



How to Map ONIX for RROs to Your System

Based upon the ONIX for RROs message suite:

ONIX for Distribution (ONIX – DS), schema version 1.1

ONIX for Repertoire (ONIX – RP), schema version 1.0

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1 Introduction

EDItEUR, the international standards body for the book and serial supply chain, and the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO), have developed the ONIX for RROs message suite – ONIX for Distribution (ONIX-DS) and ONIX for Repertoire (ONIX-RP) - the implementation of which is the subject of this guidebook.

ONIX for RROs provides a standard format for sharing repertoires and supporting data for distribution of funds for the RROs now functioning in almost 50 countries.

The need for ONIX for RROs

Exchange of information is a high priority within IFRRO.

The number of inter-RRO agreements among RROs has increased, as has the desire to decrease use of paper and automate procedures. The aim of ONIX for RROs is to provide a flexible framework for the different organizations within the RRO network that enables them to use automated methods of data transmission while still allowing for variance in what is being transmitted. The overall goal is to increase efficiency, simplify distribution communications among RROs and to improve the quality of information flow.

As the most recent ONIX standard, ONIX for RROs follows the framework already developed for ONIX for Books, used to exchange descriptive product information in the book supply chain, and ONIX for Licensing Terms, designed to allow the sharing of licensing terms with the content supply chain.

The need for an ONIX for RROs guidebook

The standard developed by IFRRO and EDItEUR has been piloted by several RROs. IFRRO has now adopted an implementation plan for the ONIX for RROs message suite. This involves a distributed management of the system whereby the knowledge and know-how for implementing the ONIX messages in the different systems is disseminated by a series of mentoring actions including the creation of this guidebook. This guidebook is specific to schema version 1.1 for ONIX-DS and schema version 1.0 for ONIX-RP, and it is likely that modifications to the current schema will be proposed as ONIX for RROs becomes more broadly implemented.

Guidebook Scope

This guidebook is written for those RROs who wish to map an ONIX interface to their internal systems.

The guidebook focuses on practical business and organizational advice on how to prepare for and move towards implementation of the standard, as well as the technical details of the ONIX for RROs standard, as it stands at this writing. Since the working assumption is that a mapping of an ONIX interface to an internal system requires collaboration between technologists with expertise in XML and subject matter experts, this guidebook is written for both non-technical and technical audiences, with chapters tagged with the relevant icons as noted below:



For those whose expertise resides in the business or content areas, and wish to just understand enough of the basics to work effectively with the technology team, Chapter Two provides a brief tutorial of [XML Basics](#), followed in Chapter Three by an overview of [ONIX Requirements and Guidelines](#).

[Mapping and Implementing ONIX for RROs](#), Chapter Four, provides practical guidelines and methodologies on how to look at internal data, how to map data to the ONIX standard, and best practices for sending and receiving messages, with a focus on teams, processes, and tools.

Technical details of each standard and requirements for data are covered in Chapters Five and Six.

Reference materials appear at the end, with [full examples of DS and RP messages](#), annotated lists for [support materials](#), and a [Glossary](#).

Acknowledgements

The guidebook incorporates the experience and advice from those RROs who are in the process of, or have plans to implement one or both of these standards. Copyright Clearance Center wishes to thank Access Copyright, Copyright Agency Limited (CAL), Centro Espanol de Derechos Reprograficos (CEDRO), The Copyright Licensing Agency Ltd. (CLA), and Publishers Licensing Society Ltd. (PLS) for sharing their implementation experience and insights as well as for reviewing an earlier draft of this guidebook and providing feedback. The guidance provided by IFRRO as well as the prompt and thorough clarifications provided by EDItEUR are also greatly appreciated.

2 XML Basics

ONIX was designed to allow publishers to communicate metadata about their works, in a way that is structured, consistent, and enables computer-to-computer communications.

ONIX for RROs is expressed in XML. This chapter covers the concepts and terminology that are basic to XML, and is designed to provide a working overview that enables an informed working relationship between the managerial and subject matter specialists and technology specialists.

Other resources, examples, and tutorials can be found on the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), an international community that develops standards to ensure the long-term growth of the Web (<http://www.w3.org/XML/>), and other print and online forums and communities.

XML Terminology

XML, (**EX**tensible **M**arkup **L**anguage) is the language in which ONIX is written. It is a text-based language that expresses a set of rules for content and structure. An XML document is made up of mark-up and content, with each piece of content marked-up or described by a **tag**. The content can be text, images, or data.

Often **tag** and **element** are used interchangeably. However, an **element** is content that is enclosed by a start and end tag. The tags are always enclosed in angled brackets, and a beginning tag <> is differentiated from an ending tag </> with the "/" character.

```
<SenderName>John Brown</SenderName>
```

Elements that belong together can be grouped together into a **composite**, with a composite element at the beginning and end, such as the <Sender> composite, which contains the sender's name and email, or the <Addressee> composite, as detailed below. Composites allow nesting of elements, possibly several levels deep, and different levels are often indicated by indents. A composite element does not need to contain data; its "content" is the group of elements.

```
<Sender>
```

```
    <SenderName>John Brown</SenderName>
```

```
    <SenderEmail>importantperson@AmericanRedCross.org</SenderEmail>
```

```
</Sender>
```

```
<Addressee>
```

```
    <AddresseeName>Mary Doe</AddresseeName>
```

```
    <AddresseeEmail>mdoe@gmail.com</AddresseeEmail>
```

```
</Addressee>
```

```
<SubjectLine>When are we meeting?</SubjectLine>
```

An XML document must have one **root element**, a composite element that encloses all the other elements and provides a way of indicating the start and end of the document.

```
<Email>
  <Sender>
    <SenderName>John Brown</SenderName>
    <SenderEmail>importantperson@AmericanRedCross.org</SenderEmail>
  </Sender>
  <Addressee>
    <AddresseeName>Mary Doe</AddresseeName>
    <AddresseeEmail>mdoe@gmail.com</AddresseeEmail>
  </Addressee>
  <SubjectLine>When are we meeting?</SubjectLine>
</Email>
```

XML declarations

An **XML declaration** is the way an XML document introduces itself to the receiving system. The declaration below tells the receiving system that this is an XML file, version n.n, and describes the way the text is represented (encoded). The encoding used is Unicode (UTF-8), which is a computer industry standard that was developed to encompass the world's languages. UTF has different encodings and UTF-8 is one of the most common.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
```

Although an XML declaration is optional for XML in general, *it is an ONIX requirement that an XML declaration be included in ONIX messages.*

Well-formed

The message that has been created can be read and used by a recipient if it is **well-formed** and **valid**.

To be **well-formed**, the message must contain correct XML syntax. Well-formed documents conform to the following rules:

- XML documents must contain only properly-encoded legal Unicode characters
- No special syntax characters, such as "<" and "&" appear except as mark-up
- XML documents must have a root element
- XML elements must have an opening and a closing tag
- XML tags are case sensitive and beginning and end tags must match exactly
- XML elements must be properly nested

Valid

Valid means that the structure of the message has been checked against the text document that sets the specific rules for that message. The text document that ONIX uses for its validation is called an **XML**

schema, and uses the W3C XML Schema language, also sometimes referred to as XSD. The **XML schema** checks the message for the following:

- Vocabulary – the elements that must/may be included
- Content model - relationships among the elements and their structure: ordering and nesting
- The values allowed for particular elements
- Conditional relationships at data element level (but not those involving data element values)

With validation, the elements chosen make a difference, and ordering matters.

The currently supported version(s) schemas for ONIX-RP and ONIX-DS can be found on the EDItEUR website.

EDItEUR recommends validation by an XML-validating parsing tool to check structure and code values. [Examples of tools](#) used by RROs are mentioned in the *Mapping and Implementing ONIX for RROs* chapter.

Limitations of valid and well-formed and the need for quality assurance

The checks for **valid** and **well-formed** ensure that the message can be sent and received and that it is structured properly, with allowable data types and controlled values.

Schema validation using the XML Schema language does *not* check:

- **Logic** to see whether the value ‘makes sense’.

For example, the <AgentIDType> is an element that allows the designation of either a ‘payer’ or a ‘payee’. Once that has been done, the <IDValue> is populated with the actual name of the payer or payee. The schema allows the designation of a *Payer* as <AgentIDType>, and the population of the element <IDValue> with the name of a *Payee*.

- **Conditional dependencies** (also called *co-occurrence constraints*), which involve data element values.

For example, in ONIX for RROs a territory is designated by a coded identifier taken from a scheme which is itself identified by a value in the <PlaceIDType> element. The schema cannot check that correct values are used in the <IDValue> element, because these depend on the value of the identifier type.

Specific **conditional dependencies** are listed within the relevant sections of the DS and RP chapters of this Guidebook.

Quality assurance Quality assurance is the systematic process of checking to see whether a product or service being developed meets specified requirements. *Content* quality assurance comes in when checking for business logic and the ‘makes sense’ check. *Technical* quality assurance focuses on items such as ensuring that the code has been properly written and stored in the source code library. Both



technical and content quality assurance should be an integral part of the analysis and implementation process.

3 ONIX Requirements and Guidelines

This chapter focuses on:

- Requirements that are specific to the ONIX standards within the context of XML, specifically regarding mandatory and optional elements, and
- The framework that underlies the values that are allowed (controlled) for specific elements.

Subject matter specialists and business analysts may be wondering why this chapter is relevant to them. While the implementation of mandatory elements and controlled values is technical in nature, a basic understanding of the two things mentioned above: 1) the principle that there are elements that must be part of the message, and 2) that there are values for many of the elements that are pulled from particular code lists, speak to the content of the message and therefore are relevant to business analysts and subject matter experts.

For those who wish further information on message structure and requirements, please see Chapters Five and Six, and the annotated listing of the source documents and documentation for ONIX for RROs in [Documentation and Support Materials for ONIX for RROs](#) , Chapter Seven of this Guidebook.

Mandatory and optional elements

An ONIX message allows for elements that may be ignored by the recipient.

As EDItEUR points out, ONIX “aims to cover the widest possible range of needs, and it therefore includes many elements which are specialised to . . . particular markets. Nobody uses all the elements of the format, and only a small number are mandatory. . . . Some receivers may choose not to use certain elements, or may ask for one option rather than another. However, no receiver should reject a valid message because it includes optional content which they have chosen not to use.”

(<http://www.editeur.org/74/FAQs/>, viewed 23 March 2010)

ONIX messages have different types/levels of ‘mandatory’. This is important as a technical matter, and also for those who are concerned with the content of the message, and the data that must be maintained to support the message.

1. An element or composite can be absolutely mandatory, which means that the schema is checking to make sure there is at least one occurrence of that element. The message is not valid if that element is missing. There are relatively few elements that fit under this category. The <Header> composite for both ONIX-DS and ONIX-RP is one example. The message cannot be received without certain information about the sender and the addressee.
2. An element can be mandatory within an optional composite. It has to be there if something else is present. An ONIX-DS message does not have to break out a distribution payment by individual rightsholders (accounts). However if the message includes account-specific information, the standard indicates that there must be a specific element, <AccountIdentifier>, that identifies the account, which MUST be included within the account-specific composite. Therefore the element that identifies the account is mandatory within the context of the <DistributionByAccount> composite.

The chapters that follow provide more detail on ONIX-DS and ONIX-RP and highlight elements that are mandatory in either sense listed above:

- Mandatory for the creation of a valid ONIX message
- Mandatory within one of the optional composites that make up the message structure.

The notation (Min, Max) is used within the Tables of Elements in Sections 5 and 6. It indicates the *minimum* number of times an element **MUST** occur, and the *maximum* number of times an element **MAY** occur. The notation used in the ONIX documentation follows the format "n - n". This attribute of a data element is sometimes also referred to as its *cardinality*.

Min Max notation	Indicates...
1	the element is mandatory – it must occur but only once
0 – n	the element is optional but if present, may occur multiple times
0 - 1	the element is optional, but if present must occur only once
1 - n	the element must occur at least once but may occur multiple times

Usage guidelines

Given the ability to selectively receive elements, Copyright Clearance Center initially planned to include in its outbound ONIX messages all elements that are included in current output and/or are currently ingested into the CCC systems. Alternatively, as suggested by CAL, RROs could send as much information as they collect, and then allow the recipient to ignore what they do not need or cannot presently ingest. Access Copyright proposed that they would store DS messages received so that they might later ‘mine’ elements that they had filtered out upon initial ingestion as both their information needs change.

Controlled values

ONIX for RROs includes a number of elements with **controlled (coded) values**, which constrain the data values for the allowable content within the element. Controlled values are simply that – values whose content comes from a controlled list. With ONIX, the allowable values for these elements are enumerated in the ONIX code list schema, and also in the ONIX- IFRRO Dictionary.

Controlled values are indicated within an ONIX data element by a “namespace” prefix.

Sources of controlled values:

- *Third-party*: The ISO codes are controlled by the International Standards Organization (ISO). The ONIX list is maintained by EDItEUR.
- *IFRRO*: whose values are controlled by IFRRO;

- *Local value or Local code* – values that are created by an RRO and are prefixed with an IFRRO-approved namespace prefix. This may also be viewed as a type of an IFRRO controlled value because of the requirement to register the namespace prefix in advance.

The list of controlled values for ONIX for RROs is evolving. With both ONIX-DS and ONIX-RP, there are elements that take controlled values where values have not yet been assigned by IFRRO, but might be required, or where the values enumerated in the Dictionary do not fully meet the needs of an RRO. The mechanism utilized to enable the rapid development and change for a relatively large range of controlled values is the local value prefix, which enables individual RROs to establish values they require that have not yet been given IFRRO status. The UK pilots created the UKRRO local value prefix, whose fields carry the prefix “ukrro:”. Once a local value prefix is established, values can be assigned as required.

Coded data elements	Rule	Examples
IFRRO controlled values	Can have values from the ifrro: namespace and/or from an approved local namespace	<DistributionType>ifrro:ByAccount</DistributionType> <ResourceCategoryType>ukrro:CLAExclusionCategory</ResourceCategoryType>
Third-party controlled values	Must have values from a specified third-party namespace (iso: or onix:)	<CurrencyCode>iso:EUR</CurrencyCode> <TitleType>onix:01</TitleType>

Usage guidelines:

Controlled values are validated against the ONIX-IFRRO Code List schema. The Code List schema validates against actual field values for “iso:”, “ifrro:”, and “onix:” codes, and checks for a registered namespace prefix for local values. The best place to go to find definitions and human-readable lists of allowable values for “iso:”; “onix:”; and “ifrro:” values is the data dictionary, viewable in PDF on the EDItEUR website.

The establishment of new controlled values

A number of the UKRRO local values have already been added to the IFRRO code list by the IFRRO ONIX Governance Board, and the current thinking is that local values will become the exception rather than the rule.

It is possible, however, that there will be cases where the enumerated controlled values do not meet the implementation needs of a particular RRO. The preferred method for the RRO is to propose



additions to the enumerated set for promotion to the IFRRO code list. If time will not allow the RRO to pursue this method, RROs have the option to register their local value prefix with IFRRO. [Instructions for registering the namespace prefix](#) are included in the following chapter.

4 Mapping and Implementing ONIX for RROs

An ONIX implementation can provide the opportunity to update an internal data infrastructure, rethink the relationships among data elements, clarify useful fields, and clean data.

This chapter provides an implementation methodology that includes business issues to be considered, and suggests processes, resources and skills needed for the move to implementation.

Guidebooks published in support of *ONIX for Books* also speak to the steps, processes and tools involved in conversion to an ONIX standard. *A Practical Guide to Implementing ONIX*, published by anko.ie in 2005 speaks to generally accepted practices and processes when converting to a technology standard. (http://www.anko.ie/Downloads/Anko_Implementing_onix_software.pdf)

The analysis and mapping activities in particular involve simultaneous use of multiple source documents. There is a fair amount of going forward, checking, and rechecking, adjusting and testing. As a software engineer at CCC pointed out, “I had a lot of windows open on my computer!”

The team

As mentioned in the introduction to this guidebook, the working assumption is that an implementation requires collaboration between those with expertise in subject matter and internal business processes, internal data structure, and XML technology.

The technologist, a software engineer, will need to be familiar with XML and the tools and languages required to transform data into XML and into ONIX. Beyond the technology, it is quite possible to deliver something that matches the syntax and structure of the required message, but is wrong in terms of content. The subject matter experts will use their judgment and their business knowledge of the data and how the data is processed within the organization to know what ‘belongs’ in a given field, what is actually there, and how it should or could map properly. The data expert can explain the sources of the data and how they are structured within the internal system.

The steps

1. Understand internal data and the ONIX elements
2. Map internal data fields to the ONIX elements
3. Clean and convert the internal data
4. Validate the ONIX message
5. Submit the message to partner(s)

1. Understand internal data and the ONIX elements

Currently, reports and information are often sent in PDF format. With distribution messages, the PDF is often accompanied by a cover letter and an excel spreadsheet or comma separated value (CSV) text file. For RP, a CSV file is more common.

The first task is to identify all the fields currently being used either for inbound or outbound messages, noting which fields belong to which input and output. This can be done using a simple spreadsheet.

Pilot projects have varied in their approach, beginning with either outbound or inbound messages. Beginning with outbound messages and matching the test message to current state enables the RRO to focus on elements under their own control. CCC took this route. Access Copyright began with inbound messages for ONIX-DS, with the goal of being able to receive all inbound messages within one template. Whether inbound or outbound is the starting point, a preferred approach is that the outbound be separated from the inbound project, and that the learning from the first project be used to carry out the second.

In either case, the next task is to map the fields being sent/received back to their source in the internal database. Some questions to ask:

- What are the names of the fields used in outgoing/incoming reports?
- Do they match the CSV field names?
- Do those names match the names of the fields in the internal system?

Some information or data that is included in outgoing reports is not part of the internal database, but is created (or derived) via a query. It will be helpful to note which values are native values (i.e.: direct) and which are derived values, which means calculated in real-time for the purposes of reporting.

*Review the ONIX elements, understanding the structure and the purpose of the elements. Sources for review include this guidebook, the *Message Format Overview* (which includes a list of each element along with its definition and min/max requirements), the *ONIX-IFRRO data dictionary* with its list of all elements that take controlled values, and the case studies. Please see [Documentation and Support Materials](#) for an annotated list of resources.*

Review of internal business processes

There are a series of business questions that will arise at this point, because they will help determine what, if any, changes need to be made to the data or internal data structures or relationships, the structure of the ONIX message and the elements to be sent or ingested:

For ONIX-DS:

- What is the primary method of organization, for sending and ingesting?
- Is it by rightsholder (Account), by title (Resource), by resource genre (ResourceClass), such as serials, non-serials), or non-title specific?

For ONIX-RP: (further discussion of business rules can be found in [ONIX-RP Definitions and Structure](#))

- What is the current practice for reporting changes in terms, additions to repertoire, changes to contracts or confirmations? In other words, what are your 'trigger' events?
- What is the primary method of identification – title, rightsholder, license?
- What are the 'most trusted' sources for rights data, i.e.: what is the data hierarchy? For what fields is internal data the most trusted source? Which organizations update and enhance the internal data, and for which fields?



Particularly with ONIX-RP, which brings out the more complex area of rights and licensing, pilot organizations have highlighted the critical importance of communication, the need to verify assumptions about the interpretation of elements, and the necessity of coming to a mutual understanding of what is being conveyed through a particular message structure.

Review of internal business rules (especially for ONIX-RP)

ONIX provides clear data; how the data is handled once it is received will need to be brought into sync with an organization's business rules.

This is particularly true of ONIX-RP. For example, an inter-RRO agreement outlines the basic agreement parameters. At the next level, how one organization's licenses map to the other organization's licenses must be determined.

One example of a potentially confusing scenario (kindly provided by CLA):

Scenario 1: A partner RRO has separate Digital Licences for the foreign Business and the foreign Pharmaceutical sectors, both of which cover Scanning, Digital Copying and Electronic Storage. The domestic RRO has a single Digital Licence for the Business and Pharmaceutical sectors, which also covers Scanning, Digital Copying and Electronic Storage. If the partner RRO sent instructions for a publisher's repertoire to be covered by the foreign Business licence but not the foreign Pharmaceutical licence, the domestic RRO cannot simply apply this to their Digital licence for the Business and Pharmaceutical sector. Although the sectors and types of usage are the same, the publisher's repertoire should only be covered for reuse in the Business sector. This is where an agreement with the partner RRO should have to be made. Alternatively the partner RRO could choose to map their two Digital licences into a single licence instruction which the domestic RRO could simply apply to their Digital Licence for the Business and Pharmaceutical sectors.

Reviewing the business rules already in place and mapping licenses to each other are critical steps relating to external data that should take place in parallel with mapping fields to elements.

Scenario 2: A partner RRO has two licences for the foreign Academic sector, one which covers Scanning and the other which covers Digital Copying and Electronic Storage. The domestic RRO has a single Digital Licence for the Academic sector which covers Scanning, Digital Copying and Electronic Storage. The partner RRO allows their publishers to opt different repertoire into each of their foreign Academic sector licences, so a publication is covered for Scanning, but not covered for Digital Copying or Electronic Storage. This is where an agreement should be made with the partner RRO, as to how their instruction should be interpreted.

2. Map internal data fields to the ONIX elements

Choose which elements will be included in the outgoing message, and which need to be or can be ingested: For ONIX-DS for example, there are fewer than 30 fields that are required across all distribution types, but this will not produce a fully usable message, and most likely will not replicate the level of detail in the reports currently being sent and/or received by the organization. A preferred approach is to map all the fields currently being sent or received. Remember - any unused fields can be ignored when processed. The element/field map will include data hierarchies, including which data



takes precedence when data is in conflict. Again, this layer of business rules, or filters, will be especially important for ONIX-RP.

Export the internal data fields: One common practice is to export internal database fields into a CSV format, and then map the internal data fields against the DS and RP elements. Things to think about at this point include:

- How to populate derived fields in ONIX-DS
- Which fields carry unique values, or carry identifiers that **MUST** be included – such as the fields that serve as the equivalent of ID numbers for orders, customers, or titles

It is important to note at this point, specific elements which are either mandatory in ONIX or are required according to the current practice and the business requirements of both sender and recipient.

Mapping will probably be the most time-consuming part of the work.

Some mapping is relatively straightforward:

- Internal fields and ONIX elements that are easily matched: <CurrencyCode> is an example of a field that is commonly used and commonly understood and usually expressed in fairly similar ways.
- Equivalent fields and elements with different names: At CCC, the ONIX element <PayersAdminCharge> used in ONIX-DS is equivalent to the CCC field “Service Charge”; it is simply the name that differs.

The mapping process will lead to more questions:

- Cases where there are ONIX elements but no corresponding internal fields.
In the pilot cases, thus far, ONIX elements without a matching internal data field have been optional elements and have not constrained the pilot messages.
- Places where there were no ONIX elements to match existing internal data fields.
At this point in the implementation, it is important to document the finding, and communicate with IFRRO if the internal field is required.
- Cases where it is not clear how an ONIX element could be used, and whether there is a corresponding data field within the organization.

Again, the important determination is whether this is data that is required by the sender or recipient organization. If so, communication between sender and recipient might be required to make sure there is a mutual understanding of how the element is to be used.

Controlled values and the establishment of a local namespace prefix.

The mapping of elements to internal data fields needs to be followed by a mapping of the controlled values that are required by some of the ONIX elements to the values currently resident in the internal data fields. With both ONIX-DS and ONIX-RP there are elements that take controlled values where values have not yet been assigned by IFRRO, but might be required by the RRO.

The requirement for new values may be handled in one of two ways. If only a few new values are needed, and they are thought to be potentially of wider application, a change request may be made with a view to having the values added to the ONIX IFRRO Dictionary.

If, on the other hand, there are potentially a large number of values required, and/or they are thought to include values which are of purely local significance, and/or requirements which cannot be finalized until a later stage in the implementation process, new values can be assigned as part of a local namespace prefix. Once a local namespace prefix has been registered, the schemas can be updated to include the local prefix, and the updated schemas will validate local codes to the extent of checking that they carry a registered namespace prefix.

When local codes have been finalized, some or all of them can then be considered for inclusion in the ONIX IFRRO Dictionary as part of the IFRRO namespace.

IFRRO has established the following procedures for the registration of a namespace prefix for use with local codes, and for possible adoption of local values into the IFRRO namespace:

1. The RRO responsible for the planned implementation (“the implementer”) should register the request for a proposed namespace prefix with IFRRO’s ONIX Governing Board, Technical Subcommittee (OGB-TSC) by writing to secretariat@ifrro.org
2. Upon registration, IFRRO will make arrangements with EDItEUR to (a) add the approved namespace prefix to the ONIX-DS and ONIX-RP schemas, and (b) supply an Excel copy of the latest version of the ONIX-IFRRO Dictionary to the implementer for use in subsequent steps.
3. It is strongly recommended that the implementer should maintain local namespace values in an Excel spreadsheet consistent with the format of the existing ONIX-IFRRO Dictionary, or by adding them to the spreadsheet supplied as above. It is important that local namespace values should be supported by clear and precise definitions, and that they should be chosen so that they do not clash with values that exist in other ONIX-DS and ONIX-RP namespaces.
4. On completion of a proposed initial set of local namespace values, the complete set of values and definitions should be made available to IFRRO for the OGB-TSC, in the form of a spreadsheet consistent with the latest version of the ONIX IFRRO Dictionary. OGB-TSC will review the new values in consultation with the implementer and with EDItEUR, and may determine that some or all should be added to the IFRRO namespace. In this event, OGB-TSC may propose revisions to the “tokens” used for individual values and/or to their definitions, for clarity and consistency with the Dictionary.

3. Clean and convert the internal data

When paper reports, spreadsheets or CSV files are received by an RRO, they can be massaged manually so that the data aligns with the recipient’s system. In contrast, ONIX is designed to be produced and read by machines. If the structure and value is not part of the ONIX standard, patterns that are ‘understood’ by people, such as associating a title with publication year, cannot be interpreted via machine.

Therefore it is important to clean internal data to meet ONIX compliant requirements. An example of data cleanup would be separating multiple authors within a field into separate fields, or ensuring that titles have a standard identifier.

Transform the internal fields into ONIX format. At this point a software engineer with XML expertise is required. CCC handled its ONIX transformation by extracting the data from its internal distributions database, saving it into an XML format, then specifically transforming it to ONIX. A term commonly heard is **XSLT**, which is an XML-based language that can transform one form of XML to another XML schema. How a specific organization transforms data is a decision that will be based on the needs of the internal systems as well as the expertise of the chosen technology team.

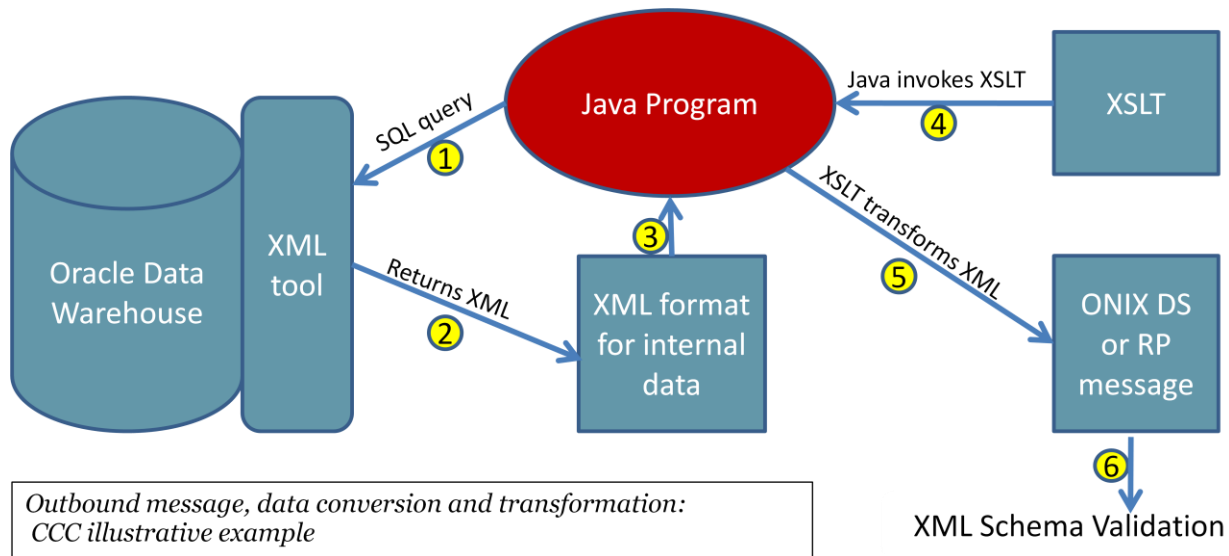
One thing to remember is that ONIX requires populated fields so that if a field is to be included as an ONIX element, the data must be populated or the message will fail.

XML parsing and validation tools

IFRRO does not recommend or endorse specific tools. These are a few examples of tools that were used for the pilot projects, and/or have been used by the EDItEUR support team:

- XMLSpy/XML Editor (<http://www.altova.com/xmlspy.html>) is a commonly used XML editor and developer environment that enables transformation from CSV to XML, mapping to ONIX and the production of an ONIX file.
- Stylus Studio (<http://www.stylusstudio.com/>) is a visual editor that enables the production of schemas, the debugging of XSLT, and the visual representation and comparison between two XML documents, enabling mapping between the two.
- XML Blueprint (<http://www.xmlblueprint.com/>) is a full-featured XML editor.
- XML Marker <http://symbolclick.com/> and JuJuEdit <http://www.jujusoft.com/software/edit/index.html> are two examples of free ware that can generate and review sample messages.
- SyncRO Soft Ltd's <oxygen/> (<http://www.oxygenxml.com/>) is a cross-platform XML editor that can be installed on Microsoft Windows, Linux and Apple Mac OSX platforms.

Illustrative flow chart



4. Validate the ONIX message

For technical staff:

Using the chosen XML validation tool, best practice dictates that messages are validated both at the time of the original transformation and each time a message is generated. EDITEUR’s recommendation (<http://www.editeur.org/74/FAQs/#q21>), “. . . (is) that a suitable XML validation tool (be used) to check the message structure and, preferably, the code values against one of the schema definitions.”

The preferred method to ensure that validation occurs against the proper version of the schema is for the creator/sender of the message to specify the correct .XSD file in the outgoing message. The preferred method for making sure that the receiver can find that file is to ask the sender of the message to omit any device or directory specifications in the filename.

The XML file itself contains a reference to the .XSD file, including its version number, against which it needs to be validated. Putting the XML Schema’s .XSD file in the same directory as the XML document being validated allows the sender of the ONIX message to specify the proper .XSD document against which validation should happen, without having to know the name of the directory where the receiver’s XSD file resides.

For business and content experts:

The content QA should happen in parallel with technical validation of the test message, and the business and content experts will use their business knowledge to check content, conditional dependencies, make sure the content is right, and to ensure that the ONIX messages match whatever paper and CSV reports are currently being sent or received. For example, are dates formatted correctly? For DS, are the numbers in the distribution payment the correct amounts, and do they group correctly?



5. Submit the message to partner(s)

ONIX can ignore elements that are not required or needed by the recipient, so it is possible to send a message that matches current output, is more easily checked via quality assurance, and to have the elements dropped out if not required by the recipient. Communication is critical here, as the sender should work with the recipient to make sure that everything required by the recipient is included.

The first test will consist of a validation check, submission of the message, with a second validation upon receipt and analysis of the results to determine a common understanding of what was sent and what was received. It is recommended that allowance be made, and resources allocated to make any changes required and then to resend and retest in a timely fashion.

Certainly the test, and most likely the first several actual ONIX messages, should be sent in addition to and in parallel with the current output, until sender and recipient have had adequate time to test numerous messages and numerous use cases.

5 ONIX-DS

5.1 ONIX-DS Structure

Although the message can be quite lengthy, the structure is straightforward.

Min, Max	Top-level View	Description
*	1	XML Declaration
*	1	<Header>
		Composite that identifies the sender and receiver and other control information
	0 - n	<Distribution>
		A composite that describes the details of an individual distribution
	0 - n	<DistributionByResource>
		A composite that details a title-specific distribution
	0 - n	<DistributionByResourceClass>
		A composite that details a genre-based distribution
	0 - n	<DistributionByAccount>
		A composite that details a distribution organized by "accounts", typically a rightsholder such as a publisher or an author
	0 - n	<DistributionPayment>
		A composite that describes a payment covering one or more distributions
	0 - 1	<Trailer>
		A trailer composite carrying control totals

*Mandatory if the ONIX message is to be valid

The notation (**Min, Max**) is used above and within the Tables of Elements throughout Sections 5 and 6. It indicates the *minimum* number of times an element **MUST** occur, and the *maximum* number of times an element **MAY** occur. The notation used in the ONIX documentation follows the format "n - n".

Min Max notation	Indicates...
1	the element is mandatory – it must occur but only once
0 - n	the element is optional but if present, may occur multiple times
0 - 1	the element is optional, but if present must occur only once
1 - n	the element must occur at least once but may occur multiple times

Usage Guidelines

The ONIX for Distributions (ONIX-DS) standard was created to enable RROs to communicate supporting detail relating to the distribution of monies to another RRO or to a large rightsholder, so although the standard does not require inclusion of a distribution payment, the recommended practice is to consider this a mandatory composite.

Mandatory XML Declaration and ONIX start-of-message tag

It is important to note that although the XML declaration is optional in XML, it is specified as mandatory for ONIX, together with the ONIX top-level start tag; we have therefore included both within the header section. The ONIX start tag *must* include a version number, and it *may* include an `xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation` attribute. If the start tag contains the `xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation` attribute, it must also include the namespace declaration that follows it in the example below.

This is an ONIX-DS example, with an attribute indicating that the schema to be used for validation is located in the same folder as the message itself:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<ONIXDistributionMessage version="n.n" xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="ONIX-DS_n.n.xsd"  
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
```

Organizing the distribution message

The <Distribution> composite provides four different ways in which a single distribution may be organized, three as noted above, and lump sum, which simply lists one 'lump' payment with no corresponding detail.

Combinations are possible. CCC's primary organization is by Account, with individual titles identified and aggregating to each account. CLA's pilot used Resourceclass to indicate serials and non-serials.

5.2 ONIX-DS Header Section

Description

After the XML declaration, an ONIX message must begin with a header. This is where information about the sender, receiver, and date of the message are stored. It can also include default values for select pieces of information pertinent to the message as a whole. The message header is enclosed between the <Header></Header> tags and should be placed before the <Distribution> composite(s).

Controlled values

<SenderIDType> and <AddresseeIDType> can carry ifrro: or local code, and only the prefix will be checked by the schema.

<CurrencyCode> is ISO controlled.

Conditional dependencies

The header allows two mandatory composites <Sender> and <Addressee>, to be implemented using either a coded identifier or a name. While both the identifier and name data elements within the composites are optional, one or the other (or both) **must** be used.

Usage guidelines

Although <CurrencyCode> is optional in the ONIX-DS v. 1.1, CCC's best practice is to make this a mandatory element at the Header level. This will eliminate repeated use of the field, with an exception for when a source of distribution might carry a different currency.

Examples provided

Please see Test Message samples.

ONIX-DS Header Elements

Min Max	Element Tag	Element Description	Type	
1	XML declaration	The first lines of any ONIX message		
*	1	<Header>	Identifies sender and receivers with limited data pertinent to the message as a whole	Composite
*	1	<Sender>	Sender of message: use<SenderIdentifier> or <SenderName> or both	Composite
	0 - n	<SenderIdentifier>	Coded identifier for <Sender>; repeatable only if a sender has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
	1 - 1	<SenderIDType>	Value specifying scheme from which identifier is taken	ifrro/Local code
	0 - 1	<IDTypeName>	Name of scheme specified in <SenderIDType>	
	1 - 1	<IDValue>	Identifier value from the <SenderIDType> scheme	
	0 - 1	<SenderName>	Name of the sender Organization	
	0 - 1	<SenderContact>	Name of a contact person in the sender organization	
	0 - 1	<SenderEmail>	An email address for the sender	
*	1 - n	<Addressee>	Addressee of message: use <AddresseeIdentifier> or name <AddresseeName> or both	Composite
	0 - n	<AddresseeIdentifier>	Coded identifier for <Addressee>; repeatable only if a sender has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
	1 - 1	<AddresseeIDType>	Value specifying scheme from which identifier is taken	ifrro/Local code
	0 - 1	<IDTypeName>	Name of scheme specified in <AddresseeIDType>	
	1 - 1	<IDValue>	Identifier value from the <IDTypeName> scheme	
	0 - 1	<AddresseeName>	The name of the addressee organization	
	0 - 1	<AddresseeContact>	The name of a contact person in the addressee organization	
	0 - 1	<AddresseeEmail>	An email address for the addressee	
	0 - 1	<Test/>	An "empty element" - specifies that the message is a test	
	0 - 1	<MessageNumber>	Message sequence number	
	0 - 1	<MessageRepeat>	Number that denotes any repeat transmissions of a message	
*	1 - 1	<SentDateTime>	Date, and optionally the time, when a message was sent	
	0 - 1	<MessageNote>	A free-text note about the contents of the message	
	0 - 1	<CurrencyCode>	Default currency for monetary amounts in the message	iso:

*Mandatory elements

5.3 ONIX-DS <Distribution>

Description

The first seventy-five elements noted within the optional <Distribution> composite (before the beginning of the distribution detail) define the type of distribution and identify the payer and payee agents, as well as the distribution source and amount and apply to all types of distribution detail, whether the distribution is organized by title, account, resourceClass or genre, or as a lump sum.

Because the elements noted in this chapter are common to all types of distribution detail, they are broken out here as a separate chapter, as they are in pages 5 – 8 of *ONIX for Distributions: Message Format Overview*.

Controlled Values

Please see the table of <Distribution> Elements in this chapter.

Conditional Dependencies

- <DistributionSource> is required except for <DistributionByAccount>
- If <Licensor> is used, then either an element under the composite <LicensorIdentifier> must be used, or <LicensorName>
- If <LicenseTerritory> is used, then either an element under the composite <PlaceIdentifier> or <Name> must be used.

Usage Guidelines

While it is possible to repeat this portion of the <Distribution> message with each kind of distribution detail (Resource, ResourceClass, or Account), applying this information once at the head of <Distribution> reduces the amount of duplicate information being sent.

CCC makes the optional element <DistributionDescription> mandatory for their messages, since the element provides a ‘title’ for the distribution in question.

<Distribution> Elements

* Mandatory elements within the optional <Distribution> composite

**Shaded cells indicate composites whose elements are expanded upon in their own section, or placeholders

Min Max	Element	Description	Type
0-n	<Distribution>		Composite
* 1	<DistributionType>	Specifies a type of a distribution: resource, resourceclass, account, lumpsum	ifrrro/Local code
* 1	<DistributionIdentifier>	Unique identifier of a distribution	Composite
* 1	<DistributionIDType>	Specifies a scheme from which a distribution identifier is taken	ifrrro/Local code

	0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
*	1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from the specified scheme	
	0-1	<DistributionDescription>	A title or description given by the sender to a distribution	
*	2-n	<DistributionRelatedAgent>	Specifies an agent that is related to a distribution: two instances are mandatory to specify the payer and payee	Composite
*	1	<DistributionAgentRelator>	relationship of an agent to a distribution, eg payer, payee	ifrro/Local code
	0-n	<AgentIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of an agent, repeatable only if agent has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
	1	<AgentIDType>	Identifies a scheme from which an agent identifier is taken	ifrro/Local code
	0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
	1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from a specified scheme	
	0-1	<Name>	A name of an agent or agent class	
	0-1	<DistributionSource>	Specifies a source of a distribution: required except for distribution by account	Composite
	0-1	<Licensor>	Specifies a Licensor by name and/or identifier: either License or Identifier or LicensorName (or both) must be present in any instance of the composite. <i>In this context "Licensor" means the organisation that originated the distribution, regardless of whether the latter relates to monies collected under a license or under a statutory levy or other modus operandi.</i>	Composite
	0-n	<LicensorIdentifier>	A composite that carries an identifier of a licensor; repeatable only if a licensor has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
	1	<LicensorIDType>	Specifies a scheme from which a licensor identifier is taken	ifrro/Local code
	0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
	1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from the specified scheme	
	0-1	<LicensorName>	A name of a Licensor	
	0-1	<LicenseType>	Uniquely identifies either a single license (eg CCC APS) or package of licenses (eg all PLS/CLA "core" licences)	ifrro/Local code
	0-n	<LicenseSector>	A sector, eg a business or academic sector, from which the monies in a distribution have been collected	Composite
	1	<SectorIDType>	Specifies a scheme from which a sector (and, if applicable, sub-sector) identifier is taken	ifrro/Local code
	0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
	1	<SectorID>	A sector identifier value, from the specified scheme	
	0-n	<SubSectorID>	A sub-sector identifier value, from the specified scheme	
	0-1	<DistributionSourceQualifier>	Differentiates between classes of distribution under the same license; used (eg) by CLA to distinguish between distributions for new or renewal licenses	ifrro/Local code
	0-n	<LicenseTerritory>	Specifies a License Territory by name and/or identifier: either PlacelIdentifier or Name must be present in any instance of the composite: default is the country of the Licensor	Composite
	0-n	<PlacelIdentifier>	A composite that carries a place identifier; repeatable only if a place has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	
	1	<PlacelDType>	Specifies a scheme from which a place identifier is taken:	ifrro/Local code

1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from the specified scheme	
0-1	<Name>	A name of a license territory	
0-n	<UsageType>	A usage type in respect of which a distribution is made: either (a) an ONIX Controlled value specifying a usage type, or (b) a label assigned in a Usage Definition to identify a usage type	
0-n	<UsageContext>	Context in which the usage giving rise to a distribution occurred	ifrro/Local code
0-1	<LicenseBasis>	Specifies a basis on which a license is operated	ifrro/Local code
0-1	<AllocationMethod>	method by which monies for distribution have been allocated	ifrro/Local code
0-n	<DistributionPeriod>	A composite that specifies a period to which a distribution refers	Composite
1	<DistributionPeriodType>	Specifies a type of period for which a distribution has been calculated	ifrro/Local code
0-1	<PeriodStart>		YYYYMMDD
1	<PeriodEnd>		YYYYMMDD
0-n	<DistributionReference>	A composite that carries a reference to a document related to a distribution	Composite
1	<DocumentType>	Specifies a type of a referenced document	ifrro/Local code
1	<Reference>	A reference number of a document	
0-n	<DistributionAmount>	Carries an amount related to a distribution	Composite
1	<DistributionAmountType>	Specifies a type of a distribution amount: note that any specified type can occur only once as a Distribution Amount within a single instance of the <Distribution> composite	ifrro/Local code
1	<Amount>	A monetary amount as a decimal number, negative if the amount is a deduction	
0-1	<CurrencyCode>	Identifies a currency in which a monetary amount is stated, if different from the default declared in the header	iso:
0-1	<Percentage>	A decimal numeric value between 0 and 100 representing a percentage, if an amount is calculated as a percentage of another amount	
0-1	<PercentageOfAmountType>	Specifies a type of a Distribution Amount against which a percentage is calculated, to link the percentage to the relevant Distribution Amount, which must be within this instance of the <Distribution> composite	ifrro/Local code
0-n	<Tax>	Specifies tax applicable to a payment amount	Composite
0-1	<TaxType>	Specifies a tax type, eg VAT, self-billing VAT	ifrro/Local code
0-1	<TaxRateCode>	Specifies a tax rate	ifrro/Local code
0-1	<TaxRatePercentage>	A tax rate stated as a percentage	
0-1	<TaxableAmount>	The portion of the payment amount that is subject to a specified tax, expressed as an absolute amount: default is the whole amount	
1	<TaxAmount>	The amount of tax	
0-1	<AmountAfterTax>	The amount after tax if any, negative if the amount is a deduction	
0-n	<PaymentShareDueTo>	Specifies a rights controller, or a class of rights controller, and its share of a payment	Composite
0-1	<RelatedAgent>	Specifies an agent class, eg authors: used when a share is allocated to a class of rights controller	ifrro/Local code

0-n	<AgentIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of an agent, used when a share is allocated to a single specified rights controller; repeatable only if an agent has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
1	<AgentIDType>	Identifies a scheme from which an agent identifier is taken	ifrro/Local code
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from a specified scheme	
0-1	<Name>	A name of an agent: used when a share is allocated to a single specified rights controller	
0-1	<PaymentShare Percentage>	A payment share expressed as a percentage: either <PaymentShare Percentage> or <PaymentShareAmount>, or both, must be present	
0-1	<PaymentShareAmount>	A payment share expressed as an absolute amount	
0-n	<DeductionAtSource>	Specifies “for information” an amount that was deducted at the source of a distribution, and is therefore not part of the calculation sequence expressed in successive <DistributionAmount> elements	Composite
1	<DeductionType>	Specifies the type of a deduction-at-source	ifrro/Local code
1	<DeductionAmount>	A monetary amount as a positive decimal number	
0-1	<CurrencyCode>	Identifies a currency in which the deduction-at-source <Amount> is stated, if different from the default declared in the header	iso:
0-1	<Definitions>	Definitions of entities referred to in the <Distribution> composite	
0-n	<SourceDistribution Definition>	Defines a source distribution that is referred to in a distribution	Composite
1	<SourceDistributionLabel>	A label assigned here to the source distribution for unambiguous internal reference within the ONIX <Distribution> document only	
1	<DistributionSource>	Specifies a source of a distribution – expansion as above	Composite
0-n	<UsageDefinition>	Defines a usage referred to in a Distribution: at present, this is a placeholder only – the expansion will be added when found necessary	Composite
0-n	<DistributionByResource>	see detail for BYRESOURCE	Composite
0-n	<DistributionByResource Class>	see detail for BYRESOURCE	Composite
0-n	<DistributionByAccount>	see detail for BYACCOUNT	Composite

* Mandatory elements within the optional <Distribution> composite

**Shaded cells indicate composites whose elements are expanded upon in their own section, or placeholders

5.4 Distribution Detail: title-specific

Description

The optional <DistributionByResource>, title-specific, composite is used if the distribution is primarily organized by title. It includes all title-specific information as well as payment details relating to specific titles.

Conditional dependencies

- Either <ResourceIdentifier> or one of either the element <Title> or <ResourceDetail> is mandatory in any instance of <DistributionByResource>. Either <Title> or <ResourceDetail> may be present but not both.
- If <Contributor> composite is used, then <ContributorIdentifier> or <Personname> or both must be present.
- If <Publisher> composite is used, then <PublisherIdentifier> or <Name> must be present.

Usage guidelines

Please note that if the distribution is organized primarily by title, this composite begins with <DistributionByResource>, as noted below. If the titles are a secondary way to organize the distribution, under the primary organizer Account for example, the title-specific information begins and ends with the element <DetailByResource>, as can be seen in the *Distribution Detail: Account* section that follows. The elements within either <DistributionByResource> or <DetailByResource> are identical.

<DistributionByResource> Elements

*indicates mandatory elements within the optional <DistributionByResource> composite

Min Max	Element	Description	Type
0-n	<DistributionByResource>	Supporting details for a distribution that is broken down by resource only	
0-1	<SourceDistributionLabel>	A label assigned to a source in a SourceDistributionDefinition for the purposes of this distribution	
0-n	<ResourceCategory>	Specifies a category to which a resource belongs	Composite
1	<ResourceCategoryType>	Specifies a scheme from which a resource category is taken	ifrrro/Local code:
0-1	<CategoryTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<CategoryValue>	A category value from a specified scheme	
0-n	<ResourceIdentifier>	Carries a unique identifier of a resource; repeatable only if a resource has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes: in the absence of a <ResourceIdentifier>, either a <Title> or <ResourceDetail> both must be present.	Composite
1	<ResourceIDType>	Specifies a scheme from which a resource identifier is taken	ifrrro/Local code:

0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from the specified scheme	
0-1	<ResourceDetail>	Free text string carrying resource detail, which may include a title. Either <Title> or <ResourceDetail> may be present, but not both. This element allows unstructured legacy data to be used to specify a resource.	
0-1	<Title>	A title of a resource	
0-1	<TitleType>	Specifies the type of a title	onix:
1	<TitleText>	The text of the title	
0-1	<Subtitle>	A subtitle associated with a title	
0-n	<Contributor>	Naming a single author or other contributor in a structured form	Composite
0-n	<ContributorRole>	Specifies a role that is played by a contributor to a resource	onix:
0-n	<ContributorIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of a contributor; repeatable only if a contributor has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes: each instance of the <Contributor> composite must carry either a <Contributor Identifier> or a name or both.	Composite
1	<ContributorIDType>	Specifies a scheme from which a contributor identifier is taken	ifrrro/Local code
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value from a specified scheme	
0-n	<PersonName>	Specifies a name of a person	Composite
0-1	<PersonNameForm>	Identifying a form of a person name: the default is "unspecified", but the inclusion of this element will make it possible in future to control the format of person names, if so required	ifrrro/Local code
1	<Name>	A name of a person, in the form specified, if <PersonNameForm> is included	
0-n	<OrganizationName>	Specifies a name of an organization	Composite
0-1	<OrganizationNameForm>	Identifying a form of an organization name: the default is "unspecified", but the inclusion of this element will make it possible in future to control the format of organization names, if so required	ifrrro/Local code
1	<Name>	A name of a person, in the form specified, if <OrganizationNameForm> is included	
0-1	<Publisher>	An element containing the name(s) of publisher(s) of a resource in free text form	
0-n	<PublishingRole>	Specifies a role that is played by a publisher of a resource	ifrrro/Local code:
0-n	<PublisherIdentifier>	Identifier of a publisher; repeatable only if a publisher has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes: either a <PublisherIdentifier> or a <Name> (or both) must be present in any instance of the <Publisher> composite	Composite
1	<PublisherIDType>	Specifies a scheme from which a publisher identifier is taken	ifrrro/Local code:
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value from a specified scheme	
0-1	<Name>	A name of a publisher	
0-1	<Imprint>	Identifies and/or names an imprint or brand in a structured form	Composite

0-n	<ImprintIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of an imprint or brand; repeatable only if an imprint has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes: either an <ImprintIdentifier> or a <Name> (or both) must be present in any instance of the <Imprint> composite	Composite
1	<ImprintIDType>	Specifies a scheme from which an imprint identifier is taken	ifrro/Local code:
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value from a specified scheme	
0-1	<Name>	A name of an imprint or brand	
0-1	<ResourcePart>	Allows a resource which is part of a 'parent' resource to be described.	
0-n	<ResourceIdentifier>	Carries the unique identifier of a resource; repeatable only if a resource has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes; in the absence of a <ResourceIdentifier>, either a <Title> or a <ResourceDetail> element must be sent.	Composite
1	<ResourceIDType>	Specifies a scheme from which a resource identifier is taken	ifrro/Local code:
0-1	<IDTypeName>	Name of a proprietary scheme	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from the specified scheme	
0-1	<ResourceDetail>	Allows unstructured legacy data to be used to specify a resource. Free text string carrying resource detail, which may include a title. Either <Title> or <ResourceDetail> may be present but not both.	
0-1	<Title>		
0-1	<TitleType>		onix::
1	<TitleText>	Text of the title	
0-1	<Subtitle>	Subtitle associated with title	
0-n	<Contributor>		
0-n	<ContributorRole>	Specifies role played by contributor	onix::
0-n	<ContributorIdentifier>	As noted above in this table	Composite
0-n	<PersonName>	As noted above in this table	Composite
0-n	<OrganizationName>	As noted above in this table	Composite
0-n	<UsageType>	A usage of a resource in respect of which a distribution is made: either (a) an ONIX Controlled value specifying a usage as a dictionary term, or (b) a label assigned in a Usage Definition to identify a usage	ONIX: or label
0-n	<UsageQuantity>	Carries a usage quantity	Composite
1	<MeasureUnit>	Specifies a unit of measurement	ifrro/Local code:
1	<Quantity>	A numeric quantity	
* 1-n	<ResourceDistributionAmount>	Carries an amount related to a resource within a distribution	Composite ifrro:
* 1	<DistributionAmountType>	Specifying a type of an amount: note that any specified type can occur only once within a single instance of the <DistributionByResource> composite	ifrro/Local code:
* 1	<Amount>	A monetary amount as a decimal number, negative if the amount is a deduction	
0-1	<UnitRate>	Monetary amount as a decimal number representing the rate per unit specified in <UsageQuantity> before the addition or deduction of tax	

0-1	<CurrencyCode>	currency in which a monetary amount is stated, if different from the default declared in the header	iso:
0-1	<Percentage>	A decimal numeric value between 0 and 100 representing a percentage, if an amount is calculated as a percentage of another amount	
0-1	<PercentageOfAmount Type>	Specifying a type of a Distribution Amount against which a percentage is calculated, to link the percentage to the relevant Distribution Amount, which must be within this instance of the <DistributionBy Resource> composite; values as for <DistributionAmountType>	ifrrro/Local code:
0-n	<Tax>	Specifying tax applicable to a payment amount	Composite
0-1	<TaxType>	Specifying a tax type, eg VAT, self-billing VAT	ifrrro/Local code:
0-1	<TaxRateCode>	Specifying a tax rate	ifrrro/Local code
0-1	<TaxRatePercentage>	A tax rate stated as a percentage	
0-1	<TaxableAmount>	The portion of the payment amount that is subject to a specified tax, expressed as an absolute amount: default is the whole amount	
1	<TaxAmount>	The amount of tax	
0-1	<AmountAfterTax>	The amount after tax if any, negative if the amount is a deduction	
0-n	<PaymentShareDueTo>	A rights controller, or a class of rights controller, and its share of a payment	Composite
0-1	<RelatedAgent>	Specifying an agent class, eg authors: used when a share is allocated to a class of rights controller	ifrrro/Local code:
0-n	<AgentIdentifier>	Identifier of an agent, used when a share is allocated to a single specified rights controller; repeatable only if an agent has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
1	<AgentIDType>	Identifying a scheme from which an agent identifier is taken	ifrrro/Local code:
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from a specified scheme	
0-1	<Name>	Name of an agent: used when a share is allocated to a single specified rights controller	
0-1	<PaymentShare Percentage>	A payment share expressed as a percentage: either <PaymentShare Percentage> or <PaymentShareAmount>, or both, must be present	
0-1	<PaymentShareAmount>	A payment share expressed as an absolute amount	
0-n	<DeductionAtSource>	Specifies "for information" an amount that was deducted at the source of a distribution, and is not therefore part of the calculation sequence of resource distribution amounts	Composite
1	<DeductionType>	Specifying the type of a deduction-at-source	ifrrro/Local code:
1	<DeductionAmount>	A monetary amount as a positive decimal number	
0-1	<CurrencyCode>	Currency in which the deduction-at-source is stated, if different from the default declared in the header	iso:

*Mandatory elements within the optional <DistributionByResource> composite

5.5 Distribution Detail: Genre-based

Description

With this distribution type, the distribution's primary organizing principle is by resource class, or genre. Two examples: The pilot case for CEDRO used this composite to differentiate *educational/non-fiction text* from *text books* and *non-technical illustrations* from *textbooks*. CLA differentiated between *Print non-serial* and *print serial*. This optional section follows <Distribution> and precedes <DistributionPayment>.

Conditional Dependencies

- For each instance of a resource class (such as serials, non-serials), the distribution amount must be described as one or more absolute amounts or as percentages, but not both. (Please see element description for <ResourceClassDistributionAmount>).
- For <PaymentShareDueTo>, either <PaymentSharePercentage> or <PaymentShareAmount>, or both, must be present.

<DistributionByResourceClass> Elements

*Mandatory elements within this optional <DistributionByAccount> composite

**Shaded cells indicate composites expanded upon in other sections

Min, Max	Element	Description	Type
0-n	<DistributionBy ResourceClass>	Supporting details for a distribution that is broken down by resource class ("genre") only	Composite
0-1	<SourceDistributionLabel>	A label assigned to a source in a SourceDistributionDefinition for the purposes of this distribution	
* 1-n	<ResourceCategory>	Specifies a category to which a resource belongs	Composite
* 1	<ResourceCategoryType>	Specifying a scheme from which a resource category is taken	ifrrro/Local code:
0-1	<CategoryTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
* 1	<CategoryValue>	A category value from a specified scheme	
0-n	<UsageType>	A usage of a resource class in respect of which a distribution is made: either (a) an ONIX Controlled value specifying a usage as a dictionary term, or (b) a label assigned in a Usage Definition to identify a usage	ONIX: or label
0-n	<UsageQuantity>	Carries a usage quantity	Composite
1	<MeasureUnit>	Specifies a unit of measurement	ifrrro/Local code:
1	<Quantity>	A numeric quantity	
* 1-n	<ResourceClassDistributionAmount>	Carries an amount related to a resource class within a distribution: each instance of <DistributionByResourceClass> must carry either one or more occurrences of <ResourceClassDistribution Amount>, or one occurrence of <ResourceClassDistribution Percentage>, but not both.	Composite

*	1	<DistributionAmountType>	Specifying a type of an amount: note that any specified type can occur only once within a single instance of <DistributionByResourceClass>	ifrro/Local code:
*	1	<Amount>	A monetary amount as a decimal number, negative if the amount is a deduction	
	0-1	<UnitRate>	Monetary amount as a decimal number, representing the rate (per unit specified in <UsageQuantity> at which the <Amount> is calculated before the addition or deduction of taxes	
	0-1	<CurrencyCode>	Currency in which a monetary amount is stated, if different from the default declared in the header	iso:
	0-1	<Percentage>	A decimal numeric value between 0 and 100 representing a percentage, if an amount is calculated as a percentage of another amount	
	0-1	<PercentageOfAmountType>	Specifying a type of a Distribution Amount against which a percentage is calculated, to link the percentage to the relevant Distribution Amount, which must be within this instance of the <DistributionByResourceClass> composite; values as for <DistributionAmountType>	ifrro/Local code:
	0-n	<Tax>	Specifying tax applicable to a payment amount	Composite
	0-1	<TaxType>	Specifying a tax type, eg VAT, self-billing VAT	ifrro/Local code:
	0-1	<TaxRateCode>	Specifying a tax rate	Local code
	0-1	<TaxRatePercentage>	A tax rate stated as a percentage	
	0-1	<TaxableAmount>	The portion of the payment amount that is subject to a specified tax, expressed as an absolute amount: default is the whole amount	
	1	<TaxAmount>	The amount of tax	
	0-1	<AmountAfterTax>	The amount after tax if any, negative if the amount is a deduction	
	0-n	<PaymentShareDueTo>	Specifying a rights controller, or a class of rights controller, and its share of a payment	Composite
	0-1	<RelatedAgent>	Specifying an agent class, eg authors: used when a share is allocated to a class of rights controller	ifrro/Local code
	0-n	<AgentIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of an agent, used when a share is allocated to a single specified rights controller; repeatable only if an agent has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
	1	<AgentIDType>	Identifying a scheme from which an agent identifier is taken	ifrro/Local code
	0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
	1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from a specified scheme	
	0-1	<Name>	A name of an agent: used when a share is allocated to a single specified rights controller	
	0-1	<PaymentSharePercentage>	A payment share expressed as a percentage: either <PaymentSharePercentage> or <PaymentShareAmount>, or both, must be present	
	0-1	<PaymentShareAmount>	A payment share expressed as an absolute amount	
	0-1	<ResourceClassDistributionPercentage>	Amount of a by-resource-class payment expressed as a percentage of the total net amount for the distribution	
	0-n	<DeductionAtSource>	Specifies "for information" an amount that was deducted at the source of a distribution, and is not therefore part of the calculation sequence of resource class distribution amounts	Composite
	1	<DeductionType>	Specifying the type of a deduction-at-source	ifrro/Local code



1	<DeductionAmount>	A monetary amount as a positive decimal number	
0-1	<CurrencyCode>	Currency in which the deduction-at-source <Amount> is stated, if different from the default declared in the header	iso:

*Mandatory elements within the optional <ResourceClass> composite

5.6 Distribution Detail: Rightsholder based

Description

This covers distributions where the primary organizing principle is by account, or rightsholder. Distribution detail by account follows <Distribution> and precedes <DistributionPayment>.

The CCC test message example provided has accounts broken down by title. Please note that in cases where the title-specific information is provided within accounts, the title-specific composite begins with the element <DetailByResource>. Similarly, if the detail provided under Account is by genre or resource class, the supporting details begin with <DetailByResourceClass>.

<DistributionByAccount> Elements

*Mandatory elements within this optional <DistributionByAccount> composite

**Shaded cells indicate composites expanded upon in other sections

Min, Max	Element	Description	Type
0-n	<DistributionByAccount>		
* 1-n	<AccountIdentifier>	Carries a unique identifier of an account; repeatable only if an account has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes (eg the sender's and the receiver's account ID)	Composite
* 1	<AccountIDType>	Specifying a scheme from which an account identifier is taken	ifro/Local code:
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from the specified scheme	
0-n	<AccountRelatedAgent>	Specifies an agent that is related to an account: one instance is commonly used to specify a publisher or other rights controller associated with an account	Composite
1	<AccountAgentRelator>	Specifying a relationship of an agent to an account, eg "ifro:lsAccountFor" (typically an author or publisher)	ifro/Local code:
0-n	<AgentIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of an agent; repeatable only if an agent has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
1	<AgentIDType>	Identifying a scheme from which an agent identifier is taken	ifro/Local code:
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from a specified scheme	
0-1	<Name>	A name of an agent or agent class	
* 1-n	<AccountDistribution Amount>	Carries an amount related to an account within a distribution	Composite
* 1	<DistributionAmountType>	Specifying a type of an amount: note that any specified type can occur only once as an Account Distribution Amount within a single instance of the <DistributionByAccount> composite	ifro/Local code:
* 1	<Amount>	A monetary amount as a decimal number, negative if the amount is a deduction	

0-1	<CurrencyCode>	Identifying a currency in which a monetary amount is stated, if different from the default declared in the header	iso:
0-1	<Percentage>	A decimal numeric value between 0 and 100 representing a percentage, if an amount is calculated as a percentage of another amount	
0-1	<PercentageOfAmount Type>	Specifying a type of a Distribution Amount against which a percentage is calculated, to link the percentage to the relevant Distribution Amount, which must be within this instance of the <DistributionByAccount> composite; values as for <DistributionAmountType>	ifro/Local code:
0-n	<Tax>	Specifying tax applicable to a payment amount	Composite
0-1	<TaxType>	An ONIX Controlled value specifying a tax type, eg VAT, self-billing VAT	ONIX:
0-1	<TaxRateCode>	An ONIX Controlled value specifying a tax rate	ONIX
0-1	<TaxRatePercentage>	A tax rate stated as a percentage	
0-1	<TaxableAmount>	The portion of the payment amount that is subject to a specified tax, expressed as an absolute amount: default is the whole amount	
1	<TaxAmount>	The amount of tax	
0-1	<AmountAfterTax>	The amount after tax if any, negative if the amount is a deduction	
0-n	<DetailByResource>	Supporting details for individual titles under an account	
0-n	<DetailByResourceClass>	Supporting details for resource classes ("genres") under an account:	
0-n	<DetailBySource Distribution>	Supporting details for an amount that is neither resource-specific nor genre-specific, but is described only in terms of the source distribution from which it is derived	
1	<SourceDistributionLabel>	A label assigned to a source in a SourceDistributionDefinition for the purposes of this distribution	
1-n	<SourceDistribution Amount>	A composite that carries an amount related to a source distribution	Composite
1	<DistributionAmountType>	Specifying a type of an amount: note that any specified type can occur only once within a single instance of the <DetailBySourceDistribution> composite	ifro/Local code:
1	<Amount>	A monetary amount as a decimal number, negative if the amount is a deduction	
0-1	<CurrencyCode>	Identifying a currency in which a monetary amount is stated, if different from the default declared in the header	iso:
0-1	<Percentage>	A decimal numeric value between 0 and 100 representing a percentage, if an amount is calculated as a percentage of another amount	
0-1	<PercentageOfAmount Type>	Specifying a type of a Distribution Amount against which a percentage is calculated, to link the percentage to the relevant Distribution Amount, which must be within this instance of the <DistributionByAccount> composite; values as for <DistributionAmountType>	ifro/Local code:
0-n	<Tax>	specifying tax applicable to a payment amount: expansion as above	Composite
0-1	<AmountAfterTax>	The amount after tax if any, negative if the amount is a deduction	
0-n	<PaymentShareDueTo>	Specifying a rights controller, or class of rights controller, and its share of a payment: expansion as in <DistributionByResource> and <DistributionByResourceClass>	Composite

*Mandatory elements within this optional <DistributionByAccount> composite

**Shaded cells indicate composites expanded upon in other sections

5.7 Distribution Payment

Description

The <DistributionPayment> composite carries details of a single payment, which may relate to any number of distributions, which may or may not be in the same ONIX-DS message. The composite does not currently list individual amounts of any specific distributions. This composite precedes the <Trailer>.

<DistributionPayment> Elements

*Mandatory elements within the optional <DistributionPayment> composite

Min Max	Element	Description	Type
0-n	<DistributionPayment>		
0-1	<DistributionPaymentType>	Specifying a type of a distribution payment	ifro/Local code:
* 1-n	<DistributionPayment Identifier>	carries an identifier of a payment; repeatable only if a payment has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes (eg a payer's reference and a cheque number)	Composite
* 1	<DistributionPaymentIDType>	Specifying a scheme from which a distribution payment identifier is taken	ifro/Local code
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
* 1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from the specified scheme	
0-1	<DistributionPayment Description>	A title or description that the sender gives to a payment	
* 2-n	<PaymentRelatedAgent>	specifies an agent that is related to a payment: two instances are mandatory to specify the payer and payee	Composite
* 1	<PaymentAgentRelator>	Specifying a relationship of an agent to a payment, eg payer, payee	ifro/Local code:
0-n	<AgentIdentifier>	carries an identifier of an agent or agent class; repeatable only if an agent has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
1	<AgentIDType>	identifying a scheme from which an agent identifier is taken	ifro/Local code:
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from a specified scheme	
0-1	<Name>	A name of an agent or agent class	
0-n	<PaymentRelatedTime Point>	specifies a date that is related to a payment, eg the payment date	Composite
1	<PaymentTimePointRelator>	Specifying a relationship of a time point to a payment	ifro/Local code:
1	<TimePointIdentifier>	carries an identifier of a time point	Composite
1	<TimePointIDType>	Specifying a form of a time point identifier, eg YYYY	ifro/Local code:
1	<IDValue>	A time point identifier in a specified form	
* 1-n	<PaymentAmount>	carries a payment amount	Composite

*	1	<PaymentAmountType>	Specifying a type of a payment amount: note that any specified type can occur only once within a single instance of the <DistributionPayment> composite	ifro/Local code:
*	1	<Amount>	A monetary amount as a decimal number, negative if the amount is a deduction	
	0-1	<CurrencyCode>	identifying a currency in which a monetary amount is stated, if different from the default declared in the header	iso:
	0-1	<Percentage>	A decimal numeric value between 0 and 100 representing a percentage, if an amount is calculated as a percentage of another amount	
	0-1	<PercentageOfAmountType>	Specifying a type of a Payment Amount against which a percentage is calculated, to link the percentage to the relevant Payment Amount, which must be within this instance of the <DistributionPayment> composite; values as for <PaymentAmountType>	ifro/Local code:
	0-n	<Tax>	Specifying tax applicable to a payment amount	Composite
	0-1	<TaxType>	Specifying a tax type, eg VAT, self-billing VAT	ifro/Local code:
	0-1	<TaxRateCode>	Specifying a tax rate	ifro/Local code
	0-1	<TaxRatePercentage>	A tax rate stated as a percentage	
	0-1	<TaxableAmount>	The portion of the payment amount that is subject to a specified tax, expressed as an absolute amount: default is the whole amount	
	1	<TaxAmount>	The amount of tax charged	
	0-1	<AmountAfterTax>	The amount after tax if any, negative if the amount is a deduction	
*	1	<DistributionIdentifier>	identifies a Distribution that is included in a payment	Composite
*	1	<DistributionIDType>	Specifying a scheme from which a distribution identifier is taken	ifro/Local code:
	0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
*	1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from the specified scheme	

*Mandatory elements within the optional <DistributionPayment> composite

5.8 Trailer

Description

This final optional composite carries the control totals. If this composite is utilized all three elements belonging to it are mandatory.

Controlled (coded) values

The one controlled value, <ControlTotalType> is IFRRO controlled. The enumerated values are:

- ifrro:NumberOfDistributions
- ifrro:NumberOfDistributionPayments

Usage guidelines

Although optional, it is highly recommended that the trailer composite be included.

<Trailer> Elements

Min-Max	Element	Description	Type
0-1	<Trailer>	Carries control totals to enable the integrity of the message to be checked	Composite
* 1-n	<ControlTotal>	Carries a control total	Composite
* 1	<ControlTotalType>	Specifies a type of a control total	ifrro/Local code:
* 1	<ControlTotalValue>	A decimal numeric value that represents a control total	

*Mandatory element

6 ONIX-RP

6.1 Definitions and Structure

IFRRO anticipates that ONIX-RP will be used for communications between one RRO and another, and may also be used by large rightsholders to communicate repertoire details to an RRO that manages reproduction rights on their behalf.

A primary benefit of ONIX lies in its clarity, and the ability to communicate data in clear ways, but while ONIX ensures that data is being communicated clearly, what is done with the information is up to the organization.

Distribution events speak to specific events that are clearly defined and easily identified. ONIX-RP is more complex than ONIX-DS, and the experience of the pilot cases, CLA and PLS, point out the greater complexity of the RP use cases, variety in the events that might trigger repertoire notification, and highlight the following:

- The need for sender and recipient to establish a clear mutual understanding of the data being held and being sent.
- The importance of establishing hierarchies of authority for both bibliographic and rights data,
- The need to keep information in sync,
- The importance of establishing business rules that determine what will be done with the data, and when potential conflicts require manual review.

As a starting point for the communication, it is useful to lay out basic definitions that will serve to anchor conversations among sender and recipient organizations.

Fundamental Definitions as used by ONIX-RP

It is important to note that the most important object in an RP message is the repertoire, not the contract.

A **Repertoire** in this context is defined as a set of resources in which the control of certain rights is held by a particular party, and which is identified typically for the purpose of delegating those rights from one party to another. Reproduction rights can be granted by virtue of the law, voluntary mandate given to the rightsholders, or inter-RRO agreements. One of the things ONIX-RP does is to enable a flexible definition of repertoire, defined by publisher, by form of work, or by use of work.

For PLS and CLA, as they discuss in their pilot use case, “a repertoire can never be wholly defined by a list of titles, since neither party can know with 100% certainty what is the complete set of eligible titles, current and out-of-print, “owned” by a Publishing Rights Controller. “ (ONIX for Repertoire Pilot 2: PLS-CLA use cases summary, February 2008).

Repertoires have **agents**, who can be authors or publishers, and who can be the mandating rightsholder or the organization being delegated to.

A **mandate** (sometimes called an agreement) is a grant by law or agreement that gives an RRO the authority to represent a work. In ONIX terms, it is a collection of instructions that acts at the level of the repertoire, and that allow the RRO to offer a **license** or set of licenses, which is/are a specific set of delegated rights that can apply to an entire repertoire, all except a specific part of the repertoire, or an individual title or a class of titles. Licenses can be associated with specific pricing, and the entire list of prices is defined at the level of the repertoire.

Sometimes there is a need to transmit a list of titles simply to convey information, and in that case a **Resource list** can be sent.

Types of repertoire notifications and reasons for notification

As currently identified, there are four types of repertoire notifications. One applies to the entire body of work, *Add to repertoire*. Three apply to the licenses, *change terms*, *new mandate*, and *confirm mandate*.

Understanding and building in specific trigger events that determine the need to receive or ingest an ONIX-RP message will be one of the first analytical tasks for an ONIX-RP implementation, as well as understanding the partner organization's needs and rules.

RP message structure

	Min Max	Element	Description
*	1	Start	XML and ONIX-RP declarations
*	1	<Header>	Identifies sender, receiver with control information
	0 - n	<Repertoire Notification>	Identifies new or changed repertoire and may relate to different types or different repertoires
	0 - 1	<Definitions>	Currently used for price definitions
	1 - n	<Detail>	Detail regarding rights and resources specified by license or usage (License is more developed). Each instance can fully specify any set of resources that share a set of delegated rights and is part of the repertoire
	0 - n	<Excluded>	Details for resources that are completely excluded from the repertoire – by title or resourceClass or sub-class
	0 - n	<Resource List>	List of resources that are considered to be part of the rights controller's repertoire, without implying any change in the definition or repertoire or terms

*Indicates mandatory composites or elements

The notation **(Min, Max)** is used above and within the Tables of Elements throughout Sections 5 and 6. It indicates the *minimum* number of times an element **MUST** occur, and the *maximum* number of times an element **MAY** occur. The notation used in the ONIX documentation follows the format "n - n".

Min Max notation	Indicates...
1	the element is mandatory – it must occur but only once
0 – n	the element is optional but if present, may occur multiple times
0 - 1	the element is optional, but if present must occur only once
1 - n	the element must occur at least once but may occur multiple times

The start of the ONIX-RP message is also mandatory, and consists of an XML declaration and ONIX-RP top-level start tag. If the start tag contains the (optional) `xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation` attribute, it must also include the namespace declaration that follows it in the example below:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ONIXRepertoireMessage version="n.n" xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="ONIX-RP_n.n.xsd"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
```

Details and further explanations can be found in the document, *ONIX for Repertoire Message Structure*.

6.2 Header

The <Header> identifies the sender and addressee.

Conditional dependencies

Two mandatory composites <Sender> and <Addressee>, must be implemented using *either* a coded identifier *or* a name.

ONIX-RP <Header> Elements (* indicates mandatory elements)

	Min Max	Element	Description	Type
*	1	<Header>	Message header	
*	1	<Sender>	The sender of a message (coded identifier or name or both)	
	0-1	<SenderRole>	Specifies the role of an ONIX-RP message sender if not the delegator of rights	ifrr/Local code
	0-n	<SenderIdentifier>	a coded identifier of a message sender; repeatable only if a sender has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
	1	<SenderIDType>	A code indicating a scheme from which a sender identifier is taken	
	0-1	<IDTypeName>	The name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
	1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from a specified scheme	
	0-1	<SenderName>	The name of a sender organization	
	0-1	<SenderContact>	The name of a contact person in a sender organization	
	0-1	<SenderEmail>	An email address for a sender contact	
*	1-n	<Addressee>	An addressee of a message (coded identifier or name or both)	
	0-n	<AddresseeIdentifier>	a coded identifier of a message addressee; repeatable only if an addressee has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
*	1	<AddresseeIDType>	A code indicating a scheme from which a sender identifier is taken	
	0-1	<IDTypeName>	The name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
*	1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from a specified scheme	
	0-1	<AddresseeName>	The name of an addressee organization	
	0-1	<AddresseeContact>	The name of a contact person in an addressee organization	
	0-1	<AddresseeEmail>	An email address for an addressee contact	
	0-1	<Test/>	An XML "empty element" which, if present, specifies "test"	
	0-1	<MessageNumber>	Message sequence number	
	0-1	<MessageRepeat>	A number which distinguishes any repeat transmissions	
*	1	<SentDateTime>	The date, and optionally the time, when a message was sent	
	0-1	<MessageNote>	A free-text note about the contents of the message	
	0-1	<CurrencyCode>	Currency of monetary amounts (if any) specified in the message	iso:

6.3 Repertoire Notification

Description

Repertoire notification describes and defines the repertoire being communicated, specifies the type of notification and the reason for the message, lists the price definitions, provides information about the repertoire's agent and the mandate related to the repertoire, and carries a series of statements regarding the rights and resources that are part of the repertoire. Details can also be defined as exclusions.

Usage guidelines and controlled values

In some cases, the list of controlled values may be insufficient for use by an RRO. <RepertoireIDType> for example, a mandatory element within the <RepertoireNotification> composite, contains one enumerated ifrro value. If that is the case, the recommended process is to use a local value, which will require a namespace prefix. Therefore it is quite possible that one of the first tasks for any organization undertaking an ONIX-RP implementation will be to [request a namespace local prefix](#) (Please see Chapter Four for instructions on how to register a local prefix namespace.)

Repertoire Notification Elements

*Mandatory elements

**Shaded composites are composites that are expanded upon in other sections or are placeholders.

Min Max	Element	Description	Type
* 1-n	<RepertoireNotification>	Specifies reason for sending Notification or Resourcelist	Composite
* 1	<NotificationType>	Specifies a type of a Repertoire Notification, eg new mandate, change terms	ifrro/Local code:
0-1	<ReasonForNotification>	Specifies a reason for sending a Repertoire Notification	ifrro/Local code:
* 1	<NotificationID>	A sender-assigned identifier that is unique within the sequence of Repertoire Notifications sent by the Sender to the Addressee	
0-1	<NotificationEffectiveDate>	The date on which the changes notified in the Repertoire Notification become effective, expressed as YYYYMMDD	
* 1-n	<RepertoireIdentifier>	Uniquely identifies a repertoire; mandatory, and repeatable only if the repertoire has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes.	Composite
* 1	<RepertoireIDType>	identifies a scheme from which a repertoire identifier is taken	ifrro/Local code:
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
* 1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from a specified scheme	
0-1	<RepertoireDescription>	A title or description given by the sender to the repertoire to which a Repertoire Notification refers	

*	0-n	<RepertoireAnnotation>	Carries an annotation relating to the repertoire to which a Repertoire Notification refers	
	0-1	<RepertoireAnnotationType>	Specifies a type of a repertoire annotation	ifro/Local code
	1	<AnnotationText>	The text of the annotation	
	0-n	<RepertoireRelatedAgent>	Specifies an Agent that is related to a repertoire, and its relationship to the repertoire, typically used to identify a rights controller who holds or manages rights in the repertoire	Composite
	1	<RepertoireAgentRelator>	Specifies a relationship between a repertoire and a related agent	ifro/Local code:
	0-n	<AgentIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of an agent; repeatable only if an agent has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
	1	<AgentIDType>	identifies a scheme from which an agent identifier is taken	ifro/Local code:
	0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
	1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from a specified scheme	
	0-1	<Name>	A name of an agent or agent class	
	0-n	<AgentAnnotation>	Carries an annotation relating to an agent, typically used to carry an explanatory note about a rights controller	Composite
	0-1	<AgentAnnotationType>	Specifies the type of an agent annotation	ifro/Local code
	1	<AnnotationText>	The text of the annotation	
	0-n	<AgentRelatedName>	Specifies a name, typically of an imprint or subsidiary that is related to an agent. Listing such names here means that they do not limit the scope of the repertoire, but indicates that publications bearing these names are normally controlled by the rights controller identified in <RepertoireRelated Agent>.	Composite
	1	<AgentNameRelator>	Specifies a relationship between an agent and a related name	ifro/Local code
	0-n	<NameIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of a related name; repeatable only if a name has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
	1	<NameIDType>	Identifies a scheme from which a name identifier is taken	ifro/Local code
	0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
	1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from a specified scheme	
	0-1	<Name>	A related name, typically of an imprint or subsidiary	
0-n	<NameAnnotation>	Carries an annotation relating to a name, typically used to carry an explanatory note about an imprint	Composite	
0-1	<NameAnnotationType>	Specifies the type of a name annotation	ifro/Local code	
1	<AnnotationText>	The text of the annotation		
0-n	<RepertoireRelatedMandate>	Specifies a mandate that is related to a repertoire, and its relationship to the repertoire	Composite	
1	<RepertoireMandateRelator>	Specifies a relationship between a repertoire and a related mandate	ifro/Local code:	

0-n	<MandateIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of a mandate	ifrrro/Local code:
1	<MandateIDType>	Identifies a scheme from which a mandate identifier is taken; repeatable only if a mandate has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	ifrrro/Local code:
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from a specified scheme	
0-1	<Name>	A name of a mandate	
0-1	<MandateRelatedTime Point>	Specifies a date that is related to a mandate, and its relationship to the mandate	Composite
1	<MandateTimePointRelator>	Specifies a relationship between a mandate and a related time point	ifrrro/Local code:
1	<TimePointIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of a time point	Composite
1	<TimePointIDType>	Specifies a form of a time point identifier, eg YYYY	ifrrro/Local code:
1	<IDValue>	A time point identifier in a specified form	
0-1	<RepertoireDefinition>	Specifies whether a repertoire is defined by the resources specified in successive <RepertoireDetail> elements, or otherwise (eg as all eligible resources controlled by a mandating rights controller)	ifrrro/Local code:
0-1	<Definitions>	Defines entities referred to in a Repertoire Notification – see expansion	Composite
1-n	<PriceDefinition>	Defines a price that is referred to in a Repertoire Notification – see expansion	
0-n	<UsageDefinition>	Defines a usage referred to in a Repertoire Notification: at present, this is a placeholder only – the expansion will be added when found necessary	Composite
* 1-n	<RepertoireDetail>	Specifies rights and resources that together form part of a repertoire: repeat for each part of the notified repertoire that has different delegated rights and/or pricing – see expansion below	Composite
0-1	<ResourcesExcluded>	Specifies resources and/or resource classes to be excluded completely from a repertoire	Composite
0-n	<DetailByResource>	Specifies a resource – expansion as in <RepertoireDetail>	Composite
0-n	<DetailByResourceClass>	Specifies a resource class, together with any exclusions from that class – expansion as in <RepertoireDetail>	Composite

*Mandatory elements

**Shaded composites are composites that are expanded upon in other sections or are placeholders.

6.4 <Definitions>

Description

This composite is part of the <RepertoireNotification> composite and it defines the entities referred to in a repertoire notification. Please note that <UsageDefinition> is currently a placeholder with plans to expand upon it when necessary; therefore this chapter details <PriceDefinition> only.

Dependencies

<CurrencyCode> within this composite is optional; however if a default currency is not specified in the header, it should be specified here.

Usage guidelines

All prices referred to within the <RepertoireNotification> composite must be enumerated within the <PriceDefinition> composite.

<Definitions> composite elements

* Mandatory elements within the optional <Definitions> composite

**Shaded cells indicate a composite that is expanded upon in another chapter.

Min Max	Element	Description	Type
0-1	<Definitions>	Defines entities referred to an a repertoire notification	Composite
* 1-n	<PriceDefinition>	Defines a price that is referred to in a Repertoire Notification	Composite
* 1	<PriceLabel>	A label assigned here to the price for unambiguous internal reference within the ONIX <RepertoireNotification> document only	
0-n	<PriceAnnotation>	Carries an annotation relating to a price	Composite
0-1	<PriceAnnotationType>	A type of a price annotation	ifrr/Local code
1	<AnnotationText>	The text of an annotation	
* 1	<PriceAmount>	The amount of a price as a decimal number	
0-1	<CurrencyCode>	An ISO currency code if the price amount is not in a default currency specified in the message header	iso:
* 1	<ChargeUnit>	Specifying a unit of content or activity for which a charge is made, eg page, article	ifrr/Local code:
0-n	<PriceQuantity>	Specifies a quantity attribute of a price, eg an extent limit permitted for the stated price	Composite
1	<PriceQuantityType>	Specifying a type of a price quantity	ifrr/Local code
1-n	<PriceQuantityDetail>	Carries details of a quantity	Composite

0-1	<Proximity>	Specifying a relationship between a quantity and the <Value> stated in the composite, eg “is less than”, “is not more than”; the default is “is exactly”	onix:
1	<Value>	A decimal numeric value	
1	<MeasureUnit>	Specifying a unit of measure	ifrrro/Local code:
0-1	<ReferenceUnit>	Specifying a unit to which a quantity refers, if this is not implied by the <PriceQuantityType>	ifrrro/Local code
0-1	<VolumeDiscount>	Specifying an applicable volume discount or discount class that is “standard” in a particular context: <VolumeDiscount> and <VolumeDiscountDetail> are mutually exclusive in any instance of <PriceDefinition>	ifrrro/Local code
0-n	<VolumeDiscountDetail>	Specifies a volume discount set by an individual rights controller	Composite
1	<VolumeUnit>	Specifying a unit of volume, eg copies	ifrrro/Local code
1	<MinimumVolume>	The minimum volume required to qualify for a specified volume discount	
0-1	<MaximumVolume>	The maximum volume qualifying for a specified volume discount	
0-1	<PercentageDiscount>	A discount expressed as a percentage of the <PriceAmount>: either <PercentageDiscount> or <DiscountedPriceAmount> must be present in any instance of <VolumeDiscountDetail>	
0-1	<DiscountedPriceAmount>	A discounted price expressed as an absolute amount per unit	
0-n	<ResourceList>	lists resources that belong to a repertoire	Composite

* Mandatory elements within the optional <Definitions> composite

**Shaded cells indicate a composite that is expanded upon in another chapter.

6.5 RepertoireDetail

Description

This composite is part of the <RepertoireNotification> composite and it specifies the specific delegated rights (licenses) and the resources (titles or resource classes) the licenses apply to, or are excluded from. Please note that in this Guidebook (as with the Message Format Overview) the section <DelegatedRightByLicense> can be followed by any exclusions under the composites <DetailByResource> (for individual titles) or <DetailByResourceClass> (for classes of titles, such as serial or non-serial).

Usage Guidelines

Use of the empty element <WholeRepertoireExcept AsSpecified/> within the <RepertoireDetail> composite indicates that the composite should contain only the default delegated rights for the entire repertoire, with exceptions noted following the composite.

<RepertoireDetail> Elements

*Indicates mandatory elements within this optional composite

Min Max	Element	Description	Type
* 1-n	<RepertoireDetail>	Specifies rights and resources that together form part of a repertoire	
0-n	<DelegatedRightBy License>	Specifies license inclusions and/or exclusions, and – if applicable – prices, that apply to part of a repertoire	Composite
0-n	<IncludeUnderLicense>	Specifies a license or package of licenses under which specified resources are included: either <includeUnderLicense> or <ExcludeFromLicense> must be present in any instance of <DelegatedRightByLicense>	Composite
1	<LicenseType>	Uniquely identifies either a single license (eg CCC APS) or a package of licenses (eg all PLS/CLA “core” licences)	ifrrro/Local code
0-n	<UsageWithinLicense>	Specifies a usage type within a license type that is specifically permitted or prohibited: this is a placeholder, to be defined when the requirement is clear	Composite
0-n	<SubjectToPayment>	Either (a) Specifying a price class, or (b) a label assigned in a Price Definition to identify a price set by a rights controller. Specifies payment(s) applying to usage under the license type(s) listed in preceding <IncludeUnderLicense> elements.	ifrrro/Local code
0-1	<ExcludeFromLicense>	Specifies a license or license class from which specified resources must be excluded	Composite
1-n	<LicenseType>	uniquely identifies either a single license (eg CCC APS) or a package of licenses (eg all PLS/CLA “core” licences)	ifrrro/Local code
0-n	<WithinTerritory>	Specifies a territory for which rights are delegated	Composite

1	<PlaceIDType>	Specifying a scheme from which a place identifier is taken, eg ISO country codes	ifrrro/Local code
1-n	<IDValue>	An identifier value from a specified scheme, repeatable (eg) for multiple countries	
0-1	<FromTimePoint>	Specifies a time from which a delegation of rights is effective	Composite
1	<TimePointIDType>	Specifying a form of a time point identifier, eg YYYY	ifrrro/Local code
1	<IDValue>	A time point identifier in the form specified in the <TimePointIDType> element	
0-1	<ToTimePoint>	Specifies a time to which a delegation of rights is effective	Composite
1	<TimePointIDType>	Specifying a form of a time point identifier, eg YYYY	ifrrro/Local code
1	<IDValue>	A time point identifier in the form specified in the <TimePointIDType> element	
0-n	<DelegatedRightBy Usage>	Specifies a usage for which all or part of a repertoire may be licensed by the delegate	Composite
1	<LicensableUsage>	Either (a) an ONIX controlled value specifying a usage as a defined term, or (b) a label assigned in a Usage Definition to identify a usage	ifrrro/Local code
0-n	<WithinTerritory>	Specifies a territory for which rights are delegated	Composite
1	<PlaceIDType>	Specifying a scheme from which a place identifier is taken, eg ISO country codes	ifrrro/Local code
1-n	<IDValue>	An identifier value from a specified scheme, repeatable (eg) for multiple countries	
0-1	<FromTimePoint>	Specifies a time from which a delegation of rights is effective	Composite
1	<TimePointIDType>	Specifying a form of a time point identifier, eg YYYY	ifrrro/Local code
1	<IDValue>	A time point identifier in a specified form	
0-1	<ToTimePoint>	Specifies a time to which a delegation of rights is effective	Composite
1	<TimePointIDType>	Specifying a form of a time point identifier, eg YYYY	ifrrro/Local code
1	<IDValue>	A time point identifier in a specified form	
0-n	<UsageQuantity>	Specifies a quantity attribute of a usage, eg an extent or volume limit permitted for the usage	Composite
1	<UsageQuantityType>	Specifying a type of a usage quantity	ifrrro/Local code
1-n	<UsageQuantityDetail>	Carries details of a quantity	Composite
0-1	<Proximity>	Specifying a relationship between a quantity and a <Value> stated in the composite, eg "is less than", "is not more than"; the default is "is exactly"	onix:
1	<Value>	A decimal numeric value	
1	<MeasureUnit>	Specifying a unit of measure	ifrrro/Local code
0-1	<ReferenceUnit>	Specifying a unit to which a quantity refers, if this is not implied by the <UsageQuantityType>	ifrrro/Local code
1-n	<SubjectToPayment>	Either (a) an ONIX controlled value specifying a price class, or (b) a label assigned in a Price Definition to identify a price set by a rights controller. Specifies payment(s) applying to a usage.	ifrrro/Local code

0-1	<WholeRepertoireExcept AsSpecified/>	An XML "empty element" that indicates that the preceding delegated rights detail applies to the whole of the repertoire except for any resources or resource classes that are specified in separate <RepertoireDetail> elements. In other words, it establishes "default" delegated rights detail for a repertoire. If this element is present, there must be no <DetailByResource> or <DetailByResourceClass> elements in the same instance of <RepertoireDetail>.	
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*Indicates mandatory elements within this optional composite

**Shaded cells indicate a composite that is expanded upon in another chapter.

6.6 <DetailByResource> & <DetailByResourceByClass>

Description

This composite is part of the <RepertoireNotification> composite and these two composites allow for the listing of exclusions and exceptions by title or by genre, and follow the <DelegatedRightByLicense> or <DelegatedRightByUsage> composites.

Usage guidelines

There are no mandatory elements except for elements that are 'conditionally' mandatory 'two levels down', that is, mandatory elements within optional composites within either <DetailByResource> or <DetailByResourceClass>.

<DetailByResource> & <DetailByResourceByClass> Elements

**Shaded cells indicate composites expanded upon in other chapters

Min Max	Element	Description	Type
	<WholeRepertoireExceptAsSpecified>	An XML "empty element" that indicates that the preceding delegated rights detail applies to the whole of the repertoire except for any resources or resource classes that are specified in separate <RepertoireDetail" elements. It establishes "Default delegated rights detail for a repertoire. If this element is present there must be no <DetailByResource> or <DetailByResourceClass> elements in the same instance of <RepertoireDetail>	
0-n	<DetailByResource>	Specifies a resource. Used where Repertoire Detail is expressed wholly or partly in terms of individual titles. Repeat for each title listed in the <RepertoireDetail> composite.	Composite
0-n	<ResourceCategory>	Specifies a category to which a resource belongs	Composite
1	<ResourceCategoryType>	Specifying a scheme from which a resource category is taken	ifrrro/Local code
0-1	<CategoryTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<CategoryValue>	An category value from a specified scheme	
0-n	<ResourceIdentifier>	Carries a unique identifier of a resource; repeatable only if a resource has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
1	<ResourceIDType>	Specifying a scheme from which a resource identifier is taken	ifrrro/Local code
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value from a specified scheme	
0-n	<ResourceTitle>	Carries a title of a resource	Composite
0-1	<TitleType>	Specifying a type of a title	onix:
1	<TitleText>	The text of a title	
0-1	<Subtitle>	A subtitle associated with a title	

0-n	<Contributor>	identifies and/or names a single author or other contributor in a structured form	Composite
0-n	<ContributorRole>	Specifying a role that is played by a contributor to a resource, eg author	onix:
0-n	<ContributorIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of a contributor; repeatable only if a contributor has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes: each instance of the <Contributor> composite must carry either a <Contributor Identifier> or a name or both.	Composite
1	<ContributorIDType>	Specifying a scheme from which a contributor identifier is taken	ifrrro/Local code
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value from a specified scheme	
0-n	<PersonName>	Specifies a name of a person	Composite
0-1	<PersonNameForm>	Identifying a form of a person name: the default is "unspecified", but the inclusion of this element will make it possible in future to control the format of person names, if so required	ifrrro/Local code
1	<Name>	A name of a person, in the form specified, if <PersonNameForm> is included	
0-n	<OrganizationName>	Specifies a name of an organization	Composite
0-1	<OrganizationName Form>	Identifying a form of an organization name: the default is "unspecified", but the inclusion of this element will make it possible in future to control the format of organization names, if so required	ifrrro/Local code
1	<Name>	A name of a person, in the form specified, if <OrganizationNameForm> is included	
0-n	<Publisher>	identifies and/or names a single publisher in a structured form	Composite
0-n	<PublishingRole>	Specifying a role that is played in the publishing of a resource	ifrrro/Local code
0-n	<PublisherIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of a publisher; repeatable only if a publisher has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes: either a <PublisherIdentifier> or a <Name> (or both) must be present in any instance of the <Publisher> composite	Composite
1	<PublisherIDType>	Specifying a scheme from which a publisher identifier is taken	ifrrro/Local code
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value from a specified scheme	
0-1	<Name>	A name of a publisher	
0-1	<Imprint>	identifies and/or names an imprint or brand in a structured form	Composite
0-n	<ImprintIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of an imprint or brand; repeatable only if an imprint has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes: either an <ImprintIdentifier> or a <Name> (or both) must be present in any instance of the <Imprint> composite	Composite
1	<ImprintIDType>	Specifying a scheme from which an imprint identifier is taken	ifrrro/Local code
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value from a specified scheme	

0-1	<Name>	A name of an imprint or brand	
0-n	<ResourceRelated Resource>	Specifies a resource that is related to a resource: used here typically in order to specify a “parent” resource of which the listed resource is a part – eg in the case of an article from a journal	Composite
1	<ResourceResource Relator>	Specifying a relationship of a resource to a resource	ifrrro/Local code
1-n	<ResourceIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of a resource; repeatable only if a resource has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
1	<ResourceIDType>	Specifying a scheme from which a resource identifier, is taken	ifrrro/Local code
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value from a specified scheme	
0-n	<ResourceRelatedTime Point>	Specifies a time point that is related to a resource: used here in order to specify a date at which a run of a serial resource begins or ends: only the two elements shown below are used in this context	Composite
1	<ResourceTimePoint Relator>	Specifying a relationship of a time point to a resource	ifrrro/Local code
1	<TimePointIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of a time point	Composite
1	<TimePointIDType>	Specifying a form of a time point identifier, eg YYYY	ifrrro/Local code
1	<IDValue>	A time point identifier in a specified form	
0-n	<DetailByResourceClass>	Specifies a resource class that is part of a repertoire, together with any exclusions from that class	Composite
0-n	<ResourceCategory>	Specifies a category to which a resource belongs, when a category is part of the definition of a resource class	Composite
1	<ResourceCategoryType>	Specifying a scheme from which a resource category is taken	ifrrro/Local code
0-1	<CategoryTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<CategoryValue>	An category value from a specified scheme	
0-n	<ResourceRelatedAgent>	Specifies an agent or agent class that is related to a resource class, when a relationship to an agent or agent class is part of the definition of a resource class	Composite
1	<ResourceAgentRelator>	Specifying a relationship between a resource class and a related agent or agent class	ifrrro/Local code
0-n	<AgentIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of an agent or agent class; repeatable only if an agent has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
1	<AgentIDType>	Identifying a scheme from which an agent identifier is taken	ifrrro/Local code
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from a specified scheme	
0-1	<Name>	A name of an agent or agent class	
0-n	<ResourceRelatedTime Point>	Specifies a time point that is related to a resource class, and its relationship to the resource class	Composite

1	<ResourceTimePointRelator>	Specifying a relationship between a resource and a related time point	ifrrro/Local code
1	<TimePointIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of a time point	Composite
1	<TimePointIDType>	Specifying a form of a time point identifier, eg YYYY	ifrrro/Local code
1	<IDValue>	A time point identifier in a specified form	
0-n	<ResourceRelatedPlace>	Specifies a place that is related to a resource class, and its relationship to the resource class; repeatable only if a place has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
1	<ResourcePlaceRelator>	Specifying a relationship between a resource and a related place	ifrrro/Local code
0-n	<PlaceIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of a place; repeatable only if a place has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes	Composite
1	<PlaceIDType>	Identifying a scheme from which a place identifier is taken	ifrrro/Local code
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from a specified scheme	
0-1	<Name>	A name of a place	
0-n	<ResourceRelatedName>	Specifies a name, typically of an imprint or subsidiary that is related to a resource class, and its relationship to the resource class. An imprint or subsidiary name is listed here only if it defines a section of a repertoire, eg with different terms from the rest.	Composite
1	<ResourceNameRelator>	Specifying a relationship between a resource and a related name	ifrrro/Local code
0-n	<NameIdentifier>	Carries an identifier of a name; repeatable only if a name has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes: either a <NameIdentifier> or a <Name> (or both) must be present in any instance of the <Resource RelatedName> SComposite	Composite
1	<NameIDType>	Identifying a scheme from which a name identifier is taken	ifrrro/Local code
0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
1	<IDValue>	An identifier value, from a specified scheme	
0-1	<Name>		
0-1	<ExcludingResources>	Specifies resources or resource classes to be excluded from the class specified in an instance of <DetailByResourceClass>	Composite
0-n	<DetailByResource>	Specifies a resource: expansion as on previous pages	Composite
0-n	<DetailByResourceClass>	Specifies a resource class: expansion as on previous pages	Composite

**Shaded cells indicate composites expanded upon in other chapters

6.7 Resource List

Description

This is a relatively small composite consisting of a few identifiers and housekeeping elements, along with an unlimited number of <DetailByResource> composites. It was developed to allow an RRO to send a list that does not imply any change either to terms or definition of the repertoire.

<ResourceList> Elements

Min Max	Element	Description	Type
0-n	<ResourceList>	Lists resources that belong to a repertoire	Composite
* 1	<ReasonForNotification>	Specifying a reason for sending a Resource List	ifrrro/Local code
* 1	<NotificationID>	A sender-assigned identifier that is unique within the sequence of Resource Lists sent by the Sender to the Addressee	
* 1-n	<RepertoireIdentifier>	A composite that uniquely identifies a repertoire with which a Resource List is associated; mandatory, and repeatable only if the repertoire has two or more identifiers taken from different schemes.	Composite
* 1	<RepertoireIDType>	Identifying the scheme from which the identifier in the <IDValue> element is taken	ifrrro/Local code
* 0-1	<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable	
* 1	<IDValue>	An identifier of the type specified in the <RepertoireIDType> element	
* 1-n	<DetailByResource>	Specifies a resource. Repeat for each title listed in the <ResourceList> composite. Expansion as in <RepertoireDetail>	Composite

*Mandatory elements within the optional <ResourceList> composite

7 Documentation and support materials

The EDItEUR website contains all ONIX for RROs documentation, including links to Schemas, dictionaries and code lists, overviews and detailed specifications, and pilot studies for ONIX-DS and ONIX-RP (please see <http://www.editeur.org/23/ONIX-for-RROs/>)

Schemas

XML Schemas for DS and RP Current versions of the schema, against which message will be validated. As noted previously, the schemas refer to and include the code list module (ONIX-IFRRO_CodeLists.xsd), which allows for updates to controlled values without the need to change the schema.

ONIX-DS_n.n.xsd, ONIX-RP_n.n.xsd

Code List Schema Module The code list contains a complete list of the allowable controlled values derived from the ISO, ONIX and IFRRO lists, and specifically includes any local value namespace prefixes that have been registered and allowed.

The Code List also notes data elements where both IFRRO code and Local Code values are allowed.

N.B.: It is important to make sure that sender and recipient validate against the same version of the code list module schema.

ONIX-IFRRO_CodeLists.xsd

Dictionaries

ONIX_IFRRO Dictionary The current issue of the ONIX IFRRO Dictionary contains data elements *with controlled values only*. This is the place to find the element name, definition, values, and whether it is used in RP and/or DS. It is probably the first place to go, in combination with the Message Overview document, when clarifying how an element is intended to be used.

ONIX-IFRRO_dictionary_Issue_n.pdf

ONIX IFRRO Dictionary Notes The companion to the dictionary. It explains the source of the controlled values.

ONIX-IFRRO_Dictionary_Notes_Issue_n.pdf

ONIX for RROs Specifications (DS and RP)

Message Format Overview (one for Provides overview of structure and lists of each data element. It is the authoritative source for the full list of data elements, with definitions and

RP, one for DS)	min/max requirements (the minimum number of elements that must be present, and the maximum number of elements that may be present). ONIX-DS_Overview_vn.n.pdf, ONIX-RP_Overview_vn.n.pdf
<i>Message Structure</i> (one for RP, one for DS)	Guidelines on overall structure, including sample content and message examples for the header, and in the case of DS, for the trailer. ONIX-DS_Message_Structure_vn.n.pdf , ONIX-RP_Message_Structure_vn.n.pdf

Pilot Projects and use cases provide worked examples including typical content and business rules. (http://www.editeur.org/102/pilot_projects_and_use_cases) As noted in the descriptions for these documents, the pilots were carried out previous to the finalization of version 1.0. If there are discrepancies between these examples and the *Message Format and Message Structure* documents, the *Message Format and Message Structure* documents are the authoritative sources.

ONIX for Repertoire Pilot Use Case Studies, written February 2008

- PLS - CLA Full Mandate example
- PLS - CLA Add to Repertoire Example
- PLS - CLA Change Terms example
- Pilot Use Cases Summary

ONIX for Distribution Pilot Use Case Studies, written February 2008

- ALCS – Access Distribution by Account, with illustrative example listing single author account. Distribution and Distribution Payment composite
- CEDRO-Kopinor Non-title-specific distribution. Includes Header, Distribution detail, Distribution Payment and Trailer
- CLA - PLS Examples by title, resource class, and lump sum. Examples include abbreviated summary of what paper report would have looked like along with example. Includes Distribution composites but not Header or Trailer
- Pilot Use Cases Summary

ONIX for RROs Discussion Forum

EDiTEUR has set up a yahoo groups forum. The link can be found at http://finance.groups.yahoo.com/group/ONIX_RROs/. The anticipation is that as more organizations begin implementing ONIX for RROs this will become an active forum.

8 Test Message Examples

8.1 ONIX-DS, CCC to CLA, by account, detail by title

(This message was sent in conformance with version 1.0, but for the purposes of the Guidebook has been upgraded to 1.1 and tested for conformance to the new version. CCC has submitted a request to register the namespace prefix usrr0:)

A. PDF Report Equivalent

Copyright Clearance Center

Distributable collections through 12/31/2008, CLA, The Copyright Licensing Agency Ltd

Account: 2000017000

Remitted on 2/12/2009, Message sent: 11/16/2009, message number 3568

Service	Amount Collected	Service Charge	Royalty Subtotal	Tax Withholding	Payable to Rightsholder
Transactional Reporting Service	21.00	5.15	17.85	5.36	12.49

Payee Summary

Account	Rightsholder	Amount Collected	Service Charge	Royalty Subtotal	Tax Withholding	Payable to Rightsholder
1000000000	Rightsholder 1.	1.00	.15	.85	.26	.59
2000000000	Rightsholder 2	20.00	3.00	17.00	5.10	11.90

Title Summary for each Rightsholder

Rightsholder 1

Standard Number	Title	Royalty Subtotal
10001000	Title 1	.85

Rightsholder1

Standard Number	Title	Royalty Subtotal
20002000	Title 2	8.50
30003000	Title 3	8.50

Message Sections:

- Message start and Header
- ;Distribution;
- Distribution by Account Details;
- Distribution Payment;
- Trailer

B. Message Start and Header

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<ONIXDistributionMessage version="1.1" xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="ONIX-DS_1.1.xsd"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
<Header>
  <Sender>
    <SenderName>Copyright Clearance Center</SenderName>
    <SenderContact>Dan Murphy</SenderContact>
    <SenderEmail>dmurphy@copyright.com</SenderEmail>
  </Sender>
  <Addressee>
    <AddresseeIdentifier>
      <AddresseeIDType>usrro:ACCOUNT_NO</AddresseeIDType>
      <IDTypeName>usrro:RH_ACCOUNT_NO</IDTypeName>
      <IDValue>2000017000</IDValue>
    </AddresseeIdentifier>
    <AddresseeName>CLA, The Copyright Licensing Agency Ltd.</AddresseeName>
  </Addressee>
  <MessageNumber>3568</MessageNumber>
  <SentDateTime>20091116</SentDateTime>
  <CurrencyCode>iso:USD</CurrencyCode>
</Header>
```

C. Distribution

```
<Distribution>
  <DistributionType>ifrro:ByAccount</DistributionType>
  <DistributionIdentifier>
    <DistributionIDType>ifrro:PayersDistributionNo</DistributionIDType>
    <IDValue>3568</IDValue>
  </DistributionIdentifier>
  <DistributionDescription>Corporate Transactional P/E 12/31/08</DistributionDescription>
  <DistributionRelatedAgent>
    <DistributionAgentRelator>ifrro:HasPayee</DistributionAgentRelator>
    <Name>CLA, The Copyright Licensing Agency Ltd.</Name>
  </DistributionRelatedAgent>
  <DistributionRelatedAgent>
```

```

    <DistributionAgentRelator>ifrro:HasPayer</DistributionAgentRelator>
    <Name>Copyright Clearance Center</Name>
  </DistributionRelatedAgent>
  <DistributionSource>
    <Licensor>
      <Name>Copyright Clearance Center</Name>
    </Licensor>
    <LicenseBasis>usrro:TRS</LicenseBasis>
    <DistributionPeriod>

    <DistributionPeriodType>usrro:EVTDTL_PERIOD_END_DATE</DistributionPeriodType>
      <PeriodEnd>20081231</PeriodEnd>
    </DistributionPeriod>
  </DistributionSource>

```

D. Distribution detail: rightsholder with detail by title

```

  <DistributionByAccount>
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      <IDValue>1000010884</IDValue>
    </AccountIdentifier>
    <AccountRelatedAgent>
      <AccountAgentRelator>ifrro:IsAccountFor</AccountAgentRelator>
      <Name>A G B Specialist Publications Limited</Name>
    </AccountRelatedAgent>
    <AccountDistributionAmount>
      <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:AmountCollected</DistributionAmountType>
      <Amount>1.00</Amount>
    </AccountDistributionAmount>
    <AccountDistributionAmount>

    <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:GrossAmountDueToPayee</DistributionAmountType>
      <Amount>.85</Amount>
      <Tax>
        <TaxType>ifrro:WithholdingTax</TaxType>
        <TaxableAmount>.85</TaxableAmount>
        <TaxAmount>-.26</TaxAmount>
      </Tax>
    </AccountDistributionAmount>
    <AccountDistributionAmount>

    <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:NetAmountDueToPayee</DistributionAmountType>
      <Amount>.59</Amount>
    </AccountDistributionAmount>
    <AccountDistributionAmount>

```

```

<DistributionAmountType>ifrro:PayersAdminCharge</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>-.15</Amount>
</AccountDistributionAmount>
<DetailByResource>
  <ResourceIdentifier>
    <ResourceIDType>ifrro:ISSN</ResourceIDType>
    <IDValue>0143-5949</IDValue>
  </ResourceIdentifier>
  <Title>
    <TitleType>onix:01</TitleType>
    <TitleText>STREET MACHINE</TitleText>
  </Title>
  <Publisher>
    <Name>A G B Specialist Publications Limited</Name>
  </Publisher>
  <ResourceDistributionAmount>

<DistributionAmountType>ifrro:AmountCollected</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>1.00</Amount>
</ResourceDistributionAmount>
<ResourceDistributionAmount>

<DistributionAmountType>ifrro:PayersAdminCharge</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>-.15</Amount>
</ResourceDistributionAmount>
<ResourceDistributionAmount>

<DistributionAmountType>ifrro:GrossAmountDueToPayee</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>.85</Amount>
</ResourceDistributionAmount>
</DetailByResource>
</DistributionByAccount>
<DistributionByAccount>
  <AccountIdentifier>
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    <IDValue>1000009666</IDValue>
  </AccountIdentifier>
  <AccountRelatedAgent>
    <AccountAgentRelator>ifrro:IsAccountFor</AccountAgentRelator>
    <Name>Applied Probability Trust</Name>
  </AccountRelatedAgent>
  <AccountDistributionAmount>
    <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:AmountCollected</DistributionAmountType>
    <Amount>20.00</Amount>
  </AccountDistributionAmount>

```

```

<AccountDistributionAmount>

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  <Amount>17.00</Amount>
  <Tax>
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    <TaxAmount>-5.10</TaxAmount>
  </Tax>
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<AccountDistributionAmount>

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</AccountDistributionAmount>
<AccountDistributionAmount>

<DistributionAmountType>ifrro:PayersAdminCharge</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>-3.00</Amount>
</AccountDistributionAmount>
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  <ResourceIdentifier>
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    <IDValue>0001-8678</IDValue>
  </ResourceIdentifier>
  <Title>
    <TitleType>onix:01</TitleType>
    <TitleText>ADVANCES IN APPLIED PROBABILITY</TitleText>
  </Title>
  <Publisher>
    <Name>Applied Probability Trust</Name>
  </Publisher>
  <ResourceDistributionAmount>

<DistributionAmountType>ifrro:AmountCollected</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>10.00</Amount>
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<DistributionAmountType>ifrro:PayersAdminCharge</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>-1.50</Amount>
</ResourceDistributionAmount>
<ResourceDistributionAmount>

<DistributionAmountType>ifrro:GrossAmountDueToPayee</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>8.50</Amount>

```

```

        </ResourceDistributionAmount>
    </DetailByResource>
    <DetailByResource>
        <ResourceIdentifier>
            <ResourceIDType>ifrro:ISSN</ResourceIDType>
            <IDValue>0021-9002</IDValue>
        </ResourceIdentifier>
        <Title>
            <TitleType>onix:01</TitleType>
            <TitleText>JOURNAL OF APPLIED PROBABILITY</TitleText>
        </Title>
        <Publisher>
            <Name>Applied Probability Trust</Name>
        </Publisher>
        <ResourceDistributionAmount>

    <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:AmountCollected</DistributionAmountType>
        <Amount>10.00</Amount>
    </ResourceDistributionAmount>
    <ResourceDistributionAmount>

    <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:PayersAdminCharge</DistributionAmountType>
        <Amount>-1.50</Amount>
    </ResourceDistributionAmount>
    <ResourceDistributionAmount>

    <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:GrossAmountDueToPayee</DistributionAmountType>
        <Amount>8.50</Amount>
    </ResourceDistributionAmount>
    </DetailByResource>
</DistributionByAccount>
</Distribution>

```

E. Distribution Payment

```

<DistributionPayment>
    <DistributionPaymentIdentifier>
        <DistributionPaymentIDType>ifrro:ChequeNo</DistributionPaymentIDType>
        <IDValue>66895</IDValue>
    </DistributionPaymentIdentifier>
    <PaymentRelatedAgent>
        <PaymentAgentRelator>ifrro:HasPayer</PaymentAgentRelator>
        <Name>Copyright Clearance Center</Name>
    </PaymentRelatedAgent>
    <PaymentRelatedAgent>
        <PaymentAgentRelator>ifrro:HasPayee</PaymentAgentRelator>
        <Name>CLA, The Copyright Licensing Agency Ltd.</Name>

```

```

</PaymentRelatedAgent>
<PaymentRelatedTimePoint>
  <PaymentTimePointRelator>ifrro:IsPayableOn</PaymentTimePointRelator>
  <TimePointIdentifier>
    <TimePointIDType>ifrro:YYYYMMDD</TimePointIDType>
    <IDValue>20090212</IDValue>
  </TimePointIdentifier>
</PaymentRelatedTimePoint>
<PaymentAmount>
  <PaymentAmountType>ifrro:GrossAmountDueToPayee</PaymentAmountType>
  <Amount>17.85</Amount>
  <Tax>
    <TaxType>ifrro:WithholdingTax</TaxType>
    <TaxableAmount>17.85</TaxableAmount>
    <TaxAmount>-5.36</TaxAmount>
  </Tax>
</PaymentAmount>
<PaymentAmount>
  <PaymentAmountType>ifrro:NetAmountDueToPayee</PaymentAmountType>
  <Amount>12.49</Amount>
</PaymentAmount>
<PaymentAmount>
  <PaymentAmountType>ifrro:AmountCollected</PaymentAmountType>
  <Amount>21.00</Amount>
</PaymentAmount>
<PaymentAmount>
  <PaymentAmountType>ifrro:PayersAdminCharge</PaymentAmountType>
  <Amount>-3.15</Amount>
</PaymentAmount>
<DistributionIdentifier>
  <DistributionIDType>ifrro:PayersDistributionNo</DistributionIDType>
  <IDTypeName>usrro:EVENT_NO</IDTypeName>
  <IDValue>3568</IDValue>
</DistributionIdentifier>
</DistributionPayment>

```

F. Trailer

```

<Trailer>
  <ControlTotal>
    <ControlTotalType>ifrro:NumberOfDistributions</ControlTotalType>
    <ControlTotalValue>1</ControlTotalValue>
  </ControlTotal>
</Trailer>

```

8.2 ONIX-DS, CLA to PLS, Title & Lump Sum

This is a single ONIX DS message, which is a typical representation of what CLA might send to PLS, and which was sent in conformance with Version 1.0. For the purposes of the Guidebook, it has been upgraded to 1.1 and tested for conformance to the new version.

It consists of 4 separate distributions:

- 2 distributions 'By Title' for money from UK licensees;
- 2 'Lump Sum' for money from other RRO's.

A. XML declaration

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<ONIXDistributionMessage version="1.1" xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation=" ONIX-DS_1.1.xsd"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
```

B. Header

```
<Header>
  <Sender>
    <SenderName>CLA</SenderName>
  </Sender>
  <Addressee>
    <AddresseeName>PUBLISHERS LICENSING SOCIETY LTD</AddresseeName>
  </Addressee>
  <MessageNumber>00001</MessageNumber>
  <MessageRepeat>0</MessageRepeat>
  <SentDateTime>20100426</SentDateTime>
  <CurrencyCode>iso:GBP</CurrencyCode>
</Header>
```

C. Distribution by title, no 1

```
<Distribution>
  <DistributionType>ifrro:ByTitle</DistributionType>
  <DistributionIdentifier>
    <DistributionIDType>ifrro:PayersDistributionNo</DistributionIDType>
    <IDValue>DIST CODE A</IDValue>
  </DistributionIdentifier>
  <DistributionDescription>GOVERNMENT - LOCAL AUTHORITIES JANUARY-MARCH
2010</DistributionDescription>
  <DistributionRelatedAgent>
    <DistributionAgentRelator>ifrro:HasPayer</DistributionAgentRelator>
    <Name>CLA</Name>
  </DistributionRelatedAgent>
```

```

<DistributionRelatedAgent>
  <DistributionAgentRelator>ifrro:HasPayee</DistributionAgentRelator>
  <Name>PUBLISHERS LICENSING SOCIETY LTD</Name>
</DistributionRelatedAgent>
<DistributionSource>
  <Licensor>
    <Name>CLA</Name>
  </Licensor>
  <LicenseSector>
    <SectorIDType>ukrro:PayersSectorID</SectorIDType>
    <SectorID>GOV</SectorID>
    <SubSectorID>LA</SubSectorID>
  </LicenseSector>
  <DistributionSourceQualifier>ukrro:NEW</DistributionSourceQualifier>
  <DistributionPeriod>
    <DistributionPeriodType>ukrro:PaymentPeriod</DistributionPeriodType>
    <PeriodStart>20100101</PeriodStart>
    <PeriodEnd>20100331</PeriodEnd>
  </DistributionPeriod>
</DistributionSource>
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  <Amount>50.0000</Amount>
</DistributionAmount>
<DistributionAmount>
  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:PayersAdminCharge</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>-10.0000</Amount>
</DistributionAmount>
<DistributionByResource>
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    <IDValue>00014664</IDValue>
  </ResourceIdentifier>
  <Title>
    <TitleText>TITLE 1</TitleText>
  </Title>
  <Publisher>
    <PublisherIdentifier>
      <PublisherIDType>ukrro:PLSNameID</PublisherIDType>
      <IDValue>2000000000010</IDValue>
    </PublisherIdentifier>
    <Name>PUBLISHER 1</Name>
  </Publisher>
</Imprint>

```

```

<ImprintIdentifier>
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  <IDValue>2000000000011</IDValue>
</ImprintIdentifier>
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</Imprint>
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  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:NetAmountDueToPayee</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>8.0000</Amount>
  <Tax>
    <TaxType>ifrro:WithholdingTax</TaxType>
    <TaxAmount>0.0000</TaxAmount>
  </Tax>
</ResourceDistributionAmount>
<ResourceDistributionAmount>
  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:GrossAmountDueToPayee</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>10.0000</Amount>
</ResourceDistributionAmount>
<ResourceDistributionAmount>
  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:PayersAdminCharge</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>2.0000</Amount>
</ResourceDistributionAmount>
</DistributionByResource>
<DistributionByResource>
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    <IDValue>00014672</IDValue>
  </ResourceIdentifier>
  <Title>
    <TitleText>TITLE 2</TitleText>
  </Title>
  <Publisher>
    <PublisherIdentifier>
      <PublisherIDType>ukrro:PLSNameID</PublisherIDType>
      <IDValue>2000000000020</IDValue>
    </PublisherIdentifier>
    <Name>PUBLISHER 2</Name>
  </Publisher>
</Imprint>
  <ImprintIdentifier>
    <ImprintIDType>ukrro:PLSNameID</ImprintIDType>
    <IDValue>2000000000022</IDValue>
  </ImprintIdentifier>
  <Name>IMPRINT 2</Name>

```

```

</Imprint>
<ResourceDistributionAmount>
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    <TaxType>ifrro:WithholdingTax</TaxType>
    <TaxAmount>0.0000</TaxAmount>
  </Tax>
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<ResourceDistributionAmount>
  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:PayersAdminCharge</DistributionAmountType>
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</ResourceDistributionAmount>
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<DistributionByResource>
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  </Title>
  <Publisher>
    <PublisherIdentifier>
      <PublisherIDType>ukrro:PLSNameID</PublisherIDType>
      <IDValue>2000000000030</IDValue>
    </PublisherIdentifier>
    <Name>PUBLISHER 3</Name>
  </Publisher>
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    <ImprintIdentifier>
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      <IDValue>2000000000033</IDValue>
    </ImprintIdentifier>
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  </Imprint>
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```

```

    <TaxType>ifrro:WithholdingTax</TaxType>
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</ResourceDistributionAmount>
<ResourceDistributionAmount>
  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:PayersAdminCharge</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>2.0000</Amount>
</ResourceDistributionAmount>
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<DistributionByResource>
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    <IDValue>17845459</IDValue>
  </ResourceIdentifier>
  <Title>
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  </Title>
  <Publisher>
    <PublisherIdentifier>
      <PublisherIDType>ukrro:PLSNameID</PublisherIDType>
      <IDValue>2000000000040</IDValue>
    </PublisherIdentifier>
    <Name>PUBLISHER 4</Name>
  </Publisher>
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      <ImprintIDType>ukrro:PLSNameID</ImprintIDType>
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    </ImprintIdentifier>
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  </Imprint>
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</ResourceDistributionAmount>

```

```

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  <ResourceDistributionAmount>
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    <IDValue>00014699</IDValue>
  </ResourceIdentifier>
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    <TitleText>TITLE 5</TitleText>
  </Title>
  <Publisher>
    <PublisherIdentifier>
      <PublisherIDType>ukrro:PLSNameID</PublisherIDType>
      <IDValue>2000000000050</IDValue>
    </PublisherIdentifier>
    <Name>PUBLISHER 5</Name>
  </Publisher>
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      <IDValue>2000000000055</IDValue>
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  </Imprint>
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  <ResourceDistributionAmount>
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```

```

    <Amount>2.0000</Amount>
  </ResourceDistributionAmount>
</DistributionByResource>
</Distribution>

```

D. Distribution by title, No 2

```

<Distribution>
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  <DistributionIdentifier>
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    <IDValue>DIST CODE B</IDValue>
  </DistributionIdentifier>
  <DistributionDescription>GOVERNMENT - CENTRAL GOVERNMENT JANUARY-MARCH
2010</DistributionDescription>
  <DistributionRelatedAgent>
    <DistributionAgentRelator>ifrro:HasPayer</DistributionAgentRelator>
    <Name>CLA</Name>
  </DistributionRelatedAgent>
  <DistributionRelatedAgent>
    <DistributionAgentRelator>ifrro:HasPayee</DistributionAgentRelator>
    <Name>PUBLISHERS LICENSING SOCIETY LTD</Name>
  </DistributionRelatedAgent>
  <DistributionSource>
    <Licensor>
      <Name>CLA</Name>
    </Licensor>
    <LicenseSector>
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      <SectorID>GOV</SectorID>
      <SubSectorID>CG</SubSectorID>
    </LicenseSector>
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  <DistributionPeriod>
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    <PeriodStart>20100101</PeriodStart>
    <PeriodEnd>20100331</PeriodEnd>
  </DistributionPeriod>
</DistributionSource>
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```

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  </ResourceIdentifier>
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  </Title>
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    <PublisherIdentifier>
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      <IDValue>200000000010</IDValue>
    </PublisherIdentifier>
    <Name>PUBLISHER 1</Name>
  </Publisher>
  <Imprint>
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      <IDValue>200000000017</IDValue>
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    <ResourceIDType>ifrro:ISSN</ResourceIDType>
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</Title>
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  <PublisherIdentifier>
    <PublisherIDType>ukrro:PLSNameID</PublisherIDType>
    <IDValue>2000000000007</IDValue>
  </PublisherIdentifier>
  <Name>PUBLISHER 7</Name>
</Publisher>
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  </Tax>
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  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:GrossAmountDueToPayee</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>20.0000</Amount>
</ResourceDistributionAmount>
<ResourceDistributionAmount>
  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:PayersAdminCharge</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>4.0000</Amount>
</ResourceDistributionAmount>
</DistributionByResource>
<DistributionByResource>
  <ResourceIdentifier>
    <ResourceIDType>ifrro:ISSN</ResourceIDType>
    <IDValue>00025569</IDValue>
  </ResourceIdentifier>
  <Title>
    <TitleText>TITLE 8</TitleText>

```

```

</Title>
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  <PublisherIdentifier>
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    <IDValue>2000000000080</IDValue>
  </PublisherIdentifier>
  <Name>PUBLISHER 8</Name>
</Publisher>
<Imprint>
  <ImprintIdentifier>
    <ImprintIDType>ukrro:PLSNameID</ImprintIDType>
    <IDValue>2000000000088</IDValue>
  </ImprintIdentifier>
  <Name>IMPRINT 8</Name>
</Imprint>
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  <Tax>
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    <TaxAmount>0.0000</TaxAmount>
  </Tax>
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  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:GrossAmountDueToPayee</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>20.0000</Amount>
</ResourceDistributionAmount>
<ResourceDistributionAmount>
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  <Amount>4.0000</Amount>
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    <IDValue>00067539</IDValue>
  </ResourceIdentifier>
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  </Title>
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    <PublisherIdentifier>
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```

```

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  </ImprintIdentifier>
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</ResourceDistributionAmount>
<ResourceDistributionAmount>
  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:PayersAdminCharge</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>4.0000</Amount>
</ResourceDistributionAmount>
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    <IDValue>00067539</IDValue>
  </ResourceIdentifier>
  <Title>
    <TitleText>TITLE 1</TitleText>
  </Title>
  <Publisher>
    <PublisherIdentifier>
      <PublisherIDType>ukrro:PLSNameID</PublisherIDType>
      <IDValue>2000000000090</IDValue>
    </PublisherIdentifier>
    <Name>PUBLISHER 1</Name>
  </Publisher>
  <Imprint>
    <ImprintIdentifier>

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    <ImprintIDType>ukrro:PLSNameID</ImprintIDType>
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    <TaxType>ifrro:WithholdingTax</TaxType>
    <TaxAmount>0.0000</TaxAmount>
  </Tax>
</ResourceDistributionAmount>
<ResourceDistributionAmount>
  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:GrossAmountDueToPayee</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>20.0000</Amount>
</ResourceDistributionAmount>
<ResourceDistributionAmount>
  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:PayersAdminCharge</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>4.0000</Amount>
</ResourceDistributionAmount>
</DistributionByResource>
</Distribution>

```

E. Distribution for lump sum

```

<Distribution>
  <DistributionType>ifrro:LumpSum</DistributionType>
  <DistributionIdentifier>
    <DistributionIDType>ifrro:PayersDistributionNo</DistributionIDType>
    <IDValue>DIST CODE C</IDValue>
  </DistributionIdentifier>
  <DistributionDescription>SPAIN - CEDRO - 2009</DistributionDescription>
  <DistributionRelatedAgent>
    <DistributionAgentRelator>ifrro:HasPayer</DistributionAgentRelator>
    <Name>CLA</Name>
  </DistributionRelatedAgent>
  <DistributionRelatedAgent>
    <DistributionAgentRelator>ifrro:HasPayee</DistributionAgentRelator>
    <Name>PUBLISHERS LICENSING SOCIETY LTD</Name>
  </DistributionRelatedAgent>
  <DistributionSource>
    <Licensor>
      <Name>CLA</Name>
    </Licensor>
  </DistributionSource>

```

```

</Licensor>
<LicenseSector>
  <SectorIDType>ukrro:PayersSectorID</SectorIDType>
  <SectorID>RRO</SectorID>
  <SubSectorID>CEDRO</SubSectorID>
</LicenseSector>
<DistributionSourceQualifier>ukrro:OTHER</DistributionSourceQualifier>
<DistributionPeriod>
  <DistributionPeriodType>ukrro:PaymentPeriod</DistributionPeriodType>
  <PeriodStart>20090101</PeriodStart>
  <PeriodEnd>20091231</PeriodEnd>
</DistributionPeriod>
</DistributionSource>
<DistributionAmount>
  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:GrossAmountDueToPayee</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>10000.0000</Amount>
</DistributionAmount>
<DistributionAmount>
  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:PayersAdminCharge</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>0.0000</Amount>
</DistributionAmount>
</Distribution>

```

F. Distribution by Lump Sum

```

<Distribution>
  <DistributionType>ifrro:LumpSum</DistributionType>
  <DistributionIdentifier>
    <DistributionIDType>ifrro:PayersDistributionNo</DistributionIDType>
    <IDValue>DIST CODE D</IDValue>
  </DistributionIdentifier>
  <DistributionDescription>GERMANY - VG WORT - 2009</DistributionDescription>
  <DistributionRelatedAgent>
    <DistributionAgentRelator>ifrro:HasPayer</DistributionAgentRelator>
    <Name>CLA</Name>
  </DistributionRelatedAgent>
  <DistributionRelatedAgent>
    <DistributionAgentRelator>ifrro:HasPayee</DistributionAgentRelator>
    <Name>PUBLISHERS LICENSING SOCIETY LTD</Name>
  </DistributionRelatedAgent>
  <DistributionSource>
    <Licensor>
      <Name>CLA</Name>
    </Licensor>

```

```

<LicenseSector>
  <SectorIDType>ukrro:PayersSectorID</SectorIDType>
  <SectorID>RRO</SectorID>
  <SubSectorID>VGWORT</SubSectorID>
</LicenseSector>
<DistributionSourceQualifier>ukrro:OTHER</DistributionSourceQualifier>
<DistributionPeriod>
  <DistributionPeriodType>ukrro:PaymentPeriod</DistributionPeriodType>
  <PeriodStart>20090101</PeriodStart>
  <PeriodEnd>20091231</PeriodEnd>
</DistributionPeriod>
</DistributionSource>
<DistributionAmount>
  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:GrossAmountDueToPayee</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>10000.0000</Amount>
</DistributionAmount>
<DistributionAmount>
  <DistributionAmountType>ifrro:PayersAdminCharge</DistributionAmountType>
  <Amount>0.0000</Amount>
</DistributionAmount>
</Distribution>

```

G. Distribution Payment

```

<DistributionPayment>
  <DistributionPaymentIdentifier>
    <DistributionPaymentIDType>ifrro:PayersPaymentReference</DistributionPaymentIDType>
    <IDValue>001</IDValue>
  </DistributionPaymentIdentifier>
  <PaymentRelatedAgent>
    <PaymentAgentRelator>ifrro:HasPayer</PaymentAgentRelator>
    <Name>CLA</Name>
  </PaymentRelatedAgent>
  <PaymentRelatedAgent>
    <PaymentAgentRelator>ifrro:HasPayee</PaymentAgentRelator>
    <Name>PUBLISHERS LICENSING SOCIETY LTD</Name>
  </PaymentRelatedAgent>
  <PaymentRelatedTimePoint>
    <PaymentTimePointRelator>ifrro:IsPayableOn</PaymentTimePointRelator>
    <TimePointIdentifier>
      <TimePointIDType>ifrro:YYYYMMDD</TimePointIDType>
      <IDValue>20100426</IDValue>
    </TimePointIdentifier>
  </PaymentRelatedTimePoint>

```

```

<PaymentAmount>
  <PaymentAmountType>ifrro:NetAmountDueToPayee</PaymentAmountType>
  <Amount>20120.0000</Amount>
  <Tax>
    <TaxType>ifrro:SelfBillingVAT</TaxType>
    <TaxRatePercentage>17.5</TaxRatePercentage>
    <TaxAmount>3521.0000</TaxAmount>
  </Tax>
</PaymentAmount>
<DistributionIdentifier>
  <DistributionIDType>ifrro:PayersDistributionNo</DistributionIDType>
  <IDValue>DIST CODE A</IDValue>
</DistributionIdentifier>
<DistributionIdentifier>
  <DistributionIDType>ifrro:PayersDistributionNo</DistributionIDType>
  <IDValue>DIST CODE B</IDValue>
</DistributionIdentifier>
  <DistributionIdentifier>
    <DistributionIDType>ifrro:PayersDistributionNo</DistributionIDType>
    <IDValue>DIST CODE C</IDValue>
  </DistributionIdentifier>
  <DistributionIdentifier>
    <DistributionIDType>ifrro:PayersDistributionNo</DistributionIDType>
    <IDValue>DIST CODE D</IDValue>
  </DistributionIdentifier>
</DistributionPayment>

```

H. Trailer

```

<Trailer>
  <ControlTotal>
    <ControlTotalType>ifrro:NumberOfDistributions</ControlTotalType>
    <ControlTotalValue>4</ControlTotalValue>
  </ControlTotal>
</Trailer>

```

8.3 ONIX-RP Add to Repertoire, PLS to CLA

Sent in conformance with Version 1.0.

This message communicates the addition of publication to a rightholder's account, creating titles and associating them with a publisher and imprint. It also communicates any prices that have been applied to the publication by the rightholders and the publication license options, indicating whether a publication has been included or excluded from a specific license.

- The publication has been opted into all licences except for LICENSE B, from which it has been excluded.
- The specific prices of £0.30 per Page for LICENSE E and £0.50 per Page for LICENSE F apply for this publication.
- LICENSE C and LICENSE D are subject to the CLA default prices and this communication clarifies the fact that no price has been set by the rightholder for that licence, so the CLA defaults should be applied. But as per the original ONIX RP overview document, CLA would not expect RRO's to communicate default price details to one another.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<ONIXRepertoireMessage version="1.0" xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation=" ONIX-RP_1.0.xsd"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
```

```
  <Header>
    <Sender>
      <SenderName>PLS</SenderName>
    </Sender>
    <Addressee>
      <AddresseeName>CLA</AddresseeName>
    </Addressee>
    <MessageNumber>1</MessageNumber>
    <MessageRepeat>0</MessageRepeat>
    <SentDateTime>20100426</SentDateTime>
  </Header>
  <RepertoireNotification>
    <NotificationType>ifrro:AddToRepertoire</NotificationType>
    <ReasonForNotification>ifrro:MandatorRequest</ReasonForNotification>
    <NotificationID>1</NotificationID>
    <RepertoireIdentifier>
      <RepertoireIDType>ukrro:PLSRepertoireID</RepertoireIDType>
      <IDValue>REPertoire IDENTIFIER</IDValue>
    </RepertoireIdentifier>
    <RepertoireRelatedAgent>
      <RepertoireAgentRelator>ukrro:HasMandatingPRC</RepertoireAgentRelator>
```

```

<AgentIdentifier>
  <AgentIDType>ukrro:PLSNameID</AgentIDType>
  <IDValue>PUBLISHER'S UNIQUE ID</IDValue>
</AgentIdentifier>
<Name>PUBLISHER'S NAME</Name>
</RepertoireRelatedAgent>
<RepertoireRelatedMandate>
  <RepertoireMandateRelator>ifrro:HasMandate</RepertoireMandateRelator>
  <MandatIdentifier>
    <MandateIDType>ukrro:PLSMandateID</MandateIDType>
    <IDValue>10001</IDValue>
  </MandatIdentifier>
  <MandateRelatedTimePoint>
    <MandateTimePointRelator>ukrro:MandateStartDate</MandateTimePointRelator>
    <TimePointIdentifier>
      <TimePointIDType>ifrro:YYYYMMDD</TimePointIDType>
      <IDValue>20000101</IDValue>
    </TimePointIdentifier>
  </MandateRelatedTimePoint>
</RepertoireRelatedMandate>
<Definitions>
  <PriceDefinition>
    <PriceLabel>1</PriceLabel>
    <PriceAmount>0.3000</PriceAmount>
    <CurrencyCode>iso:GBP</CurrencyCode>
    <ChargeUnit>ifrro:PageCopy</ChargeUnit>
  </PriceDefinition>
  <PriceDefinition>
    <PriceLabel>2</PriceLabel>
    <PriceAmount>0.5000</PriceAmount>
    <CurrencyCode>iso:GBP</CurrencyCode>
    <ChargeUnit>ifrro:PageCopy</ChargeUnit>
  </PriceDefinition>
</Definitions>
<RepertoireDetail>
  <DelegatedRightByLicense>
    <IncludeUnderLicense>
      <LicenseType>ukrro:LICENSE A</LicenseType>
    </IncludeUnderLicense>
  </DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <DelegatedRightByLicense>
    <ExcludeFromLicense>
      <LicenseType>ukrro:LICENSE B</LicenseType>
    </ExcludeFromLicense>
  </DelegatedRightByLicense>

```

```

</DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <IncludeUnderLicense>
    <LicenseType>ukro:LICENSE C</LicenseType>
  </IncludeUnderLicense>
  <SubjectToPayment>ukro:CLADefault</SubjectToPayment>
</DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <IncludeUnderLicense>
    <LicenseType>ukro:LICENSE D</LicenseType>
  </IncludeUnderLicense>
  <SubjectToPayment>ukro:CLADefault</SubjectToPayment>
</DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <IncludeUnderLicense>
    <LicenseType>ukro:LICENSE E</LicenseType>
  </IncludeUnderLicense>
  <SubjectToPayment>1</SubjectToPayment>
</DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <IncludeUnderLicense>
    <LicenseType>ukro:LICENSE F</LicenseType>
  </IncludeUnderLicense>
  <SubjectToPayment>2</SubjectToPayment>
</DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DetailByResource>
  <ResourceCategory>
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    <CategoryValue>Book</CategoryValue>
  </ResourceCategory>
  <ResourceCategory>
    <ResourceCategoryType>ifro:ResourceForm</ResourceCategoryType>
    <CategoryValue>Print</CategoryValue>
  </ResourceCategory>
  <ResourceIdentifier>
    <ResourceIDType>ifro:ISBN13</ResourceIDType>
    <IDValue>9783161484100</IDValue>
  </ResourceIdentifier>
  <ResourceTitle>
    <TitleText>PUBLICATION'S TITLE</TitleText>
  </ResourceTitle>
  <Imprint>
    <ImprintIdentifier>
      <ImprintIDType>ukro:PLSNameID</ImprintIDType>

```

```
<IDValue>IMPRINT'S UNIQUE ID</IDValue>
</ImprintIdentifier>
<Name>IMPRINT'S NAME</Name>
</Imprint>
</DetailByResource>
</RepertoireDetail>
</RepertoireNotification>
</ONIXRepertoireMessage>
```

8.4 ONIX-RP Change Terms, PLS to CLA

(Sent in conformance with Version 1.0, before promotion of many ukrrro: values to the IFRRO code list)

UK Rightsholders opt in or opt out their entire repertoire from a licence, with specific publications opted out or excluded from the license. This message is an example of how we communicate these licence options for a Rightsholder's entire repertoire. CLA and PLS use four separate Resource Classes:

- Books (ukrrro:PrintNonSerialResources)
- Serials (ukrrro:PrintSerialResources)
- Digital Books (ukrrro:DigitalNonSerialResources)
- Digital Serials (ukrrro:DigitalSerialResources)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<ONIXRepertoireMessage xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation=" ONIX-RP_1.0.xsd" version="1.0">
  <Header>
    <Sender>
      <SenderName>PLS</SenderName>
    </Sender>
    <Addressee>
      <AddresseeName>CLA</AddresseeName>
    </Addressee>
    <MessageNumber>4</MessageNumber>
    <MessageRepeat>0</MessageRepeat>
    <SentDateTime>20100426</SentDateTime>
  </Header>
  <RepertoireNotification>
    <NotificationType>ifrro:ChangeTerms</NotificationType>
    <ReasonForNotification>ifrro:MandatorRequest</ReasonForNotification>
    <NotificationID>4</NotificationID>
    <RepertoireIdentifier>
      <RepertoireIDType>ukrrro:PLSRepertoireID</RepertoireIDType>
      <IDValue>REPertoire IDENTIFIER</IDValue>
    </RepertoireIdentifier>
    <RepertoireRelatedAgent>
      <RepertoireAgentRelator>ukrrro:HasMandatingPRC</RepertoireAgentRelator>
      <AgentIdentifier>
        <AgentIDType>ukrrro:PLSNameID</AgentIDType>
        <IDValue>PUBLISHER'S UNIQUE ID</IDValue>
      </AgentIdentifier>
      <Name>PUBLISHER'S NAME</Name>
    </RepertoireRelatedAgent>
  </RepertoireNotification>
</ONIXRepertoireMessage>
```

```

<RepertoireRelatedMandate>
  <RepertoireMandateRelator>ifrro:HasMandate</RepertoireMandateRelator>
  <MandateIdentifier>
    <MandateIDType>ukrro:PLSMandateID</MandateIDType>
    <IDValue>MANDATE'S UNIQUE ID</IDValue>
  </MandateIdentifier>
  <MandateRelatedTimePoint>
    <MandateTimePointRelator>ukrro:MandateStartDate</MandateTimePointRelator>
    <TimePointIdentifier>
      <TimePointIDType>ifrro:YYYYMMDD</TimePointIDType>
      <IDValue>20000101</IDValue>
    </TimePointIdentifier>
  </MandateRelatedTimePoint>
</RepertoireRelatedMandate>
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  <PriceDefinition>
    <PriceLabel>1</PriceLabel>
    <PriceAmount>2.3000</PriceAmount>
    <CurrencyCode>iso:GBP</CurrencyCode>
    <ChargeUnit>ifrro:PageCopy</ChargeUnit>
  </PriceDefinition>
  <PriceDefinition>
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    <CurrencyCode>iso:GBP</CurrencyCode>
    <ChargeUnit>ifrro:PageCopy</ChargeUnit>
  </PriceDefinition>
  <PriceDefinition>
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    <PriceAmount>15.0000</PriceAmount>
    <CurrencyCode>iso:GBP</CurrencyCode>
    <ChargeUnit>ifrro:ArticleCopy</ChargeUnit>
  </PriceDefinition>
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    <CurrencyCode>iso:GBP</CurrencyCode>
    <ChargeUnit>ifrro:PageCopy</ChargeUnit>
  </PriceDefinition>
</Definitions>
<RepertoireDetail>
  <DelegatedRightByLicense>
    <IncludeUnderLicense>
      <LicenseType>ukrro:LICENSE A</LicenseType>
    </IncludeUnderLicense>
  </DelegatedRightByLicense>

```

```

    </IncludeUnderLicense>
  </DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <ExcludeFromLicense>
    <LicenseType>ukro:LICENSE B</LicenseType>
  </ExcludeFromLicense>
</DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <IncludeUnderLicense>
    <LicenseType>ukro:LICENSE C</LicenseType>
  </IncludeUnderLicense>
  <SubjectToPayment>1</SubjectToPayment>
</DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <IncludeUnderLicense>
    <LicenseType>ukro:LICENSE D</LicenseType>
  </IncludeUnderLicense>
  <SubjectToPayment>ukro:CLADefault</SubjectToPayment>
</DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <IncludeUnderLicense>
    <LicenseType>ukro:LICENSE E</LicenseType>
  </IncludeUnderLicense>
  <SubjectToPayment>ukro:CLADefault</SubjectToPayment>
</DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <IncludeUnderLicense>
    <LicenseType>ukro:LICENSE F</LicenseType>
  </IncludeUnderLicense>
  <SubjectToPayment>2</SubjectToPayment>
</DelegatedRightByLicense>
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    <CategoryValue>ukro:PrintNonSerialResources</CategoryValue>
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</DetailByResourceClass>
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```

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<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <IncludeUnderLicense>
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  </IncludeUnderLicense>
</DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <IncludeUnderLicense>
    <LicenseType>ukrro:DIGITAL LICENSE C</LicenseType>
  </IncludeUnderLicense>
</DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <IncludeUnderLicense>
    <LicenseType>ukrro:DIGITAL LICENSE D</LicenseType>
  </IncludeUnderLicense>
</DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <IncludeUnderLicense>
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  </IncludeUnderLicense>
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    <CategoryValue>ukrro:DigitalNonSerialResources</CategoryValue>
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</DetailByResourceClass>
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  </DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <IncludeUnderLicense>
    <LicenseType>ukrro:DIGITAL LICENSE B</LicenseType>
  </IncludeUnderLicense>
</DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <IncludeUnderLicense>
    <LicenseType>ukrro:DIGITAL LICENSE C</LicenseType>
  </IncludeUnderLicense>

```

```
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  </ExcludeFromLicense>
</DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DelegatedRightByLicense>
  <ExcludeFromLicense>
    <LicenseType>ukrro:DIGITAL LICENSE E</LicenseType>
  </ExcludeFromLicense>
</DelegatedRightByLicense>
<DetailByResourceClass>
  <ResourceCategory>
    <ResourceCategoryType>ukrro:ResourceClass</ResourceCategoryType>
    <CategoryValue>ukrro:DigitalSerialResources</CategoryValue>
  </ResourceCategory>
</DetailByResourceClass>
</RepertoireDetail>
</RepertoireNotification>
</ONIXRepertoireMessage>
```

9 Glossary

Term or Acronym	Definition
IFRRO	(International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations) “an independent organization established to foster the fundamental international copyright principles embodied in the Berne and Universal Copyright conventions. Its purpose is to facilitate, on an international basis, the collective management of reproduction and other rights relevant to copyrighted works through the co-operation of national Reproduction Rights Organizations” (From IFRRO Guidebook Tender 2009_12_16)
OGB-TSC	IFRRO's ONIX Governing Board, Technical Subcommittee
OLT	(Onix for Licensing Terms): includes ONIX for Publications Licensing (licensing of electronic resources) and ONIX for RROs
ONIX	(Online Information eXchange) “The international Standard for representing and communicating book industry product information in electronic form”. An onix message is an XML document that conforms to a DTD maintained by EDItEUR.
ONIX for Books	The international standard for Book Publishers to provide information in electronic form; developed by EDItEUR in collaboration with the Book Industry Study Group (BISG) in the US, and Book Industry Communication (BIC) in the UK. This was the first ONIX standard with version 1.0 being released in the year 2000 (v 3.0 was released in 2009). A number of publishers provide book information using this standard format.
ONIX for Serials	(From EDItEUR) a "family of XML formats for communicating information about serial products and subscription information, using the design principles and many of the elements defined in ONIX for Books" * SPS (Serials Products and Subscriptions) * SOH (Serials Online Holdings) * SRN (Serials Release Notification) * ONIX Serials Coverage Statement
ONIX-DS	An XML format for communicating supporting detail relating to the distribution of monies from one RRO to another, or from an RRO to a large rightsholder
ONIX-RP	An XML format for the communication/exchange of 'catalog data' (works and rights) between RRO's
RRO	A collective rights management organisation, licensing reprography and digital copying on behalf of authors and publishers in cases where it is impractical for them to act individually
XML	(Extensible Markup Language) a text-based markup language used for structuring information

XSD The filename extension .xsd is also a commonly used abbreviation to refer to the XML Schema language.

XSLT An XML-based language that can transform one form of XML to another XML schema.
