ONLINE MANAGEMENT KONTOR

English Version

label format
for
age classification
in telemedia / websites

age-de.xml

definition – technical paper

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Runden Tisches Jugendschutz“
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Stefan Schellenberg, 2011, 8th August

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Many thanks!
www.usk.de

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2. Document changes and translation

Date	What?	Who?
2.9.2011	English version published	Stefan Schellenberg

This paper is a translation to the best of one's knowledge of the German master document. In case of discrepancy between the language versions the German master is valid. The latest version of the master document and the latest version of the English translation can be downloaded here:
http://www.online-management-kontor.de/jugendschutz/altersklassifizierung.html

3. Status and classification

The present concept paper on the "youth protection label" (labelling of telemedia according to age classification) is initially the final result of discussions and compromise agreements in autumn 2010 within the framework of the “AG Technik des Runden Tisches Jugendschutz” and based on an original OMK proposal.

The recognised institutions of voluntary self-regulation, KJM, ARD, ZDF, Deutschlandradio, Oberste Landesjugendbehörden [Supreme Youth Authorities of the federal states], jugendschutz.net, and representatives of politics (state, federal) of associations, companies and youth protection programmes took part in these discussions.

The concept developed and coordinated within the framework of AG Technik initially served as a proposal and draft for the "conduct settlement”, which was originally planned in § 12 JMStV-E [youth media protection treaty – draft law]. However, the JMStV [youth media protection treaty] amendment, which was planned for 1.1.2011, did not take effect.

In May 2011 the commission for youth media protection (Kommission für Jugendmedienschutz, KJM) published the main issues for the acceptance of youth protection programmes according to paragraph 11, which still remains in force (see www.kjm-online.de). These main issues refer to this age-de.xml definition and raise it effectively to the new German standard for (accepted) youth protection programmes in Germany.

Several youth protection programme providers have announced since then that they will integrate the age-de.xml-standard into their software according to the definition presented here.

In the attachment the paper contains standard agreements (e.g. B2B standard), which are *not* to be understood as obligatory in the sense of the recognition of youth protection programmes according to JMStV [youth media protection treaty] and should thus remain permanently non-binding. The agreements in the attachment have the objective to simplify technical procedures by voluntary standardisation. Moreover, standards should be agreed on, which can be applied only to specific technological requirements on the part of the youth protection programmes or the telemedia operators.

3.1. Further development of the label standard

Telemedia is subject to high development dynamics. Even the label standard, which is described in this document, is a further development in the area of youth protection technology compared with the technical labelling procedures that have been used so far, which have been selected by youth protection programmes. It is therefore recommendable to evaluate practical experiences after a reasonable period of time and to examine the standard in terms of these experiences, the potential technical possibilities that have been offered since then and the potential changing requirements from the point of view of youth protection and to continue to develop the standard if need be.

The respective current version of this document can be downloaded here:
http://www.online-management-kontor.de/jugendschutz/altersklassifizierung.html

3.2. No legal advice, no liability

In some places this definition paper may provide information for gaining a better understanding of the classification and the legal background of the functionalities. However, it does *not* concern legal advice. In particular, providers of telemedia are recommended, in any case, to discuss their specific requirements and questions with the commissioners for youth protection [Jugendschutzbeauftragte] and/or a solicitor who is competent in questions of youth prediction or self-regulation.

Any liability, in particular with regard to legal questions of youth protection with regard to technical implementation, is rejected as far as this is legally possible.

3.3. Free licence / free use

The age-de.xmls standard, which is defined here, is to be used without limits in territory and time free of cost indefinitely and can be used by everybody without restrictions. This applies to free and commercial use and refers to all forms of use of e.g. installation of the age-de.xml data in telemedia via the development of label generators up to use in youth protection software. There is no

obligation to mention copyright or authorship with usage. The definition may be translated into every language to the best of one's knowledge. All usage is at your own risk without restrictions.

However, it is *not* permitted:

- ... To change the age-de.xml of your own accord and to distribute changes without approval.
- ... To apply specifically the age-de.xml system to undermine the intended child and youth protection by the development of the definition, or to impede specifically the functional capability of the overall system.

This restriction to change should not be used in any way to restrict usage and further development, but rather it should prevent merely obscure versions and contribute to the reliability of the standard.

4. Basic idea of the label standard

XML-file is used which should be filed in the root of the web server with a specific name (age-de.xml) by the content provider. There is exactly one age-de.xml file per telemedia (FQDN).

The XML file is directly readable in the root by the youth protection programmes without the necessity of requesting a reference for the location of the file storage. Example:

http://www.site.de/age-de.xml

These XML-file contain either all the necessary information on age classification and reading through the youth protection systems (standard case, but limited in the XML-file length) or alternatively the instruction, how the youth protection systems can read the age classification of the website in a predetermined grid of possibilities.

Later, countries can use the system, if necessary, with their own age data, thus e.g. age-fr.xml or age-nl.xml.

5. Structure of the age-de.xml

The age-de.xml definition file contains the following substantive areas:

- Basic: Basis data (in every case)
- Type: Reference, which type of the age classification definitions are used for the FQDN (in every case)
- Direct age classification of the FQDN in the XML (optional , per classification unit)

Several kinds (types) of age classifications can be defined simultaneously in the same age-de.xml.

The age.de.xml definition data is a well-formed XML (XML 1.0), which an individual has for the tag-naming and nomenclature created for this project. When weighing up, it has proved sensible to apply similar or in the end deviating or unnecessary complicated formats (e.g. RDF, POWDER or micro formats).

Since identifiers are case sensitive in XML, lower case only is in principle used to avoid error as far as there is no need for upper case (e.g in URL upper case is allowed).

5.1. Reference to the FQDN

Each individual FQDN should exhibit its own age-de.xml, each which is at the root. This applies to both domains (*.site.de) and subdomains (sub1.site.de).

The location of the file age-de.xml is specified by calling up the page and the given URL. Because it is drawn exclusively from the URL of the FQDN and the age-de.xml is sought in the root of this FQDN, which is then used for classification.

Relative paths are to be resolved before an classification so that the actual desired path can be used for an classification.

If several FQDNs are referred to in physically the same root and thus physically in the same FQDN, then the same age-de.xml can be used for all these FQDNs. In this case, the individual FQDNs should be listed. The *-asterisk is the placeholder for simplification, whereby * (except in RegExp) can only be used within a path and only on the left side in FQDN. An absolute * for "all FQDNs" is not permitted. *.site.de also includes site.de

Examples:

```
<scope>games.site.de</scope>
<scope>movies.site.de</scope>
<scope>*.site.de</scope>
```

Further information on scope is in the area "xml-file-age definition in age.de.xml".

5.2. Default settings for FQDN

Numerous other domain names (FQDN) often refer to the same website and the same physical root in order to stop e.g. typing errors of users.

If the youth protection programme finds an age-de.xml in the root of a FQDN, which, however, does not exhibit the specific called up FQDN as <scope>, then the settings of the default values (age class) apply, which are filed in the respective <label class="default">.

Moreover, the same default values apply if the following definitions are not clearly, technically readable within the type or field of the telemedia which has not been defined.

5.3. Regular expressions

In order to facilitate an even larger number of domains, subdomains can be represented with the most important regular expressions and/or slight modifications.

For safety reasons the RegExp does *not* apply to top level (.de, .com etc) and second level (site.de) in FQDN, but rather to the 3rd level (subdomains) in any further linking, that is, to the "subs" in sub. Site. de or even sub1.sub2.site.de. Furthermore, they apply to domain paths.

Since .-points and /-slash are the important FQDN or path elements and have, at the same time, a highlighted importance in RegExp, RegExe cannot be used in a normal <scope> tag (the *-asterisk is considered a general asterisk at the beginning and end, other placeholders are not provided in <scope>), but it is only in a special RegExp-scope-tag, which is to be applied alternatively or complementary to the normal <scope> tag.

Important: The regular expressions apply within the <scope-regexp>-tag. If path-typical elements (. /) should be interpreted according to their character content and not as RegExp instruction, then they are to be masked with the \-backslash.

For safety reasons, youth protection programmes should check whether the respective age-de.xml is in the respective root when considering calling up a page (which has not yet been cached), especially forgotten masking of . and / should be stopped in this manner.

A limited RegExp instruction set only makes sense within the FQDN and paths. The valid commands are as follows (subset of Perl regular expressions):

*	The preceding character (and/or the element) occurs never, once or more than once.
.	Any character
/	Delimiter of the RegExp (instead, path- / should be used, must be masked)
\	Masking character The following character is not a RegExp expression
[abc]	Exactly one character from the selection which is enclosed by square brackets. Example: [ab34] can be a, b, 3 or 4. There are also areas which are allowed, e.g. [0-9] or [a-z]
[^abc]	The opposite of the [] definition The letters (only lower case) and numbers occurring in square brackets may not occur, otherwise analogous to [abc].

?	The preceding character (and/or the element) occurs never, once or but not more than once.
+	The preceding character (and/or the element) occurs at least once but it can occur repeatedly
a{1,3}	The instruction in the brackets stand for the {minimum, maximum} number of the repeated characters in the preceding character. Example: a {1.3} applies to "ah", "aah" and "aaah". {n} is also usable as exactly n times or {n,} as at least n times.
[ab]+	Combinations of the expressions are also possible. Example: [ab]+ includes a, b, aa, bb, aabb, abab etc.
|	Either it is stands before or after | Example: aa | bb matches aa or bb
(text)	Parentheses (groups) summarise text Example: games (12 |16) includes "games12" and "games16" Example2: (games|spiele)12.site.de includes „games12.site.de“ and „spiele12.site.de“
^	The string begins at the roof Example: ^games12*.site.de matches games12.site.de and games12plus.site.de, but not mygames12.site.de
$	The string should end with the $ character Example: *games12.site.de matches mygames12.site.de but not mygames12plus.site.de
\d	Digits 0-9
\D	No digits (Note: Deviating from the other age-de.xml definition, upper case plays here a role)

5.4. Validity of the age-de.xml even without scope

As soon as a age-de.xml is localised in the root of a website, which does not involve any matching <scope> definition and/or <scope-regexp> definition and/or URL for the subsequent web page or FQDN call up, the youth protection programmes can (not must), nevertheless, evaluate the age-de.xml.

If no classification unit in the age-de.xml is assigned to the specific website/FQDN call up, then the <default-age>- definition applies in the label type block (2nd block) as age class.

6. Classification units

The system works with so-called classification units. These classification units are flexibly definable and describe the content area which exhibits similar contents under various aspects of youth protection and a similar age classification.

The smallest classification unit is the web page, so to speak, an individual HTML page including all the shown elements of the same type (texts, images, videos, advertising, embedded contents, iframes etc.) In the case of dynamic pages, what the user sees on the web page is what ultimately matters irrespective of the technology, which puts together the content of the page and, if necessary, changes.

The label format is oriented to the web page as the smallest unit and summary of web pages of classification units, while a total website can be an classification unit.

There is one exact age classification definition per web page.

Note: It is described in the attachment how the age-de.xml can be used for the age classification definition of individual content.

7. Basic data

The basic block contains the typical header information of a well formed XML as well as general information and referrals.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes" ?>
<age-declaration>
<ageblock-basic>
<age-issuer>www.website-einer-selbstkontrolle.de</age-issuer>
<last-change>2010-10-04</last-change>
<country>de</country>
<label-version>1.0</label-version>
<revisit-after>always</revisit-after>
</ageblock-basic>
…
</age-declaration>
```

Tag	Meaning
<? xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes" ?>	XML standard definition line. Defining the international character set. Usually, XML is a "stand alone", but it can also be referenced from an issuer to a DTD or XSD.
<age-declaration>	XML bracket tag of the whole XML
<ageblock-basic>	Section name “Basic” (First part of the XML)
<age-issuer>www.selbstkontrolle.de</age-issuer>	Reference to the label issuer. A path ((www.selbstkontrolle.de/label) with further information can be indicated. selbstkontrolle.de is exemplary.
<last-change>2010-10-04</last-change>	Date of the last change of XML to the format YYYY-MM-DD
<country>de</country>	Country code (according to ISO), at first always DE
<label-version>1.0</label-version>	Label version based on the technical label format.
<revisit-after>always</revisit-after>	Instruction to youth protection programmes, which cache the age-de.xml if necessary, which uses information for a filter list. Format as in the old revisit HTML meta element. Maximum accepted indication: "100days", minimal "1days" (no hours, no singular). Current content is always marked with "always". The revisit information is optimally usable for YPP and not obligatory for the age-de.xml.

7.1. Individual tag extensions

Further tags can be informatively added, e.g. for documentation with the provider or as info-lines of an operator of a self-classification system.

The additional lines have a specific XML format, so that DTD or XSD can accept these lines for the XML data. The additional information has no binding relevance for youth protection programmes, but instead individual informative character.

Format examples:

```
<custom info="individuell1">individuelle-info1</custom>
<custom info="individuell2">individuelle-info2</custom>
```

Naming the tag are freely assignable in quotation marks.

8. The label-type block in the age-de.xml

The label-type block defines which different technical possibilities are intended for the presentation of the age class on the website (FSQN), so that the youth protection programme can read them.

```
<ageblock-labeltype>
<xmlfile>true</xmlfile>
<httpheader>false</httpheader>
<htmlmeta>false</htmlmeta>
<label-z>false</label-z>
<default-age>18</default-age>
<alternate age="16">http://www.site.de/jugend</alternate>
<alternate age="12">http://www.site.de/kinder</alternate>
<alternate>http://www.site.de/kleinste</alternate>
</ageblock-labeltype>
```

The type is present if "true", if "false" it is not. There can be more types for "true". If a parameter is not specified, then this is considered "false".

The sequence of the tag is an instruction to the youth protection programme (YPP), which type should be request first, providing the youth protection programme can read this type. However, the youth protection programme can ignore this instruction and use the technically simplest type for the respective YPP. The YPP only reads *one* type, even if there are several types installed in the web page and therefore it is set on "true".

8.1. The "default-age" tag

The "default-age" parameter determines which age classes should apply, providing that no types are set on "true" or no technically valid type can be read. The highest age levels of the should always be given in the default-age parameter, which is on the website (FQDN) and/or in the defined classification unit.

8.2. The "min-age" tag

The "min-age" tag (min-age = minimum age) gives the youth protection programme (YPP) information on the age class, which is the *lowest* in a classification unit.

If the user of the YPP is younger than the specification in the "mini-age" tag, the YPP can refrain from the performance burdening request of labels of individual webpage of an classification unit.

Logically, the provider will orient himself to the "mini-age" tag in the least interesting content for the age group in the self-interest of high performance and not to e.g. the imprint or FAQ or service sites.

8.3. The "alternate" tag

The alternate tag specifies which content (URL) the youth protection programme should redirect the user to in the event of a blocked access instead of the general blocking page.

The alternate tag can be specified in the simple version as simply "alternate" and shows one alternative URL for all age classes.

Example:
<alternate>**http://www.site.de/kinderblockinfo**</alternate>

However, age class specific „alternateXX" tags can also be used successively, in which the additional number of the age class specifies what age or alternate content is suitable. Following the basic rule of the age-de.xml, according to which the XML must not be passed through by the YPP with passing data, the provider should present the age classes downwards. If the user is younger than the lowest specified age class, then the YPP accesses a general blocking page.

An example of age class specific alternate tags:
<alternate age="16">**http://www.site.de/youth**</alternate>
<alternate age="12">**http://www.site.de/kids**</alternate>
<alternate>**http://www.site.de/young-kids**</alternate>

9. Youth protection programmes do not have to do all types

As there are diverse website structures there are diverse technical concepts and facilities of youth protection programmes, whether they are network based, integrated in the browser, per proxy, in the socket etc..

Content providers, who have an interest in the high age differentiation within their website, should offer all technical type possibilities as far as possible, so that technically restricted youth protection programmes can definitely use at least one type as well.

As a quality characteristic youth protection programmes can exhibit being able to read many or all of the types. In any case, each youth protection programme must be able to read the age-de.xml definition data, including potentially existing age classifications, in order to work reasonably with the label system.

In the event of technical limitation, the validity of the highest age class and thus maximum youth protection are guaranteed in every case via the "default age" tags.

10. Order = priority

The following applies for the entire age-de-XML definition files: Order = priority. As soon as the youth protection programme has found a relevant feature when processing XML data (that is, a feature, which matches the present case), the rest of the XML-file no longer has to be checked or taken into account.

Definitions should therefore proceed from the detailed to the general. Example: The age definition of an individual html path should be above the age definition of the entire area or an entire website in the XML. If it were the other way around, the youth protection programme would stop the all-embracing age definition of the website (FQDN) and make the decision to block access without having checked the detail definition of the individual path, and this is the reason why the order of the definitions is important in the XML.

Independent of the order = the priority rule applies across the order of label types as defined in block 2. For example, if the htmlmeta-label is above the httpheader-label (and both are true) in block 2, the YPP should (but must not) take preferentially the htmlmeta-label into consideration, even if the definition of the httpheader-label is prior to one of the htmlmeta-labels within the 3rd block.

11. Xml file label

The simplest variant of the website's age label (FQDN) is filing the age classification information directly in the age-de.xml.

This is possible and reasonable if the entire website belongs to an age class or if age classes or classification units can be clearly categorised to parts of URLs (subdomains or path elements).

Paths of individual sites with age classes (classification units) can also be allocated. Since the total size of the age-de.xml is, however, limited, this is only possible for websites with a limited number of individual web pages and/or a limited number of classification units.

12. Size limits of the age-de.xml files

The total size of the age-de.xml should not exceed

50 kb

avoiding performance problems when reading by youth protection programmes. The maximum to be accepted technically by youth protection programmes is defined at a maximum of 200kb. It is pointed out to the content provider that an age-de.xml of this size can result in performance problems.

Directive for the arrangement: The sample XML shown in the attachment consisting of almost 200 lines is approximately the size of 8 kb.

If more classification units or areas of the website are to be allocated individually to age classes as the maximum size of the age-de.xml permits, then at least one of the reference types (http-header, meta-tag, url/fqdn) must be used.

13. xml-file-age definition in the age-de.xml

The definition must be filed in two places in the age-de.xml:

- In the type area (ageblock-labeltype)
  <xmlfile>**true**</xmlfile>

- An instruction is specified in the third area of the XML (ageblock-labeltype-definition) for every individual classification unit.

  Bracket tag and default label definition:

```
<labeltype-xmlfile>
<label class="default">
<min-age>0</min-age>
<default-age>18</default-age>
</label>
... here are the classification units ...
</labeltype-xmlfile>
```

  The simplest form of the classification unit (the unit name is optional):

```
<label class="name1">
<unit>Mein 1. Name für eine Bewertungseinheit</unit>
<scope>*.site.de</scope>
<protocol>all</protocol>
<age>16</age>
</label>
```

  Example of a differentiated form:

```
<label class="name2">
<unit>Meine 2. Bewertungseinheit</unit>
<scope>*.site.de/pornmovies/</scope>
<scope>18games.site.de/sexgames/</scope>
<scope>*/eroticpics/</scope>
<scope>age-de=16</scope>
<scope>www.site.de/galleries/123/index.html</scope>
<protocol>all</protocol>
<age>18</age>
</label>
```

Tag	Meaning
<labeltype-xmlfile>	Beginning of the definition of the age classes and classification units in the age.de.xml
<label class="default">	Default definition (required)
<label class="name1">	Clearly unique identifier of the classification unit (required)

<min-age>0</min-age>	Lowest occurring ages with interesting content (optional)
<default-age>18</default-age>	Specification of default age (required)
<unit>Mein 1. Name for an classification unit</unit>	"Talking" name of the classification unit in order to simplify identification. Name can be freely assigned or omitted by the user. (optional)
<scope>*.site.de</scope>	The definition *is joker applies to which FQDN and/or URL or variable. Details: see below.
<protocol>all</protocol>	The label applies to which protocols (all, http, https, ftp etc). "All" is all
<age>18</age>	Age classification of the classification unit

The basic principle is: The higher the (matching) definition is in the XML, the higher the priority.

13.1. <scope> definition

The area of the Telemedia is defined by <scope>, in which the classification unit should apply in its specific age class.

<scope> basically knows three variants:

- As identification in the domain name (FQDN)
- As identification of a URL path
- As identification with variables in the URL

The variants can also be combined with each other.

13.1.1. <scope> as FQDN

With this variant, an classification unit and thereby an age class are allocated to a complete domain name. This can be the complete website, e.g. with monothematic websites (www.site.de or *.site.de). Alternatively, parts of the website can be identified by subdomains (e.g. age-de-16.site.de or 12er.site.de) which assign the complete offer existing in this subdomain to an classification unit/age group. The *-asterisk is considered as a general place holder (none, one or multiple characters)

13.1.2. <scope> in the URL

Specific paths (folders) are assigned to a certain classification unit and age group within the URL. The path component, which is characteristic for the age group, is enclosed by / -slash. If it concerns the path end (that is, finally a specific file), the subsequent slash can be omitted.

Basically, a path element always concerns all websites/data existing in the hierarchic structure below the URL elements. The identification www.site.de/age-de-16 comprises therefore all web pages in the folder /age-de-16/ or additionally ramified web pages, example: www.site.de/age-de-16/index.hmtl or www.site.de/age-de-16/pfad2/page3.php

Those paths are valid which actually call up the web pages ("SEO paths") and which can therefore recognise the youth protection programme and this applies also to umlaut domains [IDN / Punycode] and spaces. Whether the CMS knows other paths in the "inside", which are referred to by, e.g. 301 redirection or other techniques from the URL containing the identification, is not relevant.

13.1.3. <scope> as URL variable

Classification units can also be identified as variables in the URL. Variables can be flexibly controlled within the entire website without having to change fundamentally the server structure. Variables are therefore an alternative even for demanding server parks and large websites with numerous web pages.

The variable to be defined in the age-de.xml can be in any position in the URL path and integrated over both ? and &. Examples:

www.site.de/?age-de=16
www.site.de/?var=a&age-de=16&var2=b

13.1.4. Free choice of name but B2B standard is recommended

For the greatest flexibility, the content provider has the option to give the names in FQDN, URL or variables within the framework of the character set permitted in the domains/paths.

However, it is recommended to apply the B2B info standard as far as possible (e.g. age=de=16) which is described in the enclosure.

13.1.5. Formats can be combined, *-placeholder

All three scope variants can also combined with each other, nevertheless in case of a variable a combination in most cases does not make sense.

Example:
games.site.de/age-de-16/

The * is placeholder, it stands for: none, one or multiple characters, which may be in domains/URL, but only before or after the expression, not as a variable right in the middle. After the expression there is, so to speak, always an asterisk (it is not entered as *), because everything on the right of the path is always involved as scope.

As an alternative to the asterisk, other placeholders can be defined with the RegExp, also within a domain and/or URL path.

13.1.6. Scope with regular expression

Regular expressions are also permitted in the scope as defined in detail in the definition scope in this concept in other areas. Instead of the <scope> tag, the regular expressions require their own tag format for avoiding errors, e.g. due to insufficient masking.

Example:

```
<scope-regexp>*\.site\.de\/pfad1\/pfad2</scope-regexp>
```

14. http header label

With this type the age class information in the http-header of the web server is transferred. The http header (not to be confused with the html head!) can contain individual age information for each individual web page.

http header information cannot be reliably controlled from the html page, which is why webmasters with a limited technical knowledge or limited server access cannot generally use this system. However, http headers are an interesting alternative for large websites, e.g. communities, image servers or extensive portals.

Definitions are required at two locations for http headers:

- All-embracing reference and default age specification in the age-de.xml
- Individual age classification in the http header of each web page

The age classification information is written (only) in the http header of a coherent html page and not in the headers of individual files such as image files or the like.

14.1. xml header definition in the age-de.xml

The following specifications are required in the age-de.xml so that the youth protection programmes read out the age classification in the http header.

- In the type area (ageblock-labeltype)
  ```
  <httpheader>true</httpheader>
  ```

- An instruction is specified in the third area of the XML (ageblock-labeltype-definition) for every individual classification unit.

  Bracket tag and default label definition:
  ```
  <labeltype-httpheader-definition>
  <label class="default">
  <min-age>0</min-age>
  <default-age>18</default-age>
  </label>
  … here are the classification units. …
  </labeltype-httpheader-definition>
  ```

Examples for classification units and/or definition of query panels:

```
<label class="name1">
<scope>*.site.de/games</scope>
<min-age>12</min-age>
<default-age>16</default-age>
</label>
```

Tag	Meaning
<labeltype-httpheader-definition>	Bracket of the area of the http header definition
<label class="default">	Default definition (required)
<min-age>0</min-age>	Lowest occurring ages with interesting content (optional)
<default-age>18</default-age>	Specification of default age (required)
<label class="name1">	Clearly unique identifier of the classification unit (required)
<scope>*.site.de/games</scope>	With which FQDN should the http header be read. * is joker. Several FQDNs can also be defined one after another in individual scope lines, e.g. with and without www. (Required - at least a FQDN).

14.2. Definition in the http header

When a html site is accessed, the age specification for the youth protection programme is given in the

http header format: **'X-content-age: 12'**

Note: The http header should not be confused with the html header field.

15. HTML meta label

The HTML meta label is similar to the widespread ICRA tag in format. It is built into the meta tag field of each individual HTML page, not in the body.

Since reading the meta tags for some (not browser based) youth protection programmes can be relatively complex and also performance-critical, these youth protection programmes might only read, subsequently, the HTML meta label, if explicitly requested to do so by the age.de.xml instruction.

Even the HTML meta label consists therefore of two elements:

- All-embracing reference and default age specification in the age-de.xml
- Individual age classification in the HTML meta label of each web page

15.1. HTML meta label definition in the age-de.xml

The following specifications are required in the age-de.xml so that the youth protection programmes read out the age classification in the http header.

- In the type area (ageblock-labeltype)
  `<htmlmeta>true</htmlmeta>`

- An instruction is specified in the third area of the XML (ageblock-labeltype-definition) for every individual classification unit.

  Bracket tag and default label definition:

```
<labeltype-htmlmeta-definition">
<label class="default">
<min-age>0</min-age>
<default-age>18</default-age>
</label>
... hier are the classification units, see below ...
</labeltype-htmlmeta-definition>
```

  Examples for classification units and/or definition of query panels:

```
<label class="name1">
<scope>*.site.de/games</scope>
<min-age>12</min-age>
<default-age>16</default-age>
</label>
```

Tag	Meaning
<labeltype-htmlmeta-definition>	Bracket of the area of the html meta definition
<label class="default">	Default definition (required)
<min-age>0</min-age>	Lowest occurring ages with interesting content (optional)
<default-age>18</default-age>	Specification of default age (required)
<label class="name1">	Clearly unique identifier of the classification unit (required)
<scope>*.site.de/games</scope>	With which FQDN should the html meta label be read. * is joker. Several FQDNs can also be defined one after another in individual scope lines, e.g. with and without www. (required - at least a FQDN).

15.2. Format of the HTML meta label

The HTML meta label must be located in the <head> field of each HTML page of the website, where the meta tags usually are, not in the <body>.

The format follows the W3C format guidelines and contains the following information:

```
<meta name="age-de-meta-label" content=" age=16 info=fqdn/age-de.xml  v=1.0  kind=sl
area=*.site.de/games protocol=all age-issuer=stelle" />
```

Tag	Meaning
name=“age-de-meta-label”	Tag identifier according to W3C format. The "de" in the name defines the country code (lower case). Additional meta labels can be simultaneously used for other countries if necessary (e.g. "age-nl-meta-label"). If there is no matching label installed for a country, the uppermost named meta label is considered as default.
Info=*fqdn*/age-de.xml	Reference to age-de.xml (for further information about system etc.), not for technical reading, fqdn is given.

v=1.0	Version of meta label tags (can deviate from a more current version number in the age-de.xml)
kind=sl	If necessary. Creation-type of meta label (if e.g. simplified process for web 2.0. content)
age=*16*	Age classification
area=**.site.de/games*	For which FQDN and/or which path area does the label apply, important for caching. The specification can be more detailed than the scope specification in the age-de.xml. (optional)
protocol=all	The label applies to which protocols (all, http, https, ftp etc).
age-issuer=*stelle*	*Stelle* (organisation or company) which issues the label, for example, voluntary self-regulation (e.g. age-issuer=fsm). The identifier can be given (no umlauts or special characters, lower case) and also extended around, for example, the quality of the age classification (e.g. age=issuer=usk-b compare with B2B info standard). Optional specification.

16. Age definition in FQDN or URL

Telemedia providers can also control the age definition of individual web pages and/or fields through the internet path and/or subdomain

- With the Subdomain:
  - `<scope>16galleris.site.de</scope>`
  - `<scope>www.site.de</scope>`
  - `<scope>18ergames.site.de</scope>`
  - `<scope>12ergames.site.de</scope>`

- With the URL path and in the variable definition filed in the age-de.xml:
  - `<scope>*/eroticpics/</scope>`
  - `<scope>age-de=16 scope>`
  -

- With Regular Expressions:
  - `<scope-regexp>*\.site\.de\/pfad1\/pfad2</scope-regexp>`

The identification is technically the same with the "xml file age definition in the age-de.xml" per FQDN/URL and is already defined there.

17. Label Z - time scheduling

The "label Z" (Z= Zeitsteuerung, time scheduling) allows the transmission time restriction according to paragraph 5.3.2 JMStV to be used as a permissible, full and equal instrument of legal youth media protection or, if the content provider wishes, the transmission time restriction to be combined with the new youth protection label.

The "label Z" informs the YPP that the provider uses the transmission scheduling and thereby the contents are controlled themselves according to the JMStV transmission time restrictions outside the label system (and thus outside the privilege associated with the label, if necessary, according to JMStV).

Basically the YPP should view the website/FQDN as "known" and shown "unknown blocked accesses" in the case of parental setting, providing individual web pages are not classified differently.

17.1. "Label Z" definition

The following specifications are required in the age-de.xml so that the youth protection programmes read out the age classification according to label Z in the age-de.xml.

- In the type area (ageblock-labeltype)
  `<label-z>true</label-z>`

Version 1:

Transmission time restriction of the whole website/FQDN. The YPP checks *no* individual webpages:

- An instruction is specified in the third area of the XML (ageblock-labeltype-definition):

```
<labeltype-label-z-definition>
<label class="default">
<min-age>6</min-age>
</label>
<label class="label-z">
<label-z-type>all</label-z-type>
<scope>*.site.de</scope>
<min-age>6</min-age>
</label>
</labeltype-label-z-definition>
```

Tag	Meaning
<labeltype-label-z-definition>	Bracket of the area of the label z definition
<label class="default">	Default definition (required)
<min-age>6</min-age>	Lowest occurring ages with interesting content (optional)
<label class="label-z">	Defined label class, in which the system of the broadcasting restriction applies,
<label-z-type>all</label-z-type>	Specification, whether the broadcasting restriction applies to the whole website/FQDN without exception (specification: all) or individual web pages in classification units can exhibit deviating class classifications (specification of the used types)
<scope>*.site.de</scope>	With which FQDN should the html meta label be read. * is joker. Several FQDNs can also be defined one after another in individual scope lines, e.g. with and without www. (required - at least a FQDN).

Version 2:

There is transmission time restriction for the whole website/FQDN, providing that there is no deviating age classification specified on the individual web page. The YPP checks individual web pages and takes possible reductions of performance into account.

In particular, version 2 (which is different from version 1) also enables a gradual migration from the transmission time restriction to the label system or the identification of few individual contents as a combination system within the framework of multiple contents without age-restrictions. Showing the possibility of migration is not a comment on the significance of the respective system.

In version 2 the types used and named in "label z type" must be defined after the "label z" definition analogous to the general type definition described above. Functionality and, if necessary, restrictions apply likewise analogously. If the definition is missing, or the YPP has technical problems when reading (e.g. does not control any of the named types), then the default age class is used.

However, if no label of the defined type can be found on the web page despite "label z type" instruction and the YPP's basic ability to read the type or if the web pages lie outside the defined classification units, the YPP lets the page pass through to the user (providing the user is older than what is stated in the min-age-definition) and relies on the time scheduling not delivering problematic content.

Example for Version 2:

- An instruction is specified in the third area of the XML (ageblock-labeltype-definition):

```
<labeltype-label-z-definition>
<label class="default">
<min-age>6</min-age>
</label>
<label class="label-z">
<unit>Meine 1. Bewertungseinheit</unit>
<scope>*.site.de</scope>
<label-z-type>xmlfile</label-z-type>
<label-z-type>httpheader</label-z-type>
<min-age>6</min-age>
<default-age>18</default-age>
<label-z-xmlfile class="name1">
<unit>Meine 1. Bewertungseinheit als xml-label</unit>
<scope>12games.site.de</scope>
<scope>12movies.site.de</scope>
<protocol>all</protocol>
<age>12</age>
</label-z-xmlfile>
<label-z-httpheader class="name2">
<unit>Meine 2. Bewertungseinheit als httpheader-label</unit>
<scope>*.site.de/games</scope>
<min-age>12</min-age>
<default-age>16</default-age>
</label-z-httpheader>
</label>
</labeltype>
```

Tag	Meaning
<labeltype-label-z-definition>	Bracket of the area of the label z definition
<label class="default">	Default definition (required)
<min-age>6</min-age>	Lowest occurring ages with interesting content (optional)
<label class="label-z">	Defined label class, in which the system of the broadcasting restriction applies,
<unit>Meine 1. Bewertungseinheit</unit>	Definition of the classification units and/or query panels, in which websites are individually queried.
<label-z-type>xmlfile</label-z-type>	Specification, whether the transmission time restriction applies to the whole website/FQDN without exception or individual web pages in

	classification units can exhibit deviating class classifications All xmlfiles, httph, htmlmeta can be specified.

All other fields follow analogously to the definitions that have already been described.

18. Attachment 1: Definition of a "B2B info standard"

Current Telemedia are distinguished by dynamic compiled contents and the exchange of individual content elements among the providers, e.g video clips or small flash games.

The contents are frequently brought in the websites of the content provider as iframes or embedded contents or the like from the content distribution server.

In the course of the definition of a technical standard it makes sense also to define how the age classification of e.g. a film trailer by the original content creator is informatively passed on to the individual providers in these cases.

18.1. Standard validity and boundaries

The standards named in this attachment are not immediately a part of the youth protection label (identification) to be defined as an interface between Telemedia and the youth protection programme and in that regard they do not have a binding effect in accordance with JMStV.

Nevertheless, it appears reasonable to define all-embracing standards at this point and how age classes with individual contents should be "given", so that the providers receive the age specifications in the same format, in particular, within the content of dynamic website control of all their potentially numerous content providers.

The agreement and usage of the standard has explicitly no effect on the responsibility of the provider, which is proposed in the JMStV, whose finished content serves solely for the technical simplification of the transmission of information. In the same way, the leading provider is responsible if the context around the play-out changes the age classification transmitted by the conveyed content.

18.2. No direct reading by the YPP

The youth protection programmes have *no* obligation to read the age information in the individual content defined in this standard and to include it in the filter decision. As a rule it should be assumed that the YYP does not do this, even if there can be technical constellations, in which YYP takes the transmitted information into account.

The smallest classification unit web page also has existence as definition under this standard agreement. The youth protection label is *not* dispensable via age-de.xml etc.

18.3. B2B standard definitions of age level

The following non-binding arrangements are made for the informative transmission of an age class:

- General:

If an age class parameter is transmitted, then it has this format regardless of position and in what way:

age-de=16

Whereas the levels 0, 6, 12, 16, 18 and z (= time scheduling, see below) are available at the position and mean that the content is suitable from this age.

If no = can be used, a hyphen is used:

age-de-16

Underscores are possible separators to other parameters and similar (if there are no hyphens). The concluding hyphen is omitted, if necessary, at the end of a string.

age-de=16 or _age-de-16_

If parameters are to be defined in quotations marks, the content is age-de the identifier and the age class.

age-de="16" or age-de='16'

The W3C consortium allows only certain formats freely defined in some constellations (e.g. iframes). In these cases the following can be used:

class="age-de-16" or data-age-de="16"

- In parameters and variables:

If used in iframes, embedded tags or similar established website elements, internet addresses (URLs), and then the age information is transmitted in a complemented variable and/or parameter.

Examples:

<script=http://trailerverteiler123.de/trailer/embed/trailernr567895678 width=“816“ height=“485“ **age-de=“16“**></script>

<object width=”480” height=”385”><embed src="http://www.trailerverteiler.de/v/IBPrqJ7xUjs?fs=1&hl=de_DE&**age-de=16**" type="application/x-shockwave-flash" allowscriptaccess="always" allowfullscreen="true" width="480" height="385"></embed></object>

<iframe data-age-de=”16” width="425" height="350" frameborder="0" scrolling="no" marginheight="0" marginwidth="0" src="http://www.example.com></iframe>

- Via FQDN or URLs:

If the information on age level should be transmitted via FQDN (e.g. sub-domain) or in the URL, then the formats mentioned in the examples and/or analogous identifications are used:

www.gameverteiler123.de/gamesforall/age-de-16/tollstesgame.swf

www.gameverteiler123.de?game=4711&age-de=16

age-de16.gameverteiler.de

- In the file naming:

If the age information is transmitted in the file name, then this format is, for example, used:

funpic4711_age-de-16_400x200.jpg

funvideo4711_age-de-16.mov

- In the folder naming:

If files from folder structures are distributed, for example, by ftp as haptic DVD, then the folder gets, for example, the following names:

age-de-16

tolle-trailer_age-de-16

- As XML parameter:

Xml parameters or analogous parameters, for example, are used with information transmission via XML:

<age-de>16</age-de>

16

18.3.1. B2B info standard "z" (time scheduling)

Instead of the exact age level, the "z" for time scheduling can be used; the respective format guidelines are analogously used (e.g. age-de-z). The "z" is always in lower case in the format.

The age-de=z signals that the content from content provider is time controlled in such a way that it respectively combined JMStV compliant age group and German time.

Application example: An embedded link on a film trailer from a foreign server remains always the same. The original provider of the film trailer, for example, the distributor, that a version suitable for children should be shown during the day on his server, while a version aimed at older teenagers and adults is on between 10.00 pm and 6.00 am.

Note: The usage of the B2B info standard "z" does not change anything in the responsibility of the provider for contents released on his telemedia as prescribed by the JMStV.

18.4. B2B info standard for classification quality

Complementary to the transmission of the age level in the B2B info standard, the content distributor can give the following data in additional parameters:

- Place which made the age classification
- Quality of classification

The parameter is not to be set to mandatory, but it should simplify assessing the reliability of the age level for the telemedia provider that shows the contents in the end.

The basic format is:

age-issuer-de=fsm-c

The value transmitted under the identifier "age-issuer-de" consists of two parts, all letters are lower case. "fsm" or e.g. “usk” stand as a model for the issuer, e.g. self-regulation

Issuing body

The fitst part describes the issuing body, that is, e.g. the usual abbreviations of self-regulation fsk, usk, fsm, fsf can be used in any way you like, e.g even zdf or cmxx (for Cinemaxx). The length of three to four letters is reference value. However, there is no fixed length limit. The content distributor has to pay attention to his responsibility of the clearness of the specification.

The following abbreviations are fixed and may only be used if the age classification was carried out by the body concerned and/or by using one of the classification systems which was made available by one of the bodies concerned.

Value	Age classifying place
self	The content provider carried out the age classification independently and, if necessary, assisted by a commissioner for youth protection.
fsm	Age classification of the Freiwillige Selbstkontrolle der Multimedia-Diensteanbieter e.V. (www.fsm.de)
fsk	Abbreviation reserved for the Freiwilligen Selbstkontrolle der Filmwirtschaft (www.fsk.de)
usk	Abbreviation reserved for the Unterhaltungssoftware Selbstkontrolle (www.usk.de)
fsf	Abbreviation reserved for the Freiwilligen Selbstkontrolle Fernsehen e.V.
ard	Abbreviation reserved for the Jugendschutzbeauftragten der ARD-Anstalten (www.ard.de)

zdf	Abbreviation reserved for the Jugendschutzbeauftragten des ZDF (www.zdf.de)
dradio	Abbreviation reserved for the Jugendschutzbeauftragten des Deutschlandradios (www.dradio.de)
bpjm	Abbreviation reserved for the BPjM (www.bpjm.de)
kjm	Abbreviation reserved for the KJM (www.kjm.de)
jsnet	Abbreviation reserved for the Jugendschutz.net (jugendschutz.net)
oljb	Abbreviation reserved for the Obersten Landesjugendbehörden
fragf	Abbreviation reserved for the Kindersuchmaschine fragFINN (www.fragfinn.de)
bkuh	Abbreviation reserved for the Kinder-Verzeichnis Blinde Kuh (www.blindekuh.de)
jusprog	Abbreviation reserved for the JusProg e.V. (www.jugendschutzprogramm.de)

Note: The age classification of the above mentioned organisations has a very different judicial quality. It is only partially about the the definition of the name definitions in the lists which may not be used as standard as the ones mentioned for avoiding misunderstandings. In practice, not every body currently carries out age classifications.

Quality of classification

The judicial quality of the classification can also be very different within the issuing body. Quality is presented according to an ABC system in which "a" is the highest.

There are the follow classification qualities:

Abbreviation	**Classification quality**
a	AA quality (AA= administration act) [VA-Qualität – Verwaltungsakt]
b	Decision of self-regulation organization recognised by JMStV
c	Self-classification by an automatic questionnaire of self-regulation which is recognised by JMStV
d	Age classification by the provider and/or commissioner of youth protection (without using classification system of a recognised self-regulation)

Note: Fundamentally, the content provider is usually responsible for the content and context which are published on his telemedia, where the classification qualities a) and b) offer a high degree of reliability of the classification and a judicial significance. Details should be clarified by the commissioner of youth protection [Jugendschutzbeauftragter] and/or a solicitor.

Permissible formats of the B2B info standard for classification quality

The formats are analogous to the B2B info standard for the age classes:

- age-issuer-de=fsm-c
- age-issuer-de-fsk-b
- age-issuer-de=“usk-a“
- age-issuer-de=’usk-b’

- _age-issuer-de-self-d_
- _age-issuer-de-self-d
- class=”age-issuer-fsm-b”
- data-age-issuer-de=”fsm-c”
- /data-age-issuer-de-usk-a/
- <age-issuer-de>fsk-a</age-issuer-de>
- fsf-b

The tags for the B2B info standard for "age classes" and "classification quality" are two different tags which should be played out, as a rule, successively, beginning with the age class. Two successive underscores are made into one to avoid errors. The same is true for /-slash.

19. Attachment 2: Classification of individual content

The age classification of web pages as the smallest classification unit makes it unnecessary to classify individually the diversity of individual contents, if need be, contained on the page (images, videos etc.) with the the age specification and to read and evaluate this age specification by the youth protection programme (what can lead to extreme performance deterioration in many application cases).

In some telemedia constellations, it is desirable to provide individual contents with an age class as well (e.g. film trailer from a central content provider), which can immediately read the youth protection programme.

Two variants are available for this optional possibility: Both variants are not mandatory to use and/or offer for the content provider or the YPP, since they can only be used with content and technically matching constellations.

19.1.1. Identification in the URL path

Contents and content files, regardless of data type, can be provided with an age classification in the URL path, which the youth protection programmes, can access. B2B info standard, which is described in more detail in the attachment, serves as a format. The age class can only be specified or the issuing body and the quality of the classification (a-d) supplemented.

Examples:
http://www.pictureserverexample.de/age-de-16/age-issuer-de-fsk-c/image1234.jpg

ftp://www.videoexample.de/age-de-12/trailer1234.swf

19.1.2. Identification option via age-de.xml for individual contents

The age-de.xml is oriented to web pages as HTML pages. However, the defined format (apart from the html-meta-label) is usable for the age class control of individual contents which are not HTML pages.

It is possible to place an age-de.xml in root of server which are mainly for providing of single file content like videos. The types use them for individual contents analogous to the definitions intended for HTML pages as far as technically feasible. An age class definition for individual content is also possible in individual content reference from one's own server (FQDN), even within the original age-de.xml.

In this way, youth protection programmes can also retrieve age classifications for individual contents and, e.g. downloads outside the HTML pages. Since this possibility is optional for JSP and provider, the provider should simultaneously use an all-embracing web page label via HTML orientated age.-de.xml.

19.2. Optional individual content identification in the age-de.xml

If providers use individual contents corresponding to the above-mentioned format, they can optionally communicate these youth protection programmes in the age-de.xml, that is to say, with youth protection programmes which individual contents can analyse. This function is related to "switching on" a FQDN. Youth protection programmes, which cannot read individual contents, ignore the instruction.

The individual content component in the age-de.xml is not mandatory, but it should be accepted in a DTD/XSD.

Format:

- In the type area (ageblock-labeltype)
  <single-content>**true**</single-content>

Version 1:

Transmission time restriction of the whole website/FQDN. The YPP checks *no* individual webpages:

- An instruction is specified in the third area of the XML (ageblock-labeltype-definition):
  <labeltype-singlecontent-definition>
  <scope>***.site.de**</scope>
  <min-age>**6**</min-age>
  </labeltype-singlecontent-definition>

20. Attachment 3: Optional parameter use by JSP

For some youth protection programmes, it does not pose a bigger technical challenge to read a pre-defined URL parameter with an outgoing request (calling up content, e.g. embedded) and, to stop the request and thus the call up of e.g the video trailer, if necessary, if it does not match the age level of the user.

If YPP has this technical possibility, they respond to the following format:

example.com?video=123&age-de=16

In an iframe, there is a double parameter because of the above-mentioned standards which is harmless in the case of the given age level:

<iframe age-de=”16” width="425" height="350" frameborder="0" scrolling="no" marginheight="0" marginwidth="0" src="http://www.example.com?video=123***&age-de=16***></iframe>

The "trick" of the *outgoing* request:

The website provider can generally complement the age-de-parameter even in the case in the iframe, embedded tag and the like, when this is *not* already contained in the iframe code of the content distributor.

In this way, iframes and/or embedded videos or games of large Americans portals can be provided with age identification, even if the portal operator has not aimed his international portal at German features.

The parameter can also be used in the rtp protocol as it is often the case e.g. with flash videos (rtp= Real Time Transport Protocol).

If a YPP cannot read any *outgoing* requests, but incoming data on individual URL basis, then the JSP can do it according to the same format. In this case, the system functions only if the age-de-variable is filed on the content sending server. The above-mentioned example with the large American portal operator would not technically function when reading solely incoming data.

Note: Reading age class parameters with outgoing and/or incoming request and/or data still cannot be technically expected with all youth protection programmes. The web page label will not be superfluous. This also concerns the question of the privilege according to JMStV.

21. Attachment 4: Definition for internationalisation age.xml

The present label standard was first designed for Germany and will start in Germany.

The system has nevertheless been also designed that internationalisation might be possible later. According to this idea an age-xx.xml is planned for per country where xx stands for the ISO abbreviation for the country, thus age-de.xml, age-nl.xml, age-us.xml, etc.

The format of the respective country XML follows the same standards as for the described age-de.xml. However, age class cohort and also the actual age ratings matching the respective countries and cultures can deviate from each other.

Controlling the respective country XML takes place (later in the event of internationalisation) via a second XML file which is also situated in the root directory in the telemedia:

- age.xml

The task of age.xml is to communicate to the youth protection programme which country XMLs exist for the respective telemedia. Furthermore, the provider can define for the YPP which county XML should apply for the user, providing the country does not have its own age-XX.xml.

The following example of an age.xml should clarify the idea and requirements without determining the final format. The German launch will first take place without an all-embracing age.xml.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes" ?>
 <age-country-declaration>
 <!-- 1. Block: BASIC-INFORMATIONEN -->
 <ageblock-basic>
 <last-change>2010-10-04</last-change>
 <definition-version>1.0</definition-version>
 <revisit-after>always</revisit-after>
 </ageblock-basic>
 <!-- 2. Block: AVAILABLE COUNTRY-XML -->
 <ageblock-countryxml>
 <country-age-xml>age-de.xml</country-age-xml>
 <country-age-xml>age-nl.xml</country-age-xml>
 <country-age-xml>age-us.xml</country-age-xml>
 <country-age-xml>age-fr.xml</country-age-xml>
 <default-age-xml>age-de.xml</default-age-xml>
</ageblock-countryxml>
 <!-- 3. Block: DEFINITION OF MAPPING PER COUNTRY -->
 <ageblock-countrymapping>
 <country class="de">age-de.xml</country>
```

```
 <country class="at">age-de.xml</country>
 <country class="us">age-us.xml</country>
 <country class="ca">age-us.xml</country>
</ageblock-countrymapping>
</age-country-declaration>
```

22. DTD und XSD

Naturally, a DTD or XSD is not part of the standard definition. Classification systems, which generate the age-de.xml label format, are recommended to offer a possibility for checking age-de.xml files by DTD or XSD. Different providers of classification systems should agree as far as possible on a format.

In this way, providers and operators of youth protection programmes can also check the validity of existing age.-de.xmls with regard to further development of the standard (usually no on the fly).

Note: There is a sample of a DTD available at
http://www.online-management-kontor.de/jugendschutz/altersklassifizierung.html

The DTD is sponsored by: FSM – Freiwillige Selbstkontrolle Multimedia-Diensteanbieter e.V. (www.fsm.de)

23. Attachment 5: Example for a age-de.xml

Note: The following example of an age-de.xml should exhibit different variants and possibilities with the file. The variants are not necessarily related to each other logically and not forced into a reasonable order. The example is solely about the clarification of the structure. The example XML is well-formed.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes" ?>
<age-declaration>
<!-- 1. Block: BASIC-INFORMATIONEN -->
<ageblock-basic>
<age-issuer>www.website-einer-selbstkontrolle.de</age-issuer>
<last-change>2010-10-04</last-change>
<country>de</country>
<label-version>1.0</label-version>
<revisit-after>always</revisit-after>
</ageblock-basic>
-<!-- 2. Block: WHICH LABEL-TYPES ARE USED -->
<ageblock-labeltype>
<xmlfile>true</xmlfile>
<httpheader>false</httpheader>
<htmlmeta>false</htmlmeta>
<label-z>false</label-z>
<default-age>18</default-age>
<alternate age="16">http://www.site.de/jugend</alternate>
<alternate age="12">http://www.site.de/kinder</alternate>
<alternate>http://www.site.de/kinderblockinfo</alternate>
</ageblock-labeltype>
<!-- 3. Block: DEFINITION OF TYPES -->
<ageblock-labeltype-definition>
<!-- EXAMPLE FOR XML-LABEL-DEFINITION -->
<labeltype-xmlfile>
<label class="default">
<min-age>0</min-age>
<default-age>18</default-age>
</label>
<!-- 1st example of classification unit -->
<label class="name1">
<unit>My 1. Classification Unit</unit>
<scope>*.site.de/pornmovies/</scope>
<scope>18games.site.de/sexgames/</scope>
<scope>*/eroticpics/</scope>
```

```
<scope>www.site.de/galleries/123/index.html</scope>
<url-parameter>redage=18</url-parameter>
<protocol>all</protocol>
<age>18</age>
</label>
 <!-- 2nd example of classification unit -->
 <label class="name2">
<unit> My 2. Classification Unit </unit>
<scope>12games.site.de</scope>
<scope>12filme.site.de</scope>
<protocol>all</protocol>
<age>12</age>
</label>
 <!-- 3nd example of classification unit -->
 <label class="name3">
<unit>My 3. Classification Unit </unit>
<scope>*.site.de</scope>
<protocol>all</protocol>
<age>16</age>
 </label>
 </labeltype-xmlfile>
 <!-- EXAMPLE FOR HTTP-HEADER -->
 <labeltype-httpheader-definition>
 <label class="default">
<min-age>0</min-age>
<default-age>18</default-age>
 </label>
 <!-- 1st example of classification unit -->
 <label class="name1">
<unit>My 1. Classification Unit</unit>
<scope>*.site.de/games</scope>
<min-age>12</min-age>
<default-age>16</default-age>
 </label>
 </labeltype-httpheader-definition>
 <!-- EXAMPLE FOR HTML-META-LABEL -->
 <labeltype-htmlmeta-definition>
 <label class="default">
<min-age>0</min-age>
<default-age>18</default-age>
 </label>
- <!-- 1st example of classification unit -->
 <label class="name1">
<unit>My 1. Classification Unit</unit>
<scope>*.site.de/games</scope>
<min-age>12</min-age>
```

```
<default-age>16</default-age>
</label>
</labeltype-htmlmeta-definition>
<!-- EXAMPLE FOR LABEL-Z -->
<!-- Version 1 OR Version 2 might be used -->
<!-- Version 1 – time management WITHOUT check of single webpages -->
<labeltype-label-z-definition>
<label class="default">
<min-age>6</min-age>
</label>
<label class="label-z">
<label-z-type>all</label-z-type>
<scope>*.site.de</scope>
<min-age>6</min-age>
</label>
</labeltype-label-z-definition>
<!-- Version 2 – time management WITH check of single webpages -->
<labeltype-label-z-definition>
<label class="default">
<min-age>6</min-age>
</label>
<label class="label-z">
<unit> My 1. Classification Unit </unit>
<scope>*.site.de</scope>
<label-z-type>xmlfile</label-z-type>
<label-z-type>httpheader</label-z-type>
<min-age>6</min-age>
<default-age>18</default-age>
<label-z-xmlfile class="name1">
<unit> My 1. Classification Unit as xml-label</unit>
<scope>12games.site.de</scope>
<scope>12movies.site.de</scope>
<protocol>all</protocol>
<age>12</age>
</label-z-xmlfile>
<label-z-httpheader class="name2">
<unit> My 12. Classification Unit as http-header-label</unit>
<scope>*.site.de/games</scope>
<min-age>12</min-age>
<default-age>16</default-age>
</label-z-httpheader>
</label>
</labeltype-label-z-definition>
</ageblock-labeltype-definition>
</age-declaration>
```

24. Label Generator

There're Label Generators (with different functionalities) for age-de.xml-Labels available:

http://label.usk.de (by USK)

http://www.altersklassifizierung.de (by FSM)

http://www.jugendschutzprogramm.de (by JusProg e.V.)

25. Contact

For queries and comments:

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http://www.online-management-kontor.de

The respective current version of this document can be downloaded here:
http://www.online-management-kontor.de/jugendschutz/altersklassifizierung.html