

# MLC Version 1.3

# Implementation Guide



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# 1 Introduction

This document is intended to aid developers in properly implementing the DDEX MLC `DeclarationOfSoundRecordingRightsClaim` message. This sheet is written according to DDEX MLC 1.3.1. The example XML (provided by SCPP) is also based on DDEX MLC 1.3.1.

## 1.1 Essential Reading

The DDEX MLC Message Suite and Choreography Standard is available here:

<https://kb.ddex.net/display/MLC13/Music+Licensing+Company+Message+Suite+and+Choreography+Standard+1.3.1>

The DDEX Data Dictionary as it pertains to DDEX MLC 1.3 can be accessed at:

<http://service.ddex.net/dd/MLC13/>

The DDEX Knowledge Base contains some implementation guidelines for the MLC Message:

<https://kb.ddex.net/display/HBK/Implementing+the+DDEX+MLC+Message+Suite+Standard>

## 1.2 Choreography to Automate Information Exchange

DDEX defines the mechanisms to exchange DDEX messages between two business partners. This mechanism is termed a 'choreography'. Examples of the choreographies for the DDEX MLC Messages are laid out within [Section 6 of the standard](#).

See also Section 9 of this document.

## 1.3 Definition of Terms and Allowed Values

DDEX provides naming conventions in two main areas: The XML composite and tag names, and the Allowed Value Sets.

The XML is defined in the Schema files available under a link from this page:

<https://kb.ddex.net/display/MLC13/Music+Licensing+Company+Message+Suite+and+Choreography+Standard+1.3.1>

The DDEX Allowed Value Sets are specified at <http://ddex.net/xml/avs/avs> with the AVS that are specific to the MLC Message Suite appearing together within a section of the document at the above URL.

## 1.4 Upgrading from Version 1.2 to Version 1.3

Based on needs of the MLCs participating in the SCAPR VRDB project (see <http://www.scapr.org/ipd>) the following additions have been made to the Standard.

### 1.4.1 AssociatedSoundRecordingId added into SoundRecording

VRDB enables the identification of cases in which multiple ISRCs have been erroneously assigned to a given sound recording. This element allows VRDB societies to take into account ISRCs that have been erroneously assigned to a recording, without ignoring the ISRC properly assigned to uniquely identify a sound recording. This is done using an `AssociatedSoundRecordingId` composite alongside the `SoundRecordingId`, having the same structure as the `SoundRecordingId`. (The use of this element is not mandatory).

### 1.4.2 RecordLastUpdatedDate added into SoundRecording

Societies have to decide when they download the record if they need to update their local system data. By including a `RecordLastUpdatedDate` into the `SoundRecording`, the source of data can specify the last time a record was changed, which can be compared with the date on the target system. (The use of this element is not mandatory).

### 1.4.3 VRDB2RepertoireManagerCode added into SoundRecording

VRDB has business rules that codify which MLC is principally responsible within the VRDB system for dealing with metadata about a given recording. In essence VRDB delegates the data management to the society which is best placed to interact with the rights owner(s) for the specific recording. The VRDB2RepertoireManagerCode identifies the society that is repertoire manager of the metadata for a given SoundRecording within VRDB. (The use of this element is not mandatory).

### 1.4.4 Booleans added at the SoundRecording level

- In order to flag a recording for which metadata is not agreed or is under review, the flag `IsSoundRecordingMetadataUnderReview` can be attached at the SoundRecording level, taking TRUE/FALSE values.
- In order to flag a recording with limited access to some metadata the flag `IsSoundRecordingMetadataAccessRestricted` can be attached at the SoundRecording level, taking TRUE/FALSE values. This might be used in case the relevant societies do not have a reciprocal agreement in place between them to cover inter alia data sharing.

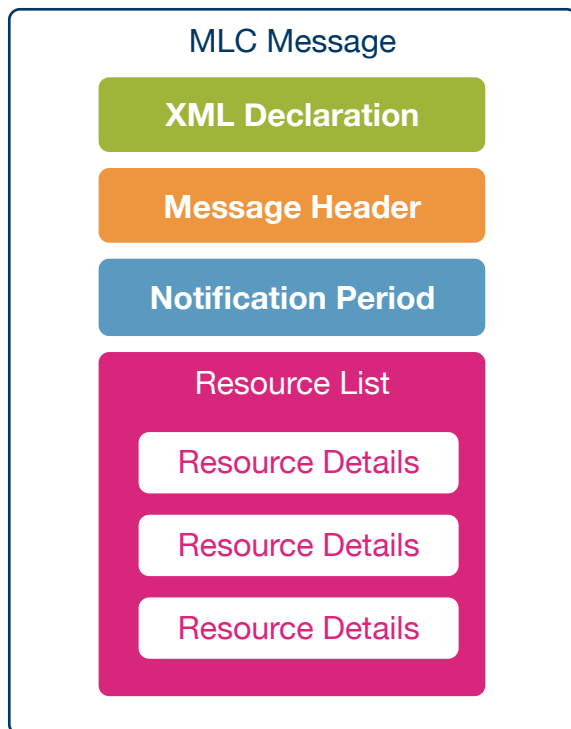
The use of these flags is optional.

Other changes implemented in v1.3 are:

- `PartyID` becomes a top-level composite with sub-element that indicate the type of identifiers.
- `ICPN` no longer has the `IsEAN` attribute, since it doesn't matter whether UPC or EAN is used.

## 2 Anatomy of DDEX MLC Messages

The DDEX MLC Message Suite uses a file format with: a file header and a resource list that contains details for each resource. Each resource can be a sound recording or a music video recording. All the data is provided as XML, using a schema and tags that are part of the DDEX standard and data dictionary.



Overview of XML structure of the `DeclarationOfSoundRecordingRightsClaim` message:

Overview	Notes
XML Declaration	See Section 3
<code>&lt;MessageHeader&gt; ...&lt;/MessageHeader&gt;</code>	See Section 4
<code>&lt;MessageNotificationPeriod&gt;...&lt;/MessageNotificationPeriod&gt;</code>	See Section 5
<code>&lt;ResourceList xmlns=""&gt;</code>	See Section 6 (ResourceList)
<pre>           &lt;SoundRecording             LanguageAndScriptCode="en"&gt;               (described below)             &lt;SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory&gt;               (described further below)             &lt;/SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory&gt;           &lt;/SoundRecording&gt;           ...           Additional SoundRecording composites         </pre>	See Section 7 for details of the SoundRecording composite and Section 8 for SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory
<code>&lt;/ResourceList&gt;</code>	Multiple SoundRecording composites can be included

### 3 Implementation: XML Declaration

The DDEX MLC Message must begin with an XML Declaration.

## 3.1 Example XML Fragment

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<DeclarationOfSoundRecordingRightsClaimMessage
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  BusinessProfileVersionId="SCPP_BusinessProfileVersionId_2017.02.xml"
  LanguageAndScriptCode="fr-FR"
  xmlns="http://ddex.net/xml/mlc/131"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://ddex.net/xml/mlc/131
    http://service.ddex.net/xml/mlc/131/music-licensing-companies.xsd">
```

## 3.2 Mandatory Fields

Field(s)	Recommended Profile	Core Data Profile
<code>BusinessProfileVersionId</code> (as an XML Attribute on root tag)	Mandatory	Mandatory

# 4 Implementation: Message Header

The Message Header indicates the sender and recipient of the Message. The sender and recipient are each named and defined by a unique DDEX Party ID (DPID). The Message Header also provides a date & timestamp of when the message was created.

## 4.1 Example XML Fragment

```
<MessageHeader xmlns="">
  <MessageThreadId>20170503144647-10</MessageThreadId>
  <MessageId>20170503144647-10</MessageId>
  <MessageSender>
    <PartyId>PADPIDA2007061301U</PartyId>
    <PartyName>
      <FullName>SCPP</FullName>
```

```

    </PartyName>
  </MessageSender>
  <MessageRecipient>
    <PartyId>PADPIDA2007061301U</PartyId>
    <PartyName>
      <FullName>SCPP</FullName>
    </PartyName>
  </MessageRecipient>
  <MessageCreatedDateTime>2017-05-03T14:46:47.877000+02:00
    </MessageCreatedDateTime>
  <MessageControlType>LiveMessage</MessageControlType>
</MessageHeader>

```

## 4.2 Mandatory Fields

Header Fields	Recommended Profile	Core Data Profile
MessageHeader	Mandatory	Mandatory
MessageId	Mandatory	Mandatory
MessageSender/PartyId	Mandatory	Mandatory
MessageRecipient/PartyId	Mandatory	Mandatory
MessageCreatedDateTime	Mandatory	Mandatory

## 4.3 Implementation Notes

**MessageThreadId** – set this to the same value as the batch folder name.

**MessageId** – set this to an integer value, incremented sequentially for each distinct message.

**MessageFileName** – the file name of the message file (including the sequence number in the batch).

**PartyId** – both sender and receiver will have a unique **PartyId** assigned by DDEX (i.e. a DPID) when the implementation license was put in place (free of charge).



`SenderName` and `RecipientName` – the name of the MLC or company sending/receiving the message (note these names are within the `FullName` tags).

`MessageCreatedDateTime` – the message creation date and time in ISO 8601 format.

The '`LiveMessage`' value declares that this is real data (as opposed to a test).

## 5 Implementation: Message Notification Period

This composite can appear in various places, as described below. It describes the time period to which the message content is relevant.

```
<MessageNotificationPeriod xmlns="">
  <StartDate>1985-01-01</StartDate>
  <EndDate>2017-05-03</EndDate>
</MessageNotificationPeriod>
```

## 6 Implementation: ResourceList

Following the `MessageNotificationPeriod` is the `ResourceList`, which forms the body of the MLC message. The `ResourceList` contains one or more `SoundRecording` composites. The box below illustrates the `ResourceList` containing one or more `SoundRecording` composites.

```
<ResourceList xmlns="">
  One or more SoundRecording composites (described below)
</ResourceList>
```

## 7 Implementation: SoundRecording

Each `SoundRecording` composite itself comprises two main sections of information, firstly details at the `SoundRecording` level, which are invariant across territory; then one or more `SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory` composites containing territory-specific information for that `SoundRecording`.

The `LanguageAndScriptCode` applied at this level applies to all child nodes, unless overridden in any of the child nodes.

### 7.1 Example XML Fragment

```
<SoundRecording IsUpdated="true" LanguageAndScriptCode="en">
  <SoundRecordingType Namespace="PADPIDA2007061301U">
    MusicalWorkSoundRecording</SoundRecordingType>
  <IsArtistRelated>true</IsArtistRelated>
  <SoundRecordingId IsReplaced="false">
    <ISRC>FRUM70701194</ISRC>
    <CatalogNumber Namespace="PADPIDA2007061301U">123456</CatalogNumber>
    <ProprietaryId Namespace="PADPIDA2007061301U">00010075760152
      </ProprietaryId>
    </SoundRecordingId>
    <ResourceReference>A00010075760152</ResourceReference>
    <ReferenceTitle>
      <TitleText>100 VIP</TitleText>
    </ReferenceTitle>
    <IsMedley>false</IsMedley>
    <IsPotpourri>false</IsPotpourri>
    <IsInstrumental>false</IsInstrumental>
    <IsBackground>false</IsBackground>
    <IsHiddenResource>false</IsHiddenResource>
    <IsBonusResource>false</IsBonusResource>
    <IsComputerGenerated>false</IsComputerGenerated>
    <NoSilenceBefore>true</NoSilenceBefore>
    <NoSilenceAfter>true</NoSilenceAfter>
    <Duration>PT0H2M54S</Duration>
```

```

    <CreationDate IsApproximate="false" IsBefore="false"
      IsAfter="false" TerritoryCode="FR">2008-09-26</CreationDate>
    <MasteredDate IsApproximate="false" IsBefore="false"
      IsAfter="false">2008-09-26</MasteredDate>

    <SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory>
      (described in a following section)
    </SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory>
  </SoundRecording>

```

## 7.2 Mandatory Fields

SoundRecording Fields Within ResourceList	Recommended Profile	Core Data Profile
SoundRecording	Mandatory	Mandatory
SoundRecordingId	Mandatory	Mandatory
ISRC	Mandatory	Mandatory
ProprietaryId containing a record company's internal ID	Mandatory	Mandatory
ProprietaryId containing a receiving MLC's internal ID	If available	If available
ResourceReference	Mandatory	Mandatory
ReferenceTitle	Mandatory	Mandatory
LanguageOfPerformance	Mandatory if available	
Duration	Mandatory	Mandatory
CreationDate	Mandatory	

## 7.3 Implementation Notes

**SoundRecordingType** – in most cases, parties will be communicating details of a **MusicalWorkSoundRecording**; a SoundRecording that is related to a musical work (as opposed to **SoundRecordingType** of an audio book or ambient recording, say).

`IsArtistRelated` - is an optional Boolean that flags whether the resource is related to an artist. In most cases this will be set to "true".

The `IsReplaced` flag in the `SoundRecordingId` tag indicates whether this Identifier is old and has been replaced by a new one (=true) or not (=false). The Flag may only be set to True when the new Identifier is also provided.

While the `ResourceReference` field is superfluous for the communication of claims, it is technically mandatory in the current MLC standard. Each `SoundRecording` is identified locally within the scope of a single message by an anchor reference formed of the letter 'A' concatenated with an integer that increments for each `SoundRecording` composite.

Example:

```
<ResourceReference>A1</ResourceReference>
```

This is for the first `SoundRecording`. The second would contain a value 'A2' and so on. These references need only be unique within in a given message.

`ReferenceTitle` - This is part of the 'reference descriptive metadata' for the recording. It is structured as the `TitleText` and `SubTitle`.

Example:

```
<ReferenceTitle LanguageAndScriptCode="en">
  <TitleText>My Song</TitleText>
  <SubTitle>Album Version</SubTitle>
</ReferenceTitle>
```

In the DDEX standards, the `TitleText` is for the normal title of a recording and the `SubTitle` is a catch-all for version and/or subtitle information. `SubTitle` is used to differentiate different recorded versions such as 'live', 'radio edit', 'extended mix' etc. The language of the title is carried within the tag (represented by an ISO 639 `LanguageCode`).

**LanguageOfPerformance** - The Language of the Performance recorded in the **RecordingComponent** (represented by an ISO 639 **LanguageCode**). This data is necessary for territories where the MLC has to report cultural quota statistics.

**IndirectSoundRecordingId** - is provided within the Standard for the purpose of carrying information about the musical work embodied in the **SoundRecording**. This could be the International Standard Musical Work Code, **ISWC**; an opus number, composer's catalogue number or a proprietary "song code".

Example, ISWC:

```
<IndirectSoundRecordingId>
  <ISWC> T123456789Z </ISWC>
</IndirectSoundRecordingId>
```

**Duration** - Duration of recording (+/- 10 s) is in ISO 8601 format.

Example:

```
<Duration>PT0H4M02S</Duration>
```

**CreationDate** - The date of First Fixation / Date of Recording, to the year. (Ref. Rome Convention.)

Example:

```
<CreationDate IsApproximate="true" TerritoryCode="GB">2011-01-
01</CreationDate>
```

The flag '**IsApproximate**' can be included in the tag when specifying the date to the year (which is all that is required by most MLCs. The **TerritoryCode** is the Country of First Fixation. (Note: nationality of producer is separately within the **InitialProducer** composite.)

The `TerritoryCode` here at the `SoundRecording` level is the territory where the majority of the recording took place.

## 8 Implementation: SoundRecording-DetailsByTerritory

Each `SoundRecording` node must include one or more `SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory` nodes. The first `SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory` node includes data which would apply for this `SoundRecording` in all territories as a default, unless specifically overridden by further information provided in subsequent `SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory` nodes. Most implementers of the MLC message currently specify that only one `SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory` node should be supplied per `SoundRecording`. (This does not preclude the delivery of multi-territory rights ownership information.)

### 8.1 Example XML Fragments

```
<SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory>
  <TerritoryCode>FR</TerritoryCode>

  <Title TitleType="DisplayTitle">
    <TitleText>100 VIP</TitleText>
  </Title>

  <DisplayArtist SequenceNumber="0">
    <PartyName>
      <FullName>KATERINE</FullName>
    </PartyName>
    <PartyId>
      <ProprietaryId
Namespace="PADPIDA2007061301U">6687769</ProprietaryId>
    </PartyId>
    <ArtistRole>MainArtist</ArtistRole>
  </DisplayArtist>
```

```
<DisplayComposer SequenceNumber="0">
  <PartyName>
    <FullName>BONDU PIERRE</FullName>
  </PartyName>
  <PartyId>
    <ProprietaryId Namespace="PADPIDA2007061301U">71166</ProprietaryId>
  </PartyId>
</DisplayComposer>

<InitialProducer>
  <PartyName>
    <FullName>UNIVERSAL MUSIC FRANCE</FullName>
  </PartyName>
  <PartyId>
    <ProprietaryId Namespace="PADPIDA2007061301U">1</ProprietaryId>
  </PartyId>
  <TerritoryCode>FR</TerritoryCode>
</InitialProducer>

<RightsController SequenceNumber="0">
  <PartyName>
    <FullName>UNIVERSAL MUSIC FRANCE</FullName>
  </PartyName>
  <PartyId>
    <ProprietaryId Namespace="PADPIDA2007061301U">1</ProprietaryId>
  </PartyId>
  <RightsControllerRole>RightsController</RightsControllerRole>
  <RightSharePercentage>100.0</RightSharePercentage>
  <DelegatedUsageRights>
    <UseType>Broadcast</UseType>
    <UseType>Simulcast</UseType>
    <UseType>PerformInPublic</UseType>
    <PeriodOfRightsDelegation>
      <StartDate>2008-09-26</StartDate>
    </PeriodOfRightsDelegation>
    <TerritoryOfRightsDelegation>FR</TerritoryOfRightsDelegation>
  </DelegatedUsageRights>
  <IsPayingOutRoyalties>>false</IsPayingOutRoyalties>
```

```
</RightsController>

<OriginalResourceReleaseDate>2008-09-26</OriginalResourceReleaseDate>

<PLine PLineType="OriginalPLine">
  <Year>2008</Year>
  <PLineCompany>UNIVERSAL MUSIC FRANCE</PLineCompany>
  <PLineText />
</PLine>

<HostSoundCarrier>
  <ReleaseId>
    <ISRC>FRUM70701194</ISRC>
    <ICPN>0042288237846</ICPN>
    <CatalogNumber
Namespace="PADPIDA2007061301U">0042288237846</CatalogNumber>
    <ProprietaryId
Namespace="PADPIDA2007061301U">5993921</ProprietaryId>
  </ReleaseId>
  <Title TitleType="DisplayTitle">
    <TitleText>STUDIOLIVE</TitleText>
  </Title>
  <DisplayArtist SequenceNumber="0">
    <PartyName>
      <FullName>KATERINE</FullName>
    </PartyName>
    <PartyId>
      <ProprietaryId Namespace="PADPIDA2007061301U">6687769
      </ProprietaryId>
    </PartyId>
    <ArtistRole>MainArtist</ArtistRole>
  </DisplayArtist>
  <TrackNumber>8</TrackNumber>
  <SideNumber>1</SideNumber>
  <CarrierType>CD</CarrierType>
  <NumberOfSoundRecordingsClaimedInCarrier>15
  </NumberOfSoundRecordingsClaimedInCarrier>
  <CompilationType>NotCompiled</CompilationType>
```



```

<IsPhysicalDistribution>true</IsPhysicalDistribution>
<IsHiddenResource>false</IsHiddenResource>
<IsBonusResource>false</IsBonusResource>
<IsInternalCompilation>false</IsInternalCompilation>
</HostSoundCarrier>

```

*(Multiple further HostSoundCarrier nodes corresponding to all the releases of this SoundRecording)*

```

<Genre LanguageAndScriptCode="fr-FR">
  <GenreText>CHANSONS FRANCAISES</GenreText>
</Genre>
</SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory>

```

## 8.2 Mandatory Fields

DetailsByTerritory Fields for a SoundRecording Within ResourceList	Recommended Profile	Core Data Profile
SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory	Mandatory	Mandatory
TerritoryCode or ExcludedTerritoryCode	Mandatory	Mandatory
RightsController	Mandatory	Mandatory
Title	Mandatory	Mandatory
DisplayArtist (FullName plus RoleCode)	Mandatory	Mandatory
DisplayComposer or IndirectResourceContributor (FullName plus RoleCode)	Mandatory for classical	Mandatory for classical
FeaturedArtist	Mandatory	
Name/FullName	Mandatory	Mandatory
PartyId/IPN	Mandatory if available	Mandatory if available
PartyId/ProprietaryId (with sender's proprietary ID)	Mandatory	Mandatory
InstrumentType	Mandatory	
DateAndPlaceOfBirth (place is optional)	Mandatory	
Performance	Mandatory	
Territory	Mandatory	
FeaturedNonContractedArtist (sub-elements as for FeaturedArtist)	Mandatory	
NonFeaturedArtist	Mandatory	

(sub -elements as for <a href="#">FeaturedArtist</a> )		
<a href="#">ResourceContributor</a>	Mandatory	
<a href="#">InitialProducer</a> ( <a href="#">FullName</a> plus a <a href="#">TerritoryCode</a> )	Mandatory	
<a href="#">LabelName</a>	Mandatory	
<a href="#">RightsController</a>	Mandatory	Mandatory
<a href="#">PartyName/FullName</a>	Mandatory	Mandatory
<a href="#">PartyId/ProprietaryId</a> (with sender's proprietary ID)	Mandatory	Mandatory
<a href="#">PartyId/ProprietaryId</a> (with recipient's proprietary ID)	Mandatory	Mandatory
<a href="#">RightSharePercentage</a>	Mandatory	Mandatory
<a href="#">DelegatedUsageRights</a>	Mandatory	Mandatory
<a href="#">UsageType</a>	Mandatory	Mandatory
<a href="#">PeriodOfRightsDelegation/StartDate</a>	Mandatory	Mandatory
<a href="#">TerritoryOfRightsDelegation</a>	Mandatory	Mandatory
<a href="#">OriginalResourceReleaseDate</a>	Mandatory	
<a href="#">Pline</a>	Mandatory	Mandatory
<a href="#">Year</a>	Mandatory	Mandatory
<a href="#">PlineText</a>	Mandatory	Mandatory
<a href="#">HostSoundCarrier</a>	Optional	Optional
<a href="#">ReleaseId</a> with an appropriate ID	One ID is Mandatory	One ID is Mandatory
<a href="#">Title</a>	Mandatory	Mandatory
<a href="#">DisplayArtist/Name/FullName</a>	Mandatory	Mandatory
<a href="#">NumberOfSoundRecordingsClaimed-InCarrier</a>	Mandatory	Mandatory
<a href="#">Genre</a>	Mandatory if 'Classical'	Mandatory if 'Classical'

## 8.3 Implementation Notes

[TerritoryCode](#) – This defines the territory or territories covered by this node. ‘[Worldwide](#)’ is defined as an allowed value. When listing an exception (i.e. to [Worldwide](#)) an [ExcludedTerritoryCode](#) should be used.

[Title](#) – In [SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory](#)’ this tag can be used to express the title in another language, or an alternative title applicable in a given territory. This is in accordance with ERN-3 profile rules. See also: [TitleLanguageAndScriptCode/TitleText/SubTitle](#).

Example:

```
<Title LanguageAndScriptCode="en" TitleType="DisplayTitle">
  <TitleText>My Song</TitleText>
  <SubTitle>Album Version</SubTitle>
</Title>
```

**DisplayArtist** – This is the artist name as associated with the recording. (See also the **HostSoundCarrier** node for artist name as associated with a given release on which the sound recording appears). The “artist name” element is solely descriptive information (i.e. does not convey or necessarily imply information about rights, performances or contributions.) MLCs use this for matching to usage.

Example of a band name **DisplayArtist**: “The Weeknd”

Example of several artists as **DisplayArtist**: “The Beatles & Tony Sheridan”

Example of a ‘virtual’ band **DisplayArtist**: “Gorillaz”.

When the **DisplayArtist** is provided, the following are mandatory:

- **FullName**
- **RoleCode**

**MainArtist** is a **RoleCode** and only applies to **DisplayArtist**. **MainArtist** is the principal credited artist associated with a resource. **DisplayArtist** Example:

```
<DisplayArtist SequenceNumber="0">
  <PartyName LanguageAndScriptCode="en">
    <FullName>The Weeknd</FullName>
  </PartyName>
  <PartyId>
    <ProprietaryId Namespace="PADPIDA2007061301U">1234567
  </ProprietaryId>
  </PartyId>
  <ArtistRole>MainArtist</ArtistRole>
```

```
</DisplayArtist>
```

Note that the `DisplayArtist` composite may occur several times with the tag `SequenceNumber` set to different integer values. The `SequenceNumber` value is used as part of the enumeration of the artists to whom the recording is associated.

`DisplayComposer` is mandatory when the Genre is 'Classical'.

(`IndirectResourceContributor` could also be used in MLC 1.3.1, but it is to be removed in MLC 1.4). For classical recordings, this is needed (along with the work title) in order to disambiguate the recording and to match usage.

When the `DisplayComposer` is provided, the following are mandatory:

- `FullName`
- `RoleCode`

`FeaturedArtist` – Some MLCs need data about the contributors to a recording and the nature of their contributions, so that contributors that are eligible and qualifying for equitable remuneration can be paid. The 'contribution category' of a contributor can be 'featured' or 'non-featured'. MLCs use the contribution category along with the role and/or roles in determining remuneration.

A `FeaturedArtist` is either an individual person or a collective (such as an orchestra), referred to by their name and/or the identifier used to designate them within systems such as SCAPR's IPD. A `FeaturedArtist` is a performer who is prominently featured in relation to the release (as opposed to a session musician, who would be a `NonFeaturedArtist`).

There will often be multiple `FeaturedArtists`, enumerated using the `SequenceNumber` attribute. For each `FeaturedArtist`, the following are mandatory:

- `Name/FullName`
- `PartyId/IPN` (if available)
- `PartyId/ProprietaryId` with sender's proprietary ID
- `InstrumentType`

- [DateAndPlaceOfBirth](#) (if available, place is optional)
- [Performance](#)
- [Territory](#)

#### FeaturedArtist Example:

```
<FeaturedArtist SequenceNumber="0">
  <InstrumentType>VOC</InstrumentType>
  <Sex>Female</Sex>
  <DateAndPlaceOfBirth TerritoryCode="GB">1986-08-02
</DateAndPlaceOfBirth>
  <TerritoryOfResidency>GB</TerritoryOfResidency>
  <PartyId Namespace="IPN">12345678</PartyId>
  <PartyId Namespace="LocalPerformerId">12345678</PartyId>
  <PartyName>
    <FullName>Jane Doe</FullName>
    <NamesBeforeKeyName>Jane</NamesBeforeKeyName>
    <KeyName>Doe</KeyName>
  </PartyName>
  <ArtistRole Namespace="SDEGRoleCode" UserDefinedValue="MU">
    UserDefined</ArtistRole>
  <TerritoryOfPerformance>GB</TerritoryOfPerformance>
  <PerformanceDate>2014-06-10</PerformanceDate>
</FeaturedArtist>
```

Within the DDEX MLC Message it is also possible to carry the information about performative roles within the '[ResourceContributor](#)' composite. Under present usage however, the principal way of conveying data about [FeaturedArtist](#) and [NonFeaturedArtist](#) is within the dedicated composites – [ResourceContributor](#) should be used for non-performing roles, such as certain studio roles.

[FeaturedNonContractedArtist](#) is a further contribution category used only by some MLCs, which refers to a contribution by an artist who appears prominently in relation to the release but who is not signed to the label (appearing under a 'sideman' contract for example).

For each `FeaturedNonContractedArtist`, the same information is mandatory as with `FeaturedArtist` above.

A `NonFeaturedArtist` always an individual person, referred to by their name and identifier, who has contributed to the recording but is not featured prominently in relation to the release, e.g. a session musician.

For each `NonFeaturedArtist`, the same information is mandatory as with `FeaturedArtist` and `FeaturedNonContractedArtist` above.

`NonFeaturedArtist` Example:

```
<NonFeaturedArtist SequenceNumber="0">
  <InstrumentType>DRU</InstrumentType>
  <InstrumentType>GTR</InstrumentType>
  <Sex>Male</Sex>
  <DateAndPlaceOfBirth TerritoryCode="US">1990-01-18
</DateAndPlaceOfBirth>
  <TerritoryOfResidency>FR</TerritoryOfResidency>
  <PartyId Namespace="LocalPerformerId">SX1234567</PartyId>
  <PartyName>
    <FullName>John Smith</FullName>
    <NamesBeforeKeyName>John</NamesBeforeKeyName>
    <KeyName>Smith</KeyName>
  </PartyName>
  <ArtistRole Namespace="SDEGRoleCode" UserDefinedValue="MU">
    UserDefined</ArtistRole>
  <TerritoryOfPerformance>GB</TerritoryOfPerformance>
  <PerformanceDate>2014-06-10</PerformanceDate>
</NonFeaturedArtist>
```

**Roles** – Within the `FeaturedArtist`, `FeaturedNonContractedArtist`, and `NonFeaturedArtist` contribution categories the `ArtistRole` node expresses one `PrimaryRole` and optionally further `AdditionalRoles` in which the performer has contributed to the recording.

Roles such as soloist, musician, conductor, and so on can be expressed using DDEX role codes or if appropriate using SCAPR SDEG role codes.

`InstrumentType` details can also be provided.

`ResourceContributor` – Contributions to the recording that are not performance based should be carried in the `ResourceContributor` node, annotated by details of the role(s) such as Director etc.

Example: to show that a role of video director is displayed on a product, use:

`Video\VideoDetailsByTerritory\ResourceContributor` and use `PartyName\FullName` for the `Director`, also using the `ArtistRole` with a role code for 'director'.

Note: The definition of this field is different between the MLC and ERN standards.

`InitialProducer` – DDEX defines the term `InitialProducer` as being a Party that initiates the creation of the SoundRecording. This is the legal entity responsible for the creation of the recording. This term relates to a definition “producer of phonograms” in the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, being “the person, or the legal entity, who or which takes the initiative and has the responsibility for the first fixation of the sounds of a performance or other sounds, or the representations of sounds.” MLCs sometimes term this party ‘commissioning producer’.

`RightsController` - This is mandatory along with the following fields

- `PartyName/FullName`
- `PartyId/ProprietaryId` with sender’s proprietary ID. Local producer ID is always used by MLCs.
- `PartyId/ProprietaryId` with recipient’s proprietary ID
- `RightsControllerType` – This is mandatory for PPL. Type of rights holder can be `OriginalCopyrightOwner`, `SuccessorInTitle`, or `ExclusiveLicensee` as defined by the DDEX AVS.
- `RightSharePercentage`. The percentage of rights owned between the start and end dates of ownership. (12.5 = 12.5%).
- `DelegatedUsageRights`

- **UsageType**. The type of use for which the recording may be licensed. This takes a value from the DDEX AVS.
- **PeriodOfRightsDelegation/StartDate**
- **TerritoryOfRightsDelegation**. Expressed as ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 codes or Worldwide.

**OriginalResourceReleaseDate** can be to the nearest year and is used by MLCs in assessing whether the copyright term has expired or not. The **TerritoryCode** conveys the country(ies) of (simultaneous) first publication, which is a 'point of attachment' determining eligibility under the treaties.

Example:

```
<OriginalResourceReleaseDate TerritoryCode="US">2011-01-02
  </OriginalResourceReleaseDate>
<OriginalResourceReleaseDate TerritoryCode="GB">2012-01-02
  </OriginalResourceReleaseDate>
```

The **PLine** states the rightsholder detail at the time the time when the recording was published, and is not necessarily the same as the **InitialProducer**. It is the nationality of the **InitialProducer** that is one of the 'points of attachment' determining eligibility under the treaties. The mandatory fields for **PLine** are:

- **Year**
- **PLineText**

Since **PLineText** will be deprecated by DDEX in future versions of the standard but remains mandatory for the time being, it may be left blank.

**HostSoundCarrier's ReleaseId** - at least one of the following sub elements is mandatory:

- **ICPN**
- **CatalogNumber**
- **CatalogNumber**
- **ProprietaryId**



`HostSoundCarrier/Title` is the title of the sound carrier / album that contains the track.

`HostSoundCarrier/DisplayArtist` is the `Name/FullName` of the `MainArtist` of the sound/carrier on which the track is featured.

`HostSoundCarrier/LabelName` is used for matching. It is safer to include label information at the `HostSoundCarrier` node for a release than in the `SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory`.

`HostSoundCarrier/NumberOfSoundRecordingsClaimedInCarrier` helps to avoid double claims in compilations, and helps to avoid omitting relevant recordings

## Genre

There are hundreds of genres and they correspond more to how an artist wants to be perceived or placed than to any objective criteria.

MLCs use Genre only for classical music as a trigger for special processing, such as to ensure composer information is present, and to apply matching rules better suited to classical metadata. In future DDEX may replace this within the MLC message using a flag `isClassical`.

## 8.4 Additional Performer Data in the SoundRecording Composite

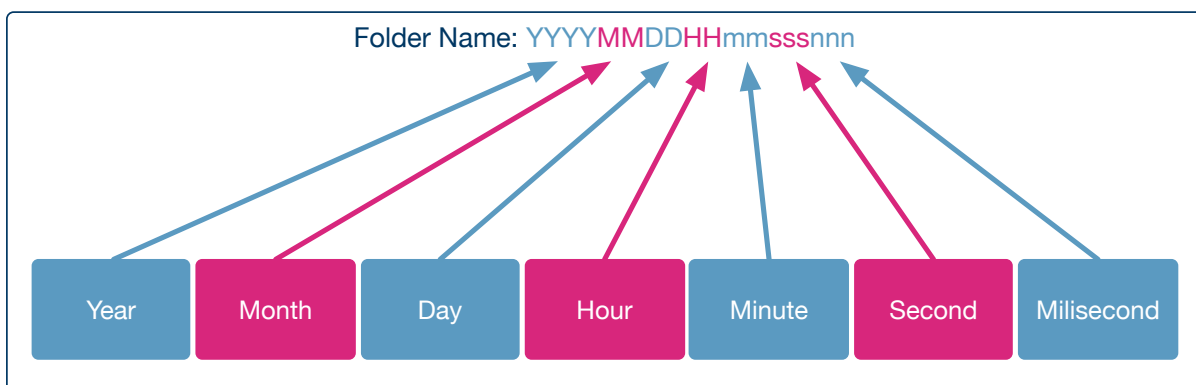
Example:

```
<NumberOfFeaturedArtists>4</NumberOfFeaturedArtists>
<NumberOfNonFeaturedArtists>2</NumberOfNonFeaturedArtists>
<LineupComplete>>false</LineupComplete>
```

## 9 Message Exchange (FTP)

DDEX MLC Messages are exchanged using file transfer protocol. In fact Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) is preferred because it encrypts both the command that execute the file transfer, as well as the data being transferred.

Unique upload and download folders should be created according to the choreography standard. Each batch folder is named according to the DDEX file creation date/time formed as:



Files containing the messages must be placed in a folder together with a manifest. A folder and file naming convention must be adhered to as described in section 6.3 of the standard. The manifest is uploaded into the FTP delivery folder once all the message files in a batch are uploaded, as described in Clause 6.4 of the standard.

For example:

- `DeclarationOfSoundRecordingRightsClaimMessage_00001.xml`
- `DeclarationOfSoundRecordingRightsClaimMessage_00002.xml`
- `DeclarationOfSoundRecordingRightsClaimMessage_00003.xml`
- `Manifest.xml`

Multiple files are used to avoid unmanageable file size. Files ought not exceed 250Mb nor contain more than 100,000 recordings.

Incoming and outgoing files should follow a standardised, descriptive naming convention, including version and/or timestamp. Such a standard reduces the

possibility of processing the same file multiple times. These are also defined in the aforementioned standard.

Messages should be ingested in order of folder timestamp.

The recipient uploads an 'acknowledgement.xml' file once the messages and manifest have been correctly received. The acknowledgement is set out in section 6.5 of the standard.

DDEX recommends using acknowledgements when using the FTP choreographies to support non-repudiation. Read more here:

<https://kb.ddex.net/display/GBK/Acknowledgements+and+Non-repudiation>