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2023

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Blockchain and Signed NFT as key technologies for the metaverse interoperability
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How to cite

SEIGNEUR, Jean-Marc. Blockchain and Signed NFT as key technologies for the metaverse interoperability. In: 2nd UN ITU Forum on 'Creating a metaverse for all through international standards'. Shanghai. 2023.

This publication URL: https://archive-ouverte.unige.ch/unige:170323

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Session 1: Which key technologies powering the metaverse?

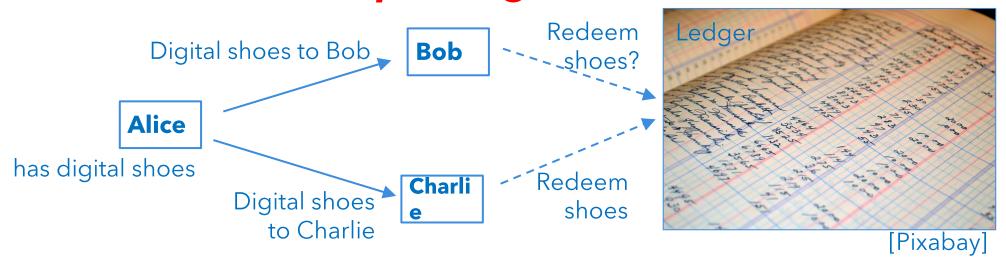
- Matthew Ball metaverse pillars:
 - **Be persistent** -it never "resets" or "pauses" or "ends", it just continues indefinitely
 - Be synchronous and live
 - Be without any cap to concurrent users, while also providing each user with an individual sense of "presence"
 - Be a fully functioning economy
 - Be an experience that spans both the digital and physical worlds, private and public networks/experiences, and open and closed platforms
 - Offer unprecedented interoperability
 - Be populated by "content" and "experiences" created and operated by an incredibly wide range of contributors, some of whom are independent individuals, while others might be informally organized groups or commerciallyfocused enterprises



How to ensure worldwide interoperable ownership of metaverse digital assets for a functioning economy?

Easy Double-Spending of digital assets in decentralized systems

Double-spending risk



Blockchain definition



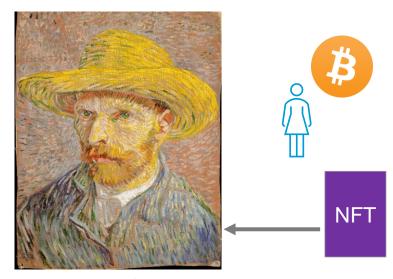
A decentralized trust machine to allow two parties to trust each other without a single intermediary thanks to a large community that provides resources to the technical system secured by math and which is remunerated for its efforts

Non-Fungible Tokens (NFT)

- NFT is a particular type of cryptographic token that represents something unique; non-fungible tokens are thus not mutually interchangeable. This is in contrast to cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin or utility/payment tokens that are fungible in nature.
- Ethereum initial standard for NFT: ERC 721 started in 2018
 - ERC 1155 allows a mix of fungible and non-fungible tokens as well as other advanced features, which makes it difficult to check
 - ERC 20 is the standard for fungible tokens interoperability
- Some NFTs are sold as digital files (images, animations...) on marketplaces such as Open Sea or on virtual games or metaverse such as Decentraland
- Bitcoin has started to host NFT as ordinals linked to a Satoshi
 - A BRC 20 standard has also launched on Bitcoin blockchain
 - However, all these new features have congested the Bitcoin blockchain so far.

NFT Exchange?

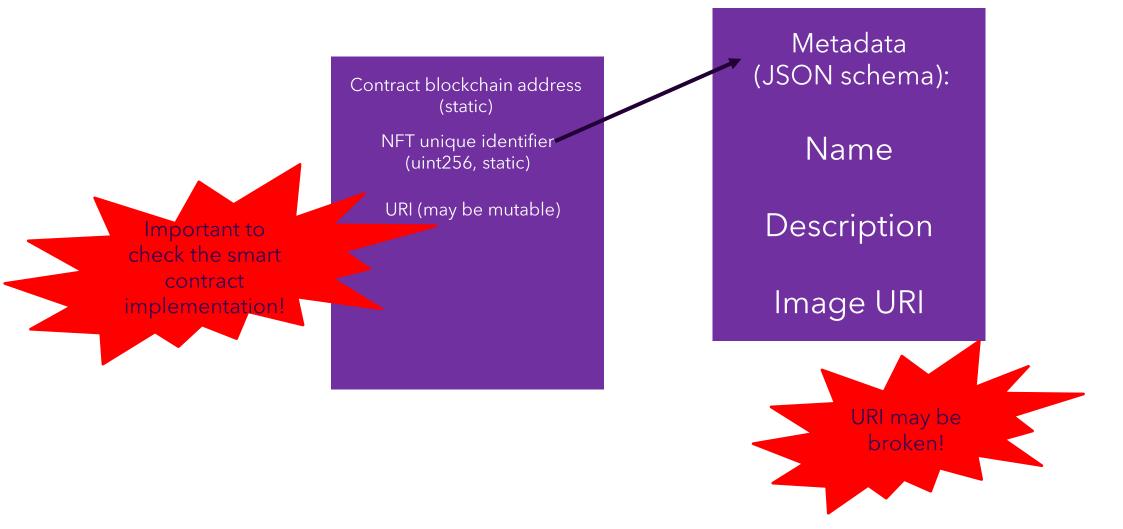




van Gogh, \$50 million



NFT Technical Details



Signed NFT Solution



- Solving the NFT legal uncertainties thanks to creating a digital document signed by the artist's legally valid signature, including the license terms, the NFT unique identifier (blockchain + token ID), the IPFS art hash with optional details (lower resolution image, description...).
- Use of Qualified Electronic Signatures (QES) that are already equivalent legally to handwritten signatures in the EU and Switzerland
- From a user-friendliness point of view, a digitally signed Adobe PDF is preferred because most users can read and verify the signature thanks to the free version of Adobe Acrobat reader.
- The NFT metadata pointed by the token URI should be stored on IPFS, and the metadata description should contain the IPFS hash of the PDF certificate.
- Even if the token URI is broken, the signed PDF is enough to know the NFT details. The signed PDF may include the signature of a signed message by the NFT creator's blockchain address private key to prove that the artist was really the creator of the NFT.
- The blockchain smart contract may not point to metadata besides the token ID because it can still enable ownership transfer without double-spending. In this case, it can be called a Private Signed NFT, which is better from a privacy point of view.
- Initial implementation on https://www.artistcert.art

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Director of Blockchain Certificate of Advanced Studies (CAS) https://www.cas-blockchain-certification.com/



