Information Technology:

A Quick-Reference List of Organizations and Standards for Digital Rights Management

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The field of digital rights management (DRM), sometimes called intellectual property management and protection (IPMP), is today a chaotic and not always workable mix of technology, policy, law and business practice. There are many organizations active in DRM. Under such circumstances, even a modest guide or index of active organizations can be useful. In March 2002, experts at a NIST cross-industry DRM workshop recommended that NIST take first steps toward such a guide. With the help of numerous workshop participants and others, this is the first edition of a DRM quick-reference list.

About the Listings. The list has definite tradeoffs to preserve compactness and to limit maintenance. For example, the text contains many secondary-level acronyms that are left undefined—a reader must resolve these terms via Web searching or similar external referencing. Additionally, entries are placed, dictionary style, in alphabetical order rather than under topics. Entries in the table largely constitute an attempt to assemble a short set of descriptions about organizations in DRM (who they are, what they are doing).

The left side of each entry is a descriptor. The entry right side—somewhat ad hoc in layout—supplements by helping a reader explore further, usually at some Web site of an organization. Comments on earlier drafts indicate this format strikes reasonable balance for readers from the March workshop—entries convey information, yet overall, the list does not span too many pages.

### Quick-Reference List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3GPP and 3GPP2</th>
<th>DRM standards, coordinations, interests:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Third generation wireless systems transmit broadband, packet-based text, digitized voice, video, and multimedia at rates <em>circa</em> two megabits per second. The <em>Third Generation Partnership Project</em> is a collaboration and harmonization effort among telecommunications standards bodies; the current set has ARIB, CWTS, ETSI, T1, TTA, and TTC. Project 2 (3GPP2) does not include ETSI.</td>
<td>Major alliances: Cf. <a href="http://www.3gpp.org/Management/OP.htm">www.3gpp.org/Management/OP.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observers—ACIF, TIA, TSACC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liaisons—Wireless Multimedia Forum (WMF)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership: Telecommunication standards bodies may be Organizational or Observer Partners. Other statuses described at <a href="http://www.3gpp.org/membership/membership.htm">http://www.3gpp.org/membership/membership.htm</a></td>
<td>Membership: Telecommunication standards bodies may be Organizational or Observer Partners. Other statuses described at <a href="http://www.3gpp.org/membership/membership.htm">http://www.3gpp.org/membership/membership.htm</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Remarks:</strong> 3GPP’s TSG-SA (WG4) is responsible for Technical Specifications for Service and Applications, with WG4 concerned with DRM issues as related to wireless services.</td>
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</table>

| 4C Entity | Major alliances: Cf. CPTWG entry. |
| 4C Entity licenses three DRM technologies—Content Protection for Prerecorded Media (CPPM), Content Protection for Recordable Media (CPRM), and the C2 Encryption Technology. | See: [http://www.4centity.com/](http://www.4centity.com/) |
| **Remarks:** Currently, CPPM covers prerecorded DVD Audio and CPRM applies to recordable, removable media (DVD-R, -RW, -RAM, + two flash memory cards). 4C Entity offers C2 Encryption Technology, used for both CPPM and CPRM, independently for content on various media, removable or non-removable. The website also has information on the Content Protection System Architecture (CPSA) and on watermark application. CPSA is a conceptual framework for the integration of otherwise-independent content protection technologies (including CPPM and CPRM). | **Remarks:** Currently, CPPM covers prerecorded DVD Audio and CPRM applies to recordable, removable media (DVD-R, -RW, -RAM, + two flash memory cards). 4C Entity offers C2 Encryption Technology, used for both CPPM and CPRM, independently for content on various media, removable or non-removable. The website also has information on the Content Protection System Architecture (CPSA) and on watermark application. CPSA is a conceptual framework for the integration of otherwise-independent content protection technologies (including CPPM and CPRM). |

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1 The list entry “DRM” briefly sketches some of the property management and protection roles.
3 Hyperlinks cannot be guaranteed. In a fast moving field such as DRM, the lifetime of some Web links has been short.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>AAP</strong></th>
<th>The <em>Association of American Publishers, Inc.</em> has developed standard requirements for publishers in the field of electronic books (e-books) and metadata for the electronic marketing of conventional books.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:** | Major alliances:  
- EDItEUR (which see)  
- BISG (*Book Industry Study Group*, which see)  
Efforts developed with participation from the publishing and e-commerce industries. Has 310 company members.  
**Membership:** A system of regular, associate and affiliate tiers with dues based upon sales in the field of publishing. U.S. Companies are specified.  
**Remarks:** Defined requirements are voluntary and open standards. |
| **ATSC** | The *Advanced Television Systems Committee, Inc.* is an international, non-profit membership organization developing voluntary standards for the entire spectrum of advanced television systems. Specific ATSC focuses are digital television, interactive systems, and broadband multimedia communications. ATSC has defined the digital TV standard for the U.S. |
| **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:** | Major alliances: Key organizations contributing to the development of digital television and to the ATSC DTV Standard include the U.S. Congress and FCC, the FCC’s Advisory Committee, the Digital HDTV Grand Alliance, and the ITU-R.  
Other liaisons—  
**Membership:** [http://www.atsc.org/membership.html](http://www.atsc.org/membership.html) gives details. Open to corporations, non-profits and government on a sliding membership fees scale.  
**See:** [http://www.atsc.org/](http://www.atsc.org/)  
**Remarks:** DVB is the European equivalent undertaking (see below). |
| **BASIC** | *Book And Serial Industry Communications* is a standards forum of BISG (see below). BASIC develops and maintains technology and electronic commerce standards. |
| **See:** [http://www.bisg.org/basic.htm](http://www.bisg.org/basic.htm)  
**Remarks:** Facilitates administration of electronic data interchange (EDI) formats for books and serials. Uses international EDI standards coordinated by EDItEUR, the international organization coordinating book and serial electronic commerce. |
| **BIC** | The UK-based *Book Industry Communication* develops standards for e-commerce and communication in the book industry. BIC has three major focuses: bibliographic and EDI standards, the supply chain, and digital publishing. |
| **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:** | Major alliances: EDItEUR, BISG  
**Sponsors:** The Publishers Assoc., The Booksellers Assoc., The Library Assoc., and the British Library.  
**See:** [http://www.bic.org.uk/](http://www.bic.org.uk/)  
**Remarks:** See ONIX entry. |
| **BISG** | The *Book Industry Study Group* is spearheading the management of the On-Line Information Exchange (ONIX) and promoting the standardization of e-content and ONIX tagging for the better dissemination of electronic matter. |
| **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:** | Major alliances: AAP, EDItEUR, BIC  
Other liaisons—  
**Membership:** Five tiers, with fees ranging from $500 to $6000 per year: university, non-profit, library, associate and commercial.  
**See:** [http://www.bisg.org/](http://www.bisg.org/)  
**Remarks:** See ONIX entry. |
| **BPDG** | Broadcast Protection Discussion Group, a sub-group of CPTWG. |
| **Cf. CPTWG entry.**  
**Remarks:** Trying to resolve retransmission issues (esp. Internet retransmission) on DTV. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CDN</strong></th>
<th><strong>A term</strong> signifying <em>Content Distribution Network</em>. May designate an electronic infrastructure for materials (including streams) that have digital rights or intellectual property management (DRM/IPM) requirements. CDN issues include security, efficient storage including caching, availability and quality of service.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CEN/ISSS</strong></td>
<td><strong>Comité Européen de Normalisation</strong> develops European technical standards. Experts work through Technical Committees (TCs), of which eight—all IT related—are in the Information Society Standardization System. ISSS aims for rapid market-driven informal specification plus the security of conventional, formal, open standardization. New, special DRM project examines standardization of technologies for digital rights management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cIDF</strong></td>
<td>Like the DOI (below), the <em>content ID Forum</em> develops specifications for content identification and metadata that enable e-commerce and rights transactions for copyrighted information. cIDF and DOI have agreed to collaborate on building an infrastructure for the management of digital intellectual property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CPTWG</strong></td>
<td>The <em>Copy Protection Technical Working Group</em> is an ad hoc public forum for discussing content protection technologies that inhibit access, use, or reproduction not authorized by copyright owners; CPTWG’s meetings are attended by companies in the industries of content (esp. video and audio), consumer electronics, information technology, copy protection, and, by consumer interest groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DCMI (Dublin Core)</strong></td>
<td>The <em>Dublin Core Metadata Initiative</em> is an open forum engaged in the development of interoperable online metadata standards that support a broad range of purposes and business models. This metadata work originates in describing bibliographic information for library publications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DOI (IDF)**
The International DOI Foundation states, “The Digital Object Identifier (DOI®) is a system for identifying and exchanging intellectual property in the digital environment. It provides a framework for managing intellectual content, for linking customers with content suppliers, for facilitating electronic commerce, and enabling automated copyright management for all types of media.” The DOI is a "persistent identifier of intellectual property entities". Unlike a URL, it does not point to a location. The DOI specification was originally developed by the Corporation for National Research Initiatives based on their “Object Handle” specification.

**DMCA**

**DTLA, (5C DTLA)**
The Digital Transmission Licensing Administrator handles matters on the use of the DTCP (digital transmission content protection) method, which is licensed. DTCP details are available through the DTLA via terms of a nondisclosure agreement.

**DRM**
Digital Rights Management is a system of information technology (IT) components and services, along with corresponding law, policies and business models, which strive to distribute and control intellectual property and its rights. Product authenticity, user charges, terms-of-use and expiration of rights are typical concerns of DRM.

**DRM standards, coordinations, interests:**
- Major alliances
  - WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)
  - ISO (International Standards Organization)
  - NISO (National Information Standards Org.)
  - IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force)
  - W3C (World Wide Web consortium)
  - OEBF/EBX (Electronic Book Exchange)
  - MPEG-21 (ISO Multimedia Framework—see entry MPEG)
- Other liaisons—CENDI, CIDF,CNRI, EDItEUR, ICE, <indec>, XBRL;

**Membership:** Open to those interested in electronic publishing and related technologies. Non-members welcome to contribute.

**See:** [http://www.doi.org/](http://www.doi.org/)

**Remarks:** Work is evolving rapidly.

**Level of controversy:** Very high, both nationally and internationally

**DMCA**

Orign: U.S. Congress

“…But as Congress recognized, the only thing that remains constant is change. The enactment of the DMCA was only the beginning of an ongoing evaluation by Congress on the relationship between technological change and U.S. copyright law. This Report of the Register of Copyrights was mandated in the DMCA to assist Congress in that continuing process…” From [www.loc.gov/copyright/reports/studies/dmca/dmca_executive.html](http://www.loc.gov/copyright/reports/studies/dmca/dmca_executive.html)

**DTLA, (5C DTLA)**

Orign: U.S. Congress

The Digital Transmission Licensing Administrator handles matters on the use of the DTCP (digital transmission content protection) method, which is licensed. DTCP details are available through the DTLA via terms of a nondisclosure agreement.

**DRM**

Orign: U.S. Congress

For a generic DRM transaction, imagine A gets a request to send digital material X to B. The digital content X is typically combined by producer A with tracing information, giving (X + t). This tagged content is then encrypted along with rights-rules (RR) and user/document identifiers (ids) to yield e(X +t +RR + ids). A sends this result, e(…), to B. B has a compatible receiving environment, sometimes a special tamper-resistant reader, in which e(…) can be properly decrypted and used. The key to e(…) may be sent encrypted with B’s public key if there is one; B (and only B) then uses its private key to decode the message key. A third-party clearinghouse H receives and sends payments, logs trace information and controls authorizations to A and B as appropriate.

**Cf. IEEE/LOM remarks.**

**Level of controversy:** Very high, both nationally and internationally
| **DVB** | **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:**  
| The *Digital Video Broadcast* project is an international industrial consortium of broadcasters, electronics manufacturers, network operators, software concerns and regulatory bodies. DVB is committed to designing European standards for the delivery of digital television and data services. |  
| **Membership:** Cost = 10K euros ($9.2K) and member’s activities should fit one category—broadcasters, network operators, regulatory bodies, manufacturers/developers, or, academic institution.  
| **See:** [http://www.dvb.org/](http://www.dvb.org/)  
| **Remarks:** Uses MPEG-2 packets as information payload containers. Supplies critical Service Information with packets. See ATSC for North American equivalent. CP and CPT—copy protection and CP (technical)—are DVB ad-hoc groups. Status of IPRM (the intellectual property rights module?) is unclear. ATSC (see entry) is North American equivalent effort. |  
| **DVD+RW Alliance** | **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:**  
| This alliance comprises PC manufacturers, storage vendors and electronics manufacturers. |  
| **Membership:**  
| **Remarks:** There is no membership fee or contract. Membership includes developing DVD+RW products within specific time windows (a year or so). |  
| **DVD Forum** | **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:**  
| The *DVD Forum*—an international association of hardware manufacturers, software firms and other users of Digital Versatile Discs—exchanges and disseminations ideas and information about the DVD format. The Forum works to promote broad acceptance of DVD products on a worldwide basis, across entertainment, consumer electronics and IT industries. |  
| **Membership:** Open to corporations or organizations linked to DVD research, development or manufacturing, or software firms and other users of DVD products interested in improving the DVD Format.  
| **See:** [http://www.dvdforum.org/](http://www.dvdforum.org/)  
| **Remarks:** Promotes broad acceptance of DVD products worldwide, across entertainment, consumer electronics and IT industries. Membership exceeds 230 companies. |  
| **DVD CCA/CSS** | **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:**  
| *DVD Copy Control Association* is a not-for-profit corporation with responsibility for licensing CSS (*Content Scramble System*) to manufacturers of DVD-related products. |  
| **See:** [http://www.dvdcca.org/](http://www.dvdcca.org/)  
| **Remarks:** See CPTWG, above. |  
| **EBNA** | **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:**  
| “The *E-Book Newsstand Association* serves as the meeting place for companies active or interested in the delivery of periodical information to consumers or business customers via Electronic Books, Personal Digital Assistants, or Electronic Paper.” *from Website* |  
| **Membership:** Relatively inexpensive; open to companies and individuals.  
| **See:** [http://www.ebna.org/](http://www.ebna.org/)  
| **Remarks:** E-publishing is a representative class of users from DRM technologies and services. |  
| **ebXML** | **DRM coordination, interests:**  
| *ebXML* is an international effort by The United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) and the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS), which have joined forces to initiate a worldwide project to standardize XML business specifications. |  
| **Membership:**—UN/CEFACT and OASIS (see entry for OASIS)  
| **Remarks:** Competing efforts worldwide to define XML for global business exchanges has triggered this work, which addresses harmonization of electronic business formulations. |
| **EDI/eUR** | **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:** | Major alliances: Recognized by the Commission of the European Union and by the Western European EDIFACT Board; supported by the European Federations of Library, Booksellers and Publishers Associations  
Other liaisons—International, with 90 members from 17 countries  
**Membership:** Open to enterprises with interests in EDI for the book trade, and, to related associations  
**See:** [http://www.editeur.org](http://www.editeur.org)  
**Remarks:** See ONIX. Refer to www.editeur.org/ddd2_01.doc for the related EPICS data dictionary. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **EPICS/ONIX** | **Comment:** EDI/eUR maintains the EPICS/ONIX family of standards; the family addresses the electronic use of information on book products. Also, see ONIX. | **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:** | Major alliances: Prometeus MoU: [http://prometeus.org](http://prometeus.org); The IMS Project: [http://www.imspproject.org](http://www.imspproject.org); The Ariadne Project: [http://ariadne.unil.ch](http://ariadne.unil.ch); European Schoolnet: [http://www.en.eun.org](http://www.en.eun.org); IEEE/LTSC: [http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/ltsc](http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/ltsc); Virtual European School: [http://www.ves.eu.org](http://www.ves.eu.org); CEN/ISSS WS/MMI-DC; ISO/IEC JTC1/SC36: [http://www.jtc1sc36.org](http://www.jtc1sc36.org)  
**Membership:** Open, dues $200/year.  
**See:** [http://ltsc.ieee.org/wg12/s_p.html](http://ltsc.ieee.org/wg12/s_p.html)  
**Remarks:** Learning Objects include, e.g., multimedia content, instructional materials, software and tools. Co-sponsors workshops on Rights Expression Language (DREL), see [http://www.cenorm.be/isss/Workshop/lt/digit-rights/Default.htm](http://www.cenorm.be/isss/Workshop/lt/digit-rights/Default.htm) | **DRM coordinations, interests:** | Confer entry for CPTWG.  
**See:** [http://www.digital-cp.com/](http://www.digital-cp.com/)  
**Remarks:** HDCP specification implementation requires a license. |
| **HDCP** | **ICE** | **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:** | Major alliances:  
• PRISM—Syndication (e.g. between Web sites) requires a common vocabulary. PRISM can describe ICE items, and, ICE can convey PRISM descriptions.  
Other liaisons—W3C  
**Membership:** Open, modest yearly charge. 25% discount for Int. Digital Enterprise Alliance members. Authoring Group membership fee is 10x higher.  
**See:** [www.icestandard.org](http://www.icestandard.org) and [http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-ice](http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-ice)  
**Remarks:** Section 1.2 of note at [www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-ice](http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-ice) gives good number of details on relationships to other standards. |
| High-bandwidth Digital Content Protection is a specification developed by Intel Corporation to protect digital entertainment content across the DVI interface. | The Information and Content Exchange is a protocol and management model for information reuse among Web sites—syndication. It promotes automated data transfer and management of results. | **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:** | Major alliances:  
• W3C | **Membership:** Open, modest yearly charge. 25% discount for Int. Digital Enterprise Alliance members. Authoring Group membership fee is 10x higher.  
**See:** [www.icestandard.org](http://www.icestandard.org) and [http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-ice](http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-ice)  
**Remarks:** Section 1.2 of note at [www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-ice](http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-ice) gives good number of details on relationships to other standards. |
| **IDF** | **International DOI Foundation.** | **See:** Entry for “DOI.” | **IEEE/LOM** | **The IEEE P1484.12 Learning Object Metadata Working Group** | **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:** | Major alliances:  
• W3C (Cf. XKMS entry)  
Other liaisons—IRTF (GSEC Working Group)  
**Membership:** Open to any interested individual w/out charge.  
**See:** [http://www.ietf.org/](http://www.ietf.org/)  
**Remarks:** Key management standards needed for DRM. |
| **IETF** | The Internet Engineering Task Force has no specialized DRM group, but it does have group key management efforts such as GDOI (Group Domain of Interpretation Rekey protocol) and MIKEY (Multimedia Internet KEYing) within its MSEC Working Group. | | **Prometeus MoU:** [http://prometeus.org](http://prometeus.org); The IMS Project: [http://www.imspproject.org](http://www.imspproject.org); The Ariadne Project: [http://ariadne.unil.ch](http://ariadne.unil.ch); European Schoolnet: [http://www.en.eun.org](http://www.en.eun.org); IEEE/LTSC: [http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/ltsc](http://grouper.ieee.org/groups/ltsc); Virtual European School: [http://www.ves.eu.org](http://www.ves.eu.org); CEN/ISSS WS/MMI-DC; ISO/IEC JTC1/SC36: [http://www.jtc1sc36.org](http://www.jtc1sc36.org)  
**Membership:** Open, dues $200/year.  
**See:** [http://ltsc.ieee.org/wg12/s_p.html](http://ltsc.ieee.org/wg12/s_p.html)  
**Remarks:** Learning Objects include, e.g., multimedia content, instructional materials, software and tools. Co-sponsors workshops on Rights Expression Language (DREL), see [http://www.cenorm.be/isss/Workshop/lt/digit-rights/Default.htm](http://www.cenorm.be/isss/Workshop/lt/digit-rights/Default.htm) | **IEEE/LOM** | The IEEE P1484.12 Learning Object Metadata Working Group specifies syntax and semantics of Learning Object Metadata—attributes that describe entities used during technology-supported learning. LOM is one of several working groups of the parent standards group, the IEEE Learning Technology Standards Committee. | **DRM standards, liaisons, interests:** | **Membership:** Open, dues $200/year.  
**See:** [http://ltsc.ieee.org/wg12/s_p.html](http://ltsc.ieee.org/wg12/s_p.html)  
**Remarks:** Learning Objects include, e.g., multimedia content, instructional materials, software and tools. Co-sponsors workshops on Rights Expression Language (DREL), see [http://www.cenorm.be/isss/Workshop/lt/digit-rights/Default.htm](http://www.cenorm.be/isss/Workshop/lt/digit-rights/Default.htm) |
| **IFPI** | **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:**  
*IFPI* represents the international recording industry:  
It fights music piracy, promotes fair market access and  
adequate copyright laws, helps develop legal conditions  
and technologies for industry in this digital era,  
and promotes music as an economic factor in addition  
to its social and cultural contributions.  
**Major alliances:** IFPI works with its 46 national groups through  
international and regional offices  
**Other liaisons—Closely affiliated with the RIAA (http://www.riaa.org/).**  
**Membership:** Entity or person producing sound recordings or music  
videos available publicly in reasonable quantities.  
**See:** [http://www.ifpi.org/](http://www.ifpi.org/)  
**Remarks:** A part of DRM involves interdiction, i.e., getting local  
authorities to enforce information protection laws against piracy. IFPI  
places heavy emphasis upon this aspect (see Web pages). |
| **INDECS** | **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:**  
INDECS is an international initiative of rights owners  
creating metadata standards for e-commerce.  
<indecstm>™ stands for interoperability of data in e-commerce systems—it stresses structured metadata and  
data dictionary for interoperability. <indecstm>™ Framework Ltd is a not-for-profit company encouraging  
well-formed metadata initiatives based on <indecstm> methods. The project is supported under European  
Commission info2000 that embraces multimedia rights clearance systems (MMRCS).  
**Major alliances**  
ALCS (Authors’ Licensing and Collecting Society Limited)  
MCOS (UK, musical works, Composer/publisher societies)  
BILD-KUNST (Germany, visual arts, creator’s society)  
SACD (France, audiovisual and visual arts, creator’s society)  
IFPI (International/UK-based, sound recordings, trade association)  
EDItEUR (European/UK-based, book/serial/electronic publishers/libraries)  
KOPIOSTO (Finland) (Co-ordinating Partner)  
CEDAR (Netherlands)  
CAL (Australia)  
MUZE UK (UK subsidiary with MUZE US parent)  
**Other liaisons—Many. See [http://www.indecs.org/project/affiliates.htm](http://www.indecs.org/project/affiliates.htm)**  
**Membership:** Partnership (cf. alliances, above)  
**See:** [http://www.indecs.org/](http://www.indecs.org/)  
**Remarks:** Affiliates include US Copyright Office, RIAA |
| **INDECS2** | **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:**  
<indecs2> is a follow-on project to create a rights data dictionary (RDD) spurred by requirements of MPEG- 21 for a "consistent, ordered and machine-readable set of semantics … describing the rights in intellectual property … for permissions, such as 'print', 'copy', or 'play', to be reliably and securely controlled for all information in digital form, online and offline."  
**Major alliances**—EDItEUR/ONIX, Int. DOI Foundation, RIAA/IFPI,  
MPA, Accenture, XrML (ContentGuard), Dentsu, Enpia are consortium partners.  
**Other liaisons—XML, WIPO, MPEG(21)**  
**Membership:** Partners  
**See:** [http://www.indecs.org/](http://www.indecs.org/)  
**Remarks:** Responding to MPEG call using ISO/MPEG process; DOI dictionary as input; DOI developments will use output. |
| **IPTC--NewsML** | **DRM standards, coordinations, interests:**  
The International Press Telecommunications Council has two specifications for news (see NITF, below). NewsML supports automated transmission of news stories and wire services. It is an XML-based standard to represent and manage multimedia news throughout its lifecycle, including production, interchange, and consumer use.  
**Major alliances**  
• with PRISM on common format and metadata vocabulary  
• XML  
**Other liaisons—Use appropriate standards and recommendations.**  
**Membership:** An independent international association of the world's leading news agencies and publishers.  
**See:** [http://www.newsml.org/](http://www.newsml.org/)  
**Remarks:** PRISM, NewsML “largely complementary.” PRISM vocabularies can be used in NewsML. To replace IIM. Extensible and flexible. Use NITF for text with NEWSML. Plug-in NewsML parser available for browsers. |
### IPTC--NITF
The IPTC also has an XML DTD (grammar) specification for news mark up. Called NITF for News Industry Text Format, it uses the eXtensible Markup Language (XML) to define the content and structure of news articles. With embedded metadata, NITF documents are far more searchable and useful than HTML pages.

### DRM standards, coordinations, interests:
- **Major alliances**
  - work with PRISM
- **Other liaisons**
- **Membership:** An independent international association of the world's leading news agencies and publishers.
- **Remarks:** PRISM group says “largely” complements their specification. NITF documents translate into HTML, WML (wireless devices), RTF (for printing), etc. State “it is a standard that is open, public, proven, well-used, well-documented, and well-supported.”

### IRTF/IDRM
**Internet Research Task Force/Internet Digital Rights Management** group examines new information rights technologies that impact the Internet. Seeks intellectual property network protocols and mechanisms that interoperate. Examples: directories, trust, privacy, policy, transport and security services.

### DRM standards, coordinations, interests:
- **DOI; <indecs>; MPEG/MPEG4 IPMP; W3C DRM 2001 Workshop**
- **www.w3.org/2000/12/drm-ws/SDMI; XrML; ISMA; ODRL; XACML OASIS; MSEC/(GDOI and MIKEY) IETF working group covers key dissemination needed for DRM**
  - See: [http://www.securemulticast.org/msec-meetings.htm](http://www.securemulticast.org/msec-meetings.htm)
- **Membership:** open
- **Remarks:** IRTF research complements engineering of IETF. Coordinates with IETF, other IRTF groups, to spot missing technology, recommend technical standards, etc. Note: Group charter revision underway, name change likely from IDRM.

### IRML
See remarks portion of **XBML**.

### ISMA
As standard XML based mark-up languages have fueled innovation and growth of today's Web, so strives the Internet Streaming Media Alliance to accomplish the same for the next wave of rich Internet content, streaming video and audio.

### DRM standards, coordinations, interests:
- **Major alliances:** 35+ corporate entities have joined.
- **Other liaisons**
  - See: [http://ism-alliance.tv/](http://ism-alliance.tv/)
- **Remarks:** The first specification from ISMA defines an implementation agreement for streaming MPEG-4 video and audio over IP networks. Ongoing work includes adopting methods for digital rights management (DRM), quality of service (QoS) and related technologies.

### ITU-T
The International Telecommunications Union is an organization within the United Nations system.

### MIME
**Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions** specifies formatting for non-ASCII messages for transmission over the Internet. Graphics, audio, and video files via the Internet mail system. In addition, MIME supports messages in character sets other than ASCII.

### DRM standards, coordinations, interests:
- **Remarks:** Defined in 1992 by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF—see **IRTF** “remarks”). The newer S/MIME, supports encrypted messages. Has types, e.g., GIF for graphics files and PostScript for formatted files. It is also possible to define your own MIME types.
### MPEG

The Moving Picture Experts Group is an ISO/IEC working group for standards development of coded representation of digital audio and video. MPEG has a series of specifications promoting content interoperability pertinent to DRM:

- MPEG-2 A/V content for DVD and TV.
- MPEG-4 multimedia content representation (metadata).
- MPEG-4 IPMP (intellectual property management and protection) addresses connected appliances, with work on standalone progressing.
- MPEG-7 is content description (complements MPEG-4).
- MPEG-21 is a sweeping, ambitious framework for interoperable digital multimedia, transparent in use, user-friendly in practice.
- MPEG Rights Expression Language (MPEG REL) and MPEG Rights Data Dictionary (MPEG RDD) currently under development. MPEG REL based on XrML and the MPEG RDD based on the `<indecs2>` RDD.

#### DRM standards, coordinations, interests:

- ISMA (Internet Streaming Media Alliance) uses MPEG-4
- ITU-T/MPEG video coding work for MPEG-4
- IRTF/IDRM
- W3C is interested in MPEG work, but thus far (5/02) reticent to pursue DRM.
- XML, e.g., in MPEG-21 Digital Item Description--DID, also XrML and ODRL (both XML-based digital rights languages) submitted to MPEG-21 responding to Call for Proposals for Rights Expression Language.

#### Membership:

Requires accreditation by a National Standards Body or standards committee in liaison. Experts attending MPEG not representing a committee in liaison must be members of a National Delegation under the responsibility of a Head of Delegation appointed by the National Body. See: [http://mpeg.telecomitalialab.com/](http://mpeg.telecomitalialab.com/)

#### Remarks:

Note that DRM = IPMP in MPEG parlance.

### MMS

3GPP has defined a Multimedia Messaging Service that supports mobile user transactions via messages containing multimedia elements.

#### See:

3GPP entry, above.

#### Remarks:

MMS builds on SMS (Short Message Service). It makes Internet/mobile phone messaging much richer, exchanging text, graphics, audio, photographic images and video clips between mobile devices. MMS is not, however, real-time.

### NewsML, News Markup Language

See XBRL entry, “Remarks.”

### OASIS

Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards is a not-for-profit, international consortium that designs and develops e-commerce standard interoperability specifications using XML [see XML entry] as a basis.

#### See:


#### Remarks:

Together, OASIS and the United Nations sponsor ebXML, which is a framework for e-business data exchange. The consortium also operates XML.org, a clearinghouse for application schemas, vocabularies and related XML documents.

### OASIS XACML

The OASIS eXtensible Access Control Markup Language, XACML, is an XML specification for expressing policies for information access over the Internet. Issues to be addressed include fine-grained control, requestor characteristics, protocols over which requests are made, and types of activities authorized.

#### DRM standards, coordinations, interests:

- Major alliances: W3C, IETF, UN/CEFACT
- Other liaisons—Several efforts involving XML and electronic security are deemed germane to XACML and have liaisons to help ensure interoperability and to avoid duplication of work:
  - ebXML—e-business application of XML,
  - XKMS—distribution/registration of public keys,
  - DSML—directory information in XML

#### Membership:

Open in three levels of participation: sponsor, contributor, and individual. Details at [http://www.oasis-open.org/](http://www.oasis-open.org/)

#### Remarks:

XACML defines a core schema and corresponding namespace for the expression of authorization policies in XML against objects that are themselves identified in XML.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>OASIS RLTC—Rights Language Technical Committee</strong></th>
<th><strong>DRM Standards, Coordinations, interests:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>The purpose of the Rights Language TC is to define the industry standard for a digital rights language that supports a wide variety of business models and has an architecture that provides the flexibility to address the needs of the diverse communities that have recognized the need for a rights language. Work is based on XrML submission from ContentGuard (see MPEG for other work based on XrML). See also the entry, below, for ODRL, an alternative rights language.</td>
<td>This TC will continue to develop and act as the governance body for XrML, the eXtensible Rights Mark-up Language. This effort includes the XML 1.0 Specification, XML Schema, Namespaces in XML, Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax, Digital Object Identifier (DOI), ISO 3166 Codes for representing names of countries, ISO 4217 Codes for representing currencies and funds, XML Path Language (XPath) Version 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XrML supports and may utilize additional industry standards: Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, Resource Description Framework (RDF), Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI), Web Services Definition Language (WSDL), XML-Encryption Syntax and Processing, XML-Signature Syntax and Processing.</td>
<td>XrML supports and may utilize additional industry standards: Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, Resource Description Framework (RDF), Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI), Web Services Definition Language (WSDL), XML-Encryption Syntax and Processing, XML-Signature Syntax and Processing.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>OASIS SAML</strong></th>
<th><strong>See:</strong> <a href="http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/security/-documents">http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/security/ - documents</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is being developed by the OASIS XML-Based Security Services Technical Committee (SSTC).</td>
<td>Remarks: The Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is an XML-based framework for exchanging security information expressed in the form of assertions about subjects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See:** [http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/security/ - charter](http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/security/-charter)

**Remarks:** The primary deliverable is a matched set of XML vocabularies and Web Services interfaces that will deliver web applications via diverse channels and create web applications that can be easily changed via simple declarative means. |

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>OASIS WSIA TC</strong></th>
<th><strong>See:</strong> <a href="http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/wsia/-charter">http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/wsia/ - charter</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The OASIS Web Services for Interactive Applications (WSIA) TC is developing a Web-services component model for interactive applications.</td>
<td>Remarks: The primary deliverable is a matched set of XML vocabularies and Web Services interfaces that will deliver web applications via diverse channels and create web applications that can be easily changed via simple declarative means.</td>
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**Remarks:** The primary deliverable is a matched set of XML vocabularies and Web Services interfaces that will deliver web applications via diverse channels and create web applications that can be easily changed via simple declarative means. |

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<tr>
<th><strong>ODRL</strong></th>
<th><strong>DRM standards, coordinations, interests:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>The Open Digital Rights Language provides semantics for a digital rights management expression language and data dictionary. ODRL pertains to digital content in all forms: it expresses terms and conditions—permissions, constraints, obligations, conditions, offers and agreements with rights holders. ODRL is designed for extension by different industry sectors (eg ebooks, audio, software) while retaining a core of interoperability. ODRL is freely available: There are no licensing requirements.</td>
<td>Major alliances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ODRL supports MPEG-21. It will be a compatible Rights Language supporting open and free interoperability within and across the MPEG-21 Multimedia Framework.</strong></td>
<td><strong>HTML and XML bases</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>[Sept. 2002] W3C has the Open Digital Rights Language (ODRL) Version 1.1 specification, published as a W3C Note. However, the chartering of a DRM/Rights Language activity remains an open issue within W3C at this time.</strong></td>
<td>Other liaisons— Has commercial and academic supporters.</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Membership:</strong> <a href="http://odrl.net/">http://odrl.net/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remarks:</strong> Refer to competitor entries XrML and OASIS RLTC.</td>
<td><strong>Membership:</strong> <a href="http://odrl.net/">http://odrl.net/</a></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Remarks:** Refer to competitor entries XrML and OASIS RLTC.
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>OeBF (including EBX)</strong></th>
<th><strong>DRM standards, coordinations, interests:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *Open eBook Forum*, an international trade and standards group, welcomes hardware and software companies, publishers, authors, users of electronic books, and related organizations. OeBF provides a forum for the discussing issues and technologies related to electronic books, and, for developing and promoting adoption of common specifications and interoperable standards relating to electronic books. | Major alliances  
  - BISG (Book Industry Study Group [www.bisg.org](http://www.bisg.org))  
  - DOI (Digital Object Identifier [www.doi.org](http://www.doi.org))  
  - W3C (World Wide Web Consortium [www.w3.org](http://www.w3.org))  
  - NISO (National Information Standards Org. [www.niso.org](http://www.niso.org))  
  - The Daisy Consortium ([www.daisy.org](http://www.daisy.org))  
Other liaisons—AAP, Amer. Fed. Blind  
**Membership:** Principal Member subscribers have major voting rights. Corporations, organizations and private individuals may also join at nominal cost as non-voting Associate Members, who may, when approved by Working Group chairs, become voting members of Working Groups.  
**Remarks:** EBX is now part of the OpenEBook Forum |

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<tr>
<th><strong>OMA</strong></th>
<th><strong>DRM standards, coordinations, interests:</strong></th>
</tr>
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</table>
| The *Open Mobile Alliance*, a new organization begun in June, 2002, seeks to develop the mobile industry by removing barriers to global user adoption and by promoting a high degree of application interoperability. | Major alliances: OMA is a consolidation of the Open Mobile Architecture initiative and the WAP Forum. Other liaisons: Location Interoperability Forum (LIF), SyncML, MMS Interoperability Group (MMS-IOP), and Wireless Village  
**Membership:** 200+ corporations and other interested parties. Fees run from $500 to $200,000 per year.  
**See:** [http://www.openmobilealliance.org/](http://www.openmobilealliance.org/)  
**Remarks:** Subsumes WAP Forum, among others. OMA wants to address interoperability issues while “allowing businesses to compete through innovation and differentiation” [from the Web site]. |

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<tr>
<th><strong>ONIX International</strong></th>
<th><strong>DRM standards, coordinations, interests:</strong></th>
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| The *Online Information eXchange* is a standard format used to distribute information about books electronically. The rich ONIX metadata (may have audio or video) replaces the information on the jacket cover. ONIX is a standard format for easy, automated use in the Web-supported supply chain by a variety of book wholesalers, retailers, and others. | Major alliances: AAP, EDItEUR, BISG, BIC  
Other liaisons: BASIC (Book And Serials Ind. Communications)  
**Membership:** Typical committee members include American Booksellers Assoc., AAP, AAUP, AWBA, Amazon, Barnes & Noble  
**See:** [www.editeur.org](http://www.editeur.org) (Europe), [www.bisg.org](http://www.bisg.org) (US), [www.bic.org.uk](http://www.bic.org.uk) (UK)  
**Remarks:** Future issues include provision for e-books, videos and for DRM elements. Based on the ubiquitous XML with an ONIX DTD (document type definition). Major on-line booksellers use it. |

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<tr>
<th><strong>PRISM</strong></th>
<th><strong>DRM standards, coordinations, interests:</strong></th>
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| *Publishing Requirements for Industry Standard Metadata* specification—is an extensible XML metadata standard for syndicating, aggregating, and generally, multi-targeting content for the printed medium. It supports interoperable content description, interchange, and reuse. Applications can be implemented without fees, but they must not modify PRISM namespaces and vocabularies. Unlike XrML, assumes in-place business arrangement. Aims at inexpensive use. | Major alliances  
  - IPTC-NEWSML complements and overlaps PRISM; groups coordinate  
  - PRISM recommends XML, RDF, the Dublin Core, and various ISO specifications for locations, languages, and date/time formats.  
  - Beyond the above, it defines a small number of XML namespaces and controlled vocabularies of values.  
**See:** [http://www.prismstandard.org/techdev/prismspec1.asp](http://www.prismstandard.org/techdev/prismspec1.asp)  
**Remarks:** A simplified application of RDF (see below), but compatible. Uses Dublin Core vocabulary. Complements ICE. Complements, overlaps NITF from IPTC. Can use MIME for metadata packaging. Refer to [http://www.oasis-open.org/cover/prism.html](http://www.oasis-open.org/cover/prism.html). |

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<tr>
<th><strong>RDF</strong></th>
<th><strong>See remarks in W3C entry</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The <em>W3C Resource Description Framework</em> model uses XML to represent and transport metadata—can describe web resources (content, services, etc.).</td>
<td><strong>Remarks:</strong> PRISM (cf. above) uses a simplified resource description framework (RDF).</td>
</tr>
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<p>| <strong>RIXML</strong> | <strong>See remarks for entry XBRL.</strong> |</p>
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<tr>
<th><strong>SDMI</strong></th>
<th><strong>See entry OASIS XML-Based Security Services Technical Committee (SSTC).</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The Secure Digital Music Initiative</strong> comprises roughly 150 participants representing a spectrum of information technology companies and allied music interests. SDMI's charter has been to develop open technology specifications that protect the playing, storing, and distributing of digital music so that a new market for digital music can emerge. SDMI has aimed at:</td>
<td>DRM standards, coordinations, interests: Major alliances—150 participants. Other liaisons— see Membership, below. <strong>Membership:</strong> Open to technology-based commercial companies having significant direct effect on digital music security. Societies and associations representing music industry interests who are members of the Music Industry Advisory Council may participate as observers. <strong>See:</strong> <a href="http://www.sdmi.org/">http://www.sdmi.org/</a> <strong>Remarks:</strong> SDMI has lacked sufficient technology to assure its requirements. Quoting text dated May 18, 2001, from the SDMI Website, “… SDMI is now on hiatus, and intends to re-assess technological advances at some later date. This decision does not affect the prior adoption of SDMI's portable device specification and Phase I watermark, which are in widespread use today.”</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>SDMI</strong> comprises roughly 150 participants representing a spectrum of information technology companies and allied music interests. SDMI's charter has been to develop open technology specifications that protect the playing, storing, and distributing of digital music so that a new market for digital music can emerge. SDMI has aimed at:</td>
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<td>• Providing convenient access to music online and via novel advent digital distribution</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Assuring copyright protection for artistic works</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Promoting development of new, music-related business and technology</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>SMPTE (DC28.4)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Website:</strong> see <a href="http://www.smpte.org/">http://www.smpte.org/</a></th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers</strong> has a Technical Committee on Digital Cinema (DC28). In particular, DC28.4 works on specifications for security and rights related to digital cinema.</td>
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<th><strong>SSTC</strong></th>
<th><strong>See OASIS SAML.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<th><strong>TV Anytime Forum</strong></th>
<th><strong>DRM interests:</strong> Work is network independent and stresses interoperability. Delivery mechanisms can be ATSC, DVB and others. Security structures aim at protecting interests of all in chain of delivery. <strong>Membership:</strong> <a href="http://www.tv-anytime.org/">http://www.tv-anytime.org/</a> <strong>Remarks:</strong> Formed September 1999. It has started on open specifications designed to allow applications to exploit local persistent storage. Working groups are (i) business models, (ii) system, transport interfaces and content referencing, (iii) metadata, (iv) rights management and protection.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The TV-Anytime Forum</strong> has member organizations that seek development of specifications to enable audio-visual and related services using local storage on mass-market, high volume consumer platforms.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>W3C</strong></th>
<th><strong>DRM standards, coordinations, interests:</strong> • W3C Workshop on Digital Rights Management for the Web (January 2001) <a href="http://www.w3.org/2000/12/drm-bs/">http://www.w3.org/2000/12/drm-bs/</a> • Cooperation with MPEG highly likely if W3C does DRM work <strong>See:</strong> <a href="http://www.w3.org/Help/siteindex">http://www.w3.org/Help/siteindex</a> <strong>Remarks:</strong> W3C develops specifications, guidelines, software, and tools that support the World Wide Web: these include the Resource Description Framework—RDF—to represent and transport metadata (<a href="http://www.w3.org/RDF">www.w3.org/RDF</a>), HTML, and XML.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The World Wide Web Consortium's Technology and Society Domain held a workshop on DRM in January, 2001. However, domain participants have been slow to join any DRM effort, with many apparently content to have MPEG and others pursue the complex topic.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>WAEA</strong></th>
<th><strong>DRM standards, coordinations, interests:</strong> Major alliances: airlines, studios, device manufacturers, digital materials labs, service providers. Other liaisons— ARINC, SMPTE, ISMA, MPEG-4 Forum <strong>Membership:</strong> representatives from over 100 airlines and 300 airline suppliers and related companies. Membership fees vary from $350 to $700 per annum. <strong>See:</strong> <a href="http://www.waea.org/">http://www.waea.org/</a> <strong>Remarks:</strong> The WAEA has produced a number of open, voluntary standards for entertainment information on aircraft, including DVD content protection (Specification 0598) and video-on-demand file servers (Specification 0395).</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The World Airline Entertainment Association</strong> has a Technology Committee that includes a Digital Content Management Working Group. At a technical level, the association addresses hardware and content specifications for commercial aircraft.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WAP Forum Content Download</strong></td>
<td><strong>Possible Effort Co-ordinations:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>The <em>Wireless Application Protocol Forum Ltd.</em> had begun addressing DRM-IPMP issues in <em>content download</em>, including authentication, delivery, rights management, logging and billing. The WAP site is now being merged into the Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) site.</td>
<td>3GPP, SDMI, ISO/MPEG/IPMP, ODRL, XrML, XMCL</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th><strong>WIPO</strong></th>
<th><strong>DRM standards, coordinations, interests:</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>The <em>World Intellectual Property Organization</em>, an agency of the United Nations, promotes the use and protection of intellectual property (IP). It administers 23 international treaties dealing with different aspects of IP protection. There are two IP categories: i. Industrial property—patents, trademarks, etc. ii. Copyright—novels, poems, films, music, drawings, photographs, sculptures, architectural designs, etc.</td>
<td>Major alliances: 179 Member States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liaisons—170 NGO Observers</td>
<td><strong>Membership:</strong> only States may qualify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See:</strong> <a href="http://www.wipo.org/">http://www.wipo.org/</a></td>
<td><strong>Remarks:</strong> Budget is $434M p.a. Regarding DRM, the Web site states, “Under its Digital Agenda – a work program for the Organization over the coming years, WIPO is responding to the confluence of the Internet, digital technologies and the intellectual property system. The Organization is formulating, through international discussions and negotiations, appropriate responses that will encourage dissemination and use of intellectual property such as music, films, trade identifiers and knowledge on the Internet, as well as ensure protection of the rights of their creators and owners.”</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>WISA</strong></th>
<th><strong>XACML</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>See entry OASIS WISA TC.</strong></td>
<td><strong>See:</strong> entry for OASIS XACML.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>WMF</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>The <em>Wireless Multimedia Forum</em> claims (or claimed?) to be an international, multi-vendor venue for those developing products, services and information for rich media content for mobile, wireless devices.</td>
<td><strong>Liaisons</strong>—See entries for 3GPP2, ISMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Membership:</strong> Approximately 35(?) hardware vendors, software makers, carriers and content developers.</td>
<td><strong>Requirements:</strong> Working Group interested in market requirements for DRM services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See:</strong> <a href="http://www.ws-i.org/">http://www.ws-i.org/</a></td>
<td><strong>Membership:</strong> Founders include Accenture, BEA Systems, Fujitsu Ltd., Hewlett-Packard, IBM, Intel, Microsoft, Oracle, and SAP AG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remarks:</strong> “The mission of WS-I will be to provide implementation guidance to support customers deploying Web services, promote consistent and reliable interoperability among Web services, and articulate a common industry vision for Web services.” [from the WS-I Web site]</td>
<td><strong>Remarks:</strong> XBRL can be seen as a possible contribution to the reporting and managing aspect of DRM related to finance. Other XML dialects may enter in as well, e.g. for investor research, there is RIXML and IRML (the latter stressing conversational use). NewsML, a news data markup specification, is similarly related.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>XACML</strong></th>
<th><strong>XKMS</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>See:</strong> entry for OASIS XACML.</td>
<td>The <em>XML Key Management Specification</em> defines protocols for distributing and registering public keys that are compatible with the XML Signature (XML-SIG) standard work of W3C and IETF and another anticipated standard for XML encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support:</strong> W3C, IETF are doing this</td>
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<td>Other liaisons— IRTF, OASIS (XML)</td>
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<td><strong>See:</strong> <a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XKMS/">http://www.w3.org/2001/XKMS/</a></td>
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| XMCL | DRM standards: XMCL Web site states: “RealNetworks intends to submit the XMCL proposal to the appropriate standards organization, and will work with other industry leaders to ensure the initiative evolves into a widely accepted standard.”  
See: [http://www.xmcl.org/](http://www.xmcl.org/)  
Remarks: XMCL standardizes the expression of business rules, and thus, enables content management independent of DRM (IPMP) and host e-commerce infrastructure. |
|---|---|
| XML | DRM standards, coordinations, interests: Widespread coordinations: E.g., go to the xml site below and click on “XML in Industry.”  
Membership: NA  
See: [http://www.xml.org/](http://www.xml.org/)  
Remarks: XML is widely used in recent e-commerce designs because structured and labeled data is necessary for the flexible, open-ended automation of information services. Related entries are “X-series” XBRL, XMCL, etc. (see pointers by RIXML, IRML and NewsML). DRM issues at [http://xml.coverpages.org/drm.html](http://xml.coverpages.org/drm.html) |
| XrML | DRM standards, coordinations, interests: Major alliances—a number of large commercial entities support XrML (see XrML Web site).  
Other liaisons—OASIS, MPEG-21  
Membership: NA  
Remarks: See entry for ODRL, above. XrML’s specification has been submitted to both OASIS and MPEG-21. Discussion at [www.xml.org/xml/zapthink/std263.html](http://www.xml.org/xml/zapthink/std263.html) indicates differences between XrML and PRISM, the latter addressing a much-simplified problem. |
| XTM Topic Maps | DRM standards, coordinations, interests: Major alliances  
Other liaisons—  
Membership: TopicMaps.Org is an independent consortium of parties developing the applicability of the topic map paradigm [ISO13250] to the World Wide Web by leveraging the XML family of specifications  
See: [http://www.topicmaps.org/xtm/1.0/](http://www.topicmaps.org/xtm/1.0/)  
Remarks: PRISM uses controlled vocabularies to similar end. See [www.topicmaps.org/xtm/1.0/#desc-intro](http://www.topicmaps.org/xtm/1.0/#desc-intro) for easy-to-read discussion, including section 2.1, “A Gentle Introduction to Topic Maps.” |

**XMCL**

The *eXtensible Media Commerce Language* is an open, XML variant for industry-wide standards in Internet (multi) media commerce. XMCL may simplify deployment and enlarge the market for digital media over the Internet.

**XML**

The *eXtensible Markup Language* XML is actually a markup language to create other markup languages (and there have been a lot of them thusly crafted). XML is extensible, license-free, platform-independent and well-supported. Its prolixity is usually redeemed by its wide acceptance and flexibility.

**XrML**

**EXtensible rights Markup Language**—XrML—is an XML-based vehicle for digital rights management. It aims at providing a universal method for specifying rights and conditions associated with the use and protection of digital content and services. XrML promotes the creation of open architectures for digital rights management. The developer has confirmed it has submitted XrML to OASIS for long-term development and governance (see OASIS RLTC above).

**XTM Topic Maps**

*XML Topic Maps* presents ISO Topic Maps in XML. Handles “topics” and their occurrences and associations. Because not all e-text subjects are electronic artifacts, an address must be provided for such a subject, e.g. “George III.” An electronic surrogate for the subject is constructed, which (being electronic) can have an address. This surrogate is a topic. Every topic acts as an e-link for some subject.