Proposal for a common data model for age classifications and electronic labels

by the CEO Coalition Task Force on Interoperability and Machine-Readability

15th Mar 2014 – prepared by Stephan Dreyer and Stefan Schellenberg

Contents

v0.92 – 13 Mar 2014

Changes made subsequent to the Task Force Report on 24 Jan 2014

- Typos and minor clarifications

v0.91 – 13 Dec 2013

Changes made subsequent to the Task Force meeting on Dec 9th

- Reworded the status description of the Task Force as an „autonomous spin-off" of the CEO Coalition
- Added clarification to <issuer-licence>
- Added clarification to <country>
- Added <custom>-field to block <issuer>
- Added clarifications for use of „class"-attributes
- Added clarifications of <age>-use in schemes that do not contain any age rating, but for instance content and/or feature descriptors only
- Added clarifications of „class"-attributes use in additional content and feature descriptors
- Added sentence to explain why feature descriptors are a category of their own

v0.9 – 3 Dec 2013

Changes made to transform the paper into a data model proposal

- Edited the introductory and background texts a bit, since this paper now serves as a proposal, not as an (internal) report and follow-up document
- Reorganized the agreed categories (is now body, scope, age, content descriptors, feature descriptors)
- Introduced the fields „country" and „licence" in category „issuing body"
- Added XSD diagrams for better visualisation
- Added code snippets, based on XML (for now), to show the structure of code the proposed data structure results in
- Added annexes
    - Examplatory full data set in XML
    - Examplatory mapping on existing labeling scheme (age-de.xml)
    - to do: draft XML schema definition (XSD)

V0.8 – 15 Oct 2013

Changes made after the Task Force meeting on Sep 30th 2013:

- Made mandatory fields clearly visible
- Made changes to „rating-additional" comments
- Removed potential double icon issue in comments of „rating-icon"
- Removed reference to potential IP issues, since each rating body has to decide individually to use its icons
- Restructured contend descriptor and feature descriptor categories to pre-defined fields as standards, but keeping the model open for additional descriptors from other systems as well as for future openess
- Made the field with the issuing body mandatory

- Deleted the field „origin_type“ with the institutional type of the classification scheme
- Implemented the „scope“ category in the data model, but keeping it non-madatory and open for different forms of scope information (URL, UID, title)
- Deleted the potential additional fields (for now): positive labels, alternate tag, revisit-after-days

Background

Starting from the insight that harmonisation of age classification schemes among European Member States is neither desirable nor feasible due to different socio-cultural contexts, technical interoperability of the existing schemes and their electronic labels is deemed a possible way ahead to improve pervasion of machine-readable age labels and their comprised rating knowledge beyond national borders, to extend availability of online classification labels in general as well as to enabling wider and more innovative ways of use of user-side information tools and filter software in general.

As these outcomes are important parts of the CEO Coalition's tasks 3 and 4, the consortium of companies decided in 2012 to establish a task force that focuses on proposing an interoperable data model for existing classification schemes and, by doing so, aiming at achieving better interoperability of classification data and electronic age labels in practice.

However, the relevance of interoperable labels for companies and users differ, depending on both the context of system environments and the business case including the respective data transfers. This led to a legitimate variance in company interest among the Coalition members, while other relevant joined the debate in 2013, especially rating bodies, filter software providers, additional content providers, consumer associations, family associations and alike. Hence during 2013, the Task Force was considered an autonomous spin-off of the CEO Coalition. The Task Force continued to prepare the planned data model proposal and to discuss issues that arose during the year.

Objective of the task force

The main objective of the task force is to **propose a technology-neutral data model for electronic content labels** including agreed categories and fields that may contain content-specific information. The final proposal will include thourough documentation, code snippet examples and probable queries against databases to support implementation of the data model in existing classification contexts. The proposal is planned to serve as a guideline for either existing players implementing the data model in their existing schemes or for new players that plan to label online content on this basis to reduce the risk of sunk costs due to proprietary, less interoperable approaches.

A data model for machine-readable age classification data and online labels

Basic principles of the data model

The data model proposed here has to build on currently existing age labeling practices, as it otherwise would undermine the efforts already taken by both companies and rating bodies as well as the classification knowledge that goes with such schemes. For companies and bodies that already provide classification data or label online content electronically, no disadvantages should result from the proposals made.

The three basic requirements the data model therefore takes into account are:

(1) The data model is **technology-neutral** to reach maximum openness and compatibility between different systems and languages. Therefore, the proposal does not dictate labeling languages that have to be used, but rather the data structure, its categories, their fields and the possible values of single fields.
(2) It **considers existing electronic labeling systems** to ensure that these are not undermined by the interoperable data model but can easily be mapped onto it.
(3) It thoroughly **takes into account existing national and supranational classification schemes**. By doing so, existing visual labels can easily be extended by respective electronic labels, ensuring backwards-compatibility with both the data model and the underlying traditional scheme.

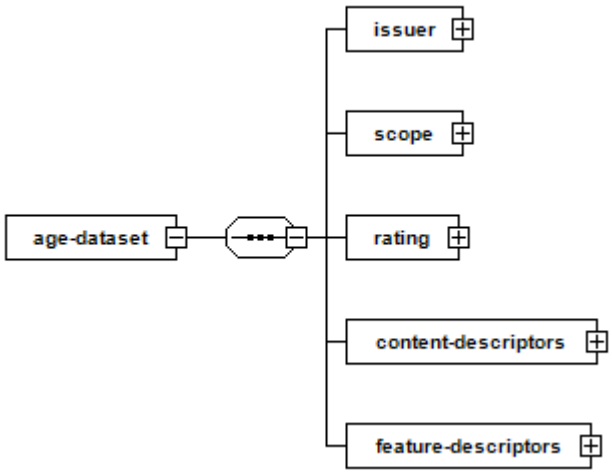
Proposing a data set that adheres to this principles aims at fostering a technically interoperable data structure among different rating schemes, technical implementations and distribution contexts of rated content. Information following this specification is machine-readable and can be processed in different software, apps and electronic appliances, for instance in age labels on websites or in app markets and can be provided as a result when a database of an existing rating body is queried either by individuals or by software. One fundamental principle of the proposed data model is that neither existing approaches and schemes nor future ones have to provide information in *all* categories – as long as the data bits that are provided by a label do fit into any of the proposed categories, the system is technically interoperable. However, the more information a system or label provides, the better other IT systems will be able to use and process the data.

Blocks (categories) and fields of a data model

Main blocks of data fields within the data model are

- the body issuing the classification (<issuer>),
- the scope of the dataset (<scope>),
- age labels (<rating>),
- content descriptors (<content-descriptors>) and
- feature descriptors (<feature-descriptors>).

XSD diagram – blocks overview



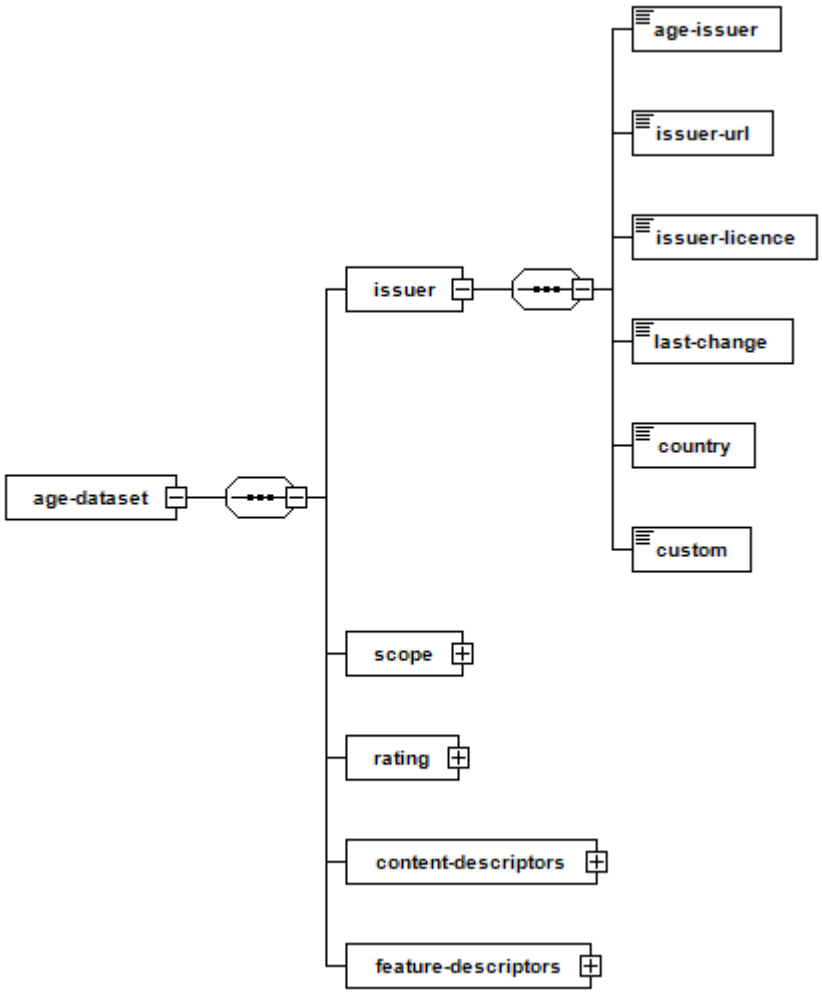
Block 1: Issuing body - <issuer>

For all content ratings it is important to refer to the body that issued the specific information/label. First, this information links the age label and descriptors to brand or institutional trust. Moreover, this category allows the assessment of the regional origin of the label and its individual relevance. Also, additional information on the type of classification behind the rating procedure can be an important asset when it comes to trust. By providing the date of the last revisions of the classification, the label can also show the actuality of a rating.

Name	**Possible values**	**Comments**	**Manda-tory?**
<age-issuer>	shortText	Since age classification can be based on self-classification, this field has to be open for all kinds of issuing bodies (FSM, PEGI, NICAM, USK, FSK, „own“, „Company Name“ etc.).	yes
<issuer-url>	URL	Reference to address of issuing body, e.g. with additional information on institutional background and rating procedures.	no
<issuer-licence>	shortText	Information about type of licence for the data, or information about licensee (e.g. customer ID).	no
<last-change>	Date	The date of the most recent decision or update on an age classification (e.g. 2013-04-24).	no
<country>	two-letter ISO country code; special values for EU and worldwide	Country abbreviation (e.g. de, nl, uk, etc.; EU-wide: eu-all; worldwide: all; multiple countries seperated by comma) informs about region(s) the label comes from and/or is (not necessarily legally) applied to. Background: In some cases, a rating body issues labels for the same content with different regional scopes.	no
<custom	shortText	Open text field that the issuing body can freely use	

class=””>		for various reasons; the class-attribute is obligatory; it can be used both for internal reasons as well as for expressly pointing out the underlying scheme	

XSD diagram – block <issuer>



Snippet from a hypothetical dataset

```
<issuer>
        <age-issuer>Pegi</age-issuer>
        <issuer-url>http://www.pegi.eu</issuer-url>
        <issuer-licence>123456789</issuer-licence>
        <last-change>2013-12-03</last-change>
        <country>euall</country>
</issuer>
```

Block 2: Label metadata - <scope>

Depending on the existing form of age classification data (central classification data base that can be queried from third parties vs. a specific age label attached to specific online content), each piece of interoperable classification information has to provide information that identifies the specific content the given age information applies to („scope“). This scope might either aim at specific, isolated media content that – sometimes in a nation- or region-specific version – has already been classified or it aims at a website or service or parts of those.

The problem relating to the scope of application of a label is that its form depends on the context of implementation:

a) For *labels that are provided with the content ("age labels")*, the scope has to clarify to what parts of the content the label applies. As the content is always distributed with the label attached, there is no need to provide any unique identifiers to link the label to the content. The issue here is to clarify the scope of the label, any exemptions or overriding special cases. Since most content and services online rely on URI structures, the metadata for these kinds of labels will be URI-based, too. The basic approach will be to take the age label for the whole URI authority, usually the second level domain. However, possibilities for URI-based exemptions (specific file or folder paths) have to be possible.

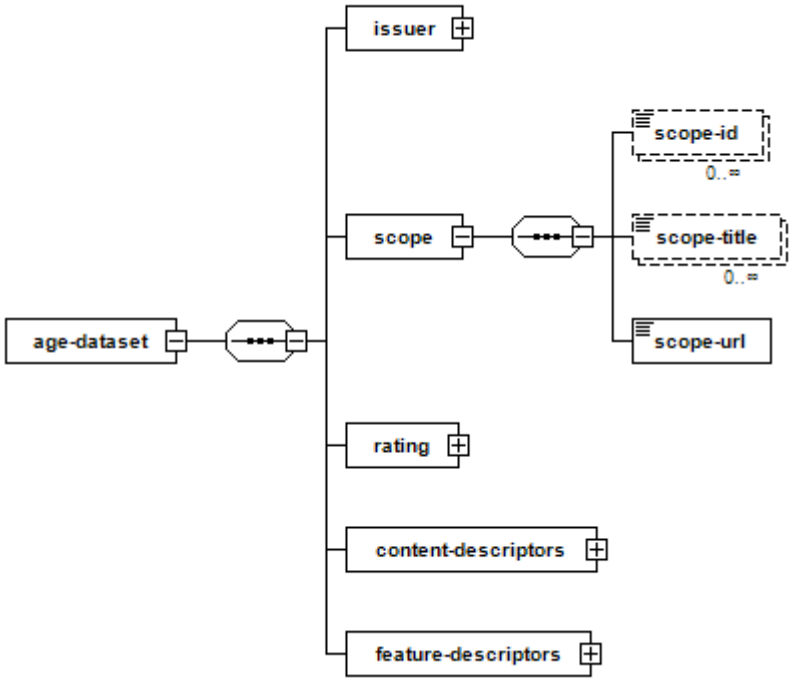
b) Contrary to content-wise attached labels another form of providing classification data is to offer *centralised databases with classification data*. Usually, existing rating bodies will opt for such forms of data provisions. The issue here is that for instance an online shop or a VOD service wants to query the database for valid age classification information. To get the correct information out of the database both the data provider as well as the demander will have to use unique identifiers or fuzzy approximations via object title. As the label is detached from the content, the database query has to aim at getting the correct information back from the database. In practice, such UIDs are not being used coherently throughout all existing rating bodies – and even if a rating body uses UIDs, they aren't the same among different rating bodies. Hence, an alternative can be to base queries on the title of the media content (e.g. movie title, game title). This fuzzy approach might, however, lead to several results, as in many cases different versions of a game or film have been classified by a rating body (cinematic version, DVD version, Director's cut, uncut version, TV version etc.).

To reamin flexible, the data model opts for offering all three fields: a scope URL, an UID field and a title field. These fields are not mandatory and can be used either alone or in combination. As each of the field can have one attribute, each issuing body will be able to attach system-specific UIDs to a dataset; e.g. country, rating system, producer, internal ERP or logistics numbers, EAN, GSDN, etc.).

Name	**Possible values**	**Comments**	**Mandatory?**
<scope-url class="">	URL	FQDN-/URL-based scope of application of a label (not suitable for central databases of	No

		classification information that is detached from the content); the class-attribute is obligatory; it can be used both for internal reasons as well as for expressly pointing out the underlying scheme	
<scope-id class=””>	Numeric	UID of classified content (system-specific, probably not suitable labels attached to content); the class-attribute is obligatory; it can be used both for internal reasons as well as for expressly pointing out the underlying scheme	No
<scope-title class=””>	shortText	Title of classified content (system-specific); the class-attribute is obligatory; it can be used both for internal reasons as well as for expressly pointing out the underlying scheme	No

XSD diagram – block <scope>



Snippet from hypothetical dataset

```
<scope>
	<scope-id class="pegi-uid">4567</scope-id>
	<scope-id class="ean">4260192682132</scope-id>
	<scope-id class="maker">EA-7654</scope-id>
	<scope-title class="pegi-en-title">Funny Game</scope-title>
	<scope-title class="pegi-nl-title">Grapping Spel</scope-title>
	<scope-url class="pegi-url">*.funnygame.eu</scope-url>
</scope>
```

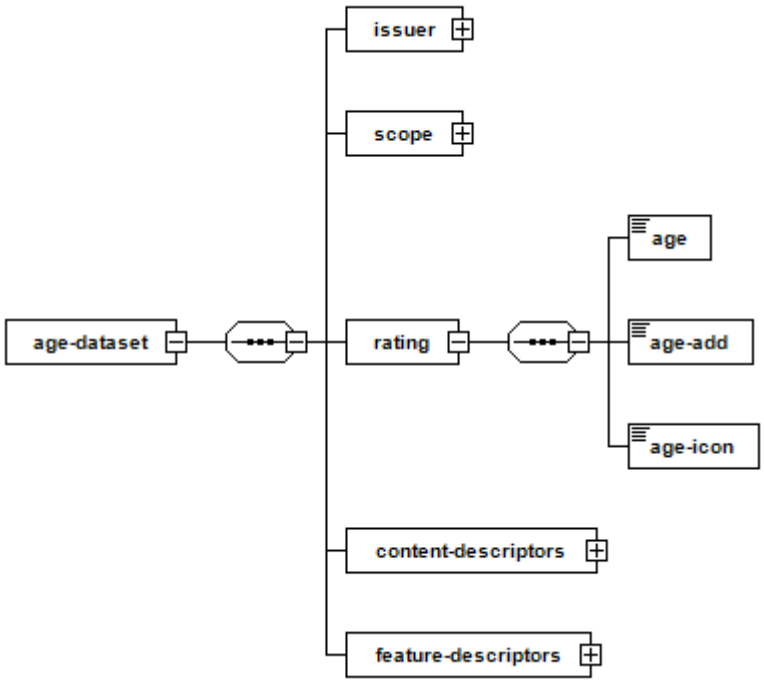
Block 3: Age label - <rating>

Age labels are a common approach in content rating systems worldwide – the age rating hence is the core aspect of interoperable rating information. However, there are different schemes of how to provide age-specific information (specific age, age group, age group description, or additional age information like parental guidance). The data model will encompass these differences by making a numeric age field mandatory, but extending the data structure by additional age-related data fields.

Field	Possible values	Comments	Mandatory?
<age>	Numeric	Minimum age for that the content is deemed suitable. Most age classification systems already use numeric values. However, systems that do not will have to provide translation tables to provide numeric values here (e.g. US ESRB: E→0; E10+→10; T→13; M→17; A→18). Schemes that do not include any age classification (e.g. just content or feature descriptors) might use the attribute "class" with "na" and zero as a value.	Yes
<age-add class="">	shortText	If a system uses additional values to specify an age classification, these additional age information has to go here, e.g. PG, R18, 12A, XXX etc. Systems that rely on non-numeric classification (e.g. ESRB) can provide their original rating in this field, too. By providing an attribute, the data structure is able to provide a scheme-consistent explanation.	No
<age-icon class="">	URL	To provide trustful classifications, this field provides the URL to the original age rating icon that can be used for displaying a visual age rating.	No

As numeric values are superior for machine-based processing than open text fields, it seems more feasible to translate textual age classification like „teens" or „mature" into numbers on side of the classification scheme (and its API) rather than to translate textual values in the data model into number on processor-/client-side. An additional field might be necessary to cope with age-label-specific additional information, e.g. „parental guidance".

XSD diagram – block <rating>



Snippet from hypothetical dataset

```
<rating>
       <age>18</age>
       <age-add class="pegi">pg18</age-add>
       <age-icon class="pegi">http://www.pegi.info/icon/pg18.png</age-icon>
</rating>
```

Block 4: Content descriptors - <content-descriptors>

Many existing classification schemes use content descriptors to give additional information about the content and their reasons for a specific age rating. The categories of these descriptors are quite comparable worldwide. However, there are and always will be peculiarities of single systems or schemes, showing the need for a flexible approach of the data model. The data model opts for a mixed data field model here, where common and agreed categories are predefined, while the category allows for providing additional content descriptor fields for the sake of flexibility. It already is foreseeable that the uptake of such additional field will be comparably slow, since fragmented forms of content categories will result in the loss of synergy effects of an interoperable data model. To minimise these effects one option is to monitor the additional or new content categories and regularly decide on potential new fields that will become pre-defined.

In this category, too, icons are commonly used as content descriptors. The data model hence provides URL references to these icons, too.

If a pre-defined content descriptor is applicable, the allowed values are yes/no only (in this context it doesn't matter if the issuing body considers the respective relevant content as mild or strong, as long as it is relevant for the age classification decision). All content descriptor fields are optional, since many existing schemes do not provide content descriptors. If a field is not provided by a data set, this defaults to "no".

Proposal for pre-defined data fields (standardised content descriptors)

Name	**Possible values**	**Comments**
<cd-sexuality>	yes, no	Sex/eroticism/nudeness is a reason for the age classification
<cd-sexuality-icon>	URL	Address of original sex/erotic/nudeness icon
<cd-violence>	yes, no	Violence/weapons/ blood is a reason for the age classification
<cd-violence-icon>	URL	Address of original violence/weapons/blood icon
<cd-discrimination>	yes, no	Discrimination/ racism/ hate speech is a reason for the age classification
<cd-discrimination-icon>	URL	Address of original discrimination/ racism/ hate speech icon

<cd-cursing>	yes, no	Obscene language/bad language/cursing is a reason for the age classification
<cd-cursing-icon>	URL	Address of original obscene/bad language/cursing icon
<cd-drugs>	yes, no	Drugs/tobacco/alcohol is a reason for the age classification
<cd-drugs-icon>	URL	Address of original drugs/tobacco/alcohol icon
<cd-fear>	yes, no	Fear/shock is a reason for the age classification
<cd-fear-icon>	URL	Address of original fear/shock icon
<cd-gambling>	yes, no	Gambling is a reason for the age classification
<cd-gambling-icon>	URL	Address of original gambling icon

If new relevant content categories emerge or a system is making use of additional content descriptors than the ones pre-defined by the data model, it is possible to provide additional content descriptors in the following way.

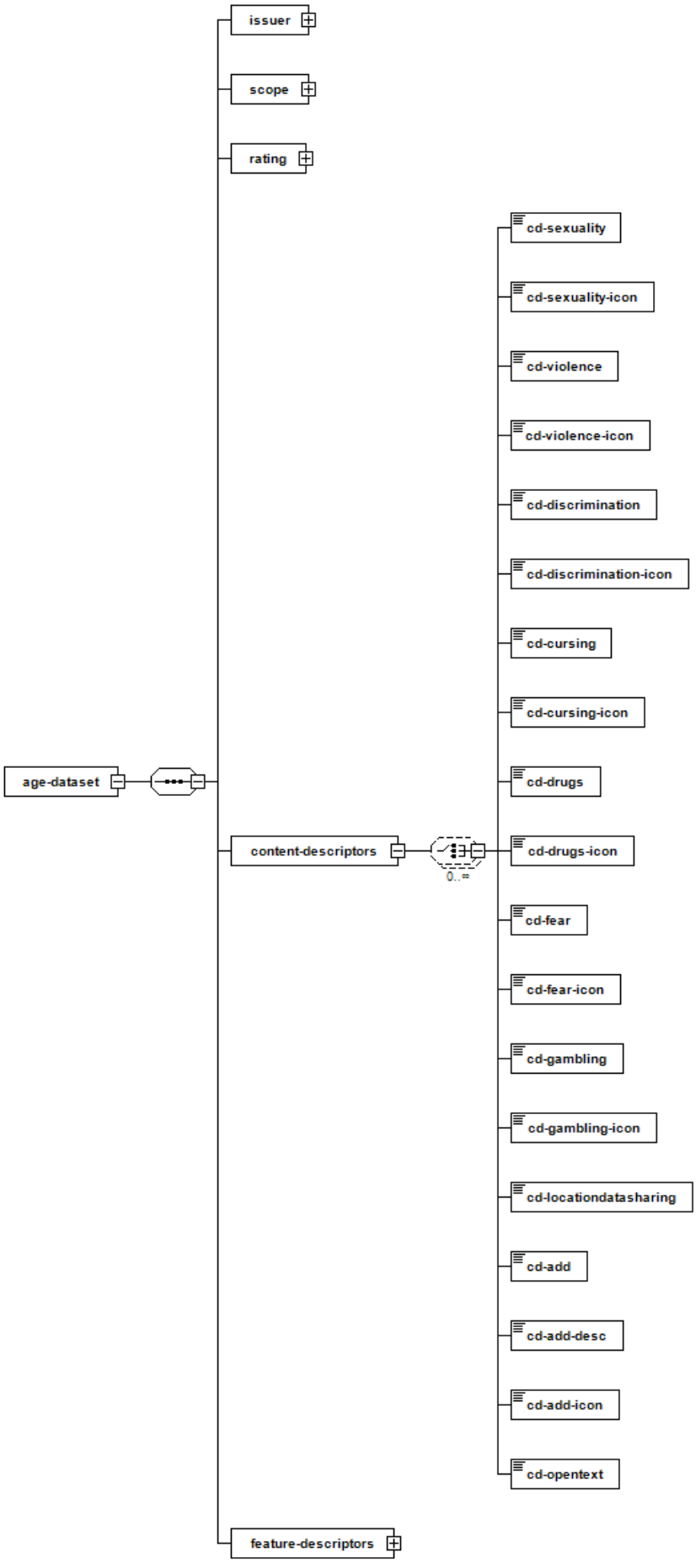
Example for additional content descriptors

Field name	**Possible values**	**Comments**
<cd-add class="cd-xyz"> (e.g. class="cd-selfharm"; class="cd-antisocial")	yes, no	The class-attribute is mandatory here, as it contains information about the additional descriptor
<cd-add-desc class="cd-xyz">	shortText (short description of additional content descriptor)	The class-attribute is mandatory and has to be exactly the same class as in the <cd-add> element
<cd-add-icon class="cd-xyz">	URL; address of original additional icon	The class-attribute is mandatory and has to be exactly the same class as in the <cd-add> element

Some systems do not provide systematic content descriptors, but offer additional information regarding the reasoning for a specific age rating in text form. Such information is harder to structure and to process technically but it still provides relevant information. Later on, systems might be able to process this data automatically, too. As some systems use such open textual descriptions (e.g. BBFC), the data model will provide such a field, too.

Field name	**Possible values**
<cd-opentext class=””>	shortText

XSD diagram – block <content-descriptors>


issuer
scope
rating
age-dataset
content-descriptors
0..∞
cd-sexuality
cd-sexuality-icon
cd-violence
cd-violence-icon
cd-discrimination
cd-discrimination-icon
cd-cursing
cd-cursing-icon
cd-drugs
cd-drugs-icon
cd-fear
cd-fear-icon
cd-gambling
cd-gambling-icon
cd-locationdatasharing
cd-add
cd-add-desc
cd-add-icon
cd-opentext
feature-descriptors

Snippet from hypothetical dataset

```
<content-descriptors>
        <cd-sexuality>yes</cd-sexuality>
        <cd-sexuality-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/sex.png</cd-sexuality-icon>
        <cd-violence>yes</cd-violence>
        <cd-violence-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/violence.png</cd-violence-icon>
        <cd-discrimination>yes</cd-discrimination>
        <cd-discrimination-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/discrimination.png</cd-
                                discrimination-icon>
        <cd-cursing>yes</cd-cursing>
        <cd-cursing-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/cursing.png</cd-cursing-icon>
        <cd-drugs>no</cd-drugs>
        <cd-drugs-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/drugs-no.png</cd-drugs-icon>
        <cd-fear>no</cd-fear>
        <cd-fear-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/fear-no.png</cd-fear-icon>
        <cd-gambling>no</cd-gambling>
        <cd-gambling-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/gambling-no.png</cd-gambling-icon>
        <cd-locationdatasharing>no</cd-locationdatasharing>
        <cd-add class="cd-selfharm">yes</cd-add>
        <cd-add-desc class="cd-selfharm">Short text about selfharm</cd-add-desc>
        <cd-add-icon class="cd-selfharm">http://www.pegi.info/icon/selfharm.png</cd-add-icon>
        <cd-add class="cd-antisocial">yes</cd-add>
        <cd-add-desc class="cd-antisocial">Short text about antisocial</cd-add-desc>
        <cd-opentext>Short Text</cd-opentext>
</content-descriptors>
```

Block 5: Feature descriptors - <feature-descriptors>

A different type of descriptors relate to information about features or functionalities that the content (or better: the content-related service or platform) provides to the user. Depending on the scheme, this information sometimes results in a specific age classification result, sometimes it is only regarded as additional information for end users without an effect on the actual age rating decision. Information regarding such features are relevant for minors and other consumers, too; e. g. user generated content might contain relevant depictions that would change existing age classifications, chat functionalities result in unknown people approaching (underage) user in a harmful way or location-based services log and display the movement and/or other person-related information to third parties. The PEGI scheme already started to implement such descriptors, hence a first step is to take those as predefined ones, while leaving the feature descriptor field open to new ones, too (see above additional content descriptors). All feature descriptor fields are optional, since many existing schemes do not provide content descriptors. If a field is not provided by a data set, it defaults to "no".

Proposal for pre-defined data fields regarding features (standardised feature descriptors)

Name	**Possible values**	**Comments**
<fd-inapppurchase>	yes, no	The service contains elements enabling the consumer to purchase additional content or functionality, regardless of whether the app itself was acquired for free or not.
<fd-inapppurchase-icon>	URL	Address of original icon for in-app purchase features.
<fd-personaldatasharing>	yes, no	The service gives its provider (or a third party) access to personal data such as home address, contact details or bank account numbers.
<fd-personaldatasharing-icon>	URL	Address of original icon for personal data sharing features.
<fd-locationdatasharing>	yes, no	The service contains the option to share exact location on a map

		when using the service. The location information may be shared publicly or with a specific network inside the service or elsewhere online.
<fd-locationdatasharing-icon>	URL	Address of original icon for location data sharing features.
<fd-chat>	yes, no	The service includes an option for a user to chat with other users of the app. These users may operate under a pseudonym or anonymously.
<fd-chat-icon>	URL	Address of original icon for chat features.

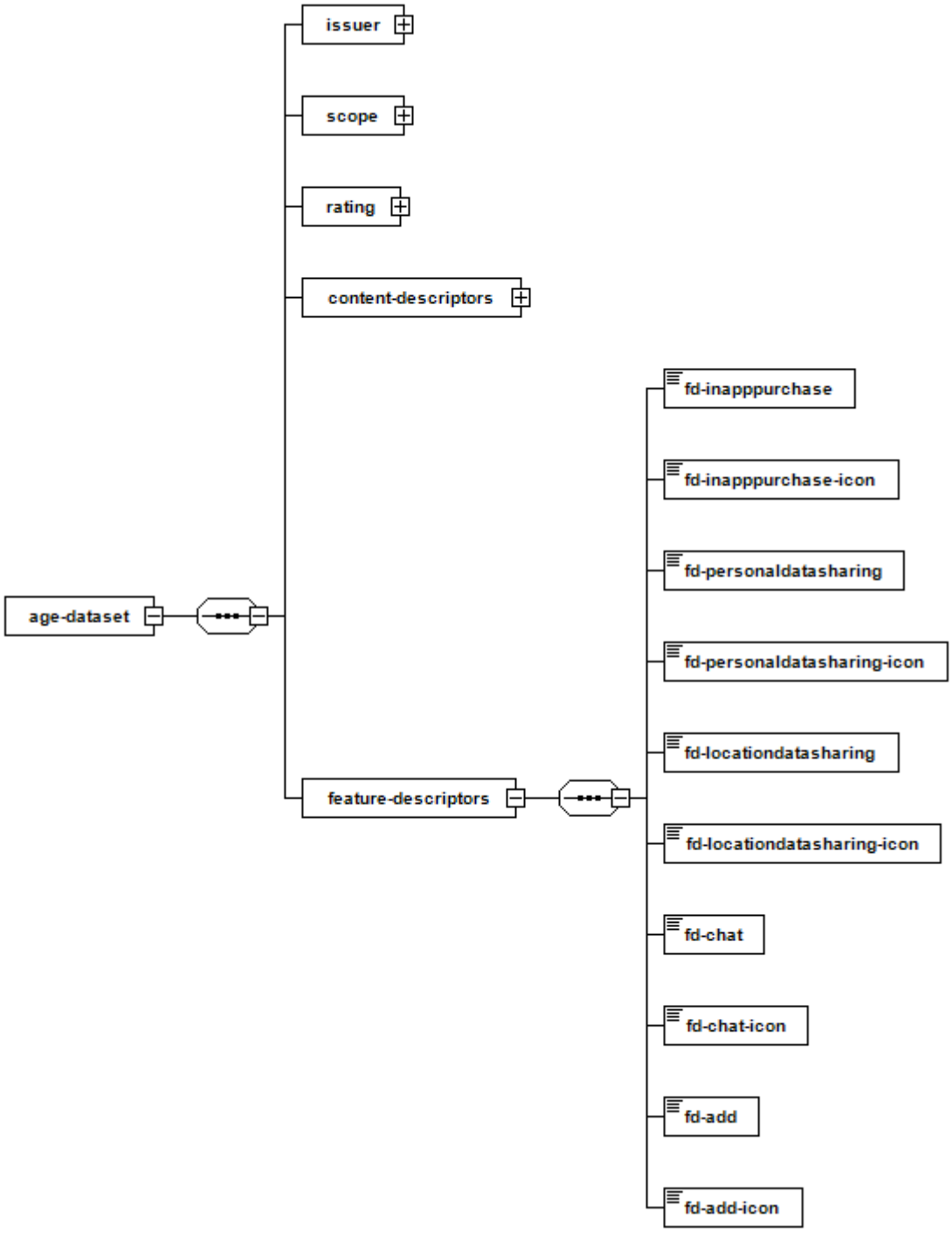
Similarly to the content descriptors, additional feature descriptors will emerge during time. Hence, the data has to be open to additional or new descriptors, too.

Example for additional feature fields (additional feature descriptors)

Field name	**Possible values**	**Comments**
<fd-add class="fd-xyz"> (e.g. class="fd-upload")	yes, no	The class-attribute is mandatory here, as it contains information about the additional descriptor
<fd-add-desc class="fd-xyz">	shortText (short description of additional feature descriptor)	The class-attribute is mandatory and has to be exactly the same class as in the <fd-add> element
<fd-add-icon class="fd-xyz">	Address of original additional icon	The class-attribute is mandatory and has to be exactly the same class as in the <fd-add> element

Such additional fields can become pre-defined fields in later versions of the data model, when deemed necessary.

XSD diagram – block <feature-descriptors>



Snippet from hypothetical dataset

```
<feature-descriptors>
       <fd-inapppurchase>yes</fd-inapppurchase>
       <fd-inapppurchase-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/inapp.png</fd-inapppurchase-icon>
       <fd-personaldatasharing>yes</fd-personaldatasharing>
       <fd-personaldatasharing-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/datashare.png</fd-
personaldatasharing-icon>
       <fd-locationdatasharing>yes</fd-locationdatasharing>
       <fd-locationdatasharing-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/locshare.png</fd-
locationdatasharing-icon>
       <fd-chat>yes</fd-chat>
       <fd-chat-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/chat.png</fd-chat-icon>
       <fd-add class="fd-upload">yes</fd-add>
```

```
        <fd-add-icon class="fd-upload">http://www.pegi.info/icon/upload.png</fd-add-icon>
        </feature-descriptors>
```

Annex 1: Examplatory data set in full based on data model

Disclaimer: This is a completely fabricated, hypothetical data set for demonstration purposes only. All content is examplatory and names of content titles or organisations are only used for practical clarification.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<age-dataset>
        <issuer>
                <age-issuer>Pegi</age-issuer>
                <issuer-url>http://www.pegi.eu</issuer-url>
                <issuer-licence>123456789</issuer-licence>
                <last-change>2013-12-03</last-change>
                <country>eu-all</country>
        </issuer>
        <scope>
                <scope-id class="pegi-uid">4567</scope-id>
                <scope-id class="ean">4260192682132</scope-id>
                <scope-id class="maker">EA-7654</scope-id>
                <scope-title class="pegi-en-title">Funny Game</scope-title>
                <scope-title class="pegi-nl-title">Grapping Spel</scope-title>
                <scope-url class="pegi-url">*.funnygame.eu</scope-url>
        </scope>
        <rating>
                <age>18</age>
                <age-add class="pegi">pg18</age-add>
                <age-icon class="pegi">http://www.pegi.info/icon/pg18.png</age-icon>
        </rating>
        <content-descriptors>
                <cd-sexuality>yes</cd-sexuality>
                <cd-sexuality-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/sex.png</cd-sexuality-icon>
                <cd-violence>yes</cd-violence>
                <cd-violence-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/violence.png</cd-violence-icon>
                <cd-discrimination>yes</cd-discrimination>
                <cd-discrimination-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/discrimination.png
                    </cd-discrimination-icon>
                <cd-cursing>yes</cd-cursing>
                <cd-cursing-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/cursing.png</cd-cursing-icon>
                <cd-drugs>no</cd-drugs>
                <cd-drugs-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/drugs-no.png</cd-drugs-icon>
                <cd-fear>no</cd-fear>
                <cd-fear-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/fear-no.png</cd-fear-icon>
                <cd-gambling>no</cd-gambling>
                <cd-gambling-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/gambling-no.png</cd-gambling-icon>
                <cd-locationdatasharing>no</cd-locationdatasharing>
                <cd-add class="cd-selfharm">yes</cd-add>
                <cd-add-desc class="cd-selfharm">Short text about selfharm</cd-add-desc>
                <cd-add-icon class="cd-selfharm">http://www.pegi.info/icon/selfharm.png
                     </cd-add-icon>
                <cd-add class="cd-antisocial">yes</cd-add>
                <cd-add-desc class="cd-antisocial">Short text about antisocial</cd-add-desc>
                <cd-opentext>Short Text</cd-opentext>
        </content-descriptors>
        <feature-descriptors>
                <fd-inapppurchase>yes</fd-inapppurchase>
                <fd-inapppurchase-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/inapp.png
                    </fd-inapppurchase-icon>
                <fd-personaldatasharing>yes</fd-personaldatasharing>
                <fd-personaldatasharing-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/datashare.png
                     </fd-personaldatasharing-icon>
                <fd-locationdatasharing>yes</fd-locationdatasharing>
                <fd-locationdatasharing-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/locshare.png
                    </fd-locationdatasharing-icon>
                <fd-chat>yes</fd-chat>
                <fd-chat-icon>http://www.pegi.info/icon/chat.png</fd-chat-icon>
                <fd-add class="fd-upload">yes</fd-add>
                <fd-add-icon class="fd-upload">http://www.pegi.info/icon/upload.png
                    </fd-add-icon>
        </feature-descriptors>
</age-dataset>
```

Annex 2: Examplatory mapping of data structure on existing scheme (here: age-de.xml-specification from Germany)

This example shows how information from neutral data-sets could be integrated downwards compatible in the age-de.xml-specification from Germany.

```
<age-declaration>
	<ageblock-basic>
		<age-issuer>ratingbody</age-issuer>
		<issuer-url>www.ratingbody.eu</issuer-url>
		<issuer-licence>123456789</issuer-licence>
		<last-change>2013-12-03</last-change>
		<label-version>2.0</label-version>
		<revisit-after>always</revisit-after>
	</ageblock-basic>
	<ageblock-country>
		<country class="age-de.xml">de,at,ch,nl</country>
		<country class="age.xml">eu-all</country>
		<country-default>age.xml</country-default>
	</ageblock-country>
	<ageblock-info>
		<age-descriptors class="pegi">
			<cd-sexuality>yes</cd-sexuality>
			<cd-violence>yes</cd-violence>
			<cd-discrimination>yes</cd-discrimination>
			<cd-cursing>yes</cd-cursing>
			<cd-drugs>no</cd-drugs>
			<cd-fear>no</cd-fear>
			<cd-gambling>no</cd-gambling>
			<cd-locationdatasharing>no</cd-locationdatasharing>
			<cd-add class="cd-selfharm">yes</cd-add>
			<fd-locationdatasharing>yes</fd-locationdatasharing>
			<fd-chat>yes</fd-chat>
		</age-descriptors>
		<age-descriptors class="bbfc">
			<cd-opentext>Short Description</cd-opentext>
		</age-descriptors>
	</ageblock-info>
	<ageblock-labeltype>
		<xmlfile>true</xmlfile>
		<httpheader>false</httpheader>
		<htmlmeta>false</htmlmeta>
		<htmlphrase>false</htmlphrase>
		<default-age>0</default-age>
	</ageblock-labeltype>
	<ageblock-labeltype-definition>
		<labeltype-xmlfile>
			<label class="example-scope1">
				<min-age>16</min-age>
				<age>18</age>
				<age-add class="pegi">pg18</age-add>
				<age-add class="bbfc">bbfc18</age-add>
				<age-icon class="pegi">http://www.pegi.info/icon/pg18.png
				  </age-icon>
				<age-icon class="bbfc">
				  http://www.bbfc.co.uk/icon/violence.png</age-icon>
				<scope>*.website.eu/games/violence/game1.html</scope>
				<scope-id class="pegi">4567</scope-id>
				<scope-id class="bbfc">7654</scope-id>
				<scope-id class="ean">4260192682132</scope-id>
			</label>
			<label class="example-scope2">
				<min-age>0</min-age>
				<age>12</age>
				<min-age>0</min-age>
				<scope>*.website.eu</scope>
			</label>
		</labeltype-xmlfile>
	</ageblock-labeltype-definition>
</age-declaration>
```