

# Index

## Space Index

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X ... 0	Y ... 0	Z ... 0	!@\$ ... 0		

### 0-9

### A

- Page: [Abbreviations](#)  
AMEP Automated Message Certification Agency AVS  
BWARM Bulk Communication Confédération internationale de la Musique
- Page: [Access Credentials](#)  
Record companies, aggregate one another to make sure metadata, on a DSP's server usage information, particularly
- Page: [Acknowledgements and Non-Repudiation](#)  
Non-repudiation refers to a statement will not be the statement or contract.  
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-repudiation>
- Page: [Active Deals at Time of Sending](#)  
When sending NewRelease metadata or to provide additional metadata required to send all existing releases include deals that are "live"
- Page: [Adding and Removing Specifications](#)  
Some Releases are made company may for example FLAC) as well as lossy encoding mixes as well as multi-channel
- Page: [Album Streaming](#)  
Albums cannot be streamed "album" he or she is, in effect tracks of the album and then Consequently, it is not possible
- Page: [Allowed Value Sets \(aka CDEX\)](#)
- Page: [Allowed-value sets and Usage](#)  
DDEX makes heavy use of metadata however, circumstances where does not meet a particular
- Page: [Anatomy of DDEX RDR Message](#)  
The DDEX RDR Message and a resource list that contains resource can be a sound resource data is provided as XML, particularly
- Page: [ApplicableTerritoryCode vs ReleaseTerritoryCode](#)  
The ERN Standard allows Releases, SoundRecording time the Deals that can be which also have a territory
- Page: [Are ResourceGroups mandatory](#)  
All resources are referenced "ReleaseResourceReference material" it does not state is done in the ResourceGroup
- Page: [Artist Name changes over time](#)  
to be added to Contributor time Sometimes artists' names

that happens it is the label re-deliver all those releases

Page: [Artist Roles and Display Credits](#)  
ERN-4 as well as the RIN roles and credits information notes" to consumers as well as the Contributor did in the process

Page: [Asymmetric Web Service](#)  
In the asymmetric WebService initiated by only one partner by the second partner. The attempt to receive a change

Page: [Attribute Ordering](#)  
The order of attributes within an instance, the two XML snippets though, in the first example http://xsschemaLocation is

Page: [Automated Message Exchange](#)  
Introduction This standard introduces standards and other data, using FTP and/or Web Service choreography standards and

Page: [Availability and Visibility](#)  
Release Availability A New Release, its constituent to consumers. The latter is a deal". Deals are communicated

Page: [Avoiding "Dropouts" \(or: Handling New Offerings\)](#)  
Adding a new Offering As communicated to a DSP to consumers in a specific territory Today is the 15th May and in

Page: [Avoiding the use of proprietary identifiers](#)  
An efficient supply chain requires identifiers. However, while UPC etc are becoming more proprietary identifiers in use

## B

Page: [Band Members](#)

To communicate band members please use the ResourceContributor composite as shown for the band U2. Note, however, that the provision of the members of the band is not mandatory.

<SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory> ... <DisplayArtist SequenceNumber="1"> <Pa

Page: [Binaries](#)

## C

Page: [Can a Release be Identified by ISRC?](#)

No. The ISRC is a unique Sound Recordings are not Release as: An abstract set of Resources compiled by an

Page: [Can a Release contain multiple ISRCs?](#)

Yes, it can! Typical example: a company publishes both "together. In such cases they more than once. Two cases

Page: [Cancelling a Deal Before Release](#)

In some instances it may be that the street date has arrived — Release and its deal or deal DSPs. Assuming that a DSP

Page: [Canonical Spellings for Names](#)

There are no canonical spellings in the Western world as "Psy language and while his name might be considered canonical

Page: [Catalogue Transfers \(and I\)](#)

Reality When one label buys another purchasing label often has replace the logo. As a consequence GRID or a UPC will change

Page: [Change Requests](#)

This section of the DDEX that have been made from entries contain the version description of the change

Page: [Changes from ERN 4.1 to ERN 4.2](#)

Changes to the XSD Below ERN 4.2. The ERN standard delivery of Releases in different

Atmos, etc.) by augmentir  
Page: [Choosing a Delivery Chore](#)  
After receiving the busine:  
provider and DSP will con  
content delivery and/or m  
tests could include (s)ftp s

Page: [Choreography "Conforman](#)  
Content owner and DSP v  
choreography for sending  
as well as for receiving th  
Releases. The different of

Page: [Choreography to Automate](#)  
DDEX defines two mecha  
two business partners. As  
transfer DDEX messages.  
binaries containing, for ins

Page: [Choreography to automate](#)  
For details please read he  
exchange DDEX message  
mechanism is termed a 'c  
choreographies for the DC  
within Section

Page: [Comments](#)  
There are two ways to cor  
Either in the <Comments>  
native commentary synta  
recommended to be used

Page: [Communicate Territory Infc](#)  
NewReleaseMessages ar  
companies and aggregatc  
Releases to DSPs, and at  
available to consumers. T  
where a DS

Page: [Communicating Binaries](#)  
One Binary for each Resc  
(a.k.a. Resource file such  
being communicated as p  
Sender needs to provide :

Page: [Communicating Display Ar](#)  
Display Artist Names and  
Release Deliveries. DDE  
Name string, as well as e:  
in a collaboration, must bc

Page: [Communicating Links betw](#)  
DDEX has developed a st  
companies that have esta  
Works embodied in a Sou  
them to inform their busin

Page: [Communicating Stems](#)  
Increasingly, artists releas  
but also some of the "sten  
recordings. ERN-4 allows  
depending on the approac

Page: [Communication of Identifie](#)  
Below please find a summ  
DDEX. Formatting Identifi  
The correct use of these i  
identifiers are often printe

Page: [Communication of Lyrics](#)  
Communicating Binaries I  
rare instances they are se  
that is, please refer to the  
communicate lyrics for a t

Page: [Communication of Percent](#)  
A number of DDEX comp  
information (e.g. the Right  
messages, percentages s  
0 and 100 (e.g. "12.5" for

Page: [Complex Deals can be Dar](#)  
Deals can be complex DC  
communicated with many  
as simple as possible, but  
<http://mentalfloss.com/site>

Page: [Conference Call Details - M](#)  
Please join the meeting fr

<https://www.gotomeet.me>,  
<https://www.gotomeet.me>,  
a password: Markl You ca  
Kingdom: +44 330 2

Page: [Conference Call Details - N](#)  
Please join the meeting fr  
<https://www.gotomeet.me>,  
<https://www.gotomeet.me>  
phone. (For supported de  
instantly.) United

Page: [Conference Call Details - S](#)  
Please join the meeting fr  
<https://www.gotomeet.me>,  
<https://www.gotomeet.me>,  
phone. United Kingdom: +  
535-3119 Acc

Page: [Conference Call Details - V](#)  
Please join my meeting fr  
<https://www.gotomeet.me>,  
<https://www.gotomeet.me>,  
your phone. United Kingd  
182-852-877 More phone

Page: [Contact](#)  
If you have a question or :  
problems with your imple  
DDEX Secretariat <http://d>  
help.

Page: [Contributors, Artists and W](#)  
Differentiating the various  
indirect/musical work cont  
abstract work... i.e. the cc  
involved in the creation of

Page: [Core Definitions and Termi](#)  
Core Definitions and Terr  
Dictionary

Page: [Creation Dates](#)  
The NewReleaseMessage  
each SoundRecording or  
the sound recording's ma:  
CreationDate should, in r

Page: [Current Data Dictionary](#)  
... for the Recording Data  
Version 1.0): Message Sti  
<http://service.ddex.net/dd/>  
<http://service.ddex.net/dd/>  
... for the US Letters of Di

## D

Page: [Data Dictionary](#)

Introduction This standard defines all the terms used in the DDEX messages including the semantics associated with them and the process by which the dictionary is updated. Below please find the current editions of the DDEX Data Dictionary as published in

Page: [Data Mismatch Message Suite Standard](#)

This standard describes a message format for alerting business partners of data mismatches. Over time the use of this standard amongst businesses operating in the digital supply chain should raise data quality. XML Schema Definition files are available he

Page: [Dates in Deals are being phased out \(in favour of datetimes\)](#)

ERN-3 as well as ERN-4 contains a number of fields that can communicate dates or date-times. Some of these are to communicate "historic" information: when was "Hey Jude" recorded? When was it released? These fields are typically dates and support a variety

Page: [Dates: exclusive vs. inclusive](#)

All dates are inclusive In any DDEX messages, <xxxDate> elements are indicated inclusive of the date value within the element. For instance, the ERN XML codes below shows that the release R0 is available for permanent download in Canada with price of \$99.

Home page: [DDEX Knowledge Base](#)

Welcome to the primary resource for information regarding the DDEX Standards On this site you can find information on how to implement specific DDEX Standards. The areas addressed are listed depicted below. ... go to the List of Standards available from t

Page: [DDEX On A Page](#)

DDEX (Digital Data Exchange, typically pronounced "Dee-Dex") is a consortium of leading media companies, music licensing organisations, digital music service providers and technical intermediaries focused on creating standards for use by businesses in the

Page: [DDEX On YouTube](#)

Metadata: "You know you want it" Metadata.png <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h5TDZDtNqhM>

## E

Page: [ERN Message without Res](#)  
An ERN feed containing a  
valid. In most situations, a  
NewReleaseMessage but  
Releases, this may not al

Page: [ERN Messages as a "State](#)  
ERN Messages are "State  
of a NewReleaseMessage  
in the message, including  
that it has communicated

Page: [ERN WG Conference Call](#)  
Please join the meeting fr  
<https://www.gotomeet.me>,  
<https://www.gotomeet.me>,  
your phone. (For supporte  
join instantly.) U

Page: [Evaluation Licence for DDE](#)  
Subject to your complianc  
Agreement, DDEX™ gran  
non-transferable, non-sub  
reproduce, distribute withi

Overview of DDEX Purpose & Governance.png  
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLzS7hXs1IKirX6QZeHoINtDmFJP4QIFhi> 2020 Webinars  
Screenshot 2020-03-31 at 15.40.5

Page: [DDEX Party Identifier Standard](#)

Introduction This standard describes an identification system used to identify each sender and receiver of a DDEX message and how the identification allocation process is undertaken. Each party implementing DDEX messages is allocated a DDEX Party Identifier

Page: [DDEX Party IDs \(DPIDs\)](#)

Page: [DDEX Standards](#)

List of Standards available from the DDEX Knowledge Base Please note that DDEX also provides articles about various aspects of the implementation of the DDEX standards. Please click on the appropriate topic in the left panel or go to the Knowledge Base

Page: [DDEX's Message Suite Standards](#)

I'm a collection society... screen-capture.png... and I want to implement the process of licensing musical work the process of receiving sales reports the process of communication amongst music licensing companies I'm a label... screen-capture-1.png...

Page: [Deal List](#)

The Deal List provides the availability of the Releases. It describes when, where and how the releases can be made available. The Deal List provides a list of Release Deals, each having a reference back to a Release and defining the deal terms. Each Release

Page: [Deals and Commercial Aspects](#)

Page: [Deals without StartDate/StartDateTime \(ERN-3 & ERN 4.1\)](#)

The StartDate or StartDateTime in the Deal composite was optional in ERN-3, ERN 4.0 and ERN 4.1; from ERN 4.2 onwards it will be mandatory. The reason for this change is that the semantics of having no StartDate or StartDateTime is ambiguous and DDEX str

Page: [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 here <https://kb.ddex.net/display/MLC14>. The DDEX Allowed Value Sets are sp

Page: [Definitions and Terminology](#)

Acknowledgement An XML message notifying the successful receipt of a Batch or File. In an FTP context this means successful ingestion. In a Web Service context it means the reply to a Web Service Call. Acquiring Aggregator/Distributor An Aggre

Page: [Differences between ERN-3 and ERN-4](#)

The ERN standard has recently been significantly updated. Below is a list of the main changes between ERN 3.8.2 and ERN 4.1 and the benefit that these changes bring to users of the ERN standard. Overall it can be said that ERN-4 is more efficient than ERN

Page: [Differentiating "Inserts" from "Updates"](#)

The rule: NewReleaseMessages are self-sufficient Release delivery messages are - like the internet - stateless. That means that whenever information is sent, such information does not rely on previously sent information (there is one exception, see below)

Page: [Digital Sales Reporting Choreography](#)

Page: [Digital Signatures Standard](#)

This standard describes how DDEX messages can be signed so that a recipient knows they have received a message in its entirety and that it has not been corrupted in transit.

Page: [Direction of writing](#)

Mono-directional text Different languages have different directions of writing. In the western world most languages write Left-to-Right (or LTR). However, a good number of languages/scripts are Right-to-left, or RTL). They include: Arabic and Hebrew. The

Page: [Display Titles in RDR](#)

The concept of a "display title" has been introduced into the DDEX ecosystem via the Electronic Release Notification (ERN) message suite standard. It is used by record companies to send information to online retailers on how the record company prefers tit

Page: [DisplayArtist? DisplayArtistName? Contributor? IndirectContributor? What is this all about?](#)

Artists play different roles in a recording. Artists also have different contractual entitlements when it comes to being named (and being paid[1] #\_ftn1). In addition, a label may wish to specifically promote certain artists. To support these aspects, DDE

Page: [DisplayArtistNames for Releases and Resources](#)

Display Artist composite and Display Artist Name element DDEX messages allow for the communication of the "main artist" - i.e. the artist name that is shown in big letters on the product sleeve. This information can be provided in two ways: DisplayArtist

Page: [Displaying Artists for Remixes \[ERN-4 only\]](#)

ERN-4 now better supports how artists are communicated in remixes. The XML sample below shows two remixes, made by Johnny "Remixer" Smith of a recording by Peter Miller. In the example below we have two display artists, Johnny Smith and Peter Miller. Smit

Page: [Do DPIDs have hyphens?](#)

It depends. The canonical form of a DPID is without a hyphen. Hence DPIDs should be used, in DDEX messages, without hyphens:

```
<PartyId>PADPIDA3897722461G</PartyID><PartyId>PA-DPIDA-3897722461-G</PartyID>
```

However, for human consumption hyphens may be added.

Page: [Do not use CDATA to concatenate Data](#)

The following code block is not correct. <ResourceContributor> <PartyName> <FullName>  
<![CDATA[Anne Sofie von Otter [Contralto] & Susan Addison [Trombone] & Barbara Bonney  
[Soprano] & Hans Peter Blochwitz [Tenor] & Sir Willard White [Bass] & English Bar

Page: [DPID Registry](#)

Registry of all DDEX Party Identifiers

Page: [Drafts Home](#)

This is the home of the Drafts space. To help you on your way, we've inserted some of our favourite macros on this home page. As you start creating pages, blogging and commenting you'll see the macros below fill up with all the activity in your space. Nav

Page: [DSR Audio-visual Profile](#)

DDEX Flat-file Sales Usage Reporting Standard Part 1: Architecture  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP1V13> Part 2: Allowed Value Sets  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP2V14> Part 5: Audio-visual Profile  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP5V12> Part 8: Record T

Page: [DSR Basic Audio Profile](#)

DDEX Flat-file Sales Usage Reporting Standard Part 1: Architecture  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP1V13> Part 2: Allowed Value Sets  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP2V14> Part 3: Basic Audio Profile  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP3V13> Part 8: Record Typ

Page: [DSR Basic Audio Profile for The Mechanical Licensing Collective](#)

DDEX Flat-file Sales Usage Reporting Standard Part 1: Architecture  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP1V13> Part 2: Allowed Value Sets  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP2V14> Part 8: Record Type Definitions  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP814> Part 11: Basic

Page: [DSR Masterlist Profile](#)

DDEX Flat-file Sales Usage Reporting Standard Part 1: Architecture  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP1V13> Part 2: Allowed Value Sets  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP2V14> Part 8: Record Type Definitions  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP814> Part 10: Master

Page: [DSR Profile for Financial Reporting to Record Companies](#)

DDEX Flat-file Profile for Financial Reporting to Record Companies Part 1: Architecture  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP1V13> Part 2: Allowed Value Sets  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP2V14> Part 8: Record Type Definitions  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRF>

Page: [DSR Radio Broadcast Profile](#)

DDEX Flat-file Sales Usage Reporting Standard Part 1: Architecture  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP1V13> Part 2: Allowed Value Sets  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP2V14> Part 7: Radio Broadcast Profile  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRF7V11> Part 8: Record

Page: [DSR Royalty Reporting Profile](#)

DDEX Flat-file Sales Usage Reporting Standard Part 1: Architecture  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP1V13> Part 2: Allowed Value Sets  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP2V14> Part 6: Royalty Reporting Profile  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRF6V11> Part 8: Rec

Page: [DSR UGC Profile](#)

DDEX Flat-file Sales Usage Reporting Standard Part 1: Architecture  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP1V13> Part 2: Allowed Value Sets  
<https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP2V14> Part 4: UGC Profile <https://kb.ddex.net/display/DSRFP4V13>  
Part 8: Record Type Defini

## F

Page: [Field Length and Precision](#)

Many companies in the music industry use relational databases that have limitations on the length of strings that can be stored efficiently. In addition, applications – whether b2b applications such as a record company's label copy system or a DSP's conte

Page: [Frequently Asked Questions](#)

Implementers of DDEX standards sometimes have questions regarding some of the fields (or tags). The most common issues are discussed here:

## G

Page: [Generating and Processing](#)

When a record company c  
new batch of Releases to  
company or aggregator ne  
containing that Release a

Page: [Genres](#)

DDEX does not standardi  
made to attempt genre sp  
have determined that this  
reasons are: Genres diffe

## H

Page: [Handling Conflicts](#)

The RDR standards allows record companies to provide rights claims or mandates to music licensing companies. The standard also allows music licensing companies to "forward" such claims/mandates to other music licensing companies. There are cases where an

Page: [Handling of Tracks that are "not cleared"](#)

Record companies or aggregators sometimes ask DSPs to make available a Release even if some tracks on that Release are not (or not yet) available to consumers. This case can easily be communicated before "street date" (i.e. the date a Release is allowed t

Page: [Hidden Sound Recordings](#)

"Hidden Tracks [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hidden\\_track](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hidden_track)" are not meaningful for online trading and DDEX recommends that they should not be used. However, when a physical album is being digitised and made available in an online environment, it may be ne

Page: [Hidden...](#)

Page: [Hints for Implementing RIN](#)

@self

## I

Page: [Identifiers and ISO Codes I](#)

Page: [Identifiers for Resources, F](#)

DDEX supports the commr  
purposes. Below please fi  
of the entities: Sound Rec  
GRid DPID ISAN ISRC (s

Page: [Images for Box Sets](#)

For (nearly) all Release ty  
one cover art image need  
box sets. However, in mo  
image for each of the "cor

Page: [Impact Date](#)

One of the crucial aspects  
record company to commi  
track started receiving a s



recording. Every stage in they a new composition, a

Page: [Implementing Works Notific](#)  
 DDEX's musical works sta a uniform mechanism to e claims of ownership of mu request and to be granted

Page: [Importing RIN Files into RII](#)  
 The process of recording "sessions" with different c of these sessions will leac the recorded music and a

Page: [Index](#)

Page: [Instrument Information in M](#)  
 The RDR standard allows contributors to sound recce appropriate, information a For details please read he

Page: [Instrumental Music](#)  
 Not all music contains sin; of what can be termed "in: recommended way of sign and LanguageOfPerforma

Page: [Introducing DDEX](#)  
 This section of the DDEX DDEX itself, its mission ar

Page: [Invalid Messages](#)  
 Recipients should reject a includes: Messages that c Schema Definition file. Me profiles indicated in the m

Page: [Is a NewReleaseMessage](#)  
 In Release Deliveries from valid, all NewReleaseMes only exception to this rule takedown. In feeds to Met

Page: [Issues Tracker](#)  
 DDEX is tracking all (well: issue tracker. The issues areas of standardisation: I Issues regarding the comi

**J**

Page: [Java Library's Date Bug for 2020](#)  
 We were alerted to a bug in Java's date library: twitter.png More details can be found at <https://nakedsecurity.sophos.com/2019/12/23/serious-security-the-decade-ending-y2k-bug-that-wasnt/> <https://nakedsecurity.sophos.com/2019/12/23/serious-security-the>

**K**

**L**

Page: [Licensing DDEX Standards](#)  
 Introduction The Digital Data Exchange (DDEX), a standards-setting organisation for the global media industries, has developed a series of standards aimed at reducing the cost of managing and communicating metadata and content across the digital media sup

Page: [Limitations of Proprietary Identifiers](#)  
 Companies in the music industry supply chain make wide use of standard identifiers when communicating data to their business partners. Within company databases, proprietary identifiers may also be used for such purposes as distinguishing different encod

Page: [Linking different Releases and Resources](#)  
 Releases and Resources such as Sound Recordings do not exist in isolation. Increasingly recordings make use of other recordings and multiple Releases are created from a single recording project or studio session. The NewReleaseMessage has always been able

Page: [List of DDEX Standards](#)  
 Standard Status Release Deliveries Release Profiles for Common Release Types Increasingly widely used for communications from record companies to DSPs Business Profiles for Common Deal Types ERN Choreography Standard Choreography for the Transfer of Catal

Page: [List of Standards available from the DDEX Knowledge Base](#)  
 Core Definitions and Terminology Below please find a list of the current version of the various DDEX standards. Current Versions Best Practice Documents Old Versions Old Versions of DDEX Standards

Page: [Locations of XSDs](#)  
 The XML Schema files for all DDEX standards are available in two forms: Zip Archive Implementers can download a zip archive with all relevant XML Schema definitions from the same page where the relevant standard itself is available for download. These fi

**M**

Page: [Malformed Identifiers](#)  
 Most standard identifiers c well-documented syntax. I characters (the country cc characters (the registrant

Page: [Mark's Conference Call De](#)  
 Primary dial in number 08 8092418# Alternative dial- 2375 5074 Ankara Local ( 1181 3889 Athens Local (

Page: [Marks NEW Conference C:](#)  
 Call-in Details Dial in usin conference ID: 30128262; Phone Numbers Argentina; Austria 0720 883384 Bahi

Page: [MEAD as a "Statement of "](#)  
 The messages defined by provide "statements of tru complete view of the situa moment it time. This also

Page: [MEAD Information for a Ta](#)  
 If a record company send: message feed to a DSP, ; in that feed have expired ( in receipt of that MeadMe:

Page: [MEAD Messages as Secor](#)  
One rule of the ERN Chor file (e.g. the resource files is to be sent as part of an be sent. Similarly, when o

Page: [Media Enrichment and Des](#)  
Introduction DDEX's Stan record companies to send enabled to make them av: obligations to other rights

Page: [Message Exchange \(FTP\)](#)  
DDEX RDR Messages are fact Secure File Transfer l encrypts both the commai data being transferred. Fo

Page: [Message Exchange and CI](#)

Page: [Message Header](#)  
The Message Header indi NewReleaseMessage Me defined by a unique DDE) provides a creation date v

Page: [Metadata "Conformance"](#)  
During the integration pha conduct a "peer conforma determines if the DSP is a according to the provided

Page: [Metadata in different langu](#)  
DDEX standards allow to LanguageAndScriptCode composites that contain fr is "The Language and scr

Page: [Miscellaneous](#)

Page: [MLC 1.4 Samples](#)  
Declaration The sample C The message is complian verified against RDx. The include all the main claim

Page: [Multiple CommercialModel](#)  
The examples on this pag difference for ERN-4 woul DealTerms. When commu companies include values

Page: [Multiple consecutive Deals](#)  
Record companies somet Release under terms and example, the recommend after a specific event (Chr

Page: [Multiple Data Dictionaries](#)  
One of the most important common language for all t business transaction. This "DDEX Data Dictionary". §

Page: [Multiple Deals for one Rele](#)  
When communicating two syntax shown on the left ( the one shown on the righ <DealReleaseReference> <DealTerms> <Usage> <

Page: [Multiple Identifiers for Multi](#)  
Party Names and Party Id standards allow to report i MW01 records with the ne generally be broken down

Page: [Multiple Proprietary Identifi](#)  
All DDEX messages allow in addition to standardisec ISRCs for recordings, ISV The syntax to communica

Page: [Music licensing companies](#)  
The collective manageme remunerating the produce recordings are used in spi management typically incl

Page: [MWN and the Common Wr](#)  
The functional specificatic

Registration defines the re  
Common Works Registrat  
societies with a standard I

Page: [MWN Request](#)  
The MusicalWorkClaimRe  
information on musical wc  
company requests inform:  
the request, a requestor s

Page: [MWN Response Providing](#)  
The MusicalWorkClaimNc  
respond to a MusicalWork  
musical work(s). Respons  
requested work, and will c

Page: [MWN Response Providing](#)  
The MusicalWorkClaimNc  
respond to a MusicalWork  
musical work(s). The licer  
describe its interest in the

## N

Page: [Namespace and File Locations for the XSD for Allowed Value Sets](#)  
All DDEX XML Standards are expressed, besides the textual description, by an XML Schema  
Definition file (XSD). Each of these message XSD files is uniquely identified with a namespace in the  
form of a URI. For ERN 4.1.1 this namespace is <http://ddex.net/xm>

Page: [New on kb.ddex.net](#)

Page: [No Takedown in Initial Deal](#)  
Latest NewReleaseMessage contains the active Deal Deals in subsequence NewReleaseMessage  
override each other. In other words when a DSP receives a set of Deals in a NewReleaseMessage  
(and enacts them) and then receives a further NewReleaseMessage for the

## O

Page: [Old Versions of DDEX Star](#)  
Here you can find the old  
recommends to always irr  
users require access to ar  
maintaining an implement

Page: [Older versions of Works Li](#)  
This page contains stande  
versions of the same stan  
implement the latest versi  
regularly update any imple

Page: [One artist with two roles](#)  
The following XML snippe  
<ResourceContributor> <l  
</FullName> <PartyName  
</ResourceContributorRo  
</ResourceContri

Page: [Open Change Requests](#)  
The tables below contain  
January 2014 onwards th:

Page: [Open Source Software](#)  
DDEX is a standards setti  
specifications in the form  
files and XML sample files  
created by companies and

Page: [Opus and Composer Catal](#)  
Typically a classical comp  
numbers (opus being the  
usually, chronological ord  
by a single composer from

Page: [Order of ERN Processing](#)  
DDEX has defined three c  
entities (usually record co  
ERN messages to their bu  
Release-by-Release via S

Page: [Original Release Date, Rel](#)  
The original Release Date  
catalogue a track or albu  
which they were released  
For a Release ReleaseDa

Page: [Ownership Claims for Sing](#)  
DDEX recommends the u  
rights claims to music lice  
has two places where righ  
recording or other Resour

## P

Page: [Party List \(ERN-4 only\)](#)  
One of the main differences between ERN-3 and ERN-4 is the introduction of a PartyList. Akin to the  
ResourceList, it allows the label to collate all artists, musicians, writers and labels into a single list and  
then reference these parties from Releases a

Page: [Party WG Conference Call Details](#)  
Please join my meeting from your computer, tablet or smartphone.  
<https://www.gotomeet.me/NielsRump/party> <https://www.gotomeet.me/NielsRump/party> You can also  
dial in using your phone. United Kingdom: +44 20 3713 5028 Access Code: 570-730-997 More p

## Q

Page: [PLine and CLine](#)

DDEX messages can provide P and C lines for different entities. While both have the same structure, they have different legal meaning. Background - and © Notices The Notice The purpose of a notice is to signify that rights exist in a sound recording

Page: [Preambles for XML-based DDEX Messages](#)

All XML files based on an XML Schema Definition (XSD) have a "preamble". This preamble points to the XSD that is used to validate the XML file. This also applies to all XML based DDEX messages and files. Below is a valid preamble for a NewReleaseMessage c

Page: [Preview Resources](#)

Previews are special resources that are used to provide users with a track to sample – with the hope that the consumer will buy (or otherwise pay for the) full track or album. In many cases previews are short snippets from the "full" track. Signalling th

Page: [Previews](#)

Page: [PricingInformation](#)

ERN-4 In ERN-4 some of the pricing fields have been removed as they were no longer in use. The PricingInformation composite within the DealTerms now contains all pricing information, including PriceCode which replaced the PriceRangeType and PriceType. The p

Page: [Primary and Secondary Resources](#)

The NewReleaseMessage distinguishes between "primary" and "secondary" Resources. The former are "Resources that are a main Resource of a Release" whereas the latter are "Resources that are not a main Resource of a Release supporting the Primary Resources

Page: [Priorities for Metadata Items](#)

There are cases where different flavours of essentially "the same" data apply to a musical work, a musician, a recording or a Release. The name of the Russian composer Dmitri Shostakovich, for example, can be provided in Russian as , in

Page: [Product Deliveries using FTP](#)

File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is the standard protocol for transferring files to and from remote machines running FTP service. FTP offers less interactivity for the communication between labels and DSP. Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) is similar to FT

Page: [Product Deliveries using Web Services](#)

Introduction DDEX provides the ability to use web services for delivery of the metadata and also for communication between partners. There are many useful calls that cover the following capabilities: Well defined messaging interface between the sender's a

Page: [Product Types in Titles](#)

The Subtitle element should not be used for commercial information such as "Exclusive to ServiceX".

Page: [Profiles for Specific Use Cases](#)

DDEX has defined a uniform message for the communication of Release details, including information about their parts, i.e. Resources (such as SoundRecording or Videos) and, in some circumstances also Musical Works from Release Creators (typically: record

Page: [Proprietary Identifiers](#)

When using proprietary identifiers, the sender needs to be able to provide a namespace attribute to signal which organisation the proprietary identification is controlled by (as the organisation may not be the one allocating or sending the message). Thus,

Page: [Public Domain Works in ERNs](#)

Most of the musical works and sound recordings for which metadata is communicated between business partners, using the ERN standard, is owned by one or, typically, multiple rights holder(s). This applies to both the rights in the recording and the rights

## R

Page: [Rationale of the DDEX RDR Message Suite Standards](#)

The DDEX RDR Message Suite Standards are relevant for the communication with and between music licensing companies. In the past, a variety of different and largely incompatible formats were used with and between music licensing companies. The DDEX RDR M

Page: [Recommended use of CommercialModelType and UseType in ERN-4](#)

Introduction Sections on this page In order to support the many ways in which companies can express how a Creation may be used or has been used, DDEX Standards such as ERN use two key allowed value sets – CommercialModelType and UseType – to provide users

Page: [Reference Material](#)

This section of the DDEX Knowledge Base provides reference material regarding DDEX standards Contact

Page: [ReferenceTitle of a SoundRecording](#)

The ReferenceTitle of all SoundRecording elements must, in ERN-3, represents the track title and not the title of the album which contains the track. Likewise, in Track Releases (i.e. where the ReleaseType is TrackRelease), the ReferenceTitle represents

Page: [Referencing Composites using ID and IDREF](#)

Untitled.jpg XML allows for two mechanisms that can be employed to express a relationship between two entities: embedding and referencing. The difference is shown on the right. DDEX uses both mechanisms. Referencing is used typically when a composite may

Page: [Registry of all DDEX Party Identifiers](#)

Background Each company that takes out an DDEX Implementation Licence <http://www.ddex.net/apply-ddex-implementation-licence> will be allocated a DDEX Party Identifier DPID in accordance with the DPID standard. Therefore each company that sends or receives

Page: [Release and Resource Metadata](#)

Page: [Release Delivery Standards](#)

## S

Page: [Same Recording with Diffe](#)

The SoundRecording corr specific". This means that metadata for a recording r — despite the recoding ca

Page: [Semantics of LineupCompl](#)

MLC versions 1.3 and 1.4 whether the line-up for the called LineUpComplete. T believes that it has a comj

Page: [Semantics of repeating XM](#)

DDEX messages allow, in different content, side-by-: </UseType> <UseType> I snipped changes it's sem:

Page: [Sequencing Recording Arti](#)

DDEX allows to sequence which is available on varic ResourceContributors anc below shows its use on th

Page: [Sequencing Resources](#)

<ResourceGroup> <Reso <TitleText>Component 1< <SequenceNumber>1</S <ResourceGroupContentl

The following standards have been developed by DDEX to support the process of labels delivering Releases to DSPs. They are: Older versions of the Release Delivery Standards can be accessed here <http://ddex.net/node/70>.

Page: [Release List](#)

The Release List section defines the different releases that make up the "product" being delivered. For example, a standard ten-track album will contain one album release and 10 track releases, for a total of 11 Releases. The album level release is typical

Page: [Release Types for Track Releases](#)

In the ReleaseList of ERN-3, it is in many[1] cases not only correct but mandatory to include multiple Releases: One to represent the main release and One for each track on the release (the so-called "Track Releases"). The Main Release is identified by th

Page: [Repertoire, Data and the RDR Message Suite Standards](#)

Music licensing companies manage data relating to the administration of the rights in the recordings which are owned by their members. More specifically, music licensing companies administer rights in what are known as eligible recordings. This includes r

Page: [Reporting of Release based Royalties](#)

2016-11-28 11.28.42 am.png Typical use for this block includes the reporting of Physical releases Bundle downloads etc... Each block for release based royalties is made of: One release record At least one resource record giving details about the resources i

Page: [Reporting of Resource based Royalties](#)

2016-11-28 11.24.56 am.png Typical use for this block includes the reporting of Single track downloads Recording / video streams etc... Each block for resource based royalties is made of: One resource record giving details about the resources included in th

Page: [Reporting of User-generated content based Royalties](#)

2016-11-28 11.27.30 am.png Typical use for this block includes the reporting of user-generated content. Each block for release based royalties is made of: One resource record giving details about the resources included in that release for which royalties

Page: [Requesting and Receiving Right Share Information](#)

The Musical Work Notification request/response choreography supports a number of use cases. These include: A licensee requesting information on a licensor's claim(s) to musical work(s) A licensee wanting to augment and enrich the data they have on musical

Page: [Resolved Change Requests](#)

The tables below contain change requests that have been made from January 2014 onwards that have been resolved.

Page: [Resource Groups and Track Releases](#)

Track Releases need to be communicated in each NewReleaseMessage. In ERN-3 all Releases – whether album Releases or whether Track Releases – are described in the same way. And this means that while a TrackRelease can only contain one primary Resource, it

Page: [Resource List](#)

The Resource List provides details of the different assets that make up the entire release. Typical resources are sound recordings, videos and images. Each resource will have a unique reference anchor within the message (e.g. A1, A2, A3) which corresponds

Page: [Resource Types](#)

DDEX messages allow categorising Resources in several ways: Firstly by separating sound recordings from videos, MIDI resources(\*), images, text resources, pieces of software and sheet music. Each of these resource types have different attributes (e.g. a

Page: [Resource-specific Previews](#)

In many cases a Release Creator wishes to communicate previews for some (or all) of the resources contained in a release. To effect this, two things need to be done: Firstly, for each sound recording there have to be (at least) two binaries. Details on ho

Page: [Rights Controller Information in ERNs to music licensing companies](#)

DDEX recommends the use of the RDR standard to communicate rights claims to music licensing companies. DDEX messages support different types of Rights Controllers. This article deals with companies that control rights in sound recordings. More information

Page: [RightsClaimPolicy \(update in v3.8.1 and ERN-4\)](#)

In the NewReleaseMessage it is possible to communicate a RightsClaimPolicy. Its structure has changed between different versions of ERN and users should be aware of these differences: In versions 3.7, 3.7.1 and 3.8, a RightsClaimPolicy comprises of one ma

Page: [RIN FAQ](#)

Below is a list of frequently asked questions on the Recording Information Notification (RIN). If your question is not answered, please get in touch with DDEX <http://ddex.net/contact-us/>. Recording Information Notification (RIN) is a standard for the stru

Page: [RIN Implementations](#)

Current RIN compliant software of which DDEX has been made aware is listed here: <https://soundcredit.com> <https://vevasound.com> <https://vevasound.com> RIN implementations are currently included among audio plug-in, desktop app, web i

Page: [Role Code Synonyms and Credits](#)

DDEX standards make extensive use of "allowed value sets" (AVS), i.e. controlled lists of well-defined terms. Typical examples are currency and territory code lists (that DDEX imports from the relevant ISO standards) and classifications for how consumers

<SequenceNumber>1</S  
<ResourceType>SoundR

Page: [Should I use an ISRC as th](#)  
No. While ISRCs are the p  
recording when communic  
resources, they are not at  
database. There are at lea

Page: [Single-Record Block Variar](#)  
DDEX has defined some r  
Variants (MRBV) and Sing  
profiles, the MRBV is the r  
sales/usage report is mad

Page: [Special Characters](#)  
Special Characters Some  
Unfortunately sometimes  
"Name 1/Name 2", a style  
have agreed to have their

Page: [Special XML Characters \(a](#)  
Some characters cannot c  
expressed in a special wa  
Character XML Represent  
more characters that may

Page: [Specialising DDEX-Defin](#)  
As discussed here, DDEX  
user-defined values when  
in a specific context. Suc  
to the recipient of the mes

Page: [Splitting Names & the "Key](#)  
Splitting a Name Names f  
Name" are two ways of ca  
Name" and Family Name"  
"Middle Name". DDEX als

Page: [Start Dates, End Dates, St](#)  
Dates in Deals are being j  
provide the terms and cor  
to consumers. These incl  
when, a given Release m;

Page: [Starting an Implementation](#)  
This section focuses on R  
apply to implementing all  
provides an introduction t  
between a content provid

Page: [Structure of the NewRelea](#)  
The DDEX message to cc  
availability is the NewRele  
Release Notification Mess  
"ERN"). The NewRelease

Page: [Studio Roles in MLC 1.3 ar](#)  
The RDR standard allows  
contributor to a sound rec  
please read here... This a  
described herein has bee

Page: [Symmetric Web Service Ar](#)  
In the symmetric choreogr  
are able to initiate the con  
number of messages that  
places more control in the

## T

Page: [Takedowns](#)

There are two ways to communicate 'take-downs', i.e. the request from a Release Creator to a DSP to

## U

Page: [Under construction](#)  
construction.jpg

stop trading a Release: Sending a NewReleaseMessage without any Deal or Sending a PurgeReleaseMessage. While the two messages were designed for different purposes

Page: [Technical Description of RIN](#)

The Recording Information Notification (RIN) is a DDEX standard. It allows the capture and communication of all aspects of a studio event, including the minimum metadata set described above. The RIN standard also enables the capture of metadata about all

Page: [Technical Information Gathering](#)

Before starting the technical supply chain's integration process, both, content provider and DSP operations personnel, need to gather the technical information and business requirements to configure their part of the supply chain. The information usually

Page: [Territorial RightsController Information](#)

The RightsController composite can communicate information about who owns what right in a sound recording. It sits, in ERN-3 and MLC versions 1.1 through 1.4 in the SoundRecordingDetailsByTerritory composite. The RightsController composite has one subelement

Page: [Territorial Scope of a Deal](#)

DDEX messages contain data that can vary between different territories. The band "Suede" ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suede\\_\(band\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suede_(band))) is, for instance called "The London Suede" in the US. More critically for many applications is that music ownership may be

Page: [Territorial variations in Release descriptions](#)

Rules for ERN-3 DDEX messages are explicit in all communications. For instance a DSP may only offer a release to its users, if an explicit Deal is provided. Typical uses of territorial variations: For display: the DSP should show the relevant data for the

Page: [Territories in Deals and Release Descriptions](#)

Release information can vary between territories. To support this, ERN-3 provides a ReleaseDetailsByTerritory composite whereas ERN-4 allows communicating territorially different information directly in the Release composite. The same applies to Sound Recording

Page: [Territory Codes \(ISO 3166-1, ISO 3166-3, TIS\)](#)

Territory Codes in XML DDEX messages allows four ways to communicate territories: Either as a list of one or more territory codes for which a specific set of XML tags apply. The code below applies to Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg: <T

Page: [Things to know when implementing DDEX](#)

This section of the DDEX Knowledge Base deals with generic issues that apply to various - some of them to all - standards. Companies do not need to be a member of DDEX to use any of the DDEX standards. All that is required is that they have a licence — w

Page: [Time stamp for data accuracy](#)

All DDEX standards contain a time stamp of the message creation (the MessageCreatedDateTime tag in the MessageHeader). They do not contain a separate tag for the date/time when the data in the message is deemed to be current. A recipient is therefore requi

Page: [Tips and Tricks for Implementing the RDR Standards](#)

This section of the Knowledge Base intended to aid developers in properly implementing the DDEX RDR DeclarationOfSoundRecordingRightsClaim message. This sheet is written according to DDEX MLC 1.3.1. The example XML (provided by SPP) is also based on DD

Page: [Titles and SubTitles in ERN-3](#)

In the ERN-3 standard, titles appear in many places. Some of these are specified to carry an additional SubTitle element, and others are not. The approach in ERN-4 is somewhat different. The FormalTitle and ReferenceTitle should break out subtitles into t

Page: [Titles and SubTitles in ERN-4](#)

The approach to communicating Titles in ERN-4 has been significantly simplified in that the differentiation between the ReferenceTitle and other titles has been removed. The communication of SubTitles remains, however, the same. In effect, the following p

Page: [Track Releases](#)

The general rule is that a NewReleaseMessage must contain the main Release (such as an album) plus one Track Release for each of the primary Resources that make up the Main Release. Thus a ten-track album will lead to a NewReleaseMessage containing eleven

Page: [Update Indicator \(ERN-3 or MLC\)](#)

The NewReleaseMessage UpdateIndicator field has been deprecated. This field has been deprecated to make use of it. DDEX has only purpose for such an I

Page: [Updating a Claim](#)

The DeclarationOfSoundRecordingRights standard (RDR-R) can be used for sound recordings and music. The same message can also be used for

Page: [Upgrading from Version 1.1 to 1.2](#)

Based on needs of the music industry, several changes have been made to the Standard into SoundRecording VRI

Page: [Upgrading from Version 1.1 to 1.2](#)

Version 1.4 of the MLC standard includes a better description of role codes to contain a new message I

Page: [User-defined Values](#)

DDEX standard message one company to another. Each "tag" as well as, w communicated. The UseT

Page: [UseType for Fingerprinting](#)

The UseType in the NewReleaseMessage offer to its customers. However, NewReleaseMessages are fingerprinting services a

## V

Page: [Validating DDEX Messages](#)

DDEX develops standards for the electronic communication of music-related metadata using, to the most part, messages. One step in verifying that a message has been created in accordance with the standard is "validation". For those DDEX standards based on

Page: [Versions are Compatible \(most of the time\)](#)

All DDEX standards come in different versions. Over time, DDEX members and licensees have identified additional requirements that are then added into subsequent versions of a specific standard. DDEX standards are backwards compatible with few exceptions (

## W

Page: [What is a "Public Draft"?](#)

Update Cycle In 2013 DD means that DDEX will wait for a particular star however: Should an error

Page: [What is RIN?](#)

DDEX has developed Recording Information Notification standard that allows studio Audio Workstation (DAW) capture and store essential

Page: [What should a RIN File contain?](#)

RIN is a complex file format document the salient aspects of a recording session. Yet, at the core of RIN is the communication of wh

Page: [Which Profile for which XS?](#)

Profiles for Specific Use Cases

Page: [Who owns which rights?](#)

|          |  |
|----------|--|
|          | <p>There may be multiple rights in music Video (or any other of the rights in the Sound complex topic, this article</p> <p>Page: <a href="#">Why DDEX?</a><br/>Businesses along the music of standardised data exchange in significant inefficiencies greatly alleviates these inefficiencies</p> <p>Page: <a href="#">Why is there artist information?</a><br/>Music products are complex creations: A Musical Work A Resource, i.e. the sound by performing and recording</p> <p>Page: <a href="#">Why the RDR Message Suite?</a><br/>The scope of data used worldwide rights is very specific, and of national legislation under DDEX's Electronic Release</p> <p>Page: <a href="#">Worldwide</a><br/>DDEX messages make use allows a label to state that countries: &lt;TerritoryCode&gt;AT&lt;/TerritoryCode&gt;CH&lt;/TerritoryCode&gt;</p> <p>Page: <a href="#">Writer Roles</a><br/>Communicating the name part of a number of DDEX and the various messages: There are, several aspects</p> |
| <b>X</b> | <b>Y</b>   |
| <b>Z</b> | <b>!@#\$</b>   |