgrading.

- Downgrading Non-ASCII in comments

- Trace header fields

- MIME Content header fields

- Non-ASCII in <unstructured>
Subject:
Comments:
Content-Description:

Perform UNSTRUCTURED downgrading.

- Non-ASCII in <unstructured> or <phrase>

Keywords:

Perform WORD downgrading.

- Other header fields

All other header fields which contains non-ASCII characters are user-defined, missing from this draft or future defined header fields. Perform ENCAPSULATION downgrading as a last resort.

Any List-* header field containing non-ASCII characters will be turned into Downgraded-List-* header fields.

6. MIME body part headers downgrading

MIME body part header fields may contain non-ASCII characters [RFC5335]. This section defines the conversion method to ASCII only header fields for each MIME header field which contains non-ASCII characters. Parse the message body’s MIME structure for all levels and check each MIME header field whether it contains non-ASCII characters. If the header field contains non-ASCII characters in the header value, the header is a target of the MIME body part headers downgrading. Each MIME header field’s downgrading method is described below. COMMENT downgrading, MIME-VALUE downgrading, UNSTRUCTURED downgrading are described in Section 5.

Content-ID:

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

Content-Type:
Content-Disposition:

Perform MIME-VALUE downgrading.
7. Security considerations

- A Downgraded message’s header fields contain ASCII characters only. But they still contain MIME encapsulated header fields which 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 which are MIME encoded.
- Rewriting headers increases the opportunities for undetected spoofing.
- Addresses that do not appear in the message headers may appear in the RCPT commands to an SMTP server for a number of reasons. Copying information from the Envelope into headers risks inadvertent information disclosure (see [RFC2821] and Section 4).
- The techniques described here invalidates methods that depend on digital signatures over the envelope or any part of the message which includes the top-level header or body part headers. Depending on the specific message being downgraded, DKIM especially, but also possibly S/MIME, PGP, and similar techniques are all likely to break.
- Many gateways and servers on the Internet will discard headers with which they are not familiar. To the extent to which the downgrade procedures depend on new headers (e.g., "Downgraded-“) to avoid information loss, the risk of having those headers dropped and its implications must be identified. In particular, if the Downgraded headers are dropped, there is no possibility of reconstructing the original information at any point (before, during, or after delivery).

See "Security considerations" section in [RFC4952] for more discussion.

8. Implementation notes

8.1. Trivial downgrading

Downgrading is an alternative to avoid the rejection of messages which require UTF8SMTP support by a server which does not provide
this. Implementing the full specification of this document is desirable, but a partial implementation is also possible.

If a partial downgrading implementation confronts an unsupported downgrading target, the implementation MUST NOT send the message to a server which does not support UTF8SMTP. Instead, it MUST reject the message or generate a notification of non-deliverability.

A partial downgrading, Trivial downgrading is discussed. It does not support non-ASCII addresses in SMTP envelope and address header fields, unknown header fields downgrading, the MIME body part headers downgrading. It supports

- some simple header fields downgrading: Subject
- comments and display name downgrading: From, To, Cc
- trace header field downgrading: Received

Otherwise, the downgrading fails.

Trivial downgrading targets mail messages which are generated by UTF8SMTP aware MUAs and contain non-ASCII characters in comments, display names, unstructured parts without using non-ASCII E-mail addresses. This mail message does not contain non-ASCII E-mail addresses in the SMTP Envelope and its header fields. But it is not deliverable via a UTF8SMTP un-aware SMTP server. Implementing full specification downgrading may be hard, but trivial downgrading saves mail messages without using non-ASCII addresses.

8.2. 7bit transport consideration

The SMTP client may encounter a SMTP server which does not support the 8BITMIME SMTP extension [RFC1652]. The server does not support "8bit" or "binary" data. Implementers need to consider converting "8bit" data to "base64" or "quoted-printable" encoded form and adjust the "Content-Transfer-Encoding" header field accordingly. If the body contains multiple MIME parts, this conversion must be performed for each MIME part according to [RFC2045].

9. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to register the following header fields in the Permanent Message Header Field Repository, in accordance with the procedures set out in [RFC3864].
Header field name: Downgraded-Mail-From
Applicable protocol: mail
Status: experimental
Author/change controller: IETF
Specification document(s): This document (Section 3)

Header field name: Downgraded-Rcpt-To
Applicable protocol: mail
Status: experimental
Author/change controller: IETF
Specification document(s): This document (Section 3)

Header field name: Downgraded-From
Applicable protocol: mail
Status: experimental
Author/change controller: IETF
Specification document(s): This document (Section 3)

Header field name: Downgraded-Sender
Applicable protocol: mail
Status: experimental
Author/change controller: IETF
Specification document(s): This document (Section 3)

Header field name: Downgraded-To
Applicable protocol: mail
Status: experimental
Author/change controller: IETF
Specification document(s): This document (Section 3)

Header field name: Downgraded-Cc
Applicable protocol: mail
Status: experimental
Author/change controller: IETF
Specification document(s): This document (Section 3)

Header field name: Downgraded-Reply-To
Applicable protocol: mail
Status: experimental
Author/change controller: IETF
Specification document(s): This document (Section 3)

Header field name: Downgraded-Bcc
Applicable protocol: mail
Furthermore, IANA is requested to reserve all the field names that start with "Downgraded-" for unknown header fields downgrading described in Section 3.3, in accordance with the procedures set out in [RFC3864].

Header field name: Names which starts by "Downgraded-
Applicable protocol: mail
Status: experimental
Author/change controller: IETF
Specification document(s): This document (Section 3)

10. Acknowledgements

Significant comments and suggestions were received from John Klensin, Harald Alvestrand, Chris Newman, Randall Gellens, Charles Lindsey, Marcos Sanz, Alexey Melnikov, Frank Ellermann, Edward Lewis, S. Moonesamy and JET members.

11. Change History

This section is used for tracking the update of this document. Will be removed after finalize.

11.1. draft-yoneya-ima-downgrade: Version 00

- Initial version
- Followed draft-yeh-ima-utf8headers-00 and draft-yao-smtpext-00

11.2. draft-yoneya-ima-downgrade: Version 01

- Document structure was changed
- Followed draft-yeh-ima-utf8headers-01 and draft-yao-smtpext-02
- Downgrading requirements were added
- SMTP DATA encapsulation method was proposed
- Downgrading examples was provided

11.3. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 00

- Followed draft-yeh-ima-utf8headers-01 and draft-ietf-eai-smtpext-00
- No header downgrading method was proposed
- Header encapsulation method was proposed

11.4. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 01

- Followed draft-ietf-eai-utf8headers-00
- Header conversion and encapsulation method was merged
- Header conversion method was defined in detail

11.5. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 02

- Followed draft-ietf-eai-utf8headers-01 and draft-ietf-eai-smtpext-01
Specification about algorithmic generated address is removed
No header downgrading method was removed
SMTP DATA encapsulation method was removed

11.6. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 03

Followed draft-ietf-eai-utf8headers-03 and draft-ietf-eai-smtpext-03
Downgraded: and Envelope-Downgraded: headers definition was added
Mail header fields downgrading method was refined
Examples in Appendix A were refined

11.7. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 04

Followed draft-ietf-eai-utf8headers-06, draft-ietf-eai-smtpext-07 and draft-ietf-eai-dsn-02
Downgrading requirements and conditions were moved to Introduction.
Descriptions about upgrading were removed.
SPF and DKIM discussion were removed.
Added many header fields downgrading.
Allow address literal rewriting without alternate ASCII address in header fields.
Added MIME body part headers downgrading.
Added ORCPT downgrading.

11.8. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 05

Fixed examples
* ALT-ADDRESS parameter mistake
  * RFC2047(x) notation was changed to encoded-word format
Added implementation consideration section and trivial downgrading
Downgraded: and Envelope-Downgraded: headers are separated for each original headers.
Removed list-* header fields downgrading
Changed the way of writing the header field downgrading section

11.9. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 06

Moved decoding downgraded messages as a separate document
Added a text to UNSTRUCTURED downgrading
Added "replacing SMTP connection" if necessary to SMTP downgrading.
Fixed examples
11.10. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 07

- Fixed some typos
- Added a text about 7bit transport

11.11. draft-ietf-eai-downgrade: Version 08

- Comments from the working group last call (wording)

12. Normative References


[RFC3864] Klyne, G., Nottingham, M., and J. Mogul, "Registration Procedures for Message Header Fields", BCP 90, RFC 3864,
Appendix A. Examples

A.1. Downgrading example 1

This section shows an SMTP Downgrading example. Consider a mail message where:

- The sender address is "NON-ASCII-local@example.com" which is a non-ASCII address. Its ASCII alternative is "ASCII-local@example.com" and its display-name is "DISPLAY-local".
- The "To:" address is "NON-ASCII-remote1@example.net" which is a non-ASCII address. Its ASCII alternative is "ASCII-remote1@example.net" and its display-name is "DISPLAY-remote1".
- The "Cc:" address is a non-ASCII address "NON-ASCII-remote2@example.org" without alternative ASCII address. Its display-name is "DISPLAY-remote2".
- Three display-names contain non-ASCII characters.
- The Subject header is "NON-ASCII-SUBJECT" which contains non-ASCII characters.
- Assuming the "To:" recipient’s MTA (example.net) does not support UTF8SMTP.
- assuming the "Cc:" recipient’s MTA (example.org) supports UTF8SMTP.

The example SMTP envelope/message is shown in Figure 1. In this example, the "To:" recipient’s session is the focus.
MAIL FROM: <NON-ASCII-local@example.com>
ALT-ADDRESS=ASCII-local@example.com
RCPT TO: <NON-ASCII-remote1@example.net>
ALT-ADDRESS=ASCII-remote1@example.net
RCPT TO: <NON-ASCII-remote2@example.org>
-------------------------------------------------------------
Message-Id: MESSAGE_ID
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="UTF-8"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
Subject: NON-ASCII-SUBJECT
From: DISPLAY-local <NON-ASCII-local@example.com
<ASCII-local@example.com>>
To: DISPLAY-remote1 <NON-ASCII-remote1@example.net
<ASCII-remote1@example.net>>
Cc: DISPLAY-remote2 <NON-ASCII-remote2@example.org>
Date: DATE

MAIL_BODY

Figure 1: Original envelope/message (example 1)

In this example, there are two SMTP recipients, one is "To:", the other is "Cc:". The SMTP downgrading treats To: session downgrading. Figure 2 shows SMTP downgraded example.
MAIL FROM: <ASCII-local@example.com>
RCPT TO: <ASCII-remote1@example.net>

Figure 2: SMTP Downgraded envelope/message (example 1)

After SMTP downgrading, header fields downgrading is performed. Final downgraded message is shown in Figure 3. Return-Path header will be added by the final destination MTA.
In many cases, the sender wants to use non-ASCII address and the recipient is a traditional mail user. The SMTP server handing mail for the recipient and/or the recipient’s MUA does not support UTF8SMTP extension. Consider a mail message where:

- The sender address is "NON-ASCII-local@example.com" which is a non-ASCII address. Its ASCII alternative is "ASCII-local@example.com". It has a display-name "DISPLAY-local" which contains non-ASCII characters.

- The "To:" address is "ASCII-remote1@example.net" which is ASCII only. It has a display-name "DISPLAY-remote1" which contains non-ASCII characters.

- The "Subject:" header is "NON-ASCII-SUBJECT" which contains non-ASCII characters.

The second example envelope/message is shown in Figure 4.
Figure 4: Original message (example 2)

In this example, SMTP session is downgradable. Figure 5 shows SMTP downgraded envelope/message.

Figure 5: SMTP Downgraded envelope/message (example 2)

After SMTP downgrading, header fields downgrading is performed. The downgraded example is shown in Figure 6.
Return-Path: <ASCII-local@example.com>
Downgraded-Mail-From: =?UTF-8?q?NON-ASCII-local@example.com?= 
 Message-ID: MESSAGE_ID
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="UTF-8"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
Subject: =?UTF-8?q?NON-ASCII-SUBJECT?= 
 Downgraded-From: =?UTF-8?q?DISPLAY-local_<NON-ASCII-local@example.com_?= 
 From: =?UTF-8?q?DISPLAY-remote1?= <ASCII-remote1@example.net>
To: =?UTF-8?q?DISPLAY-remote1?= <ASCII-remote1@example.net>
Date: DATE

MAIL_BODY

Figure 6: Downgraded message (example 2)

Authors’ Addresses

Kazunori Fujiwara (editor)
JPRS
Chiyoda First Bldg. East 13F, 3-8-1 Nishi-Kanda
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0065
Japan
Phone: +81 3 5215 8451
Email: fujiwara@jprs.co.jp

Yoshiro YONEYA (editor)
JPRS
Chiyoda First Bldg. East 13F, 3-8-1 Nishi-Kanda
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0065
Japan
Phone: +81 3 5215 8451
Email: yone@jprs.co.jp