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**INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR STANDARDISATION**

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**CODING OF MOVING PICTURES AND AUDIO**

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# ABSTRACT

The Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG) is an International Orga­nization for Standardization/Inter­national Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) working group that develops media coding standards. These stan­dards include a set of ontologies for the codification of intellectual prop­erty rights (IPR) information related to media. The Media Value Chain Ontol­ogy (MVCO) facilitates rights tracking for fair, timely, and transparent payment of royalties by capturing user roles and their permissible actions on a particu­lar IP entity. The Audio Value Chain Ontology (AVCO) extends MVCO functionality related to the description of IP entities in the audio domain, e.g., multitrack audio and time segments. The Media Contract Ontology (MCO) facilitates the conversion of narrative contracts to digital ones. Furthermore, the axioms in these ontologies can drive the execution of rights-related work­flows in controlled environments, e.g., blockchains, where transparency and interoperability are favoured toward fair trade of music and media.

Thus, MPEG’s aim is to further develop the means (e.g., protocols and application programming interfaces) for converting these MPEG IPR ontologies, developed in the last few years, to smart con­tracts executable on existing blockchain environments.

# SCOPE

Therefore, MPEG issues this Draft Call for Proposals (CfP) on **MPEG-21 contracts to smart contracts conversion**. In this document use cases and requirements are provided. Proposals submitted to this CfP need to explain and/or demonstrate, how are addressing these use cases and supporting the identified requirements. Proposals will be evaluated according to predefined criteria which are also provided in this document. Additional use cases and requirements suggested by the proponents can also be considered.

All parties that believe they have relevant technologies, satisfying one or more of the requirements, are invited to submit proposals for consideration by MPEG. These parties do not necessarily have to be MPEG members. The review of the submissions is planned in the context of the 132nd MPEG meeting. Please contact Jörn Ostermann ([ostermann@tnt.uni-hannover.de](mailto:ostermann@tnt.uni-hannover.de)) for details on attending this meeting if you are not an MPEG delegate.

# BACKGROUND

Copyright legislation has continuously evolved with the aim to support the media industry, in face of technology progress, so that fair revenues are returned to artists and rights holders, multi-territory licensing, timely payments, and overall more transparency are improved. US Music Modernisation Act [1] and EU Copyright Directive Reform [2] are examples of these trends. Meanwhile, several key artists and media companies have turned their hopes for resolving these issues to technology and in particular, towards blockchain [3][4].

Blockchain emerged in 2008 as the technology that underpins bitcoin. It operates as a shared ledger that continu­ously records transactions or informa­tion. Its database structure, where there is a timestamp on each entry and information linking it to previous blocks, makes it not only transparent but excep­tionally difficult to tamper with.

Initiatives investigating blockchain have been launched around the world. In the United States, the Open Music Initiative (OMI) [3] has been launched by the Berklee Institute for Creative Entrepreneurship, harnessing the exper­tise of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Media Lab, in decentralized platforms, whose mission is to promote and advance the development of open source standards and innovation related to music and to help ensure proper com­pensation for all creators, performers, and rights holders of music. OMI’s focus is 1) on new works, rather than the vast legacy music catalog, with the aim that the same principles can be applied to legacy music retrospectively; and 2) on achieving interoperability among infrastructures, databases, and systems so they can be accessed, shared, and exchanged by all stakeholders.

In Europe, one of blockchain’s evan­gelists is the Grammy-award-winning U.K. singer, songwriter and producer Imogen Heap. She has launched a block­chain project, Mycelia [4]. Although still in its early stages, she intends Mycelia to be an entire ecosystem that uses block­chain as a way to shake up the music industry. Mycelia’s mission is to

1) empower a fair, sustainable, and vibrant music industry ecosystem involving all online music interac­tion services

2) unlock the huge potential for cre­ators and their music-related meta­data so an entirely new commercial marketplace may flourish

3) ensure that all involved are paid and acknowledged fully

4) set commercial, ethical, and technical standards to exponentially increase innovation for the music services of the future

5) connect the dots with all those involved in this shift from our current outdated music industry models while exploring new technological solutions to enliven and improve the music ecosystem.

Such missions can be accomplished thanks to MPEG IPR ontologies, which can be used by music and media value chain stakeholders to share and exchange all metadata and contractual informa­tion connected to creative works, in a standardized and therefore interoper­able way, leading to transparent pay­ment of royalties and reduced time spent searching for the right data. The latter is due to inference and reasoning capabili­ties inherently associated with ontolo­gies. That is, knowledge and data can be derived by evidence (facts) and logic based on rich semantic copyright models expressed by MPEG IPR ontologies. In this way, the data derived are unambigu­ously interpretable, facilitating efficient processing in business-to-consumer and business-to-business (B2B) music and media value chains.

However, while enthusiasm is grow­ing for blockchain, it is likely to be several years before we see it rolled out in a wide-scale, mainstream capacity. Blockchain enables value to be transferred over the Internet. For con­tractual music and media asset trading, smart contracts can be used to encode the terms and conditions of a contract. They validate contractual agreements between stakeholders before a blockchain value transfer is enabled [5]. In other words, smart contracts, imple­mented via software, could allow music and media royalties to be administered almost instantaneously and manage usage allow­ances and restrictions. Rather than passing through intermedi­aries, revenue from a stream or download could be distributed automatically to rights holders, according to agreed terms and conditions (e.g., splits), as soon as an asset is downloaded or streamed [6], [7].

That is, while various smart-contract solutions abound, it is likely that the technology will really only take off once there is a clear consensus in business about which standards will prevail [8]. So the challenge that naturally arises is as follows. How can MPEG IPR stan­dardized ontologies be converted to smart contracts that can be executed on existing blockchain environments, thus enriching blockchain environments with inference and reasoning capabilities inherently associated with ontologies? Note that this process will increase trust among music and media value chain stakeholders for sharing data in the ecosystem since the data will be crypto­graphically secured and verified by a blockchain.

From the other side, while plenty of research literature deals with seman­tic-level interoperability of ontologies (linking different ontologies) and pro­tocol-level interoperability of block­chains (transferring verified data from one to another), the interoperability gap between them has not yet been suffi­ciently bridged [9]. Toward this direc­tion, MPEG is not going to develop any blockchain-based technology or any new language for smart contracts. How­ever, in the last few years MPEG has developed MPEG IPR ontologies, which facilitate the conversion of narrative contracts to digital ones. Thus, MPEG’s aim is to further develop the means (e.g., protocols and application program­ming interfaces) for converting MPEG IPR ontologies to smart contracts exe­cutable on existing blockchain environ­ments. In that way, MPEG is going to close the interopera­bility gap between MPEG IPR ontolo­gies (and consequent­ly the Semantic Web) and blockchains.

Last but not least, a standards-based fair and sustainable trade of music and media ecosystem is envisaged [10] based on widely deployed MPEG tech­nologies (e.g., audiovisual codecs, file formats, and streaming protocols) [11], including emerging MPEG IPR ontolo­gies executed as smart contracts on blockchain environments.

# USE CASES

## Open Music Initiative (on-demand streaming, digital sale and radio broadcast)

These use cases are about how the money flows back to song writers, artists, publishers and labels, when their music is web cast or streamed on interactive services, sold on the digital platforms and played on the radio. In particular, for interactive streams and digital sales, how the money flows depends on what entity negotiated the license (e.g., record labels having a direct deal with services, record labels represented by a digital aggregator/distributor and artists owning recording copyrights and using distribution services), while for radio and radio-like services, blanket licenses determine who gets paid and how much [3]. In Table 1, high level contracts are provided for each of these use cases.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **On demand streaming** | **Digital sale** | **Radio Broadcast** |
|  |  |  |
| Contract  For all P, C, W, S  Party: Streaming Service Provider P  Party: Streaming Service Consumer C  Party: Digital Distributor D    Statement 1  Subject: D  Act: Provide  Object: “Performance of Song” S  Permission 1  Subject: P  Act: Provide  Recipient: C  Object: “On demand Streaming Service” of S  Permission 2  Subject: Consumer C  Act: Pay  Recipient: P  Object: Subscription Fee X of “On demand Streaming Service”    Permission 3  Pre-condition:  ActionStatus{Permission 2}: ActionDone  Subject: Consumer C  Act: Consume  Object: “On demand Streaming Service” of S  Obligation  Pre-condition:  ActionStatus{Permission 2}: ActionDone  Subject: P  Act: Pay  Recipient: D  Object: 10.5% \* $X | Contract  For all D, C, L, S, X  Party: Music Distributor D  Party: Music Consumer C  Party: Music Label L  Statement 1  Subject: L  Act: Provide  Object: “Performance of Song” S  Permission 1  Subject: D  Act: Provide  Recipient: C  Object: S  Permission 2  Subject: Consumer C  Act: Pay  Recipient: D  Object: Purchase Fee X for S    Permission 3  Pre-condition:  ActionStatus{Permission 2}: ActionDone  Subject: Consumer C  Act: Consume  Object: S  Obligation  Pre-condition:  ActionStatus{Permission 2}: ActionDone  Subject: D  Act: Pay  Recipient: L  Object: 95% \* $X | Contract  For all D, C, L, S, X  Party: Radio Broadcaster D  Party: Music Label L    Statement 1  Subject: L  Act: Provide  Object: “Performance of Song” S  Permission 1  Subject: P  Act: Provide  Object: S  Constraint: Region  Obligation  Subject: D  Act: Pay  Recipient: L  Object: 95% \* $X |

**Table 1 - Open Music Initiative use cases with high level contracts.**

## **Music authoring tools**

Widespread adoption of interactive music services and applications (remixing, karaoke and collaborative music creation) - thanks to IM AF (ISO/IEC 23000-12) aka STEMS - raises the issue of intellectual property (IP) rights monitoring in such applications, for fair and transparent payment of royalties to artists and rights holders. The MVCO (ISO/IEC 21000-19) facilitates rights tracking for such services by capturing user roles and their permissible actions on a particular IP asset. While the AVCO (ISO/IEC 21000-19/AMD1) facilitates transparent IP rights management even when reuse of audio IP assets is involved, such as, tracks or even segments of them in new derivative works.

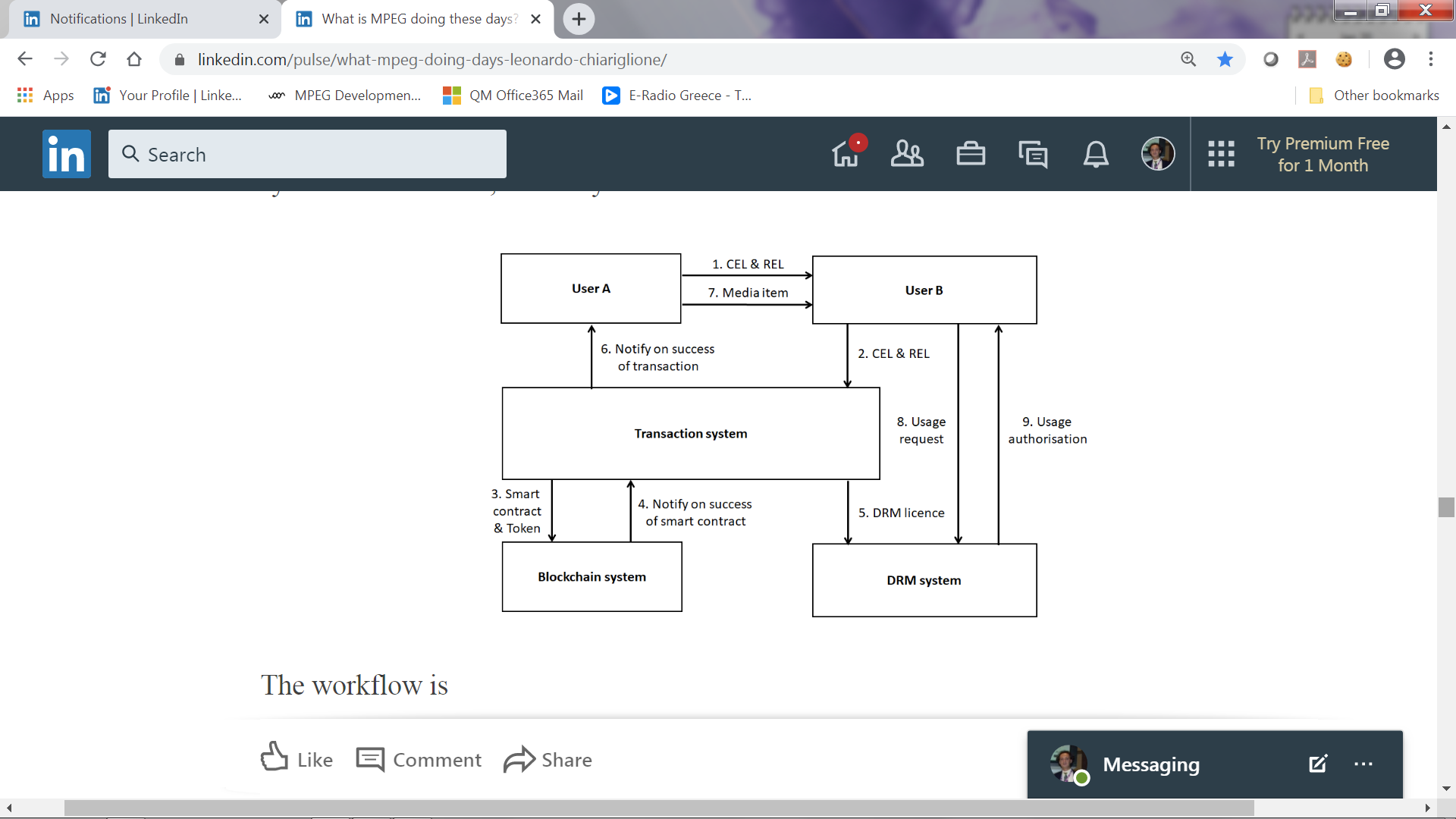
## **Broadcasting operations**

The MCO (ISO/IEC 21000-21) provides the means to express the rights for exploiting media content, as it is typical among audio-visual production companies and broadcasters. In such a context, the most commonly used rights for media exploitation are: public performance (e.g., where the public is present), fixation (e.g., when a performance is recorded on a tangible medium) and communication to the public (e.g., where the public is reached by means of a communication technology). As in narrative contracts, these exploitation rights might be associated with a wide set of conditions (e.g., number of broadcast transmissions, time periods, territories, languages, exclusivity, royalty percentages), modalities (e.g., linear/broadcast and non-linear/broadband) and access policies (e.g., free of charge, subscription, pay per view).

# WORKFLOW

MPEG has developed several standards in the framework of MPEG-21 media ecommerce framework addressing the issue of digital licences and contracts. Blockchain can execute smart contracts, but is it possible to translate an MPEG-21 contract to a smart contract?

Let’s consider the following use case where User A and B utilise a Transaction system that interfaces with a Blockchain system and a DRM system. If the transaction on the Blockchain system is successful, DRM System authorises User B to use the media item.



The workflow is

1. User A writes a CEL contract and a REL licence and sends both to User B
2. User B sends the CEL and the REL to a Transaction system
3. Transaction system translates CEL to smart contract, creates token and sends both to Blockchain system
4. Blockchain system executes smart contract, records transaction and notifies Transaction system of result
5. If notification is positive Blockchain system translates REL to native DRM licence and notifies User A
6. User A sends media item to User B
7. User B requests DRM system to use media item
8. DRM system authorises User B

In this use case, Users A and B can communicate using the standard CEL and REL languages, while Transaction system is tasked to interface with Blockchain system and DRM system.

A standard way to translate MPEG-21 contracts to smart contracts will ensure users that the smart contract executed by a blockchain corresponds to the human-readable MPEG-21 contract.

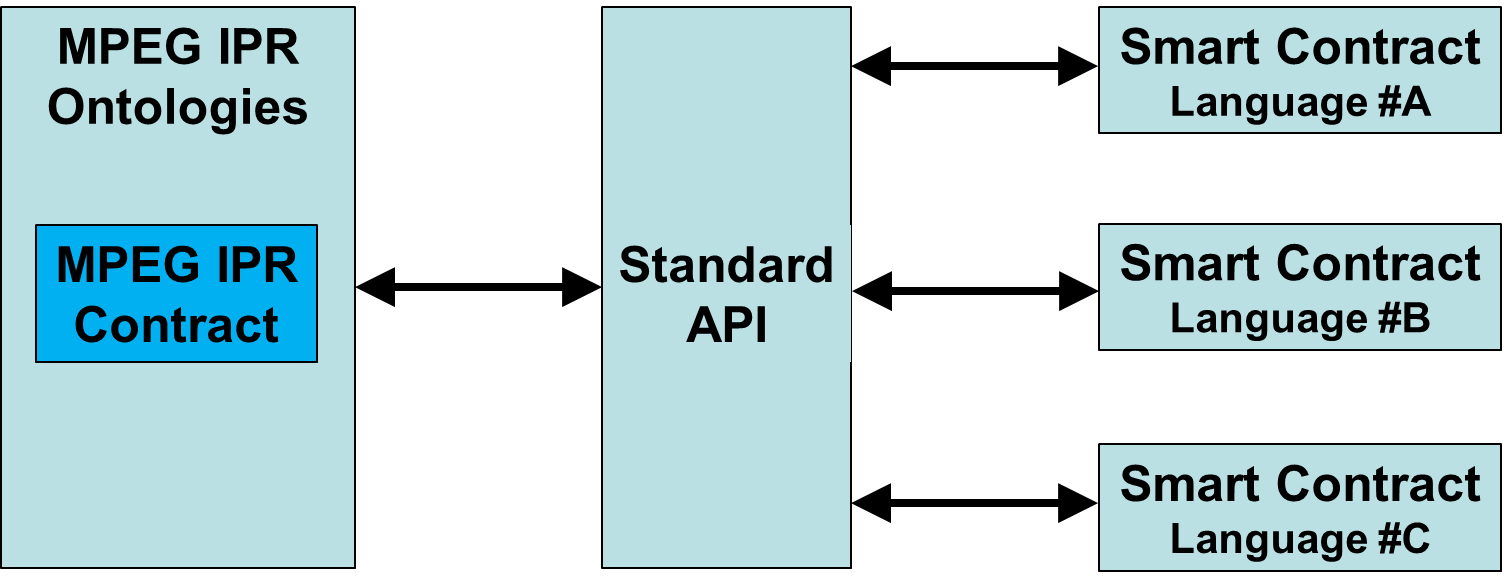
Editor’s note: This workflow can be updated with respect to MPEG IPR ontologies by the 131st MPEG meeting.

# API TO BE STANDARDISED AND METHODOLOGY

Electronic contracts are implemented in blockchains as smart contracts. One shortcoming is that there is no way to deduce from a smart contract the clauses that the smart contract contains. Publishing the human readable contract does not ensure that the clauses of the human readable contract correspond to the clauses of the smart contract. There should be a way that allows the other party of the smart contract to know beyond doubt what the clauses of the smart contract express. However, MPEG IPR ontologies facilitate the one-to-one expression and linking of the clauses of the human readable contract to the clauses in the MPEG IPR ontology-based contract (electronic/digital contract).

A standard way to further translate MPEG IPR ontology-based contracts to smart contracts will ensure users that the clauses of the smart contract executed by a blockchain correspond to the clauses of the MPEG IPR ontology-based contract and, thus to the clauses of the human readable contract. By doing this conversion in a standard way for several smart contract languages would ensure MPEG IPR ontologies prevail as the interlingua (Esperanto) for transferring verified contractual data from one blockchain to another.

The API to be standardised and the methodology [18] for achieving the conversion from MPEG IPR ontology-based contracts to smart contracts and vice versa are shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3.

****   ****

**Figure 1:** API to be standardized and methodology for the MPEG IPR ontology-based contracts to smart contracts conversion and vice versa.

**Figure 2:** MPEG IPR ontologies as the interlingual for transferring verified contractual data from one blockchain to another.

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

**Figure 3:** Smart contract developers can use the API shown for the conversion between MPEG IPR ontology-based contracts to smart contracts and vice versa.

# REQUIREMENTS

Electronic contracts are implemented in blockchains as smart contracts. One shortcoming is that there is no way to deduce from a smart contract the clauses that the smart contract contains. Publishing the human readable contract does not ensure that the clauses of the human readable contract correspond to the clauses of the smart contract. There should be a way that allows the other party of the smart contract to know beyond doubt what the clauses of the smart contract express.

With this aim, in the following the **requirements for interoperable conversion of MPEG-21 contracts to smart contracts are stated:**

1. MPEG-21 contracts shall be converted to smart contracts for any blockchain. In that way the interoperability gap between ontologies and blockchains is bridged.
2. MPEG-21 contracts shall be converted to smart contracts for any blockchain and in a reversible way. In that way the interoperability gap on data transferred between blockchains is also bridged.

Editor’s note: These requirements can be updated by the 131st MPEG meeting.

Note: By addressing these requirements, each signing party of the smart contract would know what is signing, since from the smart contract could also go back to the MPEG IPR contract.

# STANDARDISATION TIMELINE

**Timeline of the Call for Proposals, deadlines, and evaluation of the answers:**

* **Call for proposals: 2020.07.03**
* **Submission deadline: 2020.10.06 (by 23:59 Hours UTC)**
* **Evaluation of answers: 2020.10.10–10.16 during the MPEG meeting week.**

(Proponents are strongly advised to present their proposals in person.)

* **The first working draft: 2020.10.16**

**Preliminary Development Plan:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Month** | **Day** | **MPEG**  **meeting** | **City** | **Country** | **Stage** |
| 2020 | 07 | 03 | 131 | Geneva  (Virtual) | CH | Approval of CfP |
|  | 10 | 16 | 132 | Rennes | FR | Draft WD |
| 2021 | 01 | 15 | 133 | Cape Town | ZA | Approval of WD |
| 03 | 30 | 134 | Geneva | CH | Approval of CD |
|  | 07 | 16 | 135 | Prague | CZ | Approval of DIS |
|  | 10 | 15 | 136 | Antalya | TR | Approval of FDIS |

# PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION

## Proposal form

To register a contribution, **an information form must be submitted within each proposal**. This form can be found in Annex A of this Call. For those submitting proposals addressing different aspects of this Call, an information form must be filled out for each one.

For each proposal, the evaluation form provided in Annex B of this document must be completed and submitted along with the proposal before the submission deadline as indicated in the Call.

Furthermore, proponents are advised that this Call is being made under the auspices of ISO/IEC, and as such, submissions are subject to the ISO/IEC Intellectual Property Rights Policy as approved by the ISO and IEC councils (<http://www.iso.org/patents>).

Interested parties are kindly asked to respond. The submissions shall be received by the **2020.10.06 (by 23:59 Hours UTC)**, by Jörn Ostermann, chair of the MPEG Requirements sub-Group, (ostermann@tnt.uni-hannover.de) who will upload all proposals both by MPEG and non-MPEG members to the MPEG site after the submission deadline.

Further information on MPEG can be obtained from the MPEG home page (<http://mpeg.chiariglione.org>).

# EVALUATION CRITERIA AND PROCEDURE

## Evaluation criteria

* The **MPEG-21 contracts to smart contracts conversion technology** shall support the identified requirements.
* Adaptability / Extensibility: If the proposed technology does not explicitly express the capability of supporting all the requirements, it should be clearly extensible or should demonstrate its extensibility to support other requirements and/or other blockchain technologies.
* Efficiency shall be demonstrated in terms of generating, processing/converting, and integrating MPEG-21 contracts with existing blockchain technologies.
* Any loss of information (e.g., amount and type) during the MPEG-21 contracts to smart contracts conversion and, in particular, during the reversible process.
* Validation of MPEG-21 contracts and corresponding smart contracts generated shall be demonstrated in each stage of the processing/conversion chain (desirable).
* User friendliness shall be demonstrated in terms of graphic user interfaces (desirable).

## Evaluation procedure

The evaluation will be based on the following steps:

**1) Presentation / Demonstration**

**Goal:** The goal of this step is to assess the proposal based on a presentation and possible demonstration. The presentation shall demonstrate the appropriateness and disclose the appropriate range of use. The demonstration will provide evidence of the functionality claimed, and of how the proposal satisfies the evaluation criteria.

**Who:** MPEG experts and proponents whose submission is going to be evaluated.

**How:** Experts will interact with the proponents through a presentation and possibly a demo. Both demo and presentation will each have a time limit (to be determined).

**Output:** Complete proposal evaluation sheet in Annex B.

**2) Produce a conclusion**

**Goal:** Tosummarize the results. This should allow:

* + to identify the strong points of the proposal, and;
  + to identify how the proposal might be adapted or combined with other proposals to enter the Working Draft stage, and/or be tested through Core Experiments.

**Who:** MPEG experts and proponents whose submission is going to be evaluated.

**How:** By consensus.

**Output:** Finalize proposal evaluation sheet, where the decision about the technologies to be further investigated will be taken during the 132nd MPEG Meeting

# CONTACT PERSONS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Prof. Dr.-Ing. Jöern Ostermann | Dr Panos Kudumakis |
| [Institut fuer Informationsverarbeitung](http://www.tnt.uni-hannover.de/) | [Centre for Digital Music](https://c4dm.eecs.qmul.ac.uk/) |
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# ANNEX A: INFORMATION FORM

**(to be filled in by the contributor of an MPEG-21 contracts to smart contracts conversion proposal)**

1. Title of the proposal
2. Organization (i.e., name of proposing company)
3. What does your proposal apply to?
4. What is the main functionality of your proposal?
5. Do you plan to attend the 132nd MPEG meeting and make a presentation to explain your proposal and answer questions about it?
6. Will you provide a demonstration to show how your proposal meets the evaluation criteria?

To clearly identify the requirements satisfied by each proposal, proponents should complete the table of requirements provided below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Requirements on MPEG-21 contracts to smart contracts conversion** | Addressed functionality  (O/X) |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# ANNEX B: EVALUATION SHEET

**(to be filled during evaluation phase / also to be used for self-evaluation)**

**Name of the Proposed Description:**

**Main Functionality:**

**Summary of Proposal:** (a few lines)

**Comments on relevance to MPEG-21 contracts to smart contracts conversion:**

**Evaluation:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Criteria*** | ***Evaluation facts*** | ***Conclusions*** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**Content of the criteria table cells:**

Evaluation facts should mention:

1. Not supported / partially supported / fully supported, e.g., if a particular criterion is not be addressed by a proposal.
2. What supported these facts: paper/presentation/demo/test
3. The summary of the facts themselves, e.g., very good in one way, but weak in another.

Conclusion should mention:

1. Possibilities of improving or adding to the proposal, e.g., any missing or weak features.
2. How sure the experts are, i.e., evidence shown, very likely, very hard to tell, etc.
3. Global evaluation (Not Applicable / -- / - / + / ++)

**New Requirements Identified:**

**Summary of the evaluation:**

1. **Main strong points, qualitatively:** (2-3 lines summary)
2. **Main weak points, qualitatively:** (2-3 lines summary)
3. **Overall evaluation:** (0/1/2/3/4/5)

0: could not be evaluated

1: proposal is not relevant to MPEG-21 contracts to smart contracts conversion

2: proposal is relevant to MPEG-21 contracts to smart contracts conversion, but requires

much more work

3: proposal is relevant to MPEG-21 contracts to smart contracts conversion, but with a few

changes

4: proposal has some very good points and is a good candidate for the WD

5: proposal is superior in its category and very strongly recommended to the WD

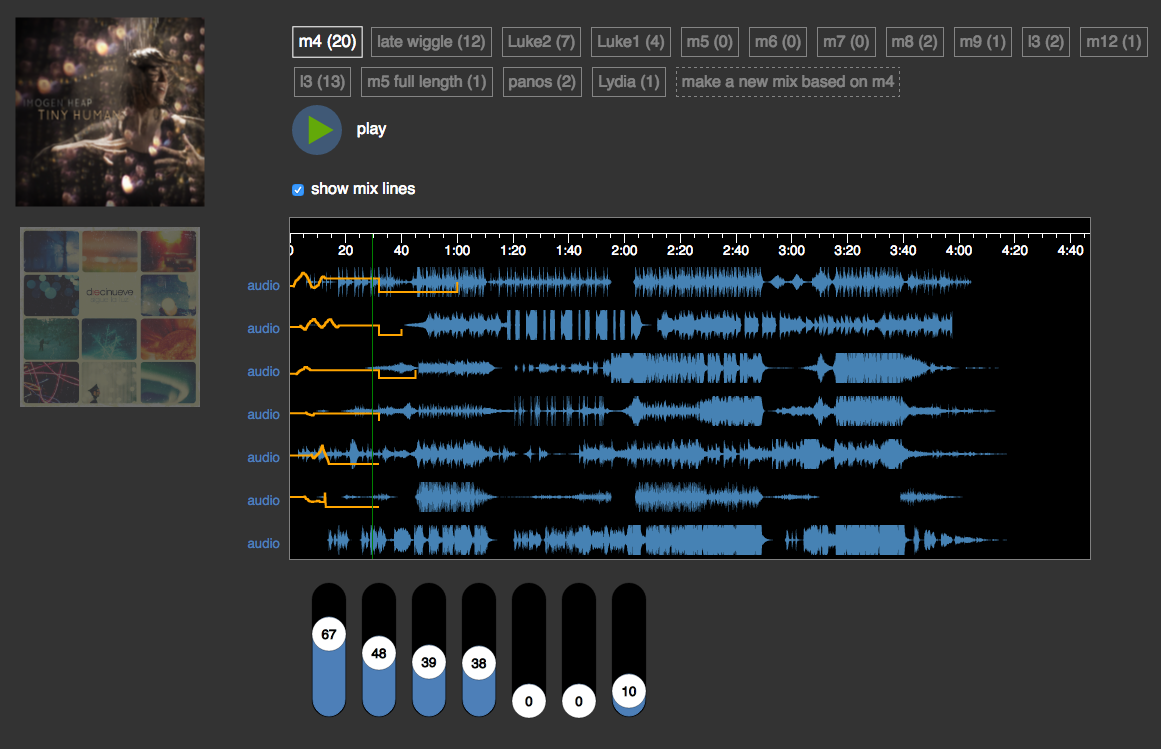
**Additional remarks:** (points of importance, not covered above.)

# ANNEX C: RESOURCES

## C1. Standards and Software

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Acronym** | **Standard** | **MPEG Doc.** | **Ref. Soft.** |
| **MVCO** | ISO/IEC 21000-19,  ‘[Information technology -- Multimedia framework (MPEG-21) -- Part 19: Media value chain ontology](https://www.iso.org/standard/52887.html)’, June 2010. | [N11146](http://wg11.sc29.org/doc_end_user/documents/91_Kyoto/wg11/w11146.zip)  91st Kyoto | N/A |
| ISO/IEC 21000-8/AMD2,  ‘[Information Technology -- Multimedia Framework (MPEG-21) -- Part 8: Reference software / AMD2 Reference software for media value chain ontology](https://www.iso.org/standard/57394.html)’, Nov. 2011. | [N12135](http://wg11.sc29.org/doc_end_user/documents/97_Torino/wg11/w12135-v2-w12135.zip)  97th Torino | <https://tinyurl.com/y6tsr9as> |
| **AVCO** | ISO/IEC 21000-19:2010/AMD1, ‘[Information Technology -- Multimedia Framework (MPEG-21) -- Part 19: Media Value Chain Ontology / AMD 1 Extensions on Time-Segments and Multi-Track Audio](https://www.iso.org/standard/71978.html)’, June 2018. | [N17170](http://wg11.sc29.org/doc_end_user/documents/120_Macau/wg11/w17170.zip)  120th Macau | N/A |
| ISO/IEC 21000-8:2008/AMD4, ‘[Information Technology -- Multimedia Framework (MPEG-21) -- Part 8: Reference Software / AMD 4 Media Value Chain Ontology Extensions on Time-Segments and Multi-Track Audio](https://www.iso.org/standard/74432.html)’, Oct. 2018. | [N17404](http://wg11.sc29.org/doc_end_user/documents/121_Gwangju/wg11/w17404.zip)  121th Gwangju | <https://standards.iso.org/iso-iec/21000/-8/ed-2/en/amd/4> |
| **MCO** | ISO/IEC 21000-21 **(2nd Ed.)**,  ‘[Information technology -- Multimedia framework (MPEG-21) -- Part 21: Media Contract Ontology](https://www.iso.org/standard/69299.html)’, May 2017. | [N15940](http://wg11.sc29.org/doc_end_user/documents/114_San%20Diego/wg11/w15940.zip)  114th San Diego | <https://standards.iso.org/iso-iec/21000/-21/ed-2> |
| **CEL** | ISO/IEC 21000-20 **(2nd Ed.)**,  ‘[Information technology -- Multimedia framework (MPEG-21) -- Part 20: Contract Expression Language](https://www.iso.org/standard/68926.html)’, Dec. 2016. | [N15994](http://wg11.sc29.org/doc_end_user/documents/114_San%20Diego/wg11/w15994.zip)  114th San Diego | Included in N15994 |

## C2. MixRights software for experimentation



**Fig. 1 - *Mixrights* application based on IM AF (ISO/IEC 23000-12).**

*Mixrights* is an on-line Javascript application based on IM AF (ISO/IEC 23000-12). It works entirely in the browser and operates much like a typical desktop document-editing application. The user can load IM AF files by simply dropping them on the browser window. Then, she can remove tracks, add new tracks by dropping audio files on the browser, add images and lyrics in the same way, or edit mix presets by playing the sequence and recording fader movements. Furthermore, *Mixrights* users can share their musical creations by uploading them to the server and sharing the links. Users can create new mixes of existing songs and instantly share them. *Mixrights* also keeps a count of the number of times a mix has been played. Mixrights software can be used for seamless integration with MPEG IPR ontologies based smart contracts for rights tracking towards fair payment of royalties. Those interested to work on this latter integration could get [*Mixrights*](http://mixrights.eecs.qmul.ac.uk/) software by contacting the author [of [M51376](http://wg11.sc29.org/doc_end_user/current_document.php?id=71633&id_meeting=180)].

## C3. Content for experimentation

A song by Imogen Heap called ‘Tiny Human’ with all of its resources is made of, for experimentation purposes, can be found at: <http://imogenheap.com/home.php?article=2430>

* + Tiny Human
  + Tiny Human (instrumental)
  + Tiny Human (7 stereo stems)
  + Front cover image
  + The music video
  + Documentation about musicians, credits, lyrics, blockchain wallet address, and other useful info and links.

Another one song by Imogen Heap called ‘Hide and Seek’ with detailed royalties distribution data for on demand streaming, digital sale and radio broadcast use cases can be found at: <http://loas.myceliaformusic.org/breakdowns/uk-physical/>

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