

# SMPTE STANDARD



## SMPTE Core Metadata

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## **Foreword**

SMPTE (the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers) is an internationally-recognized standards developing organization. Headquartered and incorporated in the United States of America, SMPTE has members in over 80 countries on six continents. SMPTE's Engineering Documents, including Standards, Recommended Practices, and Engineering Guidelines, are prepared by SMPTE's Technology Committees. Participation in these Committees is open to all with a bona fide interest in their work. SMPTE cooperates closely with other standards-developing organizations, including ISO, IEC and ITU.

SMPTE Engineering Documents are drafted in accordance with the rules given in its Standards Operations Manual. This SMPTE Engineering Document was prepared by Technology Committee 30MR.

## **Intellectual Property**

At the time of publication no notice had been received by SMPTE claiming patent rights essential to the implementation of this Engineering Document. However, attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. SMPTE shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

## **Introduction**

This specification describes the SMPTECore Metadata Set.

SMPTECore is a set of definitions for common metadata elements proposed as a reference for SMPTE standardization work.

The SMPTECore elements have been defined as being complementary with other metadata specifications like AD-Id, AES60, Dublin Core, EBUCore, EIDR, EN 15907, MovieLabs' Common Metadata, PBCore, XMP and W3C's Media Ontology.

## 1 Scope

The SMPTECore standard provides definitions for a core set of descriptive (only) metadata as a reference to support interoperable use across diverse professional broadcast and feature motion picture workflows and user tasks.

The SMPTE Core set of elements is common to existing metadata standards in use in the broadcasting and feature motion picture communities.

Because the purpose of these metadata elements is to be adapted to various implementation frameworks, technical details (e.g. datatypes of each element) are out of scope. As a consequence, this standard proposes a set of definitions and is not a technical specification containing all details required for a corresponding compliant implementation.

The SMPTECore supports multi-lingual metadata.

The SMPTECore proposes mechanisms to use controlled vocabularies or classification schemes. The controlled vocabularies and classification schemes themselves are out of scope.

This standard provides an informative xml representation of SMPTECore to illustrate an example of implementation of the proposed metadata set.

## 2 Conformance Notation

Normative text is text that describes elements of the design that are indispensable or contains the conformance language keywords: "shall", "should", or "may". Informative text is text that is potentially helpful to the user, but not indispensable, and can be removed, changed, or added editorially without affecting interoperability. Informative text does not contain any conformance keywords.

All text in this document is, by default, normative, except: the Introduction, any section explicitly labeled as "Informative" or individual paragraphs that start with "Note:"

The keywords "shall" and "shall not" indicate requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform to the document and from which no deviation is permitted.

The keywords, "should" and "should not" indicate that, among several possibilities, one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others; or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required; or that (in the negative form) a certain possibility or course of action is deprecated but not prohibited.

The keywords "may" and "need not" indicate courses of action permissible within the limits of the document.

The keyword "reserved" indicates a provision that is not defined at this time, shall not be used, and may be defined in the future. The keyword "forbidden" indicates "reserved" and in addition indicates that the provision will never be defined in the future.

A conformant implementation according to this document is one that includes all mandatory provisions ("shall") and, if implemented, all recommended provisions ("should") as described. A conformant implementation need not implement optional provisions ("may") and need not implement them as described.

Unless otherwise specified, the order of precedence of the types of normative information in this document shall be as follows: Normative prose shall be the authoritative definition; Tables shall be next; then formal languages; then figures; and then any other language forms.

### **3 Normative References**

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this engineering document. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this engineering document are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standards indicated below.

IETF RFC 1738, Uniform Resource Locators (URL), December 1994.

IETF RFC 3986, Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax, January 2005.

IETF RFC 5646, Tags for Identifying Languages, September 2009.

ST 335:2012 Metadata Element Dictionary Structure

ST 395:2014 Metadata Groups Register

ST 400:2012 SMPTE Labels Structure

ST 2003:2012 Types Dictionary Structure

ST 330:2011 Unique Material Identifier (UMID)

ISO 15706-1:2002, Information and documentation -- International Standard Audiovisual Number (ISAN) -- Part 1: Audiovisual work identifier

ISO 8601:2004, Data elements and interchange formats -- Information interchange -- Representation of dates and times

ISO 26324:2012, Information and documentation -- Digital object identifier system

### **4 Terms and Definitions**

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### **4.1 Agent**

Person or organization

#### **4.2 Item**

Manifestation of a Work as a file or media

#### **4.3 Resource**

Entity that can be either a Work or an Item

#### **4.4 Work**

Intellectual content.

Note: it can be manifested as various Items (e.g., file, DVD, video, Blu-Ray), but the underlying content remains the same.

## 5 SMPTE Core elements

### 5.1 Notation

#### 5.1.1 Table Definitions

Table 1 provides the name and definitions of the line headers used in the remaining of the document for the tables describing the SMPTE Core elements.

**Table 1 . Definitions**

Field	Description
Name	Name of the SMPTE Core element
Cardinality	The cardinality of root elements is left to the decision of each implementer.
Properties	Properties characterizing the element
Definition	Definition of the attribute
Example	Examples (Informative)
Notes	Informative notes that provide additional informative contextual information

#### 5.1.2 Controlled Vocabulary Set

The following attributes are used throughout the specification to facilitate the use of controlled vocabularies, which common features include a term identifier, a term name and a term definition defined by various authorities within their respective namespaces. These attributes are collectively referred to as “Controlled Vocabulary Set”.

- label [0..1] “a term name”
- link [0..1] “a link to a term id in a controlled vocabulary”
- definition [0..1] “a term definition”
- source [0..1] “to identify the authority managing the controlled vocabulary in use”
- namespace [0..1] “the domain within which the controlled vocabulary is defined, which may be used in the root of a link to a term id”

#### 5.1.3 Cardinality

Cardinality of attributes and properties (used in the fields Cardinality and Properties)

0..1 – This item shall be optional with only one possible occurrence

0..\* – This item shall be optional with zero to many possible occurrences

1..1 – This item shall be present once and only once

1..\* – This item shall be present once or more

## 5.2 IDENTIFIER

IDENTIFIER is a unique, unambiguous reference to a Resource, Work or Item (other elements such as Agent and Subject have dedicated identifier sub-elements). IDENTIFIERS are regularly used for different reasons in various implementation contexts.

IDENTIFIER shall identify Resources, Works or Items during the process of content creation, post-production, rights clearance, distribution on a variety of media, or for the discoverability of Works.

IDENTIFIERS may take the following form:

- As provided by identification agencies or authorities in the format defined by these organizations.
- As defined 'in-house'.
- A UID (Unique Identifier), a UMID Unique Material identifier (SMPTE ST 330), an ISAN (ISO 15706 International Standard Audiovisual Number) or an EIDR (Entertainment ID Registry based on ISO 26324 (the international standard Digital Object Identifier) , as defined in the SMPTE metadata registers (SMPTE ST 335, SMPTE ST 400, SMPTE ST 395, and SMPTE 2003).
- User defined globally unique identifier managing discrete identifier behind their namespace.
- A unique title.

Note: a unique identifier associated to the 'smpte' namespace is globally unique provided that the 'smpte' namespace is uniquely registered (e.g. smpte: 1234-456).

Note: A unique title can also serve as an identifier in the IDENTIFIER element. This follows common practice in public archives and libraries, especially in cases where an organization might not have a unique alphanumeric identifier for the content.

More than one, different but still unique, identifier may be attributed for the same Resource, Work, or Item.

Note: The European film archives metadata standard prEN 15907 has a distinct element named Identifying Title. Libraries following AACR2, RDA, and *Archival Moving Image Materials (AMIM)* cataloguing rules can apply the concept of a Uniform Title as a type of IDENTIFIER, as shown in the following example. When a title is used as an identifier, it often includes form or date information for disambiguation. For example, the Library of Congress authorized uniform title *Superman (Motion picture: 1978)* uses "motion picture" to distinguish this particular Superman from the comic book or television series. The year 1978 distinguishes the film from the 1940s theatrical serial.

IDENTIFIER and subordinate objects shall comply with Tables 2-6.

**Table 2: Identifier**

Name	IDENTIFIER
Cardinality	Application/implementation specific.
Properties	identifier_value [1] identifier_attributor [0..1] identifier_format [0..1] identifier_kind [0..1]

**Table 3: Identifier value**

Name	Identifier_value
Definition	A unique, unambiguous reference to a Resource, Work, or Item.
Example	'Superman (Motion picture : 1978)' 1ISAN 0000-0000-6776-0000-8-0000-0000-D'

	<i>'The Great Train Robbery (Motion picture : 1903)'</i> 'EIDR 10.5240/7791-8534-2C23-9030-8610-5'
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**Table 4: Identifier attributor**

Name	Identifier_attributor
Definition	The identifier attributor shall be an Agent acting as an authority in charge of identifying the Resource, Work, Item.
Example	agentName: ISAN, EIDR

**Table 5: Identifier format**

Name	Identifier_format
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	The format in which the identifier is provided. Additional information can be provided in the definition on the structure / syntax of the identifier for advanced parsing purposes.
Example	UID, UMID, EIDR, ISAN, Library of Congress Authorities, or the name of other identifiers as listed in RP210 or RP224.

**Table 6: Identifier kind**

Name	Identifier_kind
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	The type of the identifier.
Example	Production Number, Instantiation Identifier, Record Identifier, Asset Id, Billing Id, Inventory Number

### 5.3 TITLE

TITLE shall be a name of a Resource, Work or Item. Generally, title is the 'main' name given to that Resource, Work or Item.

There is broad usage for TITLE ranging from an official name that also serves as an identifier (see identifier) to a utilitarian title used for searching or to catch common misspellings. TITLE can be specific to an organization or shared across organizations. Titles can be the name by which a Resource, Work, Item is formally known in which case the title shall be used to refer to this content.

In media production and distribution a work can have many titles, each with a different function.

TITLE can correspond to single Resources, Works, or Items such as a film or TV episode, or it can refer to a grouping such as a television season or series.

"Authorized" titles can be the name by which a Resource, Work, Item is formally known and that is used to refer to content.

TITLE and subordinate objects shall comply with Tables 7-13.



**Table 7: Title**

Name	TITLE
Cardinality	Application/implementation specific.
Properties	title_value [1] title_kind [1..*] title_length [0..1] title_temporal_scope [0..1] title_geographical_scope [0..1] title_geographical_exclusion_scope [0..1]

**Table 8: Title value**

Name	title_value
Definition	A word, phrase, character, or group of characters, naming specific content, a collection, a particular variant or manifestation of a Resource, or an individual Resource, Work, Item.
Example	'Gladiator', 'Game of Thrones', 'Game of Thrones Season 1', 'Christian Bale Project', 'Christmas Special.'
Notes	Titles can be assigned before production begins, and may be working titles as placeholders for works in production without final titles.

**Table 9: Title kind**

Name	title_kind
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	Defines one or more types of title, typically defining its intended use. The type may be provided as free text or linking to a term in a controlled vocabulary.
Example	Original, display, search, B2B supply chain, alternative, secondary, working, Italian release

**Table 10: Title value**

Name	title_length
Definition	The maximum number of characters for a title or an indication on the length of a title
Example	'100' or 'short', 'medium', 'long',

**Table 11: Title temporal scope**

Name	title_temporal_scope
Properties	startDate [0..1] endDate [0..1]
Definition	A period of time from the date of attribution/modification (startDate) to the deprecation date (endDate), if relevant. The absence of endDate means the Title is valid.

Example	<p>(1) startDate = 2011-07-04 ; endDate = [null].  -- The title is valid starting July 4, 2011 to the current date.</p> <p>(2) startDate = [null] ; endDate = August 1, 2015  -- The title is valid until August 1, 2015</p> <p>(3) startDate = 2011-07-04 ; endDate = 2015-08-01  -- The title is valid during the window of July 4, 2011 through August 1, 2015.</p>
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**Table 12: Title geographical scope**

Name	title_geographical_scope
Definition	The geographical area expressed as a list of location names or codes (incl. regional and postal codes) within which the title is used
Example	'North-America', zipcode '10007', postal code 'ch-1218'
Notes	Some titles are differentiated only by the region of distribution. For example, "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone" and "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone" are two titles for the same Resource, Work, Item in different regions.

**Table 13: Title geographical exclusion scope**

Name	title_geographical_exclusion_scope
Definition	The geographical area expressed as a list of location names or codes (incl. regional and postal codes) within which the title is not used
Example	'Canada, CA, CAN', 'North-America', zipcode '10007', postal code 'ch-1218'.
Notes	The conditions along which geographical scopes and exclusions are used are left under the control of the implementer.

#### 5.4 DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION shall include a description of a Resource, Work or Item, along with any relevant data describing the characteristics, scope and origin of that description.

DESCRIPTION and subordinate objects shall comply with Tables 14-22.

**Table 14 – Description**

Name	DESCRIPTION
Cardinality	Any cardinality may be used
Properties	description_value [0..*] description_kind [0..*] description_length [0..1] description_temporal_scope [0..1] description_geographical_scope [0..1] description_geographical_exclusion_scope [0..1] description_cast_flag [0..1]

**Table 15 - Description value**

Name	description_value
Definition	A description of a Resource, Work or Item.
Note	A narrative to report general notes, abstracts, summaries about content, a paragraph giving an individual program description, anecdotal interpretations, or brief content reviews.
Example	<p>[summary] "On May 13, 1607, three English sailing vessels drop anchor beside a small island fringed by swamps in the James River, Virginia. On board are 104 colonists who will establish the first successful English settlement in the New World at Jamestown. The exploits of the brash, swashbuckling John Smith, the wily, venerable chief Powhatan, and his infatuated daughter Pocahontas will be recited, retold, and embroidered until they gather the status of an epic founding myth of the new nation."</p> <p>[Edit list]</p> <p>"Segment 1: Introduction of guests (03:00)</p> <p>Segment 2: Two-minute remarks by individual guests (10:00)</p> <p>Segment 3: Q&amp;A between commentator and guests (15:00)</p> <p>Segment 4: Audience questions (15:00)</p> <p>Segment 5: Summary comments by guests (10:00)</p> <p>Segment 6: Closing (02:00)"</p>

**Table 16 - Description kind**

Name	description_kind
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	The description kind provides information on the type of description that is provided.
Example	'summary short / long', 'script', 'lyrics', 'headline', 'slugline', 'highlights', 'synopsis', 'abstract', 'table of content', 'cast'

**Table 17 - Description length**

Name	description_length
Definition	The maximum number of characters for a description or an indication on the length of a description.
Example	'10' or 'short', 'medium', 'long',

**Table 18 - Description temporal scope**

Name	description_temporal_scope
Properties	startDate [0..1] endDate [0..1]
Definition	A period of time from the date of attribution/modification (startDate) to the deprecation date (endDate), if relevant. The absence of endDate means the Description is valid.
Example	[Period of time] startDate='2001-02-03T09:30:01', endDate='2011-02-03T09:30:01' [Event] 'Golden Globes'

**Table 19 - Description geographical scope**

Name	description_geographical_scope
Definition	The geographical area expressed as a list of location names or codes (incl. regional and postal codes) within which the description is used.
Example	'North-America', 94403 (zip code), 'FR' (ISO code), 419 (UN m-49) South-America

**Table 20 - Description geographical exclusion scope**

Name	description_geographical_exclusion_scope
Definition	The geographical area expressed as a list of names or codes (incl. regional and postal codes) within which the description is not used.
Example	geographical scope = "USA" + geographical exclusion scope = "California" means "USA except California"

**Table 21 - Description attributor**

Name	description_attributor
Definition	Identity of the agent, who has authored the description of the Resource, Work, Item.
Example	Agent_name: 'John Doe'

**Table 22 - Description cast flag**

Name	description_cast_flag
Definition	A flag to indicate whether cast information is included in the description
Example	'true' or 'false'

## 5.5 SUBJECT

SUBJECT shall be topical headings or keywords that portray the intellectual content of the media Item being cataloged.

SUBJECT is expressed by data such as a limited number of keywords, key phrases, or specific classification codes. Controlled vocabularies, authorities, or formal classification schemes may be employed when assigning descriptive subject terms.

NOTE 1: SUBJECT is not to be confused with GENRE. Example: GENRE would be 'news' and a SUBJECT would be 'train accident'.

NOTE 2: An user can use a reference vocabulary of his choice e.g. one of Library of Congress Subject Heading (LCSH), Library of Congress Classification (LCC), Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), Dansk decimalklassedeling 5.utgave (DK5), Klassifikasjonssystem för svenska bibliotek (SAB), Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), Norske emneord, IPTC (<http://cv.iptc.org/newscodes/subjectcode/>), or else.

SUBJECT and subordinate objects shall comply with Tables 23-28.

**Table 23 – Subject**

Name	SUBJECT
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Cardinality	Application/implementation specific.
Properties	subject_value [1] subject_code [0..*] subject_definition [0..*] subject_attributor [0..1] subject_source [0..1]

**Table 24 - Subject value**

Name	subject_value
Definition	The generalized topic that represents the intellectual content of the Resource, Work, Item. A subject's value can be keywords or key phrases expressed as free text, controlled vocabularies, or formal classification schemes (codes) from various authorities. Persons as subjects may also be used.
Example	"National Parks. Natural Bridges. Delicate Arch. Arches National Park. Grand County. Utah.", "Early Native American arts and crafts; Prehistoric Native American arts and crafts; Desert Cultures; Desert Gatherer arts and crafts; Range Creek Canyon, Utah." IPTC Concept name: arts, culture and entertainment

**Table 25 - Subject code**

Name	subject_code
Definition	A subject as a code from a classification scheme.
Example	IPTC subject code: <a href="http://cv.iptc.org/newscodes/subjectcode/#01000000">http://cv.iptc.org/newscodes/subjectcode/#01000000</a>

**Table 26 - Subject definition**

Name	subject_definition
Definition	Free text to provide a definition for the subject possibly in different languages.
Example	IPTC concept definition: 'Matters pertaining to the advancement and refinement of the human mind, of interests, skills, tastes and emotions'

**Table 27 - Subject definition**

Name	subject_attributor
Definition	Identity of the agent who has selected the subject to the Resource, Work or Item.
Example	agent_name: IPTC

**Table 28 - Subject source**

Name	subject_source
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	The controlled vocabularies source for the subject term. It may be an authorized external source or an internal in-house list.
Example	Source: Library of Congress Authorities, PBS Project Merlin Topic Taxonomy, IPTC News Codes; Internal Names List, IPTC

## 5.6 LANGUAGE

LANGUAGE shall identify the primary language of a Resource, Work or Item. The element shall be a Language Tag as defined in RFC 5646, Sections 2 and 4.

LANGUAGE and subordinate objects shall comply with Tables 29-31.

**Table 29 – Language**

Name	LANGUAGE
Cardinality	Application/implementation specific.
Properties	language_value [1] language_kind [0..*]

**Table 30 - Language value**

Name	language_value
Definition	Information about the language associated, in various forms, with the Resource, Work or Item. The language is provided as a language code, such as defined by BCP47.
Example	'en' – English 'fr-BE' – The dialect of French common to Belgium 'fr-015' – The dialect of French commonly spoken across North Africa 'ja-Kana' – Japanese written with Katakana script 'ja-Latn-hepburn' – Japanese transliterated into the Latin alphabet using the Hepburn Romanization standard 'sgn-qmm' – Mongolian Sign Language 'zh' – Chinese 'zh-cmn' – Mandarin Chinese 'sr-Latn' – Serbian written in Latin script 'sr-Cyrl' – Serbian written in Cyrillic script

**Table 31 - Language kind**

Name	language_kind
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	Type or purpose of use of a language associated with the object.
Example	'Main original language', 'main dubbed language', 'Director's commentary', 'audio description', text description for the hard-of-hearing, subtitles, song lyrics, sign language, transcript, caption, open caption, closed caption, script (e.g. Cyrillic)..

## 5.7 AGENT

AGENT shall identify and/or describe a person or organization involved in creating, distributing, or providing access to the work. Agents are, for example, an actors, director, editor, distributor, studio, or production company.

Specific roles are defined using the property agent\_role. It is possible that a person has more than one role (e.g., screenwriter, director, or actor), so this property is repeatable.

Note: Controlled vocabularies can be used, whether internally created or adopted from standards. Existing standards include “relator codes” such as managed by the Library of Congress, or vocabularies supported by EBUCore and PBCore

Note: PBCore and EBUCore apply the Dublin Core structures of Creator, Contributor, and Publisher.

Note: The concept of Agent directly draws upon the prEN 15907 standard (Film identification — Enhancing interoperability of metadata — Element sets and structures), as well as event and agent-based standards such as PREMIS.

AGENT and subordinate objects shall comply with Tables 32-39.

**Table 32 – Agent**

Name	AGENT
Cardinality	Application/implementation specific.
Properties	agent_name [1..1] agent_id [1..1] agent_kind [1..1] agent_role [0..1] agent_associated_character [0..1] agent_guest_flag [0..1] agent_contact [0..*]
Definition	Identifies persons or organizations and their role in creating, distributing, or providing access to the work.  For simplicity, the Dublin Core concepts of Creator, Contributor, and Publisher are conflated under Agent. Specific roles can be defined using the property agent_role.
Example:	actors, director, editor, distributor, studio, production company

**Table 33 - Agent name**

Name	agent_name
Definition	Name of an agent.
Example	‘John Doe’

**Table 34 - Agent Id**

Name	agent_id
Definition	Identifier for an agent
Example	‘agentId_001’

**Table 35 - Agent kind**

Name	agent_kind
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	The type of agent
Example	‘Person’ or ‘Organization’

**Table 36 - Agent role**

Name	agent_role
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	The role/function of the agent.
Example	'creator', 'publisher', 'contributor', 'director', 'actor' or other cast roles

**Table 37 - Agent associated character**

Name	agent_associated_character
Definition	Name of a character portrayed by an actor. This is typically an agent with a role 'cast', if used. For animated works, the animated character being voiced by the actor should be named here.
Example	'James Bond'

**Table 38 - Agent guest flag**

Name	agent_guest_flag
Definition	A flag that indicates if an agent appears as a guest
Example	'true' or 'false'
Notes	This can be linked to a particular role

**Table 39 - Agent contact**

Name	agent_contact
Definition	The contact information for one or more contacts of an agent.
Example	'assistant' or 'casting agent'

## 5.8 DATE

DATE shall express data about calendar dates.

A variety of key dates than can be associated with content. Common examples of dates include the date of creation or modification of content, and date of release.

DATE may be provided using various formats either structured (e.g. ISO 8601), or as free text (e.g. '20<sup>th</sup> April 2020'). Information on the date format can be provided in the "date format" Extension.

To permit more accurate date processing, additional information on the precision of DATE, is included in the "date precision" Extension.

DATE and subordinate objects shall comply with Tables 40-44.

**Table 40 – Date**

Name	DATE
Cardinality	Application/implementation specific.
Properties	Date_value [1..1]



	date_type [1..1] date_format [0..1] date_precision [0..1]
--	---

**Table 41 - Date value**

Name	date_value
Definition	A date related to the Resource, Work, Item being described.
Example	2016-10-23

**Table 42 - Date type**

Name	date_type
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	The type of the date being provided. A custom date shall be defined using the “date type” Extension.
Example	‘created’ (the date when the Resource, Work or Item was created), ‘published’.

**Table 43 - Date format**

Name	date_format
Cardinality	0..1
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	The format of the date being provided (e.g., ISO 8601)
Example	‘yyyy-mm-dd’

**Table 44 - Date precision**

Name	date_precision
Definition	To indicate whether the provided date is actual, estimated, or a range
Example	Actual; Estimated; Range

## 5.9 VERSION

VERSION shall provide information about the version of a Work or Item.

VERSION and subordinate objects shall comply with Tables 45-46.

**Table 45 – Version**

Name	VERSION
Cardinality	Application/implementation specific.
Properties	version_value [1..1]

**Table 46 - Version value**

Name	version_value
------	---------------

Definition	Version of the Resource, Work, Item being described
Example	French version (i.e. as a language variant). Edited for US television.

### 5.10 TYPE

'TYPE' shall express a custom user "kind of Resource or Work" defined by the associated type attribute.

A user can provide one or more custom "types" associated with TYPE.

TYPE and subordinate objects shall comply with Tables 47-50.

**Table 47 – Type**

Name	TYPE
Cardinality	Application/implementation specific.
Properties	type_value [1..1] type_type [0..1] subtype[0..n]

**Table 48 - Type value**

Name	type_value
Definition	Additional information about the type of Resource, Work or Item being described
Example	'TV Program'

**Table 49 – Type type**

Name	type_type
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	Definition of the TYPE

**Table 50 – Sub type**

Name	sub_type
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	Refined (i.e., more specific) definition of the TYPE

### 5.11 GENRE

"GENRE" shall define the genre of the Resource. If more than one "genre" is provided, a "level" of significance can be provided for each term.

Example: news, drama, sport

GENRE shall comply with Tables 51 and 52.

**Table 51 - Genre**

Name	GENRE
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2 subtype[0..n]
Definition	Genre of a Resource, Work or Item
Example	'news', 'comedy', 'sport'.

**Table 52 - Sub Type**

Name	sub_type
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	Refined (i.e., more specific) definition of the GENRE
Example	If GENRE is 'sport', sub_type could be 'football'

## 5.12 RESOURCETYPE

RESOURCETYPE shall define the type of Resource or Item. This is used to specify the type of Resource, Work or Item being described.

Example: "programme", "clip", "series".

RESOURCETYPE and subordinate objects shall comply with Tables 53-54.

**Table 53 - Resource Type**

Name	RESOURCETYPE
properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2 subtype[0..n]
Definition	The type of Resource, Work or Item.
Example	'program', 'clip', 'program group', 'series', 'season'.

**Table 54 – Sub Type**

Name	sub_type
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	Refined (i.e., more specific) definition of the RESOURCETYPE.
Example	If RESOURCETYPE is 'bonus, sub_type could be 'gag reel'

## 5.13 COVERAGE

COVERAGE shall describe various time and place related aspects of the subject of the Resource, Work or Item. Coverage can typically include spatial location (a place name or geographic coordinates), temporal period (a period name, a date, or a date range) or jurisdiction (such as a named administrative entity). Coverage information can be real or fictional.

Note: Temporal coverage can be a period or a precise date. The type is defined using the type attribute associated with the temporal element extending coverage.

Note: Spatial Coverage can be a geographical area, a region, a country, a precise location at a given address, etc. The type of location is defined by the associated type attribute.

Note: The coverage of content can cover a variety of domains. For example,

- A real or fictional temporal period; such as, a documentary about the “Renaissance” or a sci-fi movie which action is placed around the 30<sup>th</sup> century.
- A real or fictional location; such as, news item about “California” or a drama about “Neverland”.

COVERAGE and subordinate objects shall comply with Tables 55-62.

**Table 55 – Coverage**

Name	COVERAGE
Cardinality	Application/implementation specific.
Properties	coverage_value [1..1] coverage_temporal [0..1] coverage_spatial [0..1]

**Table 56 - Coverage value**

Name	coverage_value
Definition	Additional temporal, spatial or jurisdictional information about the Resource, Work or Item being described. Coverage_value shall define coverage other than temporal or spatial.
Example	'legal'

**Table 57 - Coverage temporal**

Name	coverage_temporal
Properties	coverage_temporal_value [1..1] coverage_temporal_type [0..1]
Example	See below coverage_temporal_value and coverage_temporal_type

**Table 58 - Coverage temporal value**

Name	coverage_temporal_value
Definition	Temporal coverage of an Resource, Work or Item.
Example	'21 <sup>st</sup> century'

**Table 59 - Coverage temporal value**

Name	coverage_temporal_type
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	The type of temporal coverage information about a Resource, Work, Item
Example	'time period', 'fictional period'

**Table 60 - Coverage spatial**

Name	coverage_spatial
Properties	coverage_spatial_value [1..1] coverage_spatial_type [0..1]
Example	See below coverage_spatial_value and coverage_spatial_type

**Table 61 - Spatial coverage value**

Name	coverage_spatial_value
Definition	Spatial coverage of a Resource, Work, Item
Example	'planet Earth'

**Table 62 - Coverage spatial type**

Name	Coverage_spatial_type
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	The type of spatial coverage information about an Resource, Work, Item.
Example	'geographical location', 'fictional depicted location'

## 5.14 RATING

RATING shall define the content rating, the suitability of a Resource, Work or Item for audience groups. Content ratings typically have the following characteristics

- Environment and Type – Together these describe the scope of applicability for the resource, Work, Item ratings. The environment describes where the Resource, Work, Item is distributed, such as a theatrical, home or broadcast. Type describes the type of Resource, Work or Item for which the content rating applies; for example, television, film or music. There is not always a clear delineation between Environment and Type. For example, a “DVD” type could cover film, TV and music ratings.
- System – The set of semantics and terminology regarding ratings. Typically a rating system is associated with a ratings body, such as the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) or the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC).
- Rating – Given an environment and system, the content rating that it applied to a given Resource, Work, Item.
- Reason – Additional details or explanatory material can be associated with a rating. Depending on the rating system, this can be a controlled vocabulary (e.g., “V” for violence), descriptive text (e.g., “This film is rated PG-13 due to brief nudity.”), or both.
- Description – Free text that provides additional information about the Resource, Work or Item.
- Adult – Content is targeted strictly for adults.

Note: Depending on usage context, RATING can either be advisory or enforced. Ratings typically apply to parental controls, sometimes called ratings enforcement, but ratings such as ‘banned’ apply to all audiences. For the avoidance of doubt, Rating does not include reviews of content or other evaluation of the quality of material (e.g., star ratings).

RATING is designed to accommodate institutional rating defined by rating authorities such as BBFC and MPAA, identified as rating authority. These institutions can be governmental or private. The Rating object can accommodate ratings that are assigned by the authority itself or self-assigned in accordance with its rules (i.e., 'self-rating'). Formal ratings shall be defined by the combination of a rating reason (if applicable), rating system; and, depending on the rating system, a rating type and a rating environment. Rating type and rating environment are used to disambiguate ratings when different ratings are assigned for different applications within the same system. For example, a rating system that rates both games and film can additionally define a rating type to indicate whether the RATING value applies to games or film. Some ratings apply only to theatrical use (rating environment='theater') and home use may not be appropriate.

Following are examples uses of formal ratings:

- An MPAA PG-13 movie can have RATING='PG-13', rating system='MPAA'. It can have rating type='film', although there is no ambiguity in the MPAA system.
- A TV-PG TV-7 LSV television episode can have RATING="TV-7", rating system='TV-PG', rating reason='L', rating reason='S', rating reason='V', rating type='TV'

Ratings can be complicated and include complex modifiers. The specific encoding method is beyond the scope of this document.

Rating can also accommodate broad ratings such as 'adult', 'banned' or 'suitable for all audiences'. These ratings can be applied to a given ratings body using ratings system or applied generally by omitting ratings system. Additionally, there is an 'adult' ratings object that shall be used to indicate the content meets generally recognized criteria for adult-only content.

Ratings descriptions can also be included in Description. A description can include any appropriate free text, such as, "This movie rated 15 for violent scenes and some nudity".

RATING and subordinate objects shall comply with Tables 63-72.

**Table 63 – Rating**

Name	RATING
Cardinality	Application/implementation specific.
Properties	rating_value [1..1] rating_type [0..1] rating_system [0..1] rating_reason [0..1] rating_environment [0..1] rating_description [0..1] rating_region [0..1] adult_content [0..1] rating_authority [0..1]

**Table 64 - Rating value**

Name	rating_value
Definition	Rating appropriate to the Resource, Work, Item. Rating shall be defined such that either 1) it fully defines the content rating, or 2) defines the rating in the context of the rating system extension. .

Example	Example of rating in context of extensions: 'PG-13' Example fully defined content rating: 'urn:dece:rating:us:film:mpaa:pg13'
Notes	It is expected that most applications will use extensions rather than fully defined content rating.

**Table 65 - Rating type**

Name	rating_type
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	The type of rating applying to the Resource, Work or Item.
Example	'film', 'game', 'TV', 'music', 'ad'.
Notes	Some rating systems have different classifications for different types of Resources, Works or Items. This object indicates from which classification the rating belongs to.

**Table 66 - Rating system**

Name	rating_system
Definition	Rating system associated with rating. Distinct ratings systems shall be presented accordingly
Example	'MPAA', 'BBFC', 'Kijkwijzer'.
Notes	A rating system is generally associated with a ratings organization, in many cases a government agency. In cases where an organization has more than one rating system it is important that the rating system distinguishes. For example, the MPAA has ratings for film and ratings for trailers.

**Table 67 - Rating reason**

Name	rating_reason
Definition	Additional justification of why the chosen rating value applies to the object.
Example	"N" (for nudity), "L" (for language), "Contains material..."
Notes	These are sometimes called 'content descriptors'. Generic descriptions of ratings are not included here. This is reserved for additional descriptions for the content. These can be defined terms. For example, CEA-766 (TV Parental Guidelines) defines 'N', 'L'. 'FV', 'V' and other terms. Or, rating reason can be a descriptive field.

**Table 68 - Rating environment**

Name	rating_environment
Definition	Information about the viewing environment to which rating applies.
Example	'theatrical', 'home', 'broadcast', 'retail', 'app'.
Notes	Some rating systems have different classifications for different means of distribution or consumption of Resources, Works or Items. This object indicates from which classification the rating belongs. The use of Rating Type and Rating Environment are not handled uniformly across all Rating Systems.

**Table 69 - Rating description**

Name	rating_description
Definition	describing description of the rating. This is generally specific to the content.
Example	"This movie contains cartoon violence and is recommended for children 6 and older."

**Table 70 - Rating region**

Name	rating_region
Definition	Region where rating applies.
Example	'nl'
Notes	Region can also be the region where rating was created.

**Table 71 - Adult content**

Name	adult_content
Definition	Indicates content is targeted strictly for adults
Example	'true'
Notes	Indicates material is targeted exclusively for adults (i.e., "adult content").

**Table 72 - Rating authority**

Name	rating_authority
Definition	Entity that provides the rating
Example	'MPAA'

## 5.15 AUDIENCE LEVEL

AUDIENCE LEVEL shall define the age or educational level of the target audience.

Note: Audience Level is frequently used in the educational media market to note the intended or relevant grade level for a work (e.g., K-12, K-6, 13+). It can also be used to note broad classes of intended audiences: General, Adult, Pre-teen, etc. In the United States, this is commonly used to designate an educational level or that the Work is intended for general audiences

AUDIENCE LEVEL and subordinate objects shall comply with Tables 73-75.

**Table 73 - Audience level**

Name	AUDIENCE LEVEL
Cardinality	The cardinality of this element is application specific.
Properties	audience_level_value [1..1] audience_level_system [0..1]

**Table 74 - Audience level value**

Name	audience_level_value
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2



Definition	The level (e.g., the age or educational level) of the target audience.
Examples	'K-12', 'College', 'General Audience'

**Table 75 - Audience level system**

Name	audience_level_system
Definition	The source for the audience level controlled vocabulary, if a controlled vocabulary is referenced.
Example	pbCoreAudienceLevel, EBUCore IntendedAudienceCode, MARC Target Audience ( <a href="http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/fixedfield/audn.html">http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/fixedfield/audn.html</a> )

## 5.16 RELATION

RELATION shall define a Resource, Work or Item to which the current Resource, Work or Item is related in some capacity. The nature of the relationship depends on context. For example, within a season, an episode relates to the season.

The value in RELATION defines the Resource, Work or Item for which the relationship exists. It shall be sufficient to identify, within context, the Resource, Work or Item. The most common means to reference a Resource, Work or Item are identifiers or URLs as defined in RFC 1738.

If RELATION is used as a direct derivation from Dublin Core, RELATION shall include both a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), as defined in RFC 3986, for the relation, and an element that defines the relationship type (i.e., Is Version Of, Has Version, Is Replaced By, and Replaces. Is Required By, Requires, Is Part Of, Has Part, Is Referenced By, References, Is Format Of, Has Format). This model can be used to define a Relationship.

In some cases, these pre-defined relationship types are not sufficient to represent the desired relationship. In this case, relationship type shall be used to express the relationship type.

Relationships may have ordinality. For example, episodes in a season are numbered. In these cases, relation number can be used to represent how the Content is ordered.

Note:: relation number can be a symbolic representation (e.g., 3a or 2.1.7) that represents such ordinality.

Relationships may have cardinality. That is, there can be multiple Resources, Works or Items that reference another Resource, Work or Item. For example, multiple episodes can reference one season. In these cases, the total number of Resources, Works or Items sharing the same relation shall be used to hold that number.

RELATION and subordinate objects shall comply with Tables 76-81.

**Table 76 – Relation**

Name	RELATION
Cardinality	Application/implementation specific.
Properties	relation_value [1..1] relation_type [0..1] relation_order_number_value [0..1] relation_order_number_context [0..1] relation_total_number [0..1]

**Table 77 - Relation value**

Name	relation_value
Definition	Identification information about an Resource, Work or Item with which the current Resource, Work, Item is related to. A Resource, Work or Item shall be identified by its name, or an identifier, or a URI (RFC 3986). Relation is an element to establish relations between objects. A Resource, Work or Item can be identified by its title, an identifier (e.g. a URI) or a locator (e.g. a URL).
Example	"IsPartOf" is used to show the relation between a part of a program and the whole program or e.g. between an audio track and a record album.

**Table 78 - Relation type**

Name	relation_type
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	The type of relation linking objects. It identifies the type of intellectual content bond between an item you are cataloguing and some other related item.
Example	'is part of', 'has part', 'is derived from', 'has version', 'is next in sequence'.

**Table 79 - Relation order number value**

Name	relation_order_number_value
Definition	An ordering number in a sequence of related Resources, Works or Items .
Example	'3.a'

**Table 80 - Relation order number context**

Name	relation_order_number_context
Definition	A context associate with an ordering number in a sequence of related Resources, Works or Items.
Example	'distribution'

**Table 81 - Relation total number**

Name	relation_total_number
Definition	The total number of related objects in a sequence.
Example	'10'

## 5.17 RIGHTS

RIGHTS shall provide rights related information associated with a Resource, Work, or Item.

Example: rights can be permissions, ownership.

Note: A Resource, Work or Item can contain several layers of rights: copyright to the entire Resource, Work, Item, distribution or licensing rights, and underlying rights such as music and third-party clips. These rights can also be associated to time and geographic limitations; e.g., a distributor might have the rights to distribute in a particular region for a specified amount of time. Rights information can be the most complex metadata captured on a Resource, Work or Item,

and defining a full set of rights metadata is outside the scope of SMPTECore. However, SMPTECore does offer more detailed rights metadata options than Dublin Core and other “Core” standards.

Note: While the Rights information in SMPTECore is intended to track information on the Resource, Work or Item as a whole, the standard does provide a flag to note whether underlying or third-party rights exist (the extension “Underlying rights status”). These rights can be tracked separately from SMPTECore.

RIGHTS and subordinate objects shall comply with Tables 82-92.

**Table 82 – Rights**

Name	RIGHTS
Cardinality	Application/implementation specific.
Properties	rights_value [1..1] rights_type [0..1] rights_link [0..1] rights_id [0..1] underlying_rights_status [0..1] rights_coverage [0..1] rights_status [0..1] publication_status [0..1] rights_holder [0..*] rights_contact [0..*]

**Table 83 - Rights value**

Name	rights_value
Definition	Provides rights related information associated with a Resource, Work or Item.
Example	‘Only for broadcast’
Notes	If the Rights element is absent, no assumptions can be made about the status of these and other rights with respect to the Resource, Work or Item.

**Table 84 - Rights type**

Name	rights_type
Properties	Controlled Vocabulary Set as defined in Section 5.1.2
Definition	The kind of rights associated to the Resource, Work or Item.
Example	‘copyright’, ‘intellectual property rights’, ‘exploitation rights’, ‘usage restrictions’.

**Table 85 - Rights link**

Name	rights_link
Definition	Link to a web resource with rights information
Example	‘ <a href="https://www.ascap.com/Home/ace-title-search/index.aspx">https://www.ascap.com/Home/ace-title-search/index.aspx</a> ’
Notes	Link can be a URL, and can link to a web page exposing usage restrictions, or a patent accessible from a ftp.

**Table 86 - Rights Id**

Name	rights_id
Definition	Identifier that associates Resource, Work or Item with a set of rights
Example	'ISAN 0000-0000-6776-0000-8-0000-0000-D' 'EIDR 10.5240/7791-8534-2C23-9030-8610-5' YouTube Content Id.

**Table 87 - Underlying rights status**

Name	underlying_rights_status
Definition	A flag that indicates whether underlying or associated rights should be researched and/or tracked elsewhere.
Example	'yes', 'no', 'unknown', 'cleared'.

**Table 88 - Rights coverage**

Name	rights_coverage
Definition	Additional information on the temporal (period of time) and spatial coverage of rights, including when and where rights apply to a Resource, Work or Item.

**Table 89 - Rights status**

Name	rights_status
Definition	General description of copyright status of a Resource, Work or Item. The value should be one of: 'under copyright', 'in public domain', 'unknown', 'unidentified' A Resource, Work or Item can either be under copyright or in the public domain. Noting the rights status helps organizations immediately understand the actions they can take on a work based on general rights.
Example	Recommended values: 'under copyright' 'in public domain' 'unknown' [e.g., research performed but no determination yet], 'unidentified' [e.g., not yet researched]. Maps to: CopyrightMD: copyright.status: <a href="http://www.cdlib.org/groups/rmg/copyrightMD.html#type_copyright.status">http://www.cdlib.org/groups/rmg/copyrightMD.html#type_copyright.status</a> PREMIS 2.2: element 4.1.3.1: copyrightStatus <a href="http://www.loc.gov/standards/premis/v2/premis-2-2.pdf">http://www.loc.gov/standards/premis/v2/premis-2-2.pdf</a>

**Table 90 - Publication status**

Name	publication_status
Definition	Description of whether a work is published, unpublished, or unidentified. The value should be one of: 'published', 'unpublished', 'unknown', 'unidentified'
Example	Recommended values: 'published', 'unpublished', 'unknown' [e.g., research performed but no determination yet], 'unidentified' [e.g., not yet researched]. Maps to: CopyrightMD: publication.status: <a href="http://www.cdlib.org/groups/rmg/copyrightMD.html#type_publication.status">http://www.cdlib.org/groups/rmg/copyrightMD.html#type_publication.status</a>

Notes	Under United States copyright law, copyright durations differ based on whether a work is published or unpublished. For example, a broadcast program may be published, but the B-roll outtakes not used in the work would be considered unpublished. This field is also useful for noting unpublished works such as home movies. With this field, United States organizations may quickly set rights duration terms based on a work's publication status.
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**Table 91 - Rights holder**

Name	rights_holder
Definition	Identity of an agent holding rights upon a Resource, Work or Item.
Example	'The Big Company'

**Table 92 - Rights contact**

Name	rights_contact
Definition	Identity of an agent acting as a point of contact for any matters related to a Resource, Work or Item's associated rights.
Example	'Jane Doe'

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