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          iCalendar Message-Based Interoperability Protocol
                              (iMIP)

Status of this Memo

   This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the
   Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for
   improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet
   Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state
   and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

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Abstract

   This document, [iMIP], specifies a binding from the iCalendar
   Transport-independent Interoperability Protocol (iTIP) to Internet
   email-based transports. Calendaring entries defined by the iCalendar
   Object Model [iCAL] are composed using constructs from [RFC-822],
   [RFC-2045], [RFC-2046], [RFC-2047], [RFC-2048] and [RFC-2049].

   This document is based on discussions within the Internet Engineering
   Task Force (IETF) Calendaring and Scheduling (CALSCH) working group.
   More information about the IETF CALSCH working group activities can
   be found on the IMC web site at http://www.imc.org, the IETF web site
   at http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/calsch-charter.html. Refer to
   the references within this document for further information on how to
   access these various documents.

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

   This binding document provides the transport specific information
   necessary convey iCalendar Transport-independent Interoperability
   Protocol (iTIP) over MIME as defined in [RFC-822] and [RFC-2045].

1.1 Related Memos

   Implementers will need to be familiar with several other memos that,
   along with this memo, form a framework for Internet calendaring and
   scheduling standards.

   This document, [iMIP], specifies an Internet email binding for iTIP.

   [iCAL] - specifies a core specification of objects, data types,
   properties and property parameters;

[iTIP] - specifies an interoperability protocol for scheduling
between different implementations;

This memo does not attempt to repeat the specification of concepts or
definitions from these other memos. Where possible, references are
made to the memo that provides for the specification of these
concepts or definitions.

1.2 Formatting Conventions

The mechanisms defined in this memo are defined in prose. In order to
refer to elements of the calendaring and scheduling model, core
object or interoperability protocol defined in [iCAL] and [iTIP] some
formatting conventions have been used.

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].

Calendaring and scheduling roles are referred to in quoted-strings of
text with the first character of each word in upper case. For
example, "Organizer" refers to a role of a "Calendar User" within the
scheduling protocol defined by [iTIP].

Calendar components defined by [iCAL] are referred to with
capitalized, quoted-strings of text. All calendar components start
with the letter "V". For example, "VEVENT" refers to the event
calendar component, "VTODO" refers to the to-do calendar component
and "VJOURNAL" refers to the daily journal calendar component.

Scheduling methods defined by [iTIP] are referred to with
capitalized, quoted-strings of text. For example, "REQUEST" refers to
the method for requesting a scheduling calendar component be created
or modified, "REPLY" refers to the method a recipient of a request
uses to update their status with the "Organizer" of the calendar
component.

Properties defined by [iCAL] are referred to with capitalized,
quoted-strings of text, followed by the word "property". For example,
"ATTENDEE" property refers to the iCalendar property used to convey
the calendar address of a calendar user.

Property parameters defined by [iCAL] are referred to with lower
case, quoted-strings of text, followed by the word "parameter". For
example, "value" parameter refers to the iCalendar property parameter
used to override the default data type for a property value.

1.3 Terminology

   The email terms used in this memo are defined in [RFC-822] and [RFC-
   2045]. The calendaring and scheduling terms used in this memo are
   defined in [iCAL] and [iTIP].

2 MIME Message Format Binding

   This section defines the message binding to the MIME electronic mail
   transport.

   The sections below refer to the "originator" and the "respondent" of
   an iMIP message. Typically, the originator is the "Organizer" of an
   event. The respondent is an "Attendee" of the event.

   The [RFC-822] "Reply-To" header typically contains the email address
   of the originator or respondent of an event. However, this cannot be
   guaranteed as Mail User Agents (MUA) are not required to enforce iMIP
   semantics.

2.1 MIME Media Type

   A MIME entity containing content information formatted according to
   this document will be referenced as a "text/calendar" content type.
   It is assumed that this content type will be transported through a
   MIME electronic mail transport.

2.2 Security

   This section addresses several aspects of security including
   Authentication, Authorization and Confidentiality. Authentication and
   confidentiality can be achieved using [RFC-1847] that specifies the
   Security Multiparts for MIME. This framework defines new content
   types and subtypes of multipart: signed and encrypted. Each contains
   two body parts: one for the protected data and another for the
   control information necessary to remove the protection.

2.2.1 Authorization

   In [iTIP] messages, only the "Organizer" is authorized to modify or
   cancel calendar entries they organize. That is, spoof@xyz.com is not
   allowed to modify or cancel a meeting that was organized by
   a@example.com. Furthermore, only the respondent has the authorization
   to indicate their status to the "Organizer". That is, the "Organizer"
   must ignore an [iTIP] message from spoof@xyz.com that declines a
   meeting invitation for b@example.com.

Implementations of iMIP SHOULD verify the authenticity of the creator
of an iCalendar object before taking any action. The methods for
doing this are presented later in this document.

[RFC-1847] Message flow in iTIP supports someone working on behalf of
a "Calendar User" through use of the "sent-by" parameter that is
associated with the "ATTENDEE" and "ORGANIZER" properties. However,
there is no mechanism to verify whether or not a "Calendar User" has
authorized someone to work on their behalf. It is left to
implementations to provide mechanisms for the "Calendar Users" to
make that decision.

2.2.2 Authentication

Authentication can be performed using an implementation of [RFC-1847]
"multipart/signed" that supports public/private key certificates.
Authentication is possible only on messages that have been signed.
Authenticating an unsigned message may not be reliable.

2.2.3 Confidentiality

To ensure confidentiality using iMIP implementations should utilize
[RFC-1847]-compliant encryption. The protocol does not restrict a
"Calendar User Agent" (CUA) from forwarding iCalendar objects to
other users or agents.

2.3 [RFC-822] Addresses

The calendar address specified within the "ATTENDEE" property in an
iCalendar object MUST be a fully qualified, [RFC-822] address
specification for the corresponding "Organizer" or "Attendee" of the
"VEVENT" or "VTODO".

Because [iTIP] does not preclude "Attendees" from forwarding
"VEVENTS" or "VTODOS" to others, the [RFC-822] "Sender" value may not
equal that of the "Organizer". Additionally, the "Organizer" or
"Attendee" cannot be reliably inferred by the [RFC-822] "Sender" or
"Reply-to" values of an iMIP message. The relevant address MUST be
ascertained by opening the "text/calendar" MIME body part and
examining the "ATTENDEE" and "ORGANIZER" properties.

2.4 Content Type

A MIME body part containing content information that conforms to this
document MUST have an [RFC-2045] "Content-Type" value of
"text/calendar". The [RFC-2045] "Content-Type" header field must also
include the type parameter "method". The value MUST be the same as
the value of the "METHOD" calendar property within the iCalendar

object. This means that a MIME message containing multiple iCalendar
objects with different method values must be further encapsulated
with a "multipart/mixed" MIME entity. This will allow each of the
iCalendar objects to be encapsulated within their own "text/calendar"
MIME entity.

A "charset" parameter MUST be present if the iCalendar object
contains characters that are not part of the US-ASCII character set.
[RFC-2046] discusses the selection of an appropriate "charset" value.

The optional "component" parameter defines the iCalendar component
type contained within the iCalendar object.

The following is an example of this header field with a value that
indicates an event message.

        Content-Type:text/calendar; method=request; charset=UTF-8;
            component=vevent

The "text/calendar" content type allows for the scheduling message
type to be included in a MIME message with other content information
(i.e., "multipart/mixed") or included in a MIME message with a
clear-text, human-readable form of the scheduling message (i.e.,
"multipart/alternative").

In order to permit the information in the scheduling message to be
understood by MIME user agents (UA) that do not support the
"text/calendar" content type, scheduling messages SHOULD be sent with
an alternative, human-readable form of the information.

2.5 Content-Transfer-Encoding

   Note that the default character set for iCalendar objects is UTF-8. A
   transfer encoding SHOULD be used for iCalendar objects containing any
   characters that are not part of the US-ASCII character set.

2.6 Content-Disposition

   The handling of a MIME part should be based on its [RFC-2045]
   "Content-Type". However, this is not guaranteed to work in all
   environments. Some environments handle MIME attachments based on
   their file type or extension. To operate correctly in these
   environments, implementations may wish to include a "Content-
   Disposition" property to define a file name.

3 Security Considerations

   The security threats that applications must address when implementing
   iTIP are detailed in [iTIP]. Two spoofing threats are identified:
   Spoofing the "Organizer", and Spoofing an "Attendee". To address
   these threats, the originator of an iCalendar object must be
   authenticated by a recipient. Once authenticated, a determination can
   be made as to whether or not the originator is authorized to perform
   the requested operation. Compliant applications MUST support signing
   and encrypting text/calendar attachments using a mechanism based on
   Security Multiparts for MIME [RFC-1847] to facilitate the
   authentication the originator of the iCalendar object.
   Implementations MAY provide a means for users to disable signing and
   encrypting. The steps are described below:

   1. The iCalendar object MUST be signed by the "Organizer" sending an
   update or the "Attendee" sending a reply.

   2. Using the [RFC-1847]-compliant security mechanism, determine who
   signed the iCalendar object. This is the "signer". Note that the
   signer is not necessarily the person sending an e-mail message since
   an e-mail message can be forwarded.

   3. Correlate the signer to an "ATTENDEE" property in the iCalendar
   object. If the signer cannot be correlated to an "ATTENDEE" property,
   ignore the message.

   4. Determine whether or not the "ATTENDEE" is authorized to perform
   the operation as defined by [iTIP]. If the conditions are not met,
   ignore the message.

   5. If all the above conditions are met, the message can be processed.

   To address the confidentiality security threats, signed iMIP messages
   SHOULD be encrypted by a mechanism based on Security Multiparts for
   MIME [RFC-1847].

   It is possible to receive iMIP messages sent by someone working on
   behalf of another "Calendar User". This is determined by examining
   the "sent-by" parameter in the relevant "ORGANIZER" or "ATTENDEE"
   property. [iCAL] and [iTIP] provide no mechanism to verify that a
   "Calendar User" has authorized someone else to work on their behalf.
   To address this security issue, implementations MUST provide
   mechanisms for the "Calendar Users" to make that decision before
   applying changes from someone working on behalf of a "Calendar User".

4 Examples

4.1 Single Component With An ATTACH Property

   This minimal message shows how an iCalendar object references an
   attachment. The attachment is accessible via its URL.

   From: sman@netscape.com
   To: stevesil@microsoft.com
   Subject: Phone Conference
   Mime-Version: 1.0
   Content-Type:text/calendar; method=REQUEST; charset=US-ASCII
   Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

   BEGIN:VCALENDAR
   PRODID:-//ACME/DesktopCalendar//EN
   METHOD:REQUEST
   VERSION:2.0
   BEGIN:VEVENT
   ORGANIZER:mailto:sman@netscape.com
   ATTENDEE;ROLE=CHAIR;ATTSTAT=ACCEPTED:mailto:sman@netscape.com
   ATTENDEE;RSVP=YES:mailto:stevesil@microsoft.com
   DTSTAMP:19970611T190000Z
   DTSTART:19970701T210000Z
   DTEND:19970701T230000Z
   SUMMARY:Phone Conference
   DESCRIPTION:Please review the attached document.
   UID:calsvr.example.com-873970198738777
   ATTACH:ftp://ftp.bar.com/pub/docs/foo.doc
   STATUS:CONFIRMED
   END:VEVENT
   END:VCALENDAR

4.2 Using Multipart Alternative for Low Fidelity Clients

   This example shows how a client can emit a multipart message that
   includes both a plain text version as well as the full iCalendar
   object. Clients that do not support text/calendar will still be
   capable of rendering the plain text representation.

   From: foo1@example.com
   To: foo2@example.com
   Subject: Phone Conference
   Mime-Version: 1.0
   Content-Type: multipart/alternative;boundary="01BD3665.3AF0D360"

   --01BD3665.3AF0D360
   Content-Type: text/plain;charset=us-ascii

```
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

This is an alternative representation of a TEXT/CALENDAR MIME Object
When: 7/1/1997 10:00AM PDT - 7/1/97 10:30AM PDT
Where:
Organizer: foo1@example.com
Summary: Phone Conference

--01BD3665.3AF0D360
Content-Type:text/calendar; method=REQUEST; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

BEGIN:VCALENDAR
PRODID:-//ACME/DesktopCalendar//EN
METHOD:REQUEST
VERSION:2.0
BEGIN:VEVENT
ORGANIZER:mailto:foo1@example.com
ATTENDEE;ROLE=CHAIR;ATTSTAT=ACCEPTED:mailto:foo1@example.com
ATTENDEE;RSVP=YES;TYPE=INDIVIDUAL:mailto:foo2@example.com
DTSTAMP:19970611T190000Z
DTSTART:19970701T170000Z
DTEND:19970701T173000Z
SUMMARY:Phone Conference
UID:calsvr.example.com-8739701987387771
SEQUENCE:0
STATUS:CONFIRMED
END:VEVENT
END:VCALENDAR

--01BD3665.3AF0D360
```

4.3 Single Component With An ATTACH Property and Inline Attachment

This example shows how a message containing an iCalendar object
references an attached document. The reference is made using a
Content-id (CID). Thus, the iCalendar object and the document are
packaged in a multipart/related encapsulation.

```
From: foo1@example.com
To: foo2@example.com
Subject: Phone Conference
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/related; boundary="boundary-example-1";
            type=text/calendar

--boundary-example-1
```

```
Content-Type:text/calendar; method=REQUEST; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="event.vcs"


BEGIN:VCALENDAR
PRODID:-//ACME/DesktopCalendar//EN
METHOD:REQUEST
VERSION:2.0
BEGIN:VEVENT
ORGANIZER:mailto:foo1@example.com
ATTENDEE;ROLE=CHAIR;ATTSTAT=ACCEPTED:mailto:foo1@example.com
ATTENDEE;RSVP=YES;TYPE=INDIVIDUAL:mailto:foo2@example.com
DTSTAMP:19970611T190000Z
DTSTART:19970701T180000Z
DTEND:19970701T183000Z
SUMMARY:Phone Conference
UID:calsvr.example.com-8739701987387771
ATTACH:cid:123456789@example.com
SEQUENCE:0
STATUS:CONFIRMED
END:VEVENT
END:VCALENDAR


--boundary-example-1
Content-Type: application/msword; name="FieldReport.doc"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64
Content-Disposition: inline; filename="FieldReport.doc"
Content-ID: <123456789@example.com>
```

```
0M8R4KGxGuEAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAPgADAP7/CQAGAAAAAAAAAABAAAARAAAAAA
AAAAEAAAQAAAAAEAAAD+////AAAAAEUAAAD////////////////////////////////
```

```
--boundary-example-1--
```

4.4 Multiple Similar Components

   Multiple iCalendar components of the same type can be included in the
   iCalendar object when the METHOD is the same for each component.

```
From: foo1@example.com
To: foo2@example.com
Subject: Summer Company Holidays
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type:text/calendar; method=PUBLISH; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="event.vcs"
```

```
BEGIN:VCALENDAR
PRODID:-//ACME/DESKTOPCALENDAR//EN
METHOD:PUBLISH
VERSION:2.0
BEGIN:VEVENT
ORGANIZER:MAILTO:FOO1@EXAMPLE.COM
DTSTAMP:19970611T150000Z
DTSTART:19970701T150000Z
DTEND:19970701T230000Z
SUMMARY:Company Picnic
DESCRIPTION:Food and drink will be provided
UID:CALSVR.EXAMPLE.COM-873970198738777-1
SEQUENCE:0
STATUS:CONFIRMED
END:VEVENT
BEGIN:VEVENT
ORGANIZER:MAILTO:FOO1@EXAMPLE.COM
DTSTAMP:19970611T190000Z
DTSTART:19970715T150000Z
DTEND:19970715T230000Z
SUMMARY:Company Bowling Tournament
DESCRIPTION:We have 10 lanes reserved
UID:CALSVR.EXAMPLE.COM-873970198738777-2
SEQUENCE:0
STATUS:CONFIRMED
END:VEVENT
END:VCALENDAR
```

4.5 Multiple Mixed Components

   Different component types must be encapsulated in separate iCalendar
   objects.

   From: foo1@example.com
   To: foo2@example.com
   Subject: Phone Conference
   Mime-Version: 1.0
   Content-Type:multipart/mixed;boundary="--FEE3790DC7E35189CA67CE2C"

   This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

   ----FEE3790DC7E35189CA67CE2C
   Content-Type:text/calendar; method=REQUEST; charset=US-ASCII
   Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
   Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="event1.vcs"

```
      BEGIN:VCALENDAR
      PRODID:-//ACME/DesktopCalendar//EN
      METHOD:REQUEST
      VERSION:2.0
      BEGIN:VEVENT
      ORGANIZER:mailto:foo1@example.com
      ATTENDEE;ROLE=CHAIR;ATTSTAT=ACCEPTED:mailto:foo1@example.com
      ATTENDEE;RSVP=YES;TYPE=INDIVIDUAL:mailto:foo2@example.com
      DTSTAMP:19970611T190000Z
      DTSTART:19970701T210000Z
      DTEND:19970701T230000Z
      SUMMARY:Phone Conference
      DESCRIPTION:Discuss what happened at the last meeting
      UID:calsvr.example.com-8739701987387772
      SEQUENCE:0
      STATUS:CONFIRMED
      END:VEVENT
      END:VCALENDAR

      ----FEE3790DC7E35189CA67CE2C
      Content-Type:text/calendar; method=REQUEST; charset=US-ASCII
      Content-Transfer-Encoding:7bit
      Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="todo1.vcs"

      BEGIN:VCALENDAR
      PRODID:-//ACME/DesktopCalendar//EN
      METHOD:REQUEST
      VERSION:2.0
      BEGIN:VTODO
      DUE:19970701T090000-0700
      ORGANIZER:mailto:foo1@example.com
      ATTENDEE;ROLE=CHAIR;ATTSTAT=ACCEPTED:mailto:foo1@example.com
      ATTENDEE;RSVP=YES:mailto:foo2@example.com
      SUMMARY:Phone Conference
      DESCRIPTION:Discuss a new location for the company picnic
      UID:calsvr.example.com-td-8739701987387773
      SEQUENCE:0
      STATUS:NEEDS ACTION
      END:VEVENT
      END:VCALENDAR

      ----FEE3790DC7E35189CA67CE2C
```

4.6 Detailed Components With An ATTACH Property

   This example shows the format of a message containing a group meeting
   between three individuals. The multipart/related encapsulation is
   used because the iCalendar object contains an ATTACH property that
   uses a CID to reference the attachment.

   From: foo1@example.com
   MIME-Version: 1.0
   To: foo2@example.com,foo3@example.com
   Subject: REQUEST - Phone Conference
   Content-Type:multipart/related;boundary="--FEE3790DC7E35189CA67CE2C"

   ----FEE3790DC7E35189CA67CE2C
   Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
               boundary="--00FEE3790DC7E35189CA67CE2C00"

   ----00FEE3790DC7E35189CA67CE2C00
   Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
   Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

   When: 7/1/1997 10:00PM PDT- 7/1/97 10:30 PM PDT
   Where:
   Organizer: foo1@example.com
   Summary: Let's discuss the attached document

   ----00FEE3790DC7E35189CA67CE2C00

   Content-Type:text/calendar; method=REQUEST; charset=US-ASCII;
                   Component=vevent
   Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
   Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="event.vcs"

   BEGIN:VCALENDAR
   PRODID:-//ACME/DesktopCalendar//EN
   PROFILE:REQUEST
   PROFILE-VERSION:1.0
   VERSION:2.0
   BEGIN:VEVENT
   ORGANIZER:foo1@example.com
   ATTENDEE;ROLE=CHAIR;ATTSTAT=ACCEPTED:foo1@example.com
   ATTENDEE;RSVP=YES;TYPE=INDIVIDUAL:mailto:foo2@example.com
   ATTENDEE;RSVP=YES;TYPE=INDIVIDUAL:mailto:foo3@example.com
   DTSTAMP:19970611T190000Z
   DTSTART:19970621T170000Z
   DTEND:199706211T173000Z
   SUMMARY:Let's discuss the attached document
   UID:calsvr.example.com-873970198738777-8aa

```
ATTACH:cid:calsvr.example.com-12345aaa
SEQUENCE:0
STATUS:CONFIRMED
END:VEVENT
END:VCALENDAR
```

```
----00FEE3790DC7E35189CA67CE2C00
```

```
----FEE3790DC7E35189CA67CE2C
Content-Type: application/msword; name="FieldReport.doc"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: base64
Content-Disposition: inline; filename="FieldReport.doc"
Content-ID: <calsvr.example.com-12345aaa>
```

```
R0lGODdhTAQZAJEAAFVVVd3d3e4AAP///ywAAAAATAQZAAAC/5yPOSLhD6OctNqLs94XqAG
4kiW5omm6sq27gvH8kzX9o1y+s73/g8MCofEovGITCoxKMbyCR16cNSq9YrNarfcrvdriIH
5LL5jE6rxc3G+v2cguf0uv2Oz+v38L7/DxgoOKjURnjIIbe3yNjo+AgZWYVIWWl5iZnJY6J.
```

```
----FEE3790DC7E35189CA67CE2C
```

5 Recommended Practices

This section outlines a series of recommended practices when using a
messaging transport to exchange iCalendar objects.

5.1 Use of Content and Message IDs

The [iCAL] specification makes frequent use of the URI for data types
in properties such as "DESCRIPTION", "ATTACH", "CONTACT" and others.
Two forms of URIs are Message ID (MID) and Content ID (CID). These
are defined in [RFC-2111]. Although [RFC-2111] allows referencing
messages or MIME body parts in other MIME entities or stores, it is
strongly recommended that iMIP implementations include all referenced
messages and body parts in a single MIME entity. Simply put, if an
iCalendar object contains CID or MID references to other messages or
body parts, implementations should ensure that these messages and/or
body parts are transmitted with the iCalendar object. If they are not
there is no guarantee that the receiving "CU" will have the access or
the authorization to view those objects.

6 Bibliography

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7 Authors' Addresses

   The following address information is provided in a vCard v3.0,
   Electronic Business Card, format.

   BEGIN:VCARD
   VERSION:3.0
   N:Dawson;Frank
   FN:Frank Dawson
   ORG:Lotus Development Corporation
   ADR;TYPE=WORK,POSTAL,PARCEL:;;6544 Battleford
    Drive;Raleigh;NC;27613-3502;USA
   TEL;TYPE=WORK,MSG:+1-919-676-9515
   TEL;TYPE=WORK,FAX:+1-919-676-9564
   EMAIL;TYPE=INTERNET:fdawson@earthlink.net
   URL:http://home.earthlink.net/~fdawson
   END:VCARD

   BEGIN:VCARD
   VERSION:3.0
   N:Mansour;Steve
   FN:Steve Mansour
   ORG:Netscape Communications Corporation
   ADR;TYPE=WORK,POSTAL,PARCEL:;;501 East Middlefield Road;Mountain
    View;CA;94043;USA
   TEL;TYPE=WORK,MSG:+1-650-937-2378
   TEL;TYPE=WORK,FAX:+1-650-937-2103
   EMAIL;TYPE=INTERNET:sman@netscape.com
   END:VCARD

   BEGIN:VCARD
   VERSION:3.0
   N:Silverberg;Steve
   FN:Steve Silverberg
   ORG:Microsoft Corporation
   ADR;TYPE=WORK,POSTAL,PARCEL:;;One Microsoft Way;
    Redmond;WA;98052-6399;USA
   TEL;TYPE=WORK,MSG:+1-425-936-9277
   TEL;TYPE=WORK,FAX:+1-425-936-8019
   EMAIL;TYPE=INTERNET:stevesil@Microsoft.com
   END:VCARD

The iCalendar Object is a result of the work of the Internet
Engineering Task Force Calendaring and scheduling Working Group. The
chairmen of that working group are:

```
BEGIN:VCARD
VERSION:3.0
N:Ganguly;Anik
FN:Anik Ganguly
ORG:Open Text Inc.
ADR;TYPE=WORK,POSTAL,PARCEL:;Suite 101;38777 West Six Mile Road;
 Livonia;MI;48152;USA
TEL;TYPE=WORK,MSG:+1-734-542-5955
EMAIL;TYPE=INTERNET:ganguly@acm.org
END:VCARD

BEGIN:VCARD
VERSION:3.0
N:Moskowitz;Robert
FN:Robert Moskowitz
EMAIL;TYPE=INTERNET:rgm-ietf@htt-consult.com
END:VCARD
```

8. Full Copyright Statement