

WEB OF KNOWLEDGE

XML

USER GUIDE

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Your contract for raw data entitles you to get timely updates, which you may store and process according to the terms of your agreement.

The associated [XML schemas](#) (page 5) describe the record structure of the data and the individual elements that define the fields. You should familiarize yourself with these schemas as you configure your repository to manage this data.

Support and Questions

If you have questions about the raw XML format or data presentation, contact one of the following production coordinators:

- jessica.pearlman@thomsonreuters.com
- pat.patterson@thomsonreuters.com
- belinda.hurley@thomsonreuters.com

Web of Knowledge Schema

The Web of Knowledge schema comprises several schema documents. The companion document, *Web of Knowledge Schemas*, catalogs each element and includes annotations and graphic representations of element hierarchies.

scientific.thomsonreuters.com.schema.[version].rawxml.public.xsd

This is the core schema. It defines the basic XML framework for a source item in Web of Science and Current Contents Connect. Each record enclosed by the REC element consists of:

- **UID** - Unique item identifier
- **static_data** - Static bibliographic elements derived from source publications or from database-specific, value-added indexing
- **dynamic_data** - Bibliographic elements and metadata generated by database processing and integration

EWUID.rawxml.xsd

Elements in this schema define the identifiers that uniquely identify a database record and that supply additional processing capabilities.

summary.rawxml.xsd

Elements in this schema define the core bibliographic fields that make up a summary record in Web of Knowledge.

common_types.rawxml.xsd

Elements in this schema extend the core list of elements in summary.xsd. Not every element defined in this schema is found in all editions. Conversely, some elements in this schema may occur in only one or two databases.

fullrecord_metadata.rawxml.xsd

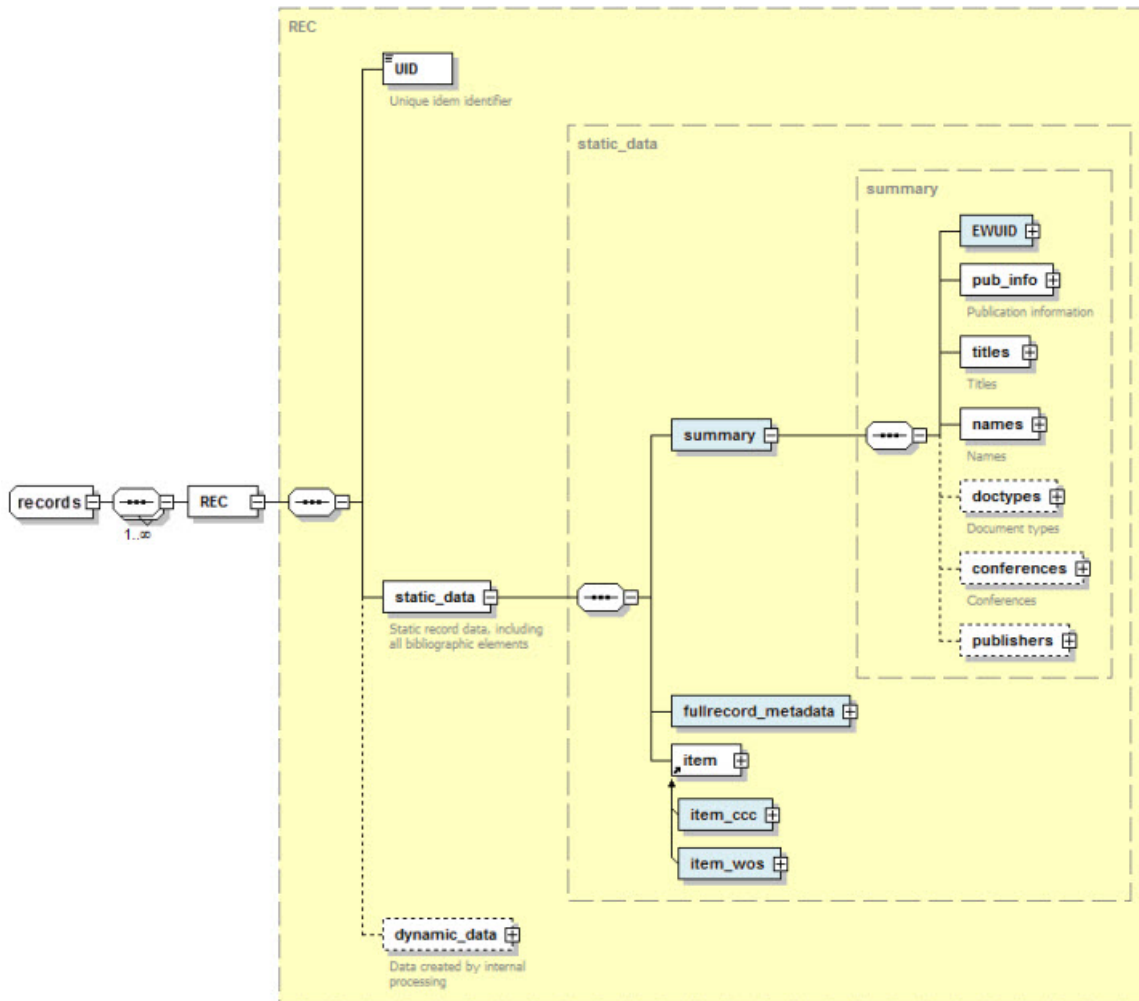
Elements in this schema describe bibliographic fields and record metadata not displayed in summary records.

item_[collection].rawxml.xsd

Elements in this schema describe bibliographic fields and record metadata unique to one collection, Current Contents Connect (ccc) or Web of Science (wos).

Schema Diagram

This graphic illustrates the basic hierarchy of the schema documents that make up the Web of Knowledge schema. The starting point is the <records> element in the core document, scientific.thomsonreuters.com.schema.wok5.X.public.xsd. This diagram does not reveal the relationship of the document common_types.xsd to the other schemas. All schema documents except the core schema document and EWUID.xsd include common_types.xsd.



Source Record Identifiers

Each source record in Web of Science and Current Contents Connect record has a unique identifier, the UID. The UID is prefaced by an abbreviation of the database from which the record is retrieved (CCC for Current Contents Connect or WOS for Web of Science)

- <UID>CCC:000282939200001</UID>
- <UID>WOS:000246155700009</UID>

In a Web of Knowledge record, the UID is labeled **Accession Number**.

- Accession Number: CCC:000282939200001
- Accession Number: WOS:000246155700009

Note that the UID of a record found in both Web of Science and Current Contents Connect has the same UID:

- <UID>WOS:000306312500009</UID>
- <UID>CCC:000306312500009</UID>

You can program to determine the presentation and naming of the UID element when extracted or displayed.

Other Identifiers

The WUID (for **Web of Knowledge Unique Identifier**) identifies the collection and edition where the record is stored. The WUID is a child of EWUID (**edition WUID**). Certain EWUID data attributes are not exposed in the XML file you receive.

```
<REC r_id_disclaimer="ResearcherID data provided by Thomson Reuters">
<UID>WOS:000246155700009</UID>
<static_data>
<summary>
<EWUID>
<WUID coll_id="WOS"/>
<edition value="WOS.SCI"/>
</EWUID>
```

Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

When supplied by the source publication, an article's DOI is included in the source record:

```
<identifiers>
<identifier type="accession_no" value="0740J"/>
<identifier type="issn" value="1936-6582"/>
<identifier type="doi" value="10.1007/s10696-011-9117-0"/>
</identifiers>
```

The DOI is a persistent identifier for a document, regardless of where the document appears. Note that not all records in Web of Science and Contents Connect have DOI's. Thomson Reuters began capturing DOI's in 2007.

A cited reference will include the DOI when it matches a source record. See page 16.


```
<reference>
<ut>000177820100012</ut>
<citedAuthor>KAUFMANN H</citedAuthor>
<year>2002</year>
<page>342</page>
<volume>52</volume>
<citedTitle>Midodrine in neurally mediated syncope: A double-blind, randomized, crossover study</
citedTitle>
<citedWork>ANN NEUROL</citedWork>
<doi>DOI 10.1002/ana.10293</doi>
</reference>
```

Document and Source Titles

Document and source titles are given in the <title> element and categorized by the **type** attribute. Typically, the **item** type identifies the article title, and the **source** type identifies the publication title (journal or book). Note that for books in series, the **source** type identifies the book title, and the **book series** type identifies the series title.

Journal Article

```
<pub_info issue="2" pubtype="Journal" sortdate="2007-04-01" has_abstract="Y" coverdate="APR 2007"
  pubmonth="APR" vol="12" pubyear="2007">
  <page end="157" page_count="5" begin="153">153-157</page>
</pub_info>
<titles count="6">
  <title type="source">ANNALS OF NONINVASIVE ELECTROCARDIOLOGY</title>
  <title type="source_abbrev">ANN NONINVAS ELECTRO</title>
  <title type="abbrev_iso">Ann. Noninvasive Electrocardiol.</title>
  <title type="abbrev_11">ANN NONINVA</title>
  <title type="abbrev_29">ANN NONINVASIVE ELECTROCARDIO</title>
  <title type="item">Preliminary observations on the effect of amitriptyline treatment in
  preventing syncope recurrence
  in patients with vasovagal syncope</title>
</titles>
```

Book

```
<pub_info has_abstract="N" coverdate="2011" pubtype="Books" pubyear="2011" sortdate="2011-01-01">
  <page end="244" page_count="65" begin="1">1-244</page>
</pub_info>
<titles count="2">
  <title type="source">OPTICAL FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY: FROM THE SPECTRAL TO THE NANO DIMENSION</
title>
  <title type="item">Optical Fluorescence Microscopy: From the Spectral to the Nano Dimension</
title>
</titles>
```

Book in Series

```
<pub_info pubtype="Books in series" sortdate="2011-01-01" has_abstract="Y" coverdate="2011" vol="1239"
  pubyear="2011">
  <page end="70" page_count="12" begin="59">59-70</page>
</pub_info>
<titles count="8">
  <title type="source">CRITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE ORBITOFRONTAL CORTEX TO BEHAVIOR</title>
  <title type="series">Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</title>
  <title type="source_abbrev">ANN NY ACAD SCI</title>
  <title type="abbrev_iso">Ann.NY Acad.Sci.</title>
  <title type="abbrev_11">ANN NY ACAD</title>
  <title type="abbrev_29">ANN N Y ACAD SCI</title>
  <title type="item">Representations of appetitive and aversive information in the primate orbitofrontal
  cortex</title>
  <title type="book_series" translated="N">Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</title>
</titles>
```

Source Author Names

The names of all authors of source publications are captured in Web of Science and Current Contents Connect. The names are listed in database records in the same order in which they are listed in the source publications.

Child elements of the name element contain author name data:

Element	Description
name	Parent element for one author name.
display_name	Full name. If no full name is given, then the display_name is the wos_standard name.
full_name	Full name as given by the source publication
wos_standard	Surname followed by a comma and up to five initials.
first_name	First (given) name
last_name	Surname or family name

Attributes of <name>

Attribute	Description
addr_no	Indicates which address in the address field is associated with this author. An author can be associated with multiple addresses.
dais_id	Distinct Author Identification System identifier. Not all authors have this identifier.
role	Role. Possible values include author, editor and inventor. The full list of roles can be found in the schema document <i>common_types.rawxml.public.xsd</i> .
seq_no	Position of author in author list

Example

```
<name addr_no="2" dais_id="12545377" role="author" seq_no="3">
  <display_name>Glasscock, Julie M.</display_name>
  <full_name>Glasscock, Julie M.</full_name>
  <wos_standard>Glasscock, JM</wos_standard>
  <first_name>Julie M.</first_name>
  <last_name>Glasscock</last_name>
</name>
```

Full Names and Abbreviations

Thomson Reuters began capturing full names of authors in May 2006. Before that, only full surnames were captured. First and middle names were abbreviated, and a name could have a maximum of five initials.

Before May 2006

Published Name	Processed Name
Albrecht-Schmitt, Theodore Ernest	Albrecht-Schmitt, TE
Brea, Rachel J.	Brea, RJ
Fournier, Jean-Baptiste	Fournier, JB
Sheng, D.	Sheng, D

May 2006 and Later

Full names are captured and presented in the database. The <wos_standard> element contains the Web of Science abbreviation.

Published Name	Processed Name <full_name>	Processed Name <wos_standard>
Albrecht-Schmitt, Theodore Ernest	Albrecht-Schmitt, Theodore Ernest	Albrecht-Schmitt, TE
Brea, Rachel J.	Brea, Rachel J.	Brea, RJ
Fournier, Jean-Baptiste	Fournier, Jean-Baptiste	Fournier, JB
Sheng, D.	Sheng, D.	Sheng, D

Author Names 1964-1975

During data years 1964 to 1975, source author names were captured with a maximum of 11 characters: 8-character last names, followed by a space or a period (if truncated), and up to two initials. If the length of the last name permitted, more than 2 initials were captured. There might be some author names captured in full during these years if the journals were processed more recently to fill in gaps, or make corrections to the product.

For example, the majority of source authors were captured during 1964-1975 like this:

- A. Johnston was captured as Johnston A
- D.E. Hofstadter was captured as Hofstadt.De
- A. Rodriguez was captured as Rodrigue.A
- A. Rodrigues was captured as Rodrigue.A
- G.E.P. Box was captured as Box GEP

The possible false hits occur in the data years 1964-1975, for truncated names, if the first eight characters of the last name searched are the same as the first eight characters of another author's last name, with the same first name initial(s).

Chinese Author Names

If the journal is a Chinese publication, our approach is that the author name is in original Chinese name order: surname followed by first and middle names.

If the journal is not a Chinese publication, we assume that the Chinese names are in the same order as the other names in the journal (that is, not in original Chinese name order).

Hyphenated Names

The hyphenated portion of the name is presented as an initial, and the unhyphenated portion of the name is presented as the surname.

Published Name	Processed Name (full_name)	Processed Name (wos_standard)
Chang Hui-Lan	Chang, Hui-Lan	Chang, HL

Three-Part Hyphenated Names

If all three parts of a Chinese name are hyphenated, the name is processed as if there are no hyphens. The last name element becomes the last name; the other two parts become initials.

The name is processed following the normal rules for American names. For example:

Published Name	Processed Name (full_name)	Processed Name (wos_standard)
Lian-Tien-Sun	Sun, Lian-Tien	Sun, LT

Four-Part Names

Some Chinese names are presented in four parts. If some of the parts are hyphenated and some are not, the unhyphenated portion is processed as the last name; the other parts as initials. For example:

Published Name	Processed Name (full_name)	Processed Name (wos_standard)
W. Chia-Mo Wan	Wan, W. Chia-Mo	Wan, WCM

Unhyphenated Names

If no hyphens are present in the name, the first part of the name is processed as the surname. If the second part has only one syllable, only one initial is processed. For example:

Published Name	Processed Name (full_name)	Processed Name (wos_standard)
Ju Rui	Ju, Rui	Ju, R
Sun Shu	Sun, Shu	Sun, S
Hu Chau	Hu, Chau	Hu, C

If the second part of the name has two syllables, the first letter of each syllable is presented as initials. For example:

Published Name	Processed Name (full_name)	Processed Name (wos_standard)
Hong Longsheng	Hong, Longsheng	Hong, LS
Zhang Wanhua	Zhang, Wanhua	Zhang, WH
Shi Youngshan	Shi, Youngshan	Shi, YS
Chang Cheng-hseuh	Chang, Cheng-hseuh	Chang, CH

Chinese names that present a last name, first/middle name and an initial are processed following our policy for unhyphenated Chinese Names with two syllables, plus an initial. For example:

Published Name	Processed Name (full_name)	Processed Name (wos_standard)
Yu Seungju M	Yu, Seungui M.	Yu, SGM

Research and Reprint Addresses

Beginning with 1998 data, we do not remove a duplicate address if it appears as both a research and a reprint address. If you want to count unique addresses, exclude <reprint_contact> address data. Prior to 1998, a research address that matches a reprint address is not included in the list of research addresses.

No addresses were processed for the following editions and years:

- Science Citation Index Expanded 1945-1964
- Social Sciences Citation Index 1956-1965

Sample Author and Address Data

This excerpt from a Web of Science record shows that the source article has 11 authors and that one of them is Helton C. Santiago.

```
<names count="11">
  <name seq_no="1" addr_no="1" role="author" reprint="Y">
    <display_name>Santiago, Helton C.</display_name>
    <full_name>Santiago, Helton C.</full_name>
    <wos_standard>Santiago, HC</wos_standard>
    <first_name>Helton C.</first_name>
    <last_name>Santiago</last_name>
    <email_addr>helton.santiago@nih.gov</email_addr>
  </name>
```

Attributes of the name element reveal that Helton C. Santiago is:

- the first of 11 authors
- associated with 1 address, which is the first address in the address list
- the reprint author

The article has four author addresses. Seven authors are associated with the first address. The first of these is Helton C. Santiago.

```
<addresses count="4">
  <address_name>
    <address_spec addr_no="1">
      <full_address>NIAID, Parasit Dis Lab, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA</full_address>
      <organizations count="1">
        <organization>NIAID</organization>
      </organizations>
      <suborganizations count="2">
        <suborganization>Parasit Dis Lab</suborganization>
        <suborganization>NIH</suborganization>
      </suborganizations>
      <city>Bethesda</city>
      <state>MD</state>
      <country>USA</country>
      <zip location="AP">20892</zip>
    </address_spec>
    <names count="7">
      <name seq_no="1" addr_no="1" role="author" reprint="Y">
        <display_name>Santiago, Helton C.</display_name>
        <full_name>Santiago, Helton C.</full_name>
        <wos_standard>Santiago, HC</wos_standard>
        <first_name>Helton C.</first_name>
        <last_name>Santiago</last_name>
        <email_addr>helton.santiago@nih.gov</email_addr>
      </name>
```

Helton C. Santiago is the reprint author. There is one reprint address and one reprint author.

```
<reprint_contact>
  <address_spec addr_no="1">
    <full_address>NIAID, Parasit Dis Lab, NIH, 4 Ctr Dr,Bldg 4,Rm B1-05, Bethesda, MD 20892 USA</full_address>
    <organizations count="1">
      <organization>NIAID</organization>
    </organizations>
    <suborganizations count="2">
```

```
<suborganization>Parasit Dis Lab</suborganization>
<suborganization>NIH</suborganization>
</suborganizations>
<street>4 Ctr Dr,Bldg 4,Rm B1-05</street>
<city>Bethesda</city>
<state>MD</state>
<country>USA</country>
<zip location="AP">20892</zip>
</address_spec>
<names count="1">
  <name seq_no="1" addr_no="1" role="author" reprint="Y">
    <display_name>Santiago, Helton C.</display_name>
    <full_name>Santiago, Helton C.</full_name>
    <wos_standard>Santiago, HC</wos_standard>
    <first_name>Helton C.</first_name>
    <last_name>Santiago</last_name>
    <email_addr>helton.santiago@nih.gov</email_addr>
  </name>
</names>
</reprint_contact>
```


Cited References

All references cited by the source document are included in the source record in Web of Science. Cited references may be classified into two broad categories: 1) references to source items in Web of Science and 2) references that do not have matching source items in Web of Science.

Cited Reference Data Elements

Element	Description
<ut>	Unique tag. This element contains the UID of a matching source record. Note that because of data corrections and deletions, <i>the ut of a cited reference can change</i> . In addition, a ut can be added to a cited reference that previously had none.
<citedAuthor>	First author of the cited document
<year>	Publication year of the cited document
<page>	Starting page number of the cited document
<citedTitle>	Title of the cited document For references processed from 2012 forward, cited references are captured with full titles when those titles are supplied by the citing article, regardless of whether the cited reference matches a source item in Web of Science. For references processed prior to 2012, this element is included only if there is a matching source item in Web of Science. However, if the reference to a non-source item is corrected or updated, the cited title may be added.
<citedWork>	Title of the cited publication. The cited work title can be a maximum of 20 characters. It is created from a combination of the abbreviation provided in the cited reference and our standard abbreviation, depending on which abbreviation has fewer characters per word. For example, if a journal uses the abbreviation <i>Inst.</i> for the word, <i>Institute</i> , we will change that abbreviation to <i>I</i> , which is our abbreviation for <i>Institute</i> . The resulting 20-character abbreviated cited work name may or may not match our 20 character abbreviated name from our source data.
<doi>	Digital Object Identifier From 2002 forward, the doi of a cited reference is captured when supplied by the citing article in Web of Science.

Sample Cited Reference to a Source Item

```
<reference>
<ut>000177820100012</ut>
<citedAuthor>KAUFMANN H</citedAuthor>
<year>2002</year>
<page>342</page>
<volume>52</volume>
```

```
<citedTitle>Midodrine in neurally mediated syncope: A double-blind, randomized, crossover study</citedTitle>
<citedWork>ANN NEUROL</citedWork>
<doi>DOI 10.1002/ana.10293</doi>
</reference>
```

Sample Cited Reference to a Non-Source Item

```
<reference>
<citedAuthor>WILEY TM</citedAuthor>
<year>1993</year>
<page>12</page>
<volume>17</volume>
<citedWork>CARDIOVASC REV REP</citedWork>
</reference>
```

Citations to Articles from Journal Supplements

When both a volume number *and* a supplement number are provided in the cited reference, the volume number is keyed in the volume field, and an S is appended to the cited work, along with the supplement number.

Example

Johnson, L.A., Albers, J.G., Willems, C.M.T. and Sybesman, W. Effectiveness of fresh and frozen boar semen under practical conditions. J Anim. Sci. 49: Suppl. 1, 306, (1979).

```
<reference>
<citedAuthor>JOHNSON LA</citedAuthor>
<year>1979</year>
<page>306</page>
<volume>49</volume>
<citedWork>J ANIM SCI S1</citedWork>
</reference>
```

When only one number is present, the number is keyed in the volume field and an S is appended to the cited work.

Example

Bojensen, E. A method for determination of insulin in plasma and urine, Acta med. scand. Suppl. No. 266, p. 275, 1952.

```
<reference>
<citedAuthor>BOJENSEN E</citedAuthor>
<year>1952</year>
<page>275</page>
<volume>266</volume>
<citedWork>ACTA MED SCAND S</citedWork>
</reference>
```

There will only be an 'S' in the citation data when the citation itself indicates a Supplement. Sometimes an 'S' precedes the page number, to indicate a supplement. In that case, we will include this S with the page number.

Issue Information in the Volume Field

Following is an example of a cited reference presentation that is different from the usual. In this case we process the issue number in the volume field. Here is a reference from a source article:

[58] C. Poriel, Y. Ferrand, P. Le Maux, G. Simonneaux, Synlett 1 (2002) 71.

Here is the reference after it has been processed in Web of Science:

```
<reference>
<citedAuthor>Poriel C</citedAuthor>
<year>2002</year>
<page>71</page>
<volume>1</volume>
<citedWork>Synlett</citedWork>
</reference>
```

Synlett does not have volume numbers. 1 is the issue number.

Cited Authors in References to Proceedings and Patents

1. The cited author name in a reference to a proceedings paper has a limit of 38 characters before the name is truncated.
2. The patent assignees field has a limit of 20 characters.

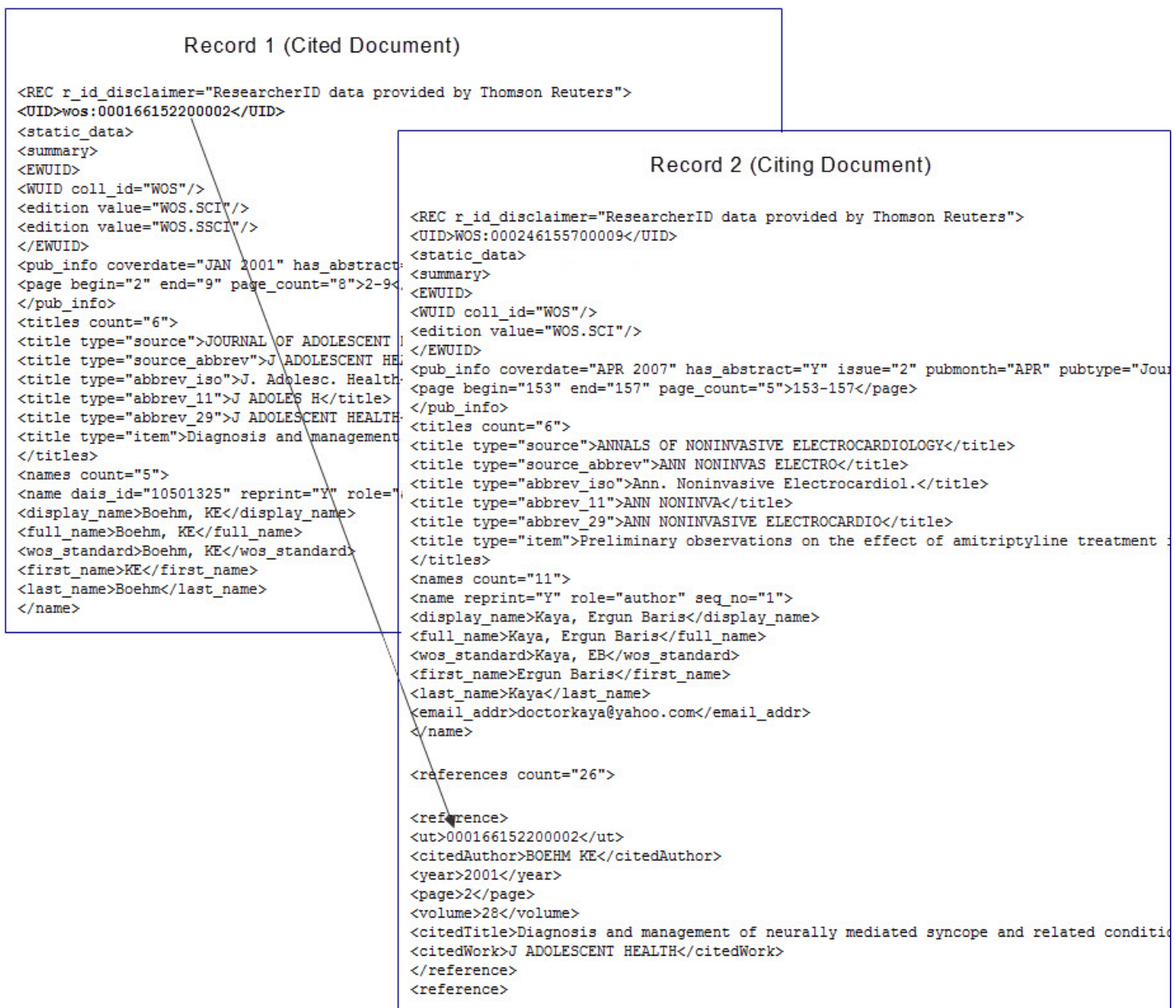
Counting Citations

It is possible to count the number of times a source item has been cited from reference data in the XML file.

Each source record in the XML file has a primary key, the UID. A cited reference also has an identifier, the ut, when it matches a source record in the database.

- XPath for source record identifier: /REC/UID/
- XPath for cited reference identifier: /REC/static_data/fullrecord_metadata/references/reference/ut/

If the value of the <UID> element in record 1 matches the value of the <ut> element found in the reference list of record 2, then record 1 has been cited by record 2.



For each UID in the file, there may be zero to many matching ut values found in the cited reference lists of other source records. The number of times a UID is found in a reference list is the number of times the paper was cited. The source records containing the reference lists with the matching ut's are the citing papers.

We recommend setting up two dynamic indexes, one for ut's in cited references and another for UID's in source items. Use the UID as a key for searching against the ut in reference lists. The number of items returned from this search is the item's citation count.

Note that a UID identifier never changes. However, the ut in a cited reference can be removed or replaced for various reasons when corrections are issued for citing source items.

Be aware that the citation count derived this way may or may not match the Times Cited value given for any given source record in Web of Science. The algorithm used to calculate Times Cited in Web of Science takes into account more than matching UID-ut values. Other factors that affect the Times Cited calculation include:

- bibliographic data where no ut is available
- changes to cited reference ut's
- gap records
- data updates and corrections

As an alternative to compiling and maintaining citation counts, you may license a file of Times Cited values from Thomson Reuters.

Times Cited File

You may license a separate file of Times Cited numbers from Thomson Reuters. This file, updated weekly, provides up-to-date Times Cited data in a tab-delimited format. The file provides 1) the publication year of the cited source item 2) the UID of the cited source item and 3) the current Times Cited value of the source item.

Each Times Cited file has a timestamp. You should process each file in the order in which you received it.

Example

1999	WOS:000223445000308	2
1999	WOS:001223094500030	0
1999	WOS:004989900310045	0
2003	WOS:000430983409843	4
2007	WOS:003490890382259	1
2007	WOS:000195830149636	0
2008	WOS:000569083098580	0
2010	WOS:000650209840114	19
2012	WOS:000767000048280	0
2012	WOS:000218950399550	0

Journal Lists and Journal Changes

To see the full list of journals covered by Web of Science and Current Contents Connect:

1. Go to <http://ip-science.thomsonreuters.com/mjl/>
2. Select the **Journal Lists** tab.
3. Click a database link, for example, **Science Citation Index Expanded**.
4. Click the **View Journal List** button to view the full journal list. Click **View Journal Changes** to see a list of title changes for the past 12 months.

Obtaining Journal Information via FTP

In addition to the information on our website, you can create your own journal reports by using the journal information available for FTP retrieval. Journal information is updated weekly and is ready for retrieval each Saturday after 6:00 a.m. EST.

URL: <ftp.isinet.com>¹

Userid: **jr**

Password: **journal**

cd database

The file name is: **jrnlsYYYYMMDD.tar.gz**

Once the file is un-tarred, open each text file. The information is delimited, using the pipe '|' so that the fields will work with Microsoft Access or Excel (or the software of your choice).

Example of some product names and codes:

D = Science Citation Index Expanded

SS= Social Sciences Citation Index

H = Arts & Humanities Citation Index

The *journals_info.txt* file is our current journal holdings. The *journal_activity.txt* file is the weekly journal activity. In order to expand the codes you will need to link certain files together to get complete information. It will take some initial work, but then on a weekly basis the main file can be updated with the new weekly journals_info, or use just the journal activity report along with the subject category, publisher information, and any of the other files, to create the report that best suits your needs.

Chart for creating journal reports

File Name	linking key 1	linking key 2
journal_activity	sequence #	new seq. #
publisher_info	sequence #	
journals_info	sequence #	
journals_disciplines	sequence #	sub cat. code
journals_codes	sequence #	product code
disciplines_info	sub cat code	

codes_information	Product code	
-------------------	--------------	--

There is also journal activity information already in report form, also updated weekly, in the same 'jr'/database directory. That report is named: jrnYYYYDD.gz.

Notes

1. <ftp://ftp.isinet.com/>

Delivery Schedule

Web of Science

Every week, you will be notified via email that your data file is ready to be downloaded via FTP. You are provided with an ID and password in advance to access a private FTP directory. This directory will include files based on your agreement with Thomson Reuters. If your credentials do not work, contact a Thomson Reuters production coordinator (page 4).

The zip file you download consists of one or more XML files. Each file has a timestamp. It is imperative that you process files chronologically--by date *and* time.

Any one data file may contain a combination of newly processed source items, corrections and gap records.

Current Contents Connect

Every day, you will be notified via email that your data file is ready to be downloaded via FTP. You are provided with an ID and a password to access a private FTP directory. This directory will include files based on your agreement with Thomson Reuters. If your credentials do not work, contact a Thomson Reuters production coordinator (page 4).

The zip file you download consists of one XML file. Every file has a timestamp. You should always process the files in the order you receive them.

On Saturday or Sunday, you will be notified that a file of corrections is available. You should always process the corrections file, and its data should be in your repository before you process the new daily update.

Corrections and Gap Records

Corrections

As part of our ongoing commitment to quality, editors and customer care specialists log reports of errors and inconsistencies reported by users or identified by in-house staff. Corrections are researched, verified, and then added to the database as quickly as possible--sometimes within hours.

Any XML file you receive may contain corrections. There is no data element or indicator that flags a record as a correction or update. A corrected record will always be a *complete* record. Consequently, if a record in a newly delivered file has a UID that matches the UID of a record in your repository, it should replace the old record. If the publication year of the record (identified by the *pubyear* attribute of the *pub_info* element) precedes the earliest year of your subscription, then you should not add the record to your repository. For example, if you subscribe to Web of Science starting with database year 2000, any record you receive that has a *pubyear* earlier than 2000 should not be added to your repository.

Gap Records

Gap records are new records of articles from journals published before the current database year. Usually, these articles come from journal issues or supplements that were missing in the course of regularly scheduled publication processing. Aside from one exception, gap records should be processed just like any other new record you receive.

The exception is this: if the publication year of the gap record (identified by the *pubyear* attribute of the *pub_info* element) precedes the earliest year of your subscription, then you should not add the gap record to your repository. For example, if you subscribe to Web of Science starting with database year 2000, any record you receive that has a *pubyear* earlier than 2000 should not be added to your repository.

Note that a gap record may contain indexing or data enhancements not available in records of articles published the same year. Current indexing and data entry policies are applied whenever new records are added to the database, regardless of the year of the source publication. For example, Web of Science began including author email addresses for authors in 1997. If a gap record for a 1995 article is created in 2013, and if the article includes author email addresses, then the gap record will include the email addresses.

Deletions from Web of Science and Current Contents Connect are in a separate deletions text file. There is one designated delete item per line. When deletions are necessary, the file will be in your FTP directory.

The format for the deleted record begins with either WOS or CCC followed by a comma and then the UID of the item. The Y flag verifies that we deleted the record. You need to delete these records from your own repository.

Sample List of Records Deleted from Web of Science

```
WOS,000208518000001,Y  
WOS,000208518000002,Y  
WOS,000208518000003,Y  
WOS,000208518000004,Y  
WOS,000208518000005,Y
```

Sample List of Records Deleted from Current Contents Connect

```
CCC,000208518000001,Y  
CCC,000208518000002,Y  
CCC,000208518000003,Y  
CCC,000208518000004,Y  
CCC,000208518000005,Y
```

Appendix 1 Subject Categories

Current Contents Subject Codes and Subjects

XML Tag	Example
<subject code="" edition="">	<subject code="Immunology" edition="CCCP">

CCCA	Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences
Subject Code	Subject
CMA	Agricultural Chemistry
A/A	Agriculture/Agronomy
AS	Animal Sciences
AQU	Aquatic Sciences
BIO	Biology
BTC	Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology
CCB	Current Book Contents
ENT	Entomology/Pest Control
ENV	Environment/Ecology
F	Food Science/Nutrition
MUL	Multidisciplinary
PL	Plant Sciences
VET	Veterinary Medicine/Animal Health

CCCY	Arts & Humanities
Subject Code	Subject
ARC	Archaeology
ART	Arts & Architecture
CLS	Classical Studies
CCB	Current Book Contents
GEN	General
HIS	History
LIP	Language & Linguistics
LIT	Literature
PER	Performing Arts
PHL	Philosophy
REL	Religion & Theology

CCCC	Clinical Medicine
Subject Code	Subject
AIC	Anesthesia & Intensive Care

CAR	Cardiovascular & Respiratory Systems
PSY	Clinical Psychology & Psychiatry
CCB	Current Book Contents
DEN	Dentistry/Oral Surgery & Medicine
DER	Dermatology
GAS	Gastroenterology and Hepatology
GNC	General & Internal Medicine
HEM	Hematology
HLT	Health Care Sciences & Services
INF	Clinical Immunology & Infectious Disease
MED	Research/Laboratory Medicine & Medical Technology
NEU	Neurology
NUR	Nursing
NUT	Endocrinology, Metabolism & Nutrition
ONC	Oncology
OPH	Ophthalmology
ORT	Orthopedics, Rehabilitation & Sports Medicine
OTO	Otolaryngology
PED	Pediatrics
PMC	Pharmacology/Toxicology
RAD	Radiology, Nuclear Medicine & Imaging
REP	Reproductive Medicine
RHU	Rheumatology
SOC	Environmental Medicine & Public Health
SUR	Surgery
URO	Urology & Nephrology

CCCCT	Engineering, Computing & Technology
Subject Code	Subject
AER	Aerospace Engineering
ARA	AI, Robotics, and Automatic Control
CME	Chemical Engineering
CIV	Civil Engineering
CSE	Computer Science & Engineering
CCB	Current Book Contents
EEE	Environmental Engineering & Energy
EL	Electrical & Electronics Engineering
EMA	Engineering Mathematics
GNE	Engineering Management/General
GPM	Geological, Petroleum & Mining Engineering
IST	Information Technology & Communication Systems

I/M	Instrumentation & Measurement
MTR	Materials Science & Engineering
MEC	Mechanical Engineering
MET	Metallurgy
NCL	Nuclear Engineering
O/A	Optics & Acoustics

CCCP	Life Sciences
Subject Code	Subject
AN	Animal & Plant Sciences
BIL	Biochemistry & Biophysics
CVS	Cardiovascular & Hematology Research
CML	Chemistry & Analysis
CEL	Cell & Developmental Biology
CCB	Current Book Contents
END	Endocrinology, Nutrition & Metabolism
EXP	Experimental Biology
IMM	Immunology
DGX	Medical Research, Diagnosis & Treatment
MGN	Medical Research, General Topics
OGS	Medical Research, Organs & Systems
MCB	Microbiology
MBG	Molecular Biology & Genetics
MUL	Multidisciplinary
BEH	Neurosciences & Behavior
CGX	Oncogenesis & Cancer Research
PHM	Pharmacology & Toxicology
PSL	Physiology

CCCS	Physical, Chemical & Earth Sciences
Subject Code	Subject
APP	Applied Physics/Condensed Matter/Materials Science
CMP	Chemistry
CCB	Current Book Contents
EAR	Earth Sciences
INC	Inorganic & Nuclear Chemistry
MTH	Mathematics
MUL	Multidisciplinary
ORG	Organic Chemistry/Polymer Science
PHC	Physical Chemistry/Chemical Physics
PHS	Physics
SIA	Spectroscopy/Instrumentation/Analytical Sciences

SP	Space Sciences
----	----------------

CCCB	Social & Behavioral Sciences
Subject Code	Subject
ANT	Anthropology
ECO	Economics
EDU	Education
COM	Communication
CCB	Current Book Contents
GEO	Environmental Studies, Geography & Development
LAW	Law
LIB	Library & Information Science
MGT	Management
POL	Political Science & Public Administration
PSI	Psychiatry
PSO	Psychology
PUB	Public Health & Health Care Science
REH	Rehabilitation
S/I	Social Work & Social Policy
S/S	Sociology & Social Sciences

CCCEC	Business Collection
Subject Code	Subject
ACC	Accounting & Finance
BEC	Business & Economics
EMP	Employee Relations & Human Resources
ISC	Computer Technology & Information Systems
LW	Business Law & Reviews
MOR	Management & Organization
MAR	Marketing & Business Communication
PSP	Political Science, Public Admin. & Development

CCCEC	Electronic & Telecommunications Collection
Subject Code	Subject
CPP	Chemistry & Physics, Pure & Applied
CST	Computer Science, Technology & Applications
ELE	Electronics & Electrical Engineering
OLR	Optics & Laser Research & Technology
SEM	Semiconductors & Solid State Materials Technology
SPC	Signal Processing/Circuits & Systems
TCT	Telecommunications Technology
TRD	Technology R&Dmanagement

Source Publication Subject Areas

XML Tag	Example
<code><subject ascatype="traditional"></code>	<code><subject ascatype="traditional">Engineering, Manufacturing</subject></code>

The subject category of a source publication is given in the subject element with the value traditional assigned to the attribute ascatype:

Each source publication indexed in Web of Science is assigned to one or more subject category. An up-to-date list of subject categories is available for each of the citation indexes. Go to the appropriate page on the Thomson Reuters web site, and then click **View Subject Category**.

Please note that there may be subjects present in back year data that are not included in one of these lists

Citation Index	URL
Science Citation Index Expanded	http://science.thomsonreuters.com/cgi-bin/jrnlst/jloptions.cgi?PC=D
Social Sciences Citation Index	http://science.thomsonreuters.com/cgi-bin/jrnlst/jloptions.cgi?PC=SS
Arts & Humanities Citation Index	http://science.thomsonreuters.com/cgi-bin/jrnlst/jloptions.cgi?PC=H

Appendix 2 Document Types

Document Types

Web of Science Document Types

Web of Science Document Types
Abstract of Published Item
Art Exhibit Review
Article
Bibliography
Biographical-Item
Book Review
Chronology
Correction, Addition
Dance Performance Review
Database Review
Discussion (coded as Editorial effective 1996)
Editorial Material
Excerpt
Fiction, Creative Prose
Film Review
Hardware Review
Item About An Individual
Letter
Meeting Abstract
Meeting Summary
Meeting-Abstract
Music Performance Review
Music Score
Music Score Review
News Item
Note (coded as Article effective 1996)
Poetry
Press Digest
Proceedings Paper
Record Review
Radio Review
Reprint

Review
Script
Software Review
Theater Review
TV Review
Video Review

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

Address Abbreviations

XML Tag	Example
<full_address>	<full_address>Auburn Univ, Dept Chem & Biochem, Auburn, AL 36849 USA</full_address>

Address Abbreviations

Abteilung

Abt

Academy, Academic

Acad

Accident

Accid

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

AIDS

Administration, Administrative

Adm

Advance(d)

Adv

Aerospace

Aerosp

Agency

Agcy

Agriculture, Agricultural

Agr

Air Force

AF

Air Force Base

AFB

Akademy

Akad

America(n)

Amer

Analysis

Anal

Anatomy, Anatomie, Anatomia

Anat

Angewandte

Angew

Animal

Anim

Anthropol(any ending such as Anthropology or Anthropologist)

Kardiologie

Kardiol

Kemiai

Kem

Klinik

Klin

Konference/Konferenz

Konf

Laboratories

Labs

Laboratory

Lab

Lecture

Lect

Library

Lib

Limited

Ltd

Maladies

Malad

Manufacturing

Mfg

Marketing

Mkt

Material

Mat

Mathematics

Math

Mechanical

Mech

Medicine, Medical, Medicinal

Med

Meditskkaya

Med

Medizin

Med

Anthropol

Apparatus

Apparat

Applied

Appl

Arch (any ending such as Archive or Archives)

Arch

Arthritis

Arthrit

Association

Assoc

Astrophysics

Astrophys

Atomic

Atom

Augenlinik

Augenklin

Avenue

Ave

Behavior (al)

Behav

Biochemistry

Biochem

Bibliog (any ending such as Bibliography or Bibliographies)

Bibliog

Biotechnology

Biotechnol

Biol (any ending such as Biology or Biologist)

Biol

Botany, Bontanic, Botanical

Bot

Boulevard

Blvd

Brothers

Bros

Building

Bldg

Bureau

Bur

Cancer

Canc

Center

Ctr

Central

Cent

Chem (any ending such as Chemistry or Chemical)

Chem

Chimie

Chim

Chirurgie

Memorial

Mem

Metabolic, Metabolism

Metab

Metal, Metallurgy, Metallurgical

Met

Military

Mil

Mining

Min

Ministry

Minist

Molecular, Molecule, Molekular

Mol

Mount, Mountain

Mt

Nacional

Nacl

National

Natl

Nature, Natural

Nat

Navigation, Navigational

Nav

Nazionale

Nazi

North

N

Northeast, Northeastern

Ne

Northern

No

Northwest, Northwestern

Nw

Nuclear

Nucl

Nuklear

Nukl

Nutrition

Nutr

Observatory

Observ

Obstetrics

Obstet

Office

Off

Organization

Org

Ospedale

Osped

Chirurg

Cientificas

Cient

Clin (any ending such as Clinic or Clinical)

Clin

College

Coll

Comite

Com

Committee

Comm

Communication

Commun

Company

Co

Comparat(any ending such as Comparative)

Comparat

Compounds

Cpds

Computer

Comp

Conference

Conf

Corporation

Corp

County

Cty

Cytology, Cytologie, Cytologi

Cytol

Cultivation

Cultivat

Defence or Defense

Def

Dental, Dentistry

Dent

Department

Dept

Deutsch

Deutsch

Development

Dev

Diabetes

Diabet

Diagnosis

Diag

Disease

Dis

District

Dist

Division

Paediatrics

Paediat

Park

Pk

Parkway

Pkwy

Pediatrics

Pediat

Petroleum

Petr

Pharmaceut (any ending such as Pharmaceutical or Pharmaceuticals)

Pharmaceut

Pharmacol (any ending such as Pharmacology or Pharmacologist)

Pharmacol

Pharmacy

Pharm

Physics, Physical, Physician(s)

Phys

Physiol (any ending such as Physiology or Physiologist)

Physiol

Place

Pl

Post Office

Po

Post Office Box

Pob

Process, Processing

Proc

Products

Prod

Professor

Prof

Propulsion

Prop

Protein

Prot

Province, Provincial

Prov

Psychiatry, Psychiatric

Psychiat

Psychol (any ending such as Psychology or Psychologist)

Psychol

Pulmonary

Pulm

Quimica

Quim

Radiat (any ending such as Radiation)

Radiat

Div
Drive
Dr
East
E
Econ (any ending such as Economy or Economist)
Econ
Education
Educ
Egyetem
Egyet
Electric, Electronic, Electricity
Elect
Electroencephalographic
EEG
Elektrische/Elektronik
Elekt
Engineering
Engn
Environment, Environmental
Environm
Establishment, Etablissement
Estab
Etablissement
Etab
Étude
Etud
Experiment(al)
Expt
Faculty
Fac
Fakultat
Fak
Farmacia
Farm
Federal
Fed
Fisica
Fis
Forschung
Forsch
Fort
Ft
Foundation
Fdn
Fysica
Fys
General
Gen
Geology

Recherche
Rech
Rehabilitation
Rehabil
Reproduction, Reporductive
Reprod
Research
Res
Respiratory
Resp
Ricerche
Ric
Road
Rd
Saint, Streete
St
Sanatorium
Sanat
Sanitary
Sanit
School
Sch
Science, Scientific
Sci
Semiconductor
Semicond
Service
Serv
Society
Soc
South
S
Southeast, Southeastern
Se
Southern
So
Southwest, Southwestern
Sw
Spectroscopy
Spect
Square
Sq
Standard
Stand
Station
Stn
Statistics, Statistical
Stat
Strasse, Straat
Str

Geol

Gesellschaft

Gesell

Government

Govt

Graduate

Grad

Group

Grp

Health

Hlth

Heights

Hts

History, Historic, Historical

Hist

Hochschule

Hsch

Hogescole

Hgsk

Hopital

Hop

Horticulture, Horticultural

Hort

Hospital

Hosp

Husbandry

Husb

Hygiene

Hyg

Immunology

Immunol

Incorporated

Inc

Industry

Ind

Infectious

Infect

Infirmary

Infirm

Ingegneria

Ingn

Institute

Inst

International

Int

Intro (any ending such as Introduction)

Intro

Investigation

Invest

Island

Street

St

Structure, Structural

Struct

Substance

Subst

Superior

Super

Surgery, Surgeon(s)

Surg

Synthesis

Synth

System(s)

Syst

Technical, Technische, Technique

Tech

Technical High School, Technische Hochschule

TH

Telephone

Tel

Temperature

Temp

Territory, Terrestrial

Terr

Textile(s)

Text

Theoretical

Theoret

Transact (any ending such as Transactions)

Transact

Tuberculosis

Tb

Tudományos

Tud

United States

US

University

Univ

Vascular

Vasc

Veterans Administration

Vet Adm

Veterinary, Verterns

Vet

Weapons

Weap

Welfare

Welf

West

W

IsI Wissenschaft (es) (er) (en)
Istituto **Wissensch**
Ist Zentral
Junior
Jr Zent

Country Abbreviations

Antigua & Barbuda
Antigua & Barbu

Bosnia & Hercegovina
Bosnia & Herceg

Central African Republic
Cent Afr Republ

Dominican Republic
Dominican Rep

Equatorial Guinea
Equat Guinea

French Austral Lands
Fr Austr Lands

French Polynesia
Fr Polynesia

Malagasy Republic
Malagasy Republ

Mongolian People's Republic
Mongol Peo Rep

Netherlands Antilles
Neth Antilles

Northern Ireland
North Ireland

Papua New Guinea
Papua N Guinea

People's Republic of China
Peoples R China

Republic of Georgia
Rep of Georgia

Sao Tome E Principe
Sao Tome E Prin

Saint Kitts & Nevis
St Kitts & Nevi

Trinidad & Tobago
Trinid & Tobago

United Arab Emirates
U Arab Emirates

United States of America
USA

States, Provinces and Territories

United States and Possessions

Alaska AK	Kentucky KY	Oklahoma OK
Alabama AL	Louisiana LA	Oregon OR
Arkansas AR	Massachusetts MA	Pennsylvania PA
American Samoa AS	Maryland MD	Puerto Rico PR
Arizona AZ	Maine ME	Rhode Island RI
California CA	Michigan MI	South Carolina SC
Colorado CO	Minnesota MN	South Dakota SD
Connecticut CT	Missouri MO	Tennessee TN
Canal Zone CZ	Mississippi MS	Trust Territories TT
District of Columbia DC	Montana MT	Texas TX
Delaware DE	North Carolina NC	US Overseas Military AA, AE, AP
Florida FL	North Dakota ND	Utah UT
Georgia GA	Nebraska NE	Virginia VA
Guam GU	Nevada NV	Virgin Islands VI
Hawaii HI	New Hampshire NH	Vermont VT
Iowa IA	New Jersey NJ	Washington WA
Idaho ID	New Mexico NM	Wisconsin WI
Illinois IL	New York NY	West Virginia WV
Indiana IN	Northern Mariana Islands CM	Wyoming WY
Kansas KS	Ohio OH	

Canadian Provinces and Territories

Alberta AB	Ontario ON
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British Columbia BC	Prince Edward Island PE
Manitoba MB	Quebec PQ
New Brunswick NB	Saskatchewan SK
Newfoundland NF	Northwest Territories NT
Nova Scotia NS	Yukon Territory YT

Australian States and Territories

Australian Capital Territory ACT	South Australia SA
New South Wales NSW	Tasmania TAS
Northern Territory NT	Victoria VIC
Queensland QLD	Western Australia WA

blah

Corporate and Institution Abbreviations

XML Tag	Example
<organization>	<organization>WHO</organization>

Acronyms are used in place of the full titles of organizations, companies and governmental agencies wherever possible.

Corporate and Institution Abbreviations

Institution Name	Abbreviation
Agricultural & Food Research Council	AFRC
Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft Telefunken	AEG TELEFUNKEN
Aluminum Company of America	ALCOA
American Broadcasting Company	ABC
American Chemical Society	ACS
American Society for Testing and Materials	ASTM
American Federation Labor - Congress Industrial Organization	AFL CIO
Argonne National Laboratory	ANL
Association for Computing Machinery	ACM
Atomic Energy Research Establishment	AERE
Bad Anilin & Soda Fabrik AG	BASF AG
Brookhaven National Laboratory	BNL

California Institute of Technology	CALTECH
Centers for Disease Control	CDC
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDCP
Centre Etudes Nucleaires Saclay	CENS
Centre Etudes Nucleaires	CEN
Centre Etudes Nucleaires Cadarache	CEN CADARACHE
Centre Etudes Nucleaires Fontenay aux Roses	CENFAR
Centre Etudes Nucleaires Grenoble	CEN GRENOBLE
Centre Etudes Nucleaires Studiecentrum Kerenergie	CEN SCK
Centre Etudes Recherche	CERN
Centre Hospitalier Regional	CHR
Centre Hospitalier Universitaire	CHU
Centre Nazionale Recherche Scientifique	CNRS
City University of New York	CUNY
Civil Aeronautics Board	CAB
Columbia Broadcasting System	CBS
Comitato Nazionale Energia Nucleaire	CNEN
Commission Energie Atomique	CEA
Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organization	CSIRO
Consejo Superior Investigaciones Cientificas	CSIC
Consiglio Nazionale Ricerche	CNR
Council of Scientific & Industrial Research	CSIR
Department of Scientific & Industrial Research	DSIR
Deutsche Elektronen Synchrotron	DESY
Deutsche Forschung & Veruchanstalt Luft & Raunfahrt EV	DFVLR
E. I. DuPont de Nemours	DUPONT CO
Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule	ETH
Equipe Recherche	ER
Equipe Recherche Associe	ERA
European Atomic Energy Community	EURATOM
Federal Aviation Agency	FAA
Federal Communications Commission	FCC
Food & Agricultural Organization	FAO
Formation Recherche Associe	FRA
General Electric Co.	GE
General Electric Company, England	GEC
General Motors Corporation	GM CORP
Illinois Institute of Technology	IIT
Imperial Chemical Industries PLC	ICI PLC
Institute for Atomic Energy	IAE

Institute of Automobile Engineers	IAE
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	IEEE
Institute of Electronic Engineering	IEE
Institute National Recherche Agronomique	INRA
Institute National Sante & Recherche Medicale	INSERM
International Business Machines Corp.	IBM CORP
International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation	ITT CORP
Kernforschung Anlage Julich GMBH	KFA JULICH GMBH
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	MIT
Medical Research Council	MRC
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food	MAFF
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company	3M CO
National Aeronautics & Space Administration	NASA
National Broadcasting Company	NBC
National Cancer Institute	NCI
National Eye Institute	NEI
National Heart Lung & Blood Institute	NHLBI
National Institute Allergy & Infectious Diseases	NIAID
National Institute Arthritis Metabolism & Digestive Diseases	NIAMDD
National Institute Child Health & Human Development	NICHHD
National Institute Dental Research	NIDR
National Institute Mental Health	NIMH
National Institute Neurological & Communicative Disorders & Strokes	NINCDS
National Institutes of Health	NIH
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	NOAA
Natural Environment Research Council	NERC
New York University	NYU
Norges Tekniske Hogskole	NTH
Oak Ridge National Laboratory	ORNL
Office Recherche Scientifique & Technologique Outre Mer	ORSTOM
Public Health Service	PHS
Radio Corporation of America	RCA CORP
Royal Air Force	RAF
Science & Engineering Research Council	SERC
Skf Ball Bearings	SKF
SmithKline & French	SK&F
Society of Automotive Engineers	SAE
Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers	SPIE
State University of New York	SUNY
Stichting Fundamenteel Onderzoek Materie	FOM

Toegepast Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek	TNO
UN Educational Scientific & Cultural Organization	UNESCO
Unite Enseignement & Recherche	UER
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	UKAEA
United Nations	UN
University of Wales Institute of Science & Technology	UNWIST
US Air Force	USAF
US Army	USA
US Department of Agriculture	USDA
US Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service	USDA ARS
US Department of Agriculture Science & Education Administration	USDA SEA
US Department of Energy	US DOE
US Department of Health & Human Services	US DEPT HHS
US Department of Health Education & Welfare	US DEPT HEW
US Energy Research & Development Administration	US ERDA
US Environmental Protection Agency	US EPA
US Food & Drug Administration	US FDA
US Navy	USN
US Public Health Service	US PHS
US Senate	US SEN
World Health Organization	WHO

Cited Patent Country Abbreviations

The following are abbreviations for the names of issuing countries used in the <references> block of the XML raw data, when the reference is to a cited patent.

XML Tag	Example
<patent_no>	<patent_no>US 4096196</patent_no>

The ISO two-character standard country abbreviation was adopted for issuing country names in 1995. Please note that variations of these abbreviations can be found in the data, particularly in older files.

Cited Patent Country Abbreviations

Abbreviation Pre-1995	Abbrev 1995 & Later	Country
ARG	AR	Argentina
AUST	AU	Australia
AU	AT	Austria
BE	BE	Belgium
BRAZ	BR	Brazil
BU	BG	Bulgaria

CAN	CA	Canada
	CL	Chile
CH	CN	China
	HR	Croatia
CZ	CZ	Czechoslovakia/Czech Republic
DA	DK	Denmark
EGY	EG	Egypt
	EP	European
FI	FI	Finland
FR	FR	France
GB	GB	Great Britain/United Kingdom
GE	DE	Germany
	GR	Greece
	HK	Hong Kong
HU	HU	Hungary
IND	IN	India
IR	IE	Ireland
IS	IL	Israel
IT	IT	Italy
JA	JP	Japan
MEX	MX	Mexico
NE	NL	Netherlands
	NG	Nigeria
NO	NO	Norway
NZ	NZ	New Zealand
PH	PH	Philippines
PL	PL	Poland
PT	PT	Portugal
RM	RO	Romania
	RU	Russian Federation
	SA	Saudi Arabia
	SG	Singapore
	SK	Slovakia
	SI	Slovenia
SA	ZA	South Africa
SAM		South America
	KR	South Korea
SP	ES	Spain
SW	SE	Sweden
SWIT	CH	Switzerland
	TW	Taiwan

	TH	Thailand
	TR	Turkey
	UA	Ukraine
US	US	United States (also used for USSR some years)
USSR		Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VE	VE	Venezuela
	WO	World
YU	YU	Yugoslavia