

NewsEdge™ Simple News in XML

SNIX GUIDE

Version 1.0 June 2020

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1 Introduction

This guide documents the Simple News in XML (SNIX) format. In case of disagreement between the prose and the schema, the schema is authoritative.

1.1 Document Versions

VERSION	DATE	NOTES
1.0	2014-04-07	First public release

2 Processing Guidelines

All software components that process the NewsEdge Simple News in XML (SNIX) Format should use the following guidelines, which try to strike a balance between ensuring that data is not corrupt and avoiding discarding stories unnecessarily.

1. A software component must reject a file if it fails basic XML validity checks (including character encoding).

An example of a failed validity is if a file is missing end tags, or if it has an incorrectly encoded character in the middle of a UTF-8 file.

2. A software component must not reject a file if it contains additional, unrecognized elements or attributes. Instead, it should take one of the following actions, depending on the context:
 - » Ignore unrecognized attributes.
 - » Ignore unrecognized elements where text is not allowed.
 - » Ignore the start and end tags of unrecognized elements but process their content where text is allowed.

For example, if the following markup appeared in the **header** section, the software component should ignore the first element, and strip the FOO tags from inside the second (but keep the content between the tags):

```
<bar>XXX</bar>
<title>This is a <FOO>title</FOO>.</title>
```

3. A software component must not enforce element order outside of the **content** element. If all the required metadata appears, but it is not in the same order as the schema, a document shall not be rejected.

A strong implication of these rules is schema validation should never be used to decide whether to reject a document. Validation can certainly be used for quality control and to generate warnings, and all documents should produce only documents that are schema-valid, but a software component should be as liberal as possible in what it accepts, keeping the above guidelines in mind.

3 Top-level Structure

Here's an outline of the structure of a simple news package in the NewsEdge External XML Format:

```
<newsedge version="1.0">
  <header>
    ...
  </header>
  <asset>
    ...
  </asset>
</newsedge>
```

newsedge is the root element of the format — all other markup appears inside it. It has one required attribute:

version	(Required)	The version of the NewsEdge Simple News in XML Format in use (always "1.0" for this specification).
---------	------------	---

The required, non-repeatable **header** element holds information about the package as a whole, including its unique identifier, type, status, revision number as well as the meta-data describing the **asset** element.

The optional, non-repeatable asset element holds the primary news content of the package. That asset may be text, a photo, or a video, either inline or as a link to an external resource.

4 The *header* Section

The first **top-level element** in the NewsEdge Simple News in XML Format is the **header** element, which provides metadata about the news asset. The metadata in this section is related to *managing* and *describing* the news asset. Here is a simple example:

```
<header>
  <id>00-Yn2w7eDQdsUlmbyRXIMrQ1TgI53D052Ue5kMlQwoyumdmuzdkrsZSIoOjFM8v</id>
  <storyURL>http://hostname/servlet/StoryRetrieval/GetStory?key=nKhZkY2mZmVflWiWa2dlV
emXvT0vWvZiZhShSciKvNmUelWda3lWkUflTvKoRvZiW40vZtSvWkMmVelWcamWiWkVlWn
kT9vRF0FoRhKaIiTelWdakXdf1WnSuYnWvZ0oZ</storyURL>
  <publish-reason code="Original"/>
  <type code="News"/>
  <business-relevance>30</business-relevance>
  <dup>0</dup>
  <wordcount>135</wordcount>
  <received-date>20140328T110036-0400</received-date>
  <user-display-received-date isotimevalue="2014-03-28T15:00:36Z">Friday,
March 28, 2014, 11:00:36 AM EDT</user-display-received-date>
  <publication-date>20140328T110019-0400</publication-date>
  <user-display-publication-date isotimevalue="2014-03-28T15:00:19Z">Friday, March
28, 2014, 11:00:19 AM EDT</user-display-publication-date>
  <lastchanged-date>20140328T110040-0400</lastchanged-date>
  <source code="Acme_Briefs" name="Acme News Briefs">
    <section code="Acme_Finance" name="Finance" />
    <provider code="ACME" name="Acme News" />
    <service code="News_Abstracts" name="Acme News Abstracts"/>
  </provider>
  <topness ="TRUE"/>
  <content-type name="General Newswire" code="NewswireGen"/>
  <media-type name="Text" code="Text"/>
  <rights name="Licensed Feed" code="CLEARED"/>
```

```

<geo-origin>
  <entity name="Western Europe">
    <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">RB/weur</property>
    <property code="fullname">Western Europe</property>
  </entity>
  <entity name="France">
    <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">RC/FR</property>
    <property code="fullname">France</property>
  </entity>
  <entity name="Europe">
    <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">RR/eur</property>
    <property code="fullname">Europe</property>
  </entity>
  <entity name="Paris">
    <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">RU/fr..paris</property>
    <property code="fullname">Paris, France</property>
  </entity>
</geo-origin>
<geo-focus>
  <entity name="France">
    <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">GC/FR</property>
    <property code="fullname">France</property>
  </entity>
</geo-focus>
<classification>
  <taxonomies>
    <taxonomy code="Subject">
      <classifier code="PX/gen" grade="" name="General News">
      </classifier>
    </taxonomy>
  </taxonomies>
</classification>
</source>
<classification>
  <taxonomies>
    <taxonomy code="Subject">
      <classifier code="IS/pol" name="Politics and Government" grade="A" >
      <classifier code="IS/pol.intl" grade="C" name="International Relations">
      </classifier>
    </taxonomy>
  </taxonomies>
  <entities>
    <entity-list code="Person">
      <entity name="Jane Smith">
        <property code="use">author</property>
      </entity>
      <entity name="Barack Obama">
        <property code="apin">2148844264</property>
      </entity>
    </entity-list>
    <entity-list code="Location">
      <entity name="District of Columbia">
        <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">LS/us.dc</property>
        <property code="fullname">District of Columbia</property>
        <property code="use">primary</property>
      </entity>
    </entity-list>
    <entity-list code="Organization">

```

```

        <entity name="Microsoft Corporation">
          <property code="sym">NASDAQ-NMS.MSFT</property>
          <property code="acorn">0405069645</property>
          <property code="use">primary</property>
        </entity>
      </entity-list>
    </entities>
    <keywords>
      <keyword>dog</keyword>
      <keyword assigned-by="ACME">bite</keyword>
    </keywords>
  </classification>
  <references>
    <reference type="pub-source">
      <item href="http://www.acmenews.com/2014/03/28/manbitesdog.html">
    </reference>
    <reference type="associated media">
      <item
href=http://hostname/servlet/StoryRetrieval/GetStory?key=keyname.jpg&format=m
edia">
        < description of the image</desc>
      </item>
    </reference>
  </references>
  <associated-media>
    <item
href="http://hostname/servlet/StoryRetrieval/GetStory?key=keyname.jpg&format=
media"?
    <image
src="http://hostname/servlet/StoryRetrieval/GetStory?key=keyname.jpg&format=m
edia&mediaSize=thumbnail" alt=""/>
    </item>
  </associated-media>
</header>

```

4.1 Header Elements

The sub-elements of **header** are **id** (required), **storyURL** (required), **publish-reason** (required), **type** (required), **business-relevance** (required), **dup** (required), **wordcount** (optional), **received-date** (required), **user-display-receive-date** (required), **publication-date** (required), **user-display-publication-date** (required), **lastchanged-date** (required), **expiry-date** (optional), **source** (required), **classification** (required), **references** (optional), and **associated-media** (optional).

The **id** element (required) contains a globally-unique identifier for the story. It is guaranteed never to be reused.

The **storyURL** element (required) contains an access string to the original source of the story. Multiple values of **storyURL** can point to the same story. Example:

```

<storyURL>http://<hostname>/servlet/StoryRetrieval/GetStory?key=nKhZkY2mZmVfliWa2dlVemXvT
0vWvZiZhShSciKvNmUelWda3lWkUflTvKoRvZiW40vZtSvWkMmVelWcamWiWkVlWnTkT9vRF0FoRhKaIiTelWdakX
df1WnSuYnWvZ0oZ</storyURL>

```

The **publish-reason** element (required) uses the standard code attributes to specify why this version of the package is being released. Example:

```

<publish-reason code="Original"/>

```

NewsEdge maintains the code list for this element, and the allowed values are as follow:

original	First (and perhaps only) release of this story
corrected	The story with all correction messages received so far applied (used when a story has already been published with a publish-reason of "original").
deleted	The provider has killed the story.

The **type** element (required) uses the standard code attributes to specify the type of information in the package in a very general sense. The codes are defined by NewsEdge. The complete list is:

news	A general news story. This will be the most common type.
spider	This story has been indexed from the Internet. A read of the full story (through the storyURL) will be redirected to the original source address.
NIB	This is a collection of short news summaries ("News in brief"). They usually consist of a headline and summary for several stories. Occasionally, they are a repeat of top stories from a particular service. They can be sent on any schedule -- daily, hourly, or ad hoc.
HO	This is a headline-only story. There is no story information contained in the content element.

The **business-relevance** element (required) has a numeric value between 0 and 99. It is a numerical measure, assigned by NewsEdge, indicating how applicable the story is to a general business audience.

The **dup** element (required) has a numeric value of 0 or 1. A one indicates that this story is a duplicate of another story in the NewsEdge story archive.

The **wordcount** element (optional) is a count of the words in the story body excluding any markup.

The **received-date** element (required) specifies the date and time that NewsEdge received the story from the upstream provider, in ISO 8601 basic format. Example:

```
<received-date>20140328T110036-0400</received-date>
```

The **user-display-receive-date** (required) provides a human-readable version of the received-date element. It also provides the **isotimevalue** attribute which is the received-date in a format that is directly consumable by javascript, PHP, and several other programming languages. For example,

```
<user-display-received-date isotimevalue="2014-03-28T15:00:36Z">Friday, March 28, 2014, 11:00:36 AM EDT</user-display-received-date>
```

The **publication-date** element (required) specifies the date and time that the news story was officially published (which may not correspond with its actual release time), in ISO 8601 basic format. Example:

```
<publication-date>20140328T110019-0400</publication-date>
```

The **user-display-publication-date** (required) provides a human-readable version of the publication-date element. It also provides the **isotimevalue** attribute which is the publication-date in a format that is directly consumable by javascript, PHP, and several other programming languages. For example,

```
<user-display-publication-date isotimevalue="2014-03-28T15:00:19Z">Friday, March 28, 2014, 11:00:19 AM EDT</user-display-publication-date>
```


The **lastchanged-date** element (required) specifies the date and time that the news story was last modified by the upstream provider in ISO 8601 basic format. For example,

```
<lastchanged-date>20140328T110040-0400</lastchanged-date>
```

The **expiry-date** element (optional) specifies the date and time when the customer must stop distributing the news story — in other words, it is a scheduled kill. The date and time appear in ISO 8601 format. Example:

```
<expiry-date>20080301T120000-0500</expiry-date>
```

4.2 Source Information

The **source** element (required) uses the standard code attributes to identify the original publication that contained this news item. The sub-elements of source are **section** (optional), **provider** (required), **topness** (optional), **content-type** (optional), **media-type** (optional), **rights** (optional), **geo-origin** (optional), **geo-focus** (optional), and **classification** (optional). The sub-element of provider is service (required, repeatable). The sub-element of geo-origin and geo-focus is entity (required, repeatable). The sub-element of classification is **taxonomies** (required). The sub-element of taxonomies is **taxonomy** (required, repeatable).

The **section** element (optional) uses the standard code attributes to identify the section of the original publication in which the news item was presented. Example:

```
<section code="Acme_Finance" name="Finance" />
```

The provider element (required) uses the standard code attributes to specify the upstream provider of a news story. In addition to the regular codes, the provider element also contains one or more service elements (required, repeatable). Each of these is empty and uses the standard code attributes to specify one of the provider's services to which the component belongs. Here's an example describing a single source/provider/service combination:

```
<source code="Acme_Briefs" name="Acme News Briefs">
  <section code="Acme_Finance" name="Finance" />
  <provider code="ACME" name="Acme News" />
    <service code="News_Abstracts" name="Acme News Abstracts">
  </provider>
</source>
```

Note that the name attribute shall be provided so that output filters can add the provider information to the output formats without requiring database lookups.

The **topness** element (optional) has a code attribute value of TRUE or FALSE. This element indicates NewsEdge's ranking of the journalistic value of the source.

The **content-type** element (optional) uses the standard code attributes to specify the primary type of content the source carries. The values of this field include, for example, **Academic Journals, Reports, WebBlogs, Regulatory Filings, Press Release, Broadcast Transcripts**. See Appendix A for complete list of content-type values.

The **geo-origin** element (optional) specifies the geographic origin of the source. The format of the **entity** sub-elements (required, repeatable) is the same as the Location entity-list in the classification/entities section.

The **geo-focus** element (optional) specifies the primary geographic coverage areas of the source. The format of the **entity** sub-elements (required, repeatable) is the same as the Location entity-list in the classification/entities section.

4.3 The *classification* section

The **classification** element (required) provides three types of descriptive metadata for an asset:

1. the **taxonomies** element (optional), containing formal, hierarchical taxonomies assigned by NewsEdge systems;
2. the **entities** element (optional), containing unique identifiers and labels for entities such as companies or people associated with the asset; and
3. the **keywords** element (optional) containing free-form key words and phrases associated with the story, to help optimize searching.

Here is the outline of a classification section:

```
<classification>
  <taxonomies>
    ...
  </taxonomies>
  <entities>
    ...
  </entities>
  <keywords>
    ...
  </keywords>
</classification>
```

4.3.1 The *taxonomies* subsection

The **taxonomies** element (optional) contains zero or more **taxonomy** elements, each of which represents a separate metadata hierarchy.

The **taxonomy** element (optional, repeatable) represents one type of metadata taxonomy describing the asset. The **taxonomy** element uses the standard code attributes and a NewsEdge-defined code list to define the type of taxonomy in use. Current taxonomy types include "Industry", and "Subject", but NewsEdge may define additional taxonomy types in the future. Here is an example of the "Subject" and "Industry" taxonomies in use:

```
<taxonomies>
  <taxonomy code="Subject">
    <classifier code="IS/appsci" name="Science and Technology" grade="A">
      <classifier code="IS/appsci.research" name="Scientific Research" grade="B" >
        </classifier>
      </classifier>
    </taxonomy>
  <taxonomy code="Industry">
    <classifier code="II/semi" name="Semiconductors" grade="B" >
      <classifier code="II/man.semi" name="Semiconductor Chips" grade="C">
        </classifier>
      </classifier>
    </taxonomy>
  </taxonomies>
```

Taxonomies are hierarchical, like a computer file system. The **taxonomy** element represents the root, and each **classifier** element (optional, repeatable) is like a folder. **classifier** uses the standard code attributes to specify each step in the taxonomy hierarchy, and like file folders, the **classifier** element can appear within itself recursively. The code attribute in the **classifier** element is the less than 20 character "node code" from the ACME taxonomy. The **name** attribute is the full node name from the ACME taxonomy.

In the above examples, the two paths could be represented using the strings "Science and Technology/Scientific Research" for the subject taxonomy, and "Semiconductors/Semiconductor Chips" for the industry taxonomy; however, it is possible to attach much more information to each step.

In addition to the standard code attributes, each step has an additional attribute – **grade**. A letter grade assigned to this taxonomical node in the hierarchy. The allowed grades are "A", "B", "C", "D", and "", where "A" indicates a very high degree of relevance, "D" indicates a relatively low degree of relevance, and "" indicates no relevance.

Here is an example of a classifier with all the optional attributes specified:

```
<classifier code="IS/pol.intl" grade="C" name="International Relations">
</classifier>
```

This could, of course, include further classifiers recursively to provide more and more detail about the asset.

4.3.2 The **entities** subsection

The **entities** element (optional) contains a list of zero or more **entity-list** elements, each a list of **entity** elements describing the same kind of thing.

The **entity-list** element (optional, repeatable) groups **entity** elements of a common type together and uses the standard code attributes to specify the entity type. Currently-defined types include "Organization", "Person", and "Location".

Unlike a **taxonomy**, the **entity** element (optional, repeatable) is not recursive; however, an entity contains one or more **property** elements (required, repeatable) using the standard code attributes to provide additional information about the entity.

There are two required and one optional property elements under a Location entity. A **property** element with the code of "loc" is required. The value of this element is the ACME Location code for this entity. A **property** element with the code of "fullname" is required. The value of this element is the full, formal name of the entity. There is an optional **property** element with the code of "use" which can have an element value of either "mention" or "primary". This is an indication how relevant this location entity applies to the story body.

There is one required and two optional property elements under an Organization entity. A **property** element with the code of "acorn" is required. The value of this element is the ACquire media ORganizational Number. The ACORN is a unique 10-digit numerical identifier for all organizational entities. A **property** element with the code of "sym" is optional. The value of this element is the ticker symbol for a public company. A property element with the code of "use" is optional. This is an indication of how relevant this organizational entity applies to the story body.

A Person entity requires at least one **property** element. This **property** element will have a code value of either "apin" or "use". The value of the **property** with a code of "apin" is the NewsEdge Person Identification Number. The APIN is a 10-digit numerical identifier for important business and political people. The value of the **property** with a code of "use" will have the value "author" which indicates that the value of this property is the person who holds the byline of the story. Please note that a person entity may have both an **apin** and use **property**.

All entities (people, locations, etc.) marked in the asset that have a **value** attribute will be listed here. Additional entities may also be listed here that are not explicitly in the asset, especially higher-level entities (such as the state and country of a city that is mentioned).

Here is a simple example of an entities section containing one entity-list of two entity elements, the first of which has a property:

```
<entities>
  <entity-list code="Organization">
    <entity name="Microsoft Corporation">
```

```

    <property code="sym">NASDAQ-NMS.MSFT</property>
    <property code="acorn">0405069645</property>
    <property code="use">primary</property>
  </entity>
  <entity name="Business Technology Architects LLC"></entity>
</entity-list>
</entities>

```

4.3.3 The *keywords* subsection

The final sub-element of **classification** is the least structured of all. The **keywords** element contains zero or more **keyword** elements, each of which contains a free-form word or phrases associated with the story, to help optimize text searching. The keywords may be extracted from information provided by the upstream provider or assigned by the feed handler, human editors, or any other NewsEdge system.

Each key word or phrase appears as the content of a separate **keyword** element. The element has an optional attribute, assigned-by, borrowed from the standard code attributes; however, the other standard code attributes do not appear. Example:

```

<keywords>
  <keyword>dog</keyword>
  <keyword assigned-by="ACME">bite</keyword>
</keywords>

```

4.4 The references section

The **references** element (optional) contains zero or more **reference** elements. The **references** element contains a summary of every external reference that is contained in this file.

The **reference** element (optional, repeatable) has a required **type** attribute. The **type** attribute can have the following values:

pub-source	The reference is the publisher's presentation of this story.
URL	The reference is the source of this story. This story was spidered and any read request of the storyURL will be re-directed to this URL.
authoritative	The reference is the final, definitive version of this story.
associated media	The reference is to content that goes "with" this story and is accessible from the NewsEdge system.
external	The reference is to content that must be displayed from the specified href .

The sub-element of reference is **item** (required). The **item** element (required, repeatable) contains an **href** attribute (required) that provides the URI to the file that is the target of this reference. The **item** element can also contain all sub-elements of **asset-attributes**.

4.4.1 Item sub-elements

The sub-elements of the **item** element define relevant attributes of the file without requiring the system to access the media file itself. The sub-elements are **mime-type** (optional), **file-size-octets** (optional), **character-encoding** (optional), **resolution-dpi** (optional), **height-pixels** (optional), **width-pixels** (optional), **color-depth-bits** (optional), **color-space** (optional), and **duration-seconds** (optional).

The **mime-type** (optional) element defines the format of the file in standard IANA MIME content types. Example:

```

<mime-type>image/jpeg</mime-type>

```

The **file-size-octets** (optional) element defines the size of the referenced file in number of 8-bit bytes. Example:

```
<file-size-octets>236551</file-size-octets>
```

The **character-encoding** (optional) element defines the character encoding of the referenced file using standard IANA character set identifiers. Example:

```
<character-encoding>ISO-8859-1</character-encoding>
```

The **resolution-dpi** (optional) element defines the native resolution in dots per inch of the referenced picture or movie. Example:

```
<resolution-dpi>72</resolution-dpi>
```

The **height-pixels** (optional) element defines the native height in pixels of the referenced picture or movie. Example:

```
<height-pixels>600</height-pixels>
```

The **width-pixels** (optional) element defines the native width in pixels of the referenced picture or movie. Example:

```
<width-pixels>400</width-pixels>
```

The **color-depth-bits** (optional) element defines the native color depth in bits of the referenced picture or movie. Example:

```
<color-depth-bits>16</color-depth-bits>
```

The **color-space** (optional) element defines the native color encoding of the referenced picture or movie. Example:

```
<color-space source="IPTC">RGB</color-space>
```

The **duration-seconds** (optional) element defines the duration in seconds of the referenced sound or movie. Example:

```
<duration-seconds>125</duration-seconds>
```

An example of a reference element is:

```
<references>
  <reference type="pub-source">
    <item href=http://www.acmenews.com/2008/02/29/manbitesdog.html />
  </reference>
  <reference type="external">
    <item href=http://www.imagebank.com/images/2008/02/dogbite_tn.jpg >
      <mime-type>image/jpeg</mime-type>
      <height-pixels>75</height-pixels>
      <width-pixels>100</width-pixels>
    </item>
    <item href="http://www.imagebank.com/images/2008/02/dogbite.jpg">
      <mime-type>image/jpeg</mime-type>
      <height-pixels>300</height-pixels>
      <width-pixels>400</width-pixels>
    </item>
    <item href="http://www.imagebank.com/images/2008/02/dogbite.tif">
      <mime-type>image/tiff</mime-type>
      <height-pixels>3000</height-pixels>
      <width-pixels>4000</width-pixels>
    </item>
  </reference>
</references>
```

```

    </reference>
</references>

```

The example above contains a reference to the publisher's original version of the story and three versions of the same photograph in three different resolutions each with a different URL.

4.5 The associated-media section

The associated-media section (optional) contains zero or more **item** elements. Each **item** (optional, repeatable) element will contain one **image** sub-element. The parent **item** element contains an **href** attribute whose value points to the full-size image of a reference item of type **associated-media**. The child **image** element (required) contains an **href** attribute whose value points to the thumbnail representation of the parent item element.

```

<associated-media>
  <item href=http://hostname/servlet/StoryRetrieval/GetStory?key=keyname.jpg&format=
media>
    <image
      src="http://hostname/servlet/StoryRetrieval/GetStory?key=keyname.jpg&format=media&m
ediaSize=thumbnail" alt=""/>
    </item>
</associated-media>

```

5 The asset Section

The **asset** element (optional, non-repeatable) is the second top-level element in the NewsEdge Simple News in XML Format. It shall always be present except in the case of a delete story. The element represents the user visible data of a package. Here is a simple example:

```

<asset>
  <newslines>
    ...
  </newslines>
  <content>
    ...
  </content>
</asset>

```

5.1 Asset document elements

NewsEdge adds value to news packages by attaching metadata not only to the package as a whole, but to specific locations in the package, allowing customers to generate links, add photos or sidebars, or take other actions in a specific location in a story.

The inline document elements for the NewsEdge Simple News in XML Format can be mixed inline with regular text to add semantic information or, in some cases, enhanced formatting to news stories. The following elements are allowed: **location**, **chron**, **org**, **money**, **a**, **person**, **label**, **strong**, **br**, **em**, and **span**. All of these elements are allowed in any text within the **asset** element.

The **location** element (optional, repeatable) surrounds a passage of text describing a location and uses the common document attributes and the standard code inline attributes to identify the location. Example:

```

<p>During a speech in <location code="lu/sp..barcelona">Barcelona</location> ...</p>

```

The **chron** element (optional, repeatable) surrounds a passage of text describing a point in time. In addition to the common document attributes, the element allows an optional *norm* attribute that gives the date and time in ISO 8601 basic format. Example:

<p>The announcement came <chron norm="20080303">yesterday</chron>, after several weeks of rumor.</p>

The **org** element (optional, repeatable) surrounds a passage of text describing a company or other organization and uses the common document attributes and the standard code inline attributes to identify the organization. Example:

<p>The CEO of <org code="NYSE.MSFT" source="Acquire Tickers">Microsoft</org>...</p>

The **money** element (optional, repeatable) surrounds a passage of text describing a quantity of currency. In addition to the common document attributes, the element allows the following two optional attributes:

unit	The ISO 4217 currency code for the currency in use (e.g. "EUR" for Euros).
norm	The value normalized into decimal format, e.g. "2000000".

This element is useful for drawing attention to currency values that may need to be converted for different locales, or possibly even allowing automatic conversion. Here is an example:

<p>The president pledged <money unit="USD" norm="1500000">\$1.5M</money> to help with disaster relief.</p>

The **a** element (optional, repeatable) surrounds a passage of text meant to act as a web link and attaches a web address to that text. In addition to the common document attributes, this element has a required **href** attribute specifying the web address for the link as a URL or URL reference, as in the following example:

<p>Google's YouTube service...</p>

Internal links use the **#** character followed by the **id** of the element being linked to.

The **person** element (optional, repeatable) surrounds a passage of text describing a person, using the common document attributes and the standard code inline attributes to identify the person being referred to, as in the following example:

<p><person value="APIN:2148844264">Barack Obama</person>...</p>

The **label** element (optional, repeatable) with the class attribute value of **"highlight"** surrounds a passage of text that was indicated to be significant by the caller.

The **strong** element (optional, repeatable) surrounds a passage of text that should be strongly emphasized (for example, with a boldface font, or a strongly emphatic voice in a synthesized reader). It allows the common document attributes. Example:

<p>ACME has beaten all of its competitors in this segment.</p>

The **br** element (optional, repeatable) has no content and generates a forced line break. It is especially useful for line-oriented information like mailing addresses. It allows the common document attributes. Example:

**<p>123 Sesame Street,

Brooklyn, NY

12345</p>**

The **em** element (optional, repeatable) surrounds a passage of text that should receive light emphasis (for example, with an italic font, or a lightly emphatic voice in a synthesized reader). It allows the common document attributes. Example:

<p>The next president will be McCain or Clinton or Obama, but a former senator in any case.</p>

The **span** element (optional, repeatable) surrounds any arbitrary text and has no special semantic information attached. It exists only to allow NewsEdge to define new semantic information on the fly using the class and/or style attributes from the common document attributes. Example:

```
<p>The <span class="event">2008 election</span> ...</p>
```

5.2 Asset elements

The **asset** element contains the following sub-elements: **language** (optional), **newslines** (required), and **content** (optional).

The **language** element (optional) specifies the language of the text in the **asset** element. If the **language** element is missing, the default value is "en". If the source is missing, the default value is ISO-639-1. For a list of languages supported by NewsEdge, see Appendix B. The following example specifies that the text in the asset is in German.

```
<language code="de"/>
```

The following example specifies that the text in the asset is in Swahili.

```
<language code="sw" source="ISO-639-3"/>
```

5.2.1 The *newslines* section

The **newslines** element (required) inside asset contains **headline** (required), **deckline** (optional, repeatable), **byline** (optional), **dateline** (optional), **copyrightline** (optional), **rightsline** (optional), and **summary** (optional) sub-elements that provide headings and other summary information for a story or multimedia object. **Newslines** are both metadata and content — they describe an asset, but they are often also displayed with it (such as the headline of a news story). Here is an example of a set of **newslines** for a textual asset:

```
<newslines>
  <headline>Man bites dog in <location>New Jersey</location></headline>
  <deckline>Dog recovering in <org>Mercy Hospital</org></deckline>
  <byline><person>Jane Smith</person></byline>
  <summary>A dog is recovering from a man bite in <location>New
    Jersey</location>.</summary>
</newslines>
```

The above example shows that any text in the **newslines** element can include asset document elements.

The **headline** element (required) provides the full title for the asset, often displayed together with it. Example:

```
<headline>Man bites dog in <location>New Jersey</location></headline>
```

The **deckline** element (optional, repeatable) provides a subtitle for a news asset. Example:

```
<deckline>Dog expected to recover</deckline>
```

The **byline** element (optional) lists the people and/or organizations that created the news asset, in free-form, unstructured text. Example:

```
<byline><person>Jane Smith</person>, <org>ACME News</org></byline>
```

The **dateline** element (optional) lists the time and/or place where the news component was filed, in free-form, unstructured text. Example:

```
<dateline><location>Newark, NJ</location>: <chron>1 March 2008</chron></dateline>
```


The **copyrightline** element (optional) provides information about the intellectual property rights owner for the news asset, in free-form, unstructured text. Example:

```
<copyrightline>Copyright (c) 2008 by <org>ACME News</org></copyrightline>
```

The **rightsline** element (optional) provides information about the customer's usage rights for a news asset, in free-form, unstructured text. Example:

```
<rightsline>Redistribution prohibited.</rightsline>
```

The **summary** element (optional) provides a short, free-form text summary of a news asset. Example:

```
<summary>A dog is recovering from a man bite in <location>New  
Jersey</location>.</summary>
```

5.2.2 The content section

The **content** element (optional) inside **asset** contains either a specific rendition of the asset or a link to one stored externally. A headline-only story or a kill will have no content element at all. The **content** element has either a **reference** element or inline block document elements but shall not contain both.

The **reference** element (either this or inline content is required) points to an external file using a URL and is specified using the href attribute (required). Example:

```
<reference href=http://www.example.org/images/123 />
```

The **inline block document** elements (either these or **reference** required) contains a textual payload inside the document itself. The text may contain XML markup, must not contain any characters prohibited by the XML specification, and must use the same character encoding as the rest of the document. Example:

```
<p><chron norm="20080302">Yesterday</chron>, a man bit a dog.</p>  
<p>The dog is expected to recover.</p>
```

5.2.2.1 Inline content

The inline block document elements inside **asset** hold the story in the standard, internal NewsEdge XML format.

This section describes the document format for the body of a news story. The **headline**, **byline**, **dateline**, etc. do not appear here — they are defined in the **newslines** element at the **asset** level and should be pulled from there for display purposes.

Unlike the rest of the NewsEdge Simple News in XML Format, the document format makes extensive use of mixed content — elements and text mixed together at the same level; also, unlike the rest of the external format, order is significant here.

There are two main types of elements in the document format:

1. **block elements** like paragraphs and tables; and
2. **inline elements** like web links and semantic tags.

Most of the markup in this section is based on XHTML, with semantic tags borrowed from NITF (with modifications for consistency and compatibility).

5.2.2.1.1 Common document attributes

All document elements can have the following attributes:

class	Used to subclass an element in HTML. For example, to signal that a paragraph has special meaning you could set the class attribute to a value like "earnings-summary".
style	Used to attach CSS style information to an element. This should never, or almost never be used, but it is available for the extremely rare cases where it is necessary to preserve unusual stylistic information from an upstream provider.

Here is an example of both attributes in use:

```
<p class="disclaimer">ACME news accepts <span style="font-size:144%">NO LIABILITY</span>
for any inaccuracies in this story.</p>
```

In this example, the fictitious ACME News Agency has required NewsEdge to display the words "NO LIABILITY" in a larger point size than the remainder of the text.

5.2.2.1.2 Block document elements

The document part of the internal format contains zero or more of the following elements: **p**, **pre**, **h3**, **ol**, **ul**, **table**, **object**, and **div**. These can appear inside either the **content** element, or recursively inside the **div** element (for sections, subsections, etc.).

In addition to the common document attributes, block-level elements all have the following attribute:

id	A unique identifier not used anywhere else in the document. This is used mainly as a target for internal web links.
-----------	---

For example, if a paragraph appeared like this:

```
<p id="overview">Consolidated Industries lost $55M in Q3, but expects a strong Q4.</p>
```

The story could link to the paragraph internally like this:

```
As stated in <a href="#overview">the overview</a>, Consolidated expects business to pick
up in the next quarter.
```

The **p** element (optional, repeatable) represents a basic paragraph, and contains text or elements. Line breaks will be ignored as text is rewrapped to fit the available space and multiple spaces or tabs will be merged. This is the most common block element, and in many stories, it is the only block element that appears. Both the common document attributes and the common block attributes are allowed. Example:

```
<p>Yesterday, a dog bit a man.</p>
```

The **pre** element (optional, repeatable) represents pre-formatted text where spaces and line breaks are significant. It contains text and inline elements only. **pre** can also be used for ASCII art and source code listings. Both the common document attributes and the common block attributes are allowed. Example:

```
<pre>
      Population      National debt      Per-capita debt
Canada          33M          467B          $14,152
US              301M          9,000B          $29,900
</pre>
```

The **h3** element (optional, repeatable) represents a subheading or breaker inside the text. It can also be used as a heading at the beginning of a **div** element. Both the common document attributes and the common block attributes are allowed. Example:

```
<h3>Opening 23 new branches</h3>
<p>ACME plans to open 23 new branches in 2009. ...</p>
```

The **div** element (optional, repeatable) encloses a subsection within a story or other text object. It can contain any of the block-level elements, including itself. Both the common document attributes and the common block attributes are allowed. Example:

```
<div>
  <h3>Next steps</h3>
  <p>Once the new controls are in place ...</p>
</div>
```

There are separate subsections describing the markup for media files, lists, and tables.

5.2.2.1.2.1 Media files

The **object** element (optional, repeatable) embeds a multimedia object in a specific location in a news story. The multimedia object shall be stored in a separate associated media **reference** file. In addition to the common document attributes and the common block attributes, the **object** element allows the following attributes:

data	required	A URL pointing to the story file that references the media object if the media object is stored in the OPENS system or to the media object itself, if it is an external reference. For example, https://secure.newsedge.com/servlet/reader?readKey=9238475kadjhf29347 or http://www.imagearchive.org/movies/mpeg/movie12312.mpg .
width	optional	This is the desired display width of the media object in pixels. If missing, the native width of the media object is used.
height	optional	This is the desired display height of the media object in pixels. If missing, the native height of the media object is used.
type	optional	The MIME type of the object. This attribute should be specified only if the data attribute does not point to an internal story. See also mime-type.

Here is an example of a photo defined in another component in a package:

```
<object data="http://www.newsedge.com/servlet/reader?readKey=939232342asd" />
<p>The Bank of England cut its interest rate again today.</p>
```

This approach is preferable, since it's possible to store more metadata about the photo and to make it available in different formats and resolutions. If that is not possible, then the document could point to a specific file (in a single format and resolution) this way:

```
<object data="http://www.example.org/photo.bankofengland.jpg" type="image/jpeg"
width="640" height="480"/>
<p>The Bank of England cut its interest rate again today.</p>
```

5.2.2.1.2.2 Lists

The **ol** element (optional, repeatable) represents an ordered (numbered) list, with one or more **li** elements representing the list items (nested lists are not currently allowed). In addition to common document attributes and the common block attributes, this element has the following optional attributes:

type	The numbering type for the list. Allowed values include "1" (default) for Arabic numerals, "a" for lowercase alphabetic numbering, "A" for uppercase alphabetic numbering, "i" for lowercase Roman numerals, and "I" for uppercase Roman numerals.
start	The starting number position (default is 1). Use Arabic numerals for this attribute even if the type attribute is set to a different style.

The **li** element represents an item in an order or unordered (**ul**) list. It contains text and inline elements only. In addition to the common document attributes, **li** has the following optional attribute, applicable only when the element appears with **ol** as its parent (ignored inside **ul**):

value	A positive integer giving the number for this list item — subsequent items will continue numbering from this position. Use an Arabic numeral for the value, even if the list has a different numbering style.
--------------	---

Here is an example of a simple ordered list:

```
<p>The G7:</p>

<ol>
  <li>United States</li>
  <li>Japan</li>
  <li>Germany</li>
  <li>France</li>
  <li>United Kingdom</li>
  <li>Italy</li>
  <li>Canada</li>
</ol>
```

The **ul** element (optional, repeatable) represents a simple bulleted list. It contains one or more **li** elements representing the list items (nested lists are not currently allowed). There is no way to control the appearance of the bullets aside from using the common style attribute, and that is not recommended. Both the common document attributes and the common block attributes are allowed. Example:

```
<p>What to pack:</p>

<ul>
  <li>passport</li>
  <li>warm clothes</li>
  <li>cash for the taxi</li>
</ul>
```

5.2.2.1.2.3 Tables

The **table** element (optional, repeatable) represents a fully-formatted table. This element should be used instead of a text table with **pre** whenever possible, especially for numeric information that a read may want to copy into a spreadsheet. In addition to the common document attributes and the common block attributes, **table** has the following optional attributes:

width	The recommended width of the border as a percentage of the total screen/page width, e.g. "50%" — this is just a hint, and rendering agents are free to ignore it.
border	The width of the table border in pixels. For print (where pixels do not make sense), a non-zero value means that the table should have a border. Default: 0 (no border).

A **table** has the following outline — all child elements except **tbody** are optional:

```
<table>
  <caption>[[the table caption]]</caption>
  <thead>
    ...
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    ...
```

```

    </tbody>
    <tfoot>
    ...
    </tfoot>
</table>

```

The top-level table elements are **caption** (optional), **thead** (optional), **tbody** (required), and **tfoot** (optional).

The **caption** element (optional) contains text and inline elements describing the table. The common document attributes are allowed. Example:

```

<table>
  <caption>Vote by state, 2000-2007</caption>
  ...
</table>

```

The remaining table elements and sub-elements (**thead**, **tbody**, **tfoot**, **tr**, **th**, and **td**) allow the following attributes to specify horizontal and vertical alignment of the contents:

align	optional	Specify the horizontal alignment of the contents. Allowed values are " left ", " right ", " center ", and " justify ". Lower-level elements can override the value of higher-level ones: for example, if a th element specifies a value of " left ", it will override any value set on the parent tr element.
border	optional	Specify the vertical alignment of the contents. Allowed values are " top ", " middle ", and " bottom ". Lower-level elements can override the value of higher-level ones: for example, if a th element specifies a value of " top ", it will override any value set on the parent tr element.

The **thead** element (optional) holds one or more **tr** elements that represent the table headers. These are rows that would be repeated on every page for a multipage table, or perhaps be frozen when scrolling through a table onscreen (though no popular web browsers currently support that functionality). The common document attributes, common block attributes, and table alignment attributes are all allowed. Example:

```

<thead>
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>State</th>
    <th>Date elected</th>
  </tr>
</thead>

```

The **tbody** element (required) holds one or more **tr** elements that represent the main content of the table, and in many cases (especially for smaller tables), it holds the entire table. The common document attributes, common block attributes, and table alignment attributes are all allowed. Example:

```

<tbody>
  <tr>
    <td>Jane Smith</td>
    <td>Delaware</td>
    <td>2002</td>
  </tr>
</tbody>

```

The **tfoot** element (optional) holds one or more **tr** elements that represent the table footers. These are rows that would be repeated on every page for a multipage table, or perhaps be frozen when scrolling through a table onscreen (though no popular web

browsers currently support that functionality). The common document attributes, common block attributes, and table alignment attributes are all allowed. Example:

```
<tfoot>
  <tr>
    <th>Totals</th>
    <th>$1.5B</th>
    <th>$7.3M</th>
    <th>$103.1M</th>
  </tr>
</tfoot>
```

The **tr** element (required, repeatable) represents a single table row within the **thead**, **tbody**, or **tfoot** elements. The common document attributes, common block attributes, and table alignment attributes are all allowed. It contains zero or more **th** or **td** elements. Example:

```
<tr>
  <th>Boston Logan</th>
  <td>BOS</td>
  <td>42.3643</td>
  <td>-71.0052</td>
</tr>
```

The **th** and **td** elements (required, repeatable) represent two styles of table cell, both appearing inside the **tr** element with identical content and attributes. **th** represents a header cell, such as the label for a row, while **td** represents a regular table cell. In addition to the common document attributes, common block attributes, and table alignment attributes, the **th** and **td** elements allow the following attributes:

rowspan	optional	The number of table rows that this cell should span. Default: 1
colspan	optional	The number of table columns that this cell should span. Default: 1

Example:

```
<td>$1.5B</td>
```

Here is a complete, simple table example:

```
<table>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>City</th>
      <th>Region</th>
      <th>Country</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>Boston</td>
      <td>MA</td>
      <td>US</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Oxford</td>
      <td>OXF</td>
```

```

        <td>GB</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Toronto</td>
        <td>ON</td>
        <td>CA</td>
    </tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```

5.3 Standard code attributes

Codes are machine-readable, controlled values used for managing news or identifying concepts or entities associated with news stories. The NewsEdge internal XML format makes extensive use of codes.

All XML elements that use codes have a common set of attributes (only code is required):

code	required	A distinct machine-readable code, a string in any format, e.g. "Usable".
name	optional	A human-oriented label for the code, e.g. "Ready for release".
source	optional	A string identifying the source of the code, e.g. "IPTC."
Assigned-by	optional	A string identifying the software component, person, or organization that assigned the code, e.g. "OPENS".

Here's an example of a simple element using a code:

```
<release-status code="Usable"/>
```

Note that this element has no content. Some elements with codes may also have content, but the code will always be in the **code** attribute. Here's the same element with the optional attributes:

```
<release-status code="Usable" name="Ready for release" source="IPTC" assigned-by="ACME
feed handler" />
```

It's unlikely that the **name** or **assigned-by** attributes would be useful for simple, news- management metadata like this, but they may appear for descriptive metadata like taxonomies. The **name** attribute can hold content useful for transformation scripts; the assigned-by attribute is primarily for internal auditing; and the source attribute is useful for disambiguating codes from different sources, such as internal codes or CUSIPs for companies.

The following XML elements use metadata codes: **publish-reason**, **type**, **release-status**, **distributor**, **language**, **publisher**, **provider**, **service**, **source**, **newsline**, **taxonomy**, **classifier**, **entity- list**, **entity**, **property**, **provider-code**, **mime-type**, **character-encoding**, **color-space**.

5.3.1 Codes for inline document markup

The inline document elements **person**, **location**, and **org** also allow the standard code attributes, except that all attributes, including code are optional, so that it is permissible to have

```
<p><person value="APIN:1234567890">Senator Hillary Clinton</person> ...</p>
```

or, if a code is not available

```
<p><person>Senator Hillary Clinton</person> ...</p>
```

6 Example

```
<newsedge version="1.0">
  <header>
    <id>G-ALLyGt2jdhZT-
aNdPte0W6lx7YJ0BgC2jCRfpDUQg8noladNt8J335ulpsHS_U97wk88_mWAIeeXR7QhDACw**</id>
    <storyURL>http://new.newsedge.com/servlet/StoryRetrieval/GetStory?key=
laQcjajfLMhVIiGtHHrtsIudHDvg7bGS94Biuu0UQkb-wzN3Y02WaU5aoQAS27Wru6cQZ-
4mM8a3xWlgB91S1jffjBcgA_vt8jTYTHeNJ_m4DpGwp_ebmok5Iv3FM52PQzpzxO10Ydqw8zAuH9m7w**</s
toryURL>
    <publish-reason code="original"/>
    <type code="News"/>
    <business-relevance>50</business-relevance>
    <dup>0</dup>
    <wordcount>677</wordcount>
    <publication-date>20140404T061618-0400</publication-date>
    <user-display-publication-date isotimevalue="2014-04-04T10:16:18Z">Friday, April 4,
2014,
6:16:18 AM EDT</user-display-publication-date>
    <received-date>20140404T061618-0400</received-date>
    <user-display-received-date isotimevalue="2014-04-04T10:16:18Z">Friday, April 4,
2014, 6:16:18 AM EDT</user-display-received-date>
    <lastchanged-date>20140404T061621-0400</lastchanged-date>
    <classification>
      <taxonomies>
        <taxonomy code="Subject">
          <classifier code="IS/pol" grade="B" name="Politics and Government">
            <classifier code="IS/pol.natsec" grade="B" name="National Security">
              <classifier code="IS/pol.milintel" grade="B" name="Defense
Intelligence">
                </classifier>
              </classifier>
            </classifier>
          </taxonomy>
        </taxonomies>
      <entities>
        <entity-list code="Location">
          <entity name="North America">
            <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">LB/nam</property>
            <property code="fullname">North America</property>
            <property code="use">mention</property>
          </entity>
          <entity name="Western Europe">
            <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">LB/weur</property>
            <property code="fullname">Western Europe</property>
            <property code="use">mention</property>
          </entity>
          <entity name="France">
            <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">LC/fr</property>
            <property code="fullname">France</property>
            <property code="use">mention</property>
          </entity>
          <entity name="United States">
            <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">LC/us</property>
            <property code="fullname">United States</property>
            <property code="use">mention</property>
          </entity>
          <entity name="Americas">

```



```

    <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">LR/am</property>
    <property code="fullname">Americas</property>
    <property code="use">mention</property>
  </entity>
  <entity name="Europe">
    <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">LR/eur</property>
    <property code="fullname">Europe</property>
    <property code="use">mention</property>
  </entity>
  <entity>
    <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">LR/nam</property>
    <property code="use">mention</property>
  </entity>
  <entity>
    <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">LU/fr</property>
    <property code="use">mention</property>
  </entity>
  <entity>
    <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">LU/nam.any</property>
    <property code="use">mention</property>
  </entity>
  <entity>
    <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">LU/us</property>
    <property code="use">mention</property>
  </entity>
  <entity>
    <property source="xmltag.org" code="loc">LU/weur.any</property>
    <property code="use">mention</property>
  </entity>
</entity-list>
<entity-list code="Organization">
  <entity name="Central Intelligence Agency">
    <property code="acorn">3191791485</property>
    <property code="uacorn">2653674111</property>
    <property code="use">mention</property>
  </entity>
  <entity name="National Security Council">
    <property code="acorn">2806373793</property>
    <property code="uacorn">2653674111</property>
    <property code="use">mention</property>
  </entity>
  <entity name="Graham Holdings Company">
    <property code="sym">NYSE.GHC</property>
    <property code="acorn">5011331936</property>
    <property code="use">mention</property>
  </entity>
  <entity name="American Civil Liberties Union">
    <property code="acorn">4121658453</property>
    <property code="use">mention</property>
  </entity>
</entity-list>
<entity-list code="Person">
  <entity name="BARACK OBAMA">
    <property code="apin">2148844264</property>
  </entity>
  <entity name="FRANCE 24">
    <property code="use">author</property>
  </entity>
</entity-list>

```

```

    </entities>
  </classification>
  <source name="FRANCE 24" code="France_24">
    <provider name="Al Bawaba (Middle East) Ltd." code="ALBA    ">
      <service name="Middle East & North African Newspapers"
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report on the programme – which dates from the administration of former president George W. Bush and which has sparked tension between the Central Intelligence Agency ...</summary>

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<p>The influential <org>Senate Intelligence Committee</org> voted Thursday to release key parts of a classified report on the <org>CIA's</org> interrogation programme, with US President <person value="APIN:2148844264">Barack Obama</person> urging the findings to be made public. </p>

<p>The 6,300-page report on the programme – which dates from the administration of former president <person>George W. Bush</person> and which has sparked tension between the <org idsrc="xmltag.org" value="ACORN:3191791485">Central Intelligence Agency</org> and its congressional overseers – details one of the most unsavoury periods in the <org>CIA's</org> recent history.</p>

<p>"The purpose of this review was to uncover the facts behind this secret programme, and the results were shocking," Senator <person>Dianne Feinstein</person>, who chairs the intelligence committee, said after the 11-3 vote.</p>

<p>"The report exposes brutality that stands in stark contrast to our values as a nation. It chronicles a stain on our history that must never again be allowed to happen," she said.</p>

<p>The vote allows Feinstein to send the 400-page executive summary and key recommendations to the <org>White House</org>, which has said that Obama wants the declassification "completed as expeditiously as possible".</p>

<p>"Having prohibited these practices upon taking office, the president believes that bringing this programme into the light will help the American people understand what happened in the past and can help guide us as we move forward, so that no administration contemplates such a programme in the future," <org idsrc="xmltag.org" value="ACORN:2806373793">National Security Council</org> spokeswoman <person>Caitlin Hayden</person> said.</p>

<p>The report found that the <org>CIA</org> misled the government and the public for years about parts of the programme and overstated the significance of the intelligence gleaned from the enhanced interrogation techniques used on detainees at secret <org>CIA</org> "black sites" outside <location idsrc="xmltag.org" value="LC/us">the United States</location>, officials familiar with the report told <org idsrc="xmltag.org" value="NYSE:GHC">The Washington Post</org>.</p>

<p>More than 100 detainees were subjected to interrogation under the programme.</p>

<p>Feinstein said she hoped their would be "as few as possible" redactions in the report and predicted the process would take at least a month.</p>

<p>The <org>CIA</org> will lead the declassification review.</p>

<p>But the <org idsrc="xmltag.org" value="ACORN:4121658453">American Civil Liberties Union</org> (ACLU) has urged Obama not to let the same agency that used the abusive interrogation methods from deciding on how to redact the report.</p>

<p>"The <org>CIA</org> should not be handed a blackout pen to hide its use of torture or the lies it told to keep the torture programme going," the <org>ACLU</org> said.</p>

<p><em style="strong">'Waste of time,' say Republicans</p>

<p>Senator <person>Saxby Chambliss</person>, the committee's top Republican, criticised the exhaustive investigation as a "waste of time".</p>

<p>But he reluctantly voted to declassify parts of it so that Americans can assess the CIA programme for themselves.</p>

<p>"The general public has the right to now know what was done and

what's in the report," Chambliss told reporters, adding: "We need to get this behind us."

Three of the panel's seven Republicans voted against releasing the report, including Senators Marco Rubio and Jim Risch, who blasted the report as an expensive move that could cause a diplomatic uproar if published and possibly lead to new fatalities.

Releasing it ignores warnings from the State Department and US allies that declassification "could endanger the lives of American diplomats and citizens overseas and jeopardise US relations with other countries", Rubio and Risch said in a statement.

The detention and interrogation programme began shortly after the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States and used "enhanced interrogation techniques" including waterboarding, which Obama and others have likened to torture.

Senate staffers spent five years reviewing more than six million pages of documents to compile what became one of the most exhaustive examples of congressional oversight in US history.

The vote earned praise from rights groups keen on bringing the full report to light and end what Human Rights First called "the false debate about the legitimacy and efficacy of cruelty".

"The decision to embrace torture rested on the assertion that waterboarding, sleep deprivation, stress positions and other abuses were effective in gaining intelligence necessary to save American lives," said Human Rights First president Elisa Massimino.

"This report will show that assertion to be false."

FRANCE 24 with AFP

More videos available on <http://www.france24.com/en>

Appendix A – NewsEdge Source Content Types

CONTENT TYPE	VALID CODE
Academic Abstract	ACAD_AB
Academic Journal	ACAD_JOURN
Blog	BLOG
Broadcast Transcript	TRANS_BROAD
Business & Financial Newswire	NEWSWIREBIZ
Column or Feature	COLUMN
General Newswire	NEWSWIREGEN
Government Document	GOVT_DOC
Magazine	MAGAZINE
News Abstract or Digest	NEWS_AB
Newsletter	NEWSLETTER
Newspaper	NEWSPAPER
Newspaper Abstract	NEWSPAPER_AB
Patent Abstract	PATENT_AB
Press Release	PR
Press Release Abstract	PR_AB
Professional, Business, or Trade Journal	TRADE_JOURN
Public Hearing & Regulatory Transcript	TRANS_GOVT
Regulatory Filing	REG_FILING
Report, Analysis, Commentary	REPORT
Trade Journal Abstract	TRADE_AB
Website	WEB

Appendix B – NewsEdge Source Languages

LANGUAGE	VALID TWO-LETTER CODE (ISO-639-1)
Albanian	sq
Arabic	ar
Armenian	hy
Azerbaijani	az
Bengali	bn
Bosnian	bs
Bulgarian	bg
Catalan	ca
Chamorro	ch
Chinese	zh
Croatian	hr
Czech	cs
Danish	da
Dutch	nl
English	en
Estonian	et
Finnish	fi
French	fr
Georgian	ka
German	de
Greek	el
Gujarati	gu
Hebrew	he
Hindi	hi
Hungarian	hu
Icelandic	is
Indonesian	id
Italian	it
Japanese	ja
Kannada	kn
Korean	ko
Latvian	lv
Lithuanian	lt
Malay	ms
Malayalam	ml
Marathi	mr
Nepali	ne

Northern Sami	se
Norwegian	no
Norwegian Bokmål	nb
Norwegian Nynorsk	nn
Panjabi	pa
Pashto	ps
Persian	fa
Polish	pl
Portuguese	pt
Romanian	ro
Russian	ru
Serbian	sr
Sinhalese	si
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Turkish	tr
Ukrainian	uk
Urdu	ur
Vietnamese	vi
Zulu	zu

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