

(IN)FORMING CONFLICT PREVENTION,
RESPONSE AND RESOLUTION:



THE ROLE OF MEDIA
IN VIOLENT CONFLICT

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COMMON METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK: CONTENT ANALYSIS A MIXED-METHODS STRATEGY FOR COMPARATIVELY, DIACHRONICALLY ANALYZING CONFLICT DISCOURSE

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COMMON METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK: CONTENT ANALYSIS (EXECUTIVE SUMMARY)

The “common methodological framework” sets out those elements of INFOCORE’s methodological strategy shared by the analyses of INFOCORE’s four content-analytic WPs. The framework departs from an understanding of discourse as the use of lexical indicators (in different languages and manifold variations) to express semantic meaning – meanings that can be compared over time, across conflicts, across media, across cases, and in many other ways. In order to meet INFOCORE’s complex analytic demands, the framework combines inductive with deductive approaches, applies mixed qualitative and quantitative methodology, and formulates a sequence of steps to ensure that the respective strengths of each part are integrated to inform subsequent steps. Specifically, INFOCORE follows three main stages.

In the first stage, the involved WPs and conflict leaders gather material and input on the cultural richness and variability of conflict-related discourse. From a detailed, qualitative analysis of these texts, INFOCORE develops both a long list of concepts that are important for defining the meaning of conflict in various contexts and cultures, and an understanding of the ways in which these semantic contents are expressed and manipulated in empirical discourse. As a result, we obtain a large number of concept definitions, including a list of ways used to express these in the various languages and discourses – the dictionary – and a refined theoretical understanding of the subtleties in the use of these concepts in discourse.

The second stage consists in a large-scale, fine-grained, diachronic and comparative, automated content analysis. Applying the obtained dictionary to a huge body of discourse texts and aggregating these as a set of time-changing semantic networks, we generate a highly flexible, reduced representation of the analyzed discourses. From this representation, we can identify a wide range of relevant semantic structures, over-time dynamics, practices and patterns; likewise, we can slice the representation to carve out relevant moments, contents, or sub-discourses, and conduct a detailed comparative analysis.

In the last stage, finally, we use the results from the automated analysis to identify specific moments and dynamics in discourse that warrant further, in-depth investigation. Recontextualizing discourse against external events, the knowledge generated by other WPs, and the available theory, this last stage serves to move beyond describing relevant patterns, and develop theoretical explanations as well as practical strategies for addressing detected constructions.

Throughout all content-analytic WPs, we specifically address the role of three semantic structures: First, we analyze the state of evidence available in various discourses, assessing specifically what is said about a range of key concerns structuring the sampled conflicts, and the epistemic certainty attached to these claims. Second, we scrutinize discourse for the presence of interpretative frames, which we operationalize as coherent, recurrent patterns of contextualization raised to interpret salient issues. Finally, we analyze what agendas for action are advanced, as directives negotiated and endorsed in the debate, and how these bear upon possible conflict developments. Each of these contents is addressed both qualitatively and quantitatively, in the second and third stage of the INFOCORE project.

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COMMON METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK: CONTENT ANALYSIS**A MIXED METHODS STRATEGY FOR COMPARATIVELY, DIACHRONICALLY ANALYZING CONFLICT DISCOURSE****Conceptual Background**

The meaning of violent conflicts is constructed in discourse on multiple levels of abstraction: On the lowest level, the use of specific conceptual categories establishes the actors, objectives, aims and other relevant ideas in a conflict. Building thereupon, evidential claims propose concrete information about how these categories are related, and describe events in the world using these conceptual categories. Interpretative frames then contextualize these evidential claims and provide integrative rationales for making sense of the available information. Narratives, finally, arrange such frames into a sequence of events that are meaningfully linked, and propose concrete agendas for action required to bring the conflict narrative to a closure (Baden, 2014; forthcoming). On each of these levels, constructed meaning builds upon the range of lower level constructions and arranges them in characteristic patterns: Understanding narratives as patterns of frames, frames as patterns of claims, and claims as patterns of linked concepts, higher order semantic structures can be identified based on the characteristic arrangement of lower level constituents. For this reason, discourse analytic approaches generally consider recurrent patterns in the use of language, invoking specific semantic categories, as the starting point for identifying the complex meaning of violent conflict (Donati, 1992; Fairclough, 2003; Wetherell & Potter, 1988).

Typically, meaning in conflicts unfolds quickly and varies considerably across constituencies: Novel evidence questions and updates the relevance, connotation, or applicability of conceptual categories (e.g., the meaning of “Syrian rebels” in the international debate about the civil war in Syria changed considerably following the rise of Islamist rebel groups). Likewise, new information challenges available frames (e.g., comprehending the Syrian insurrection by analogy to the Arab Spring in Tunisia became increasingly difficult as a consequence). Frames adapt and form different narratives, potentially requiring different agendas for closure. Likewise, the changing interests of actors proposing discursive meaning may motivate them to construct different narratives to justify different agendas, mobilizing different frames, and emphasizing different information and conceptual categories. As a consequence, the discursive meaning of violent conflict is highly fluid and variable: What specific publics construct to be their understanding of a conflict can only to a very limited extent be captured based on the presence of specific, deductively defined semantic structures – which are rarely fully actualized, and within which there are many subtle, but consequential variations (Baden, 2010, 2014). Moreover, many important dynamics in conflict discourse – notably, radicalization and polarization – cannot be reduced to a quantitative increase in the share of certain kinds of interpretations and agendas, but also involve qualitative changes in the form of their expression. Capturing the evolving, variable, complex meanings given to a conflict thus requires a perspective that appraises such variations. Accordingly, INFOCORE requires a methodological approach which departs from a recording of constructions on a low level of abstraction, but also enables the inductive identification

of important higher order semantic structures. In the following, we will set out INFOCORE's methodological approach to the study of conflict discourse, which is drawn upon by all four content analytic WPs (WP5, WP6, WP7, WP8).

Overall Strategy

Aims & challenges

INFOCORE's complex setup poses five main challenges to the development of a methodological strategy: *Induction & deduction*: Following from the above discussion, many semantic patterns that are important for understanding conflict discourse arise in a bottom-up fashion from empirical discourse, and can best be addressed inductively. At the same time, research has long identified numerous higher order semantic structures that matter for the understanding of violent conflict, and have direct bearings on escalatory/de-escalatory conflict dynamics, or other important theoretical and practical concerns (Tenenboim-Weinblatt, Hanitzsch, & Nagar, forthcoming). Accordingly, the presented strategy must enable a mapping of inductively collated patterns in conflict discourse onto a range of deductively defined criteria, such that theoretically important discourse configurations can be reliably recognized.

Unknown indicators: INFOCORE's research questions involve numerous concerns which can be described operationally to some point, but for which it is somewhat unclear how exactly they will be expressed in empirical discourse: Only very few constructs already enable a full operational definition that identifies precisely what must be present in a discourse text for the construct to be present. For instance, "emotive language" and "agendas that disregard the legal order" – two operational criteria for recognizing radicalization – can involve hundreds of concrete expressions that are hard to predict. Accordingly, the presented strategy must provide a way for treating also unanticipated manifest discourse content and including it as indicator for the relevant conceptual categories.

Scale & detail: INFOCORE covers a huge amount of textual data, derived from a variety of discourses in many countries, over multiple years. The scale of the data, together with the breadth of contents covered, necessitates a standardized, ideally automated approach. At the same time, many questions raised by the INFOCORE project require also qualitative information, which can be extracted automatically only to a small extent, and require manual in-depth analysis. Accordingly, the presented strategy must define a way to combine qualitative and quantitative analysis to enable a nuanced, comprehensive treatment of huge amounts of data.

Comparative & diachronic design: INFOCORE analyzes conflict discourse over time, and across different cultural, political, and other contexts. This comparative and diachronic structure exacerbates the challenges named above and introduces additional systematic variation that must be accounted for:

1. *Comparison across cases*: INFOCORE compares the discourses about six conflicts (Israel-Palestine, Syria, Macedonia, Kosovo, Burundi, DR Congo), in the debate in each of participating conflict areas (the same plus Serbia, which is constitutive to the Kosovo conflict) as well as in four public spheres outside these conflict regions (Germany, France, UK, European Union, considering also transnational media such as

CNN, as well as delocalized social media; see Tenenboim-Weinblatt, Baden, & Gonen, 2015; Dimitrakopoulou, Tzogopoulos, & Nikolakopoulou, 2015). Both the conflicts considered and the countries' debates are characterized by many idiosyncratic concerns, discourse and conflict cultures, and not to forget, different languages (English, French, German, Hebrew, Arabic, Macedonian, Albanian, Serbian). Accordingly, the presented strategy must reflect conflict- or debate-specific concerns and language-specific expressions, but treat them on a level of abstraction that enables a meaningful comparison: It needs to recognize contents that are equivalent with regard to the meaning constructed, even though their form of expression may vary (Baden & Springer, 2015).

2. *Comparison across communication arenas:* INFOCORE compares discourse taking place in very different kinds of communication arenas (PR material, mass media, social media, political debates; inside/outside conflict areas; etc.), performing very different functions. Each of these contexts introduces systematic variation to both the kinds of contents expressed, and the form of expression employed: Social media use different, less formal expressions from parliamentary debates; Discourse advocating a specific view is different from the summative presentation of current news; and discourse participants involved in a conflict talk differently from those observing from the outside. Accordingly, the presented strategy must ensure that the recording of semantic contents responds to variations in the meaning expressed, but not to the variation in modes of expression mandated by the respective communication arena. In addition to these semantic constructions, therefore, also certain pragmatic (what is being done in discourse) and syntactic (how is discourse organized) contents need to be recognized.
3. *Diachronic analysis:* INFOCORE covers data over a long time period. Over time, however, the meaning of specific contents in a debate may change; new concepts may arise, be differentiated or merged (Motta & Baden, 2013). In addition, the events driving discourse at one point in time cease to be in focus. To enable meaningful intertemporal comparison, therefore, we need to ensure that the specifics of the current discursive context can be distinguished from the regularities of similar events and moments over time. Accordingly, the presented strategy must operate on a level of abstraction that identifies equivalent meaning despite such temporal variation.

Common, adaptable structure: Finally, INFOCORE's WP5, WP6, WP7 and WP8 all analyze conflict discourse, but do so with somewhat different research concerns and questions in mind. To render results comparable, it is necessary to provide a common structure, down to the level of specific instruments that can be used by each WP. At the same time, each WP needs to be able to adapt this common strategy to tailor it to the specific texts, communicative arenas, and research interests that it is primarily concerned with. Accordingly, the presented strategy must be sufficiently flexible to be adapted to the specific questions and materials without losing its comparability.

Strategic commitments

To address these challenges and provide a common methodological framework, INFOCORE has developed a nuanced, innovative, comparative, multi-stage, mixed-methods approach to the analysis of conflict discourse. Chiefly, this approach is defined by five main commitments and methodological choices:

1. INFOCORE's analysis of discourse departs from the level of conceptual categories, while higher order semantic structures are identified based on characteristic patterns in the use of these concepts. Applying a discourse analytic logic, thus, INFOCORE aims to retain a high amount of nuance and detail in its recording of discourse contents, allowing the detection also of unexpected patterns (van Atteveldt, 2008). Its analysis is primarily inductive, and applies deductive categorization only in a second step.
2. To identify conceptual meaning, INFOCORE relies on a range of rules and indicators that enable deciding whether the meaning expressed by certain words is indeed equivalent. It thus reduces a large variability of expressions (in different arenas, contexts, languages, etc.) to a limited, but still large range of conceptual categories. To ensure the validity of the applied rules and indicators, each conceptual category is widely based and validated in the diverse kinds of discourse texts considered by INFOCORE's analysis, and defined accordingly for further use by the respective WPs. This procedure constitutes the first main steps in INFOCORE's content analytic procedure (see below).
3. The main analysis and comparison takes place on the level of semantic meaning, focusing on meaning that can be translated across space and time: Phenomena that are highly context- or time-specific are primarily appraised for the role they play in the construction of meaning, and not as unique phenomena. For instance, to enable a comparative analysis, "Operation Protective Edge" is in most cases too specific as a semantic category, because it only matters in one of the conflicts, at a specific point in time: It only informs comparisons between different debates about that one conflict, at that time. Instead, we nest such specific concepts within higher abstracted concepts that matter in other contexts as well. Building a hierarchy of nested concepts, we can identify cases of a specific concept if needed, but otherwise conduct comparative analysis by grouping similar phenomena from different contexts into the same conceptual category.
4. Those deductive categories relevant for INFOCORE's analysis are operationalized as specific patterns of conceptual meaning mobilized in discourse. The search for such higher order patterns thus does not constitute an independent empirical measurement strategy, but builds upon the main measurement strategy that recognizes the use of conceptual categories in discourse. Once higher order phenomena are recognized in the configuration and dynamics of the debate, further validation and elaboration returns to the original texts for targeted in-depth analysis. This procedure constitutes the second and last step in INFOCORE's content analytic procedure (see below).
5. Besides the semantic analysis, INFOCORE also records specific pragmatic purposes of discourse. For our analysis, we chiefly distinguish four main purposes, and several important subcategories: Assertion are statements intended to make certain facts known, or salient (1st dimension of evidential claims), and operate primarily on the level of semantic meaning. Epistemic negotiation includes statements intended

to establish or question the truth status of a claim (2nd dimension of evidential claims), forming a meta-discourse level to the semantic constructions. Performatives are statements that establish certain social actions (e.g., accusing, apologizing, threatening, declaring), and can be both described (on the semantic level) and performed (on a socio-semantic level) within discourse. Directives, finally, are statements that advance and request specific agendas (agendas for action), and may be both described and performed in a text (Stalpouskaya & Baden, 2015).

Multi-step qualitative-quantitative mixed methods design

To ensure both the wide coverage of very many discourse texts across many arenas, conflicts, and media outlets, and a detailed appraisal of the nuanced meaning constructed, INFOCORE pursues a multi-step mixed method procedure. This procedure combines the respective strengths of all available methodological tools, and further advances them to ensure maximum sensitivity and a close linkage between the different steps. It consists of three, closely integrated analytic stages that guarantee a close match between qualitative and quantitative perspectives:

1. **Qualitative Pre-Study:** In a first step, we gauge the influence of cultural, contextual, medial and other variability upon conflict discourse in a qualitative, comparative pre-study. This strategy serves to a) augment and refine theoretical knowledge on what contents are important, and identify a wide range of conceptual categories and larger semantic structures (evidential claims, interpretative frames, agendas for action) that must be captured in step two; b) detect cross-contextual and diachronic variability in the mapping of semantic contents on manifest language use, to enable a valid, context-sensitive measurement of these structures.
2. **Quantitative Discourse Analysis:** In the second step, we conduct a large scale automated content analysis which measures the presence of all contents operationalized theoretically or identified in step one in a huge amount of discourse texts. This analysis proceeds on a very low level of abstraction initially, representing the texts as semantic networks that remain as closely as usefully possible to the original texts; only thereafter, an analytic search for characteristic patterns, systematic developments, and key moments and texts identifies higher order semantic structures and discourse dynamics in the data.
3. **Qualitative In-depth analysis:** Based on the results of step two, the final step consists in a manual in-depth analysis that targetedly addresses key texts and moments in the respective conflict discourse. Based on a combination of qualitative frame analysis, narrative analysis, and discourse analysis, it appraises in detail those constructions presented in the analyzed texts, restoring the level of nuance that was lost in the conceptual grouping needed for the quantitative stage. In addition, draws upon a wide range of contextual information – from the other WPs, the quantitative analysis, knowledge about the conflict context, etc. – to interpret and validate the quantitative findings, and to provide further detail for theory building and the generation of practice oriented conclusions.

The precise strategies used for these three main analytic steps will be laid out below.

Materials, Sampling, & Time frame

Materials

INFOCORE's general approach to collecting material follows the logic of discourse analysis as the analysis of all kinds of text *about* a specific concern: Whether a text is part of the material investigated depends on whether it discusses, to a relevant extent, those conflicts we are interested in. However, INFOCORE does not attempt to include all possible texts about these concerns: Instead, we follow the idea that certain venues of public debate are privileged over others: Opinion leading media are more important than others, because other media take over ideas and interpretations from these; some social media platforms are widely used and therefore more influential than blogs with only few followers; parliamentary minutes are among the prime, most salient records of political debates and therefore more relevant than a politician's private home page; and so on. At the same time, we sometimes deliberately include venues that are not privileged in the sense of exerting hegemonic influence upon other venues of a similar kind, but they are important because they are prime venues of some sub-discourse or alternative debate that is relevant for INFOCORE's questions. The choice of venues considered within each WP thus follows a qualitative, partly theory-informed and partly variance-seeking sampling logic.

Within each venue, the collection of materials applies a keyword based selection procedure: For each conflict, we define a range of keywords that ensure that texts containing these keywords are very likely to be about, or at least partly about, the respective conflict: A differentiated set of indicators (including references to conflict parties/actors/sites and acts of conflict and conflict management, reflecting that conflicts are referenced differently from abroad and within) ensures that sampled texts contain relevant statements about a conflict. Within the range of texts thus identified, we apply a range of data cleanup procedures (e.g., removing doubles, eliminating irrelevant texts) but in principle retain all relevant texts, which jointly constitute the population of discourse.

Time range

To determine the time range of discourse covered for each conflict, we follow three main considerations. First, we aim to include recent time periods to enable a close link to those WPs conducting interviews, which can best cover recent and only with limitations address distant past events. Second, we aim to select time ranges that include different phases of conflict escalation and de-escalation; we begin sampling texts a few weeks before significant trigger events followed by escalation, or even the begin of a conflict's outbreak. Third, we aim to select comparable periods for different conflicts, to ensure that we can compare debates about different conflicts at the same point in time, given similar political, social, technological, etc. context. Following this logic, we decided to include full years of coverage (1.1. to 31.12.) in general, covering the following years with regard to the selected conflicts. From Israel, Palestine, Syria, Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia, Burundi, and DRC, we include all relevant discourse texts from selected venues in the time periods noted below; from Germany, France, UK, the EU and some transnational discourses, we include all discourse texts pertaining to the respective conflicts in the same time periods.

Conflict	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Israel-Palestine	[Shaded]								
Syria	[Shaded]					[Shaded]			
Macedonia	[Shaded]				[Shaded]				
Kosovo	[Shaded]				[Shaded]				
Burundi	[Shaded]				[Shaded]				
DRC	[Shaded]						[Shaded]		

Further data treatment

Once the relevant venues and texts are identified and the population is defined, what happens next to the texts depends on the stage of the research process.

The first, qualitative pilot stage serves to capture, with a limited amount of texts to analyze, the maximum possible variability in discourse. Accordingly, the selection of texts for the pilot departs from the qualitative sampling logic that underlies the selection of venues, and further continues to identify texts within each venue that promise to introduce relevant variability. During the conduct of the pilot study, further texts are added to the qualitative sample based on the preliminary findings of patterns in discourse, seeking difference until no fundamentally new patterns and contents are found (saturation is achieved). This pilot is conducted jointly by the participating WPs, and supported by the conflict expertise provided by the coordinators for the six conflict cases. The main purpose of this semantic analysis is to identify relevant concepts that are to be included in the quantitative stage analysis by each WP; In addition, each WP identifies characteristic variability in the way of expressing these contents within those kinds of texts that form the focus of its analysis.

The second, quantitative stage does not require further sampling, as the automated analysis can deal with immense amounts of text, and an exhaustive analysis is feasible. For this stage, the only additionally relevant steps concern some preprocessing (harmonizing text formats, unified storage format, etc.) and the annotation of text with some relevant metadata in a machine-readable fashion.

For the third, qualitative stage, sampling follows from the results of stage two: There is no unified sampling strategy, but rather a few expectable scenarios that can be applied flexibly by the participating WPs to best pursue their research questions: First, the automated analysis may reveal specific moments or periods where relevant dynamics occur (e.g., sudden escalation). In this case, one sampling strategy is to go back to those texts that lie at the beginning of this dynamic, and trace it over ensuing texts as it unfolds. Second, the automated analysis may reveal specific key actors or venues in the debate, motivating the selection of texts by these for further in-depth analysis. Third, the automated analysis may turn up relevant contents that exemplify important patterns, or deviate in relevant ways from patterns found elsewhere. In this case, the autocoding tool enables to quickly identify those texts containing these contents, distinguishing specific uses of these and thus enabling a targeted sampling of key texts of a specific sub-discourse.

Qualitative Pre-Study

The main purpose of the qualitative first stage is to identify those concepts used in conflict discourse to describe relevant aspects of the conflict, and to find those expressions in variable discourse used to refer to these conceptual categories. In this process, the analysis focuses on the variability in language used in different kinds of discourse texts, taken from different outlets, describing different conflicts, in different languages and cultural contexts. It identifies regularities in the kinds of conceptual meaning expressed, and captures a wide variety of possible ways for expressing this meaning. Defining the meaning of recurrent conceptual categories, it develops the common ground for the subsequent automated, quantitative and the qualitative in-depth analysis. At the same time, by formulating machine-readable rules for which manifest uses of language are indicative of the presence of what conceptual meaning, it constructs an ontology that enables the automated coding of these concepts in a large number of very heterogeneous texts.

Main conceptual ontology

The construction of the ontology for comparative analysis proceeds as follows:

1. *Open reading, annotation, & recording.* As a first step, sampled texts are read with the purpose of identifying all meaning carrying concepts whose omission or replacement in the text would alter the meaning constructed. This yields a corpus of texts with highlighted contents, and a long list of words or expressions that have been found important to record.
2. *Conceptual abstraction & ordering.* Next, the identified words are mapped onto semantic concepts. This involves a) a process of abstraction (what does a word express that makes it relevant to understand the meaning of a text; the conceptual meaning expressed is then added as an annotation to the highlighted corpus from step 1); b) a process of instantiation (what other words could be inserted that have equivalent meaning in the sense considered relevant); and c) a process of ordering the concepts: Some concepts are parents or children of other concepts (e.g., “Operation Protective Edge” is one possible child of a more abstract concept “Israeli limited military operations in Gaza”, under which “Molten Lead” and “Pillar of Defense” would be other children; and the parent could in turn be subordinated to a wider, internationally transferrable conceptual category of “limited military operations”). In the process of hierarchical ordering, some levels of abstraction can already be discarded if it is already clear that they will not be interesting for the comparative analysis (too concrete or too abstract). As there are often multiple ways for constructing conceptual hierarchies, the guiding principle applied here is to group phenomena that are also described jointly, or likened to one another, in actual discourse. Also, concepts can be ordered with regard to wider semantic domains (e.g., actors, places, actions), their semantic or pragmatic quality (e.g., distinguishing described performatives such as “X threatens” from performed ones such as “if these attacks do not stop, we will...” and also from related assertions such as “the threat”), or other categorical differences.

3. *Comparative integration & definition.* While the above two stages operate on a concrete set of texts taken from specific kinds of outlets, countries and contexts, and are conducted separately by native speakers of the relevant languages, the construction of one unified ontology requires integrating these separate lists. Once saturation is near in the above construction stage, the list of concepts identified in the different contexts are merged. In this process, equivalent concepts are mapped where possible; where concepts are related but not equivalent, integration normally implies a shift in the level of abstraction, subsuming both under a common, more abstract construct, and completing the respectively missing more specific concepts in the original contexts; concepts found in some but not in other contexts are retained unless irrelevant for comparative analysis, and suitable expressions to express the same in the different context need to be found. In this process, definitions are laid down for a large number of conceptual categories, elucidating which kinds of more specific meanings expressed are to be subsumed under these categories, and identifying the hierarchy of nested concepts.
4. *Empirical & logical completion.* Based on the master list, the respective original discourse samples are revisited in order to identify missing concepts that become salient only once the concepts relevant in other contexts are known (empirical completion). This stage requires close collaboration between the teams working on the different text samples. The last step toward the final concept list is logical completion, where concepts that were not actually found in the analyzed texts but constitute a logical possibility are added. The logical completion specifically draws closely on the definitions of existing conceptual categories.
5. *Indicator completion.* Once the concept list is complete, the list of indicators for each concept is revisited to find additional expressions that might occur (e.g., based on thesauri or translations from the indicators used for different languages or contexts). Also, at this stage, word frequency analyses can help assigning commonly used words to relevant concepts.
6. *Disambiguation.* For each indicator, it must be ascertained that uses of this word reliably and validly express the relevant conceptual meaning. For all words that can be used in different senses or contexts, this requires the construction of disambiguation rules that differentiate relevant from irrelevant uses. Disambiguation rules are found based on keyword-in-context (KWIC) searches in the population of texts. They normally involve other words that must, or must not be present nearby a detected keyword to justify the conclusion that the keyword is a valid reference to a specific conceptual category. Other disambiguation strategies draw upon available meta-data (e.g., recognizing a name as reference to a specific office between the date of inauguration and the date of relief; utilizing specific language conventions typical for a venue or kind of text only in texts of a certain kind). To be machine-readable, disambiguation rules are formulated as Boolean if-then-chains of logical checks (e.g., code concept X if keyword A is present and also B or C and D are in the text, or A is succeeded by E within 20 words' distance, and the text is of kind F).
7. *Validation.* Each indicator-disambiguation-set must be validated. For this purpose, the rule set is implemented by an automated coding algorithm and applied to a corpus of texts. Based on the returned

coding decisions, the precision (ratio of correctly recognized instances over all recognized instances) and recall (ratio of correctly recognized instances over all relevant instances; recall is tested based on the annotated text corpus constructed in steps 1 and 2, as well as a manual inspection of a random sample of the automatically coded texts) can be evaluated. Instructions are refined, and validation is repeated until precision and recall are acceptable.

These steps are not arranged in a linear sequence, rather, some steps overlap, and many later steps can already be commenced during earlier stages (e.g., if one disambiguation rule is already clear in step 1, it makes sense to note it down already).

With regard to the kinds of concepts covered, the main criteria for inclusion are:

- Relevance to understanding the meaning of the conflict or important conflict aspect discussed
- Medium level of generality: neither too specific (e.g., it makes little sense to distinguish “abhorrent” from “barbaric” if discourse participants use these interchangeably, or it makes no difference for the meaning constructed) nor too general (e.g., subsuming Gaza and the Westbank under one common concept loses some distinctions that are very relevant for understanding the conflict)
- “Translatability” into other languages, conflicts, and contexts

Auxiliary ontologies

Parallel to the construction of the main ontology, a few more coding instructions of non-conceptual contents are collected. These include:

- Recognition of epistemic negotiations: To qualify evidential claims, we need to distinguish statements marked as certain or accepted from those contested or otherwise in doubt. Accordingly, a small separate ontology distinguishes important epistemic qualifications (e.g., common knowledge, ascertained, likely, contested, possible, alleged, unlikely) and their forms of expression in a text.
- Recognition of directive statements: To identify agendas for action, we need to distinguish assertive statements that describe the alleged state of the world from those demanding specific changes or actions (e.g., “we need to”, “call for”). Accordingly, a small separate ontology collects indicators suitable to identify directive statements (Stalpouskaya & Baden, 2015).
- Recognition of syntactic structures: To identify separate claims, distinguish quoted from stated text, assign quotes and citations to their authors, and model the macrosyntactic structure of discourse, we need to recognize the syntactic structure of the text. For this purpose, and to ensure the comparability of structures across languages, most recognition depends on very simple syntactic markers (notably, interpunction) or is done by established auto-parsing procedures; however certain additional instructions are needed to identify specific text structures (e.g., in social media) and to make sure that authors of cited statements are correctly identified.
- Recognition of referenced contents and actors: To identify where texts refer to other discourse texts and their authors, it is necessary to identify common ways of relating to other content (e.g., by citing a

newspaper in parliament, or by inserting a #hashtag or @mention in a tweet). A last small ontology collects indicators of such relational text content.

Automated Content Analysis

The automated content analysis conducted by INFOCORE follows a sequence of three main steps, which are laid out in principle in Baden (2010). Further developing the procedure to accomplish a comparative, dynamic analysis of multi-layered semantic concepts, INFOCORE significantly advances the methodological state of the art in the field of automated content analysis. Specifically, the techniques developed and applied follow from a theoretical and methodological line of development embodied by “quantitative Discourse Analysis” (Baden, forthcoming).

In the first step, both the discourse material and the multi-language ontology are fed into an auto-coding software environment developed based on the AmCAT package (van Atteveldt, 2008). On top of the classic AmCAT package, our “JamCAT” environment (<http://jamcat.mscc.huji.ac.il/>) possesses enhanced parsing and stemming routines, several novel built-in tools for identifying specific kinds of semantic structures (notably, evidential claims, interpretative frames, and agendas for action), support for windowed search algorithms, and an enhanced storage format that can accommodate relational content formats, as is typical for social media data. Inside this tool, the specified conceptual contents are recognized based on the developed ontology (in the respective language), using the keyword- and disambiguation criteria. As a result of this step, every discourse text can be represented by a vector of recognized conceptual contents.

In the second step, syntactic information derived from the text is used to model the macro-syntactic structure of each processed discourse text: Specifically, we recognize formal macro-syntactic roles (e.g., headlines), as well as the paragraph- and sentence structure down to selected micro-propositions. Based on this model, we apply a windowed algorithm that determines which recognized concepts occur within the syntactic context of other ones. Where syntactic units comprise indicators of directive statements, we furthermore recognize the author of a stated agenda; likewise, if the recognized contents suggest the presence of a relevant evidential belief (see below), we recognize epistemic negotiation qualifiers pertinent to the respective proposition. As a result of this step, every discourse text can be represented by a matrix of detected concept associations, as well as a list of dyadic and triadic, qualified directive and assertive statements (potential evidential beliefs, agendas for action).

In the third step, the matrices obtained in the second step are aggregated and represented as a complex semantic network. Aggregated semantic networks can be created by timepoint, by outlet, by country, by focal topic, or essentially by any kind of logic on which there is information either in the recognized contents, or in the metadata of the constituent texts. These networks represent specific slices of the actual discourse on a low level of abstraction, and provide the basis for further analysis.

Semantic Network Analysis

Depending on the specific research question pursued, the semantic networks obtained through the above procedure allow a wide range of further analytic strategies. In the following, we will highlight three such strategies that will be applied by multiple WPs.

Evidential claims

In the recorded semantic networks, evidential claims are defined by three main properties. First, evidential claims are about some state of the world which is essential for understanding a conflict at hand. To identify whether this is the case, INFOCORE applies both a deductive and an inductive logic. Deductively, key concerns are being distilled from the literature about the respective conflicts, resulting in a list of issues that are of particular interest for the analysis. All assertive statements about these issues are considered relevant potential evidential claims. In addition, we develop a set of indicators that recognize whether discourse texts themselves emphasize specific information as crucial for understanding the conflict (e.g., “all now depends on X”; “the decisive difference is X”). If such indicators are recognized in the text, the surrounding proposition is also considered a relevant potential evidential claim, and its objects are identified.

Second, evidential claims state ontological information about the issue they describe: They reveal novel information, or assert certain facts or beliefs about the alleged state of the world. To recognize whether this is the case, we analyze the quality of the stated link between the discussed issue and the other contents of the same proposition. Thereby, factual claims such as “chemical weapons have been used” are distinguished from hypothetical, evaluative, or otherwise irrelevant claims (e.g., “chemical weapons are banned”, “what if Hezbollah lays its hands on these weapons”). All potential evidential claims meeting this criteria are retained as relevant evidential claims.

Third, for all recognized evidential claims, we assess the presence of epistemic qualifications that moderate the status of the claim: We recognize qualifiers (“likely”, “possible”, “there is proof that”) as well as various forms of reported speech that serves to distance a discourse text from embedded evidential claims (e.g., “according to unnamed sources”, “Assad claims that”). We also search for other associated evidential claims about the same issue in the same text, which might potentially challenge the first assertion (e.g., “however, officials denied that”).

As a result of this procedure, the evidential claims advanced in conflict discourse about specific issues can be represented as a set of assertions with variable epistemic certainty, and can be compared across debates or plotted over time.

Interpretative frames

Interpretative frames are latent semantic structures that cannot fully be appraised based on an automated analysis. However, latent semantic patterns that might constitute frames can be identified based on a small set of rules, and evaluated manually for their semantic coherence.

The identification of interpretative frames departs from the observation that, to constitute a meaningful way of contextualizing important issues in a discourse, there must be a recognizable set of concepts that recurrently are arranged in a specific configuration: Because frames require further elaboration and integrative comprehension by knowledgeable recipients, and recipients need to know what to fill in to complete the frame, frames can only be reliably communicated in discourse if they recur consistently, in similar forms, over time. Accordingly, we can recognize potential frames by searching for patterns in the joint use of concepts in discourse: Concepts that are significantly more likely to be used in combination with other concepts than would be expected by chance suggest a meaningful association that could be part of a frame package. Based on the covariance structure of the recorded association matrices, therefore, we can derive characteristic latent factors of clusters of concepts that might constitute frames. This recognition can be further enhanced by adding further criteria that inform the clustering procedure. For instance, we can require that not only a bilateral significant association exists between a pair of concepts, but that both concepts are furthermore significantly associated with a set of common neighbor concepts (see Baden, 2010). Also, we can include only associations with concepts that are only, or most strongly associated significantly with further members of a cluster, and not with other, outside concepts. The precise strategy pursued depends both on the subject matter and the kind of question pursued. However, in order to confidently conclude that detected patterns indeed represent coherent interpretative frames, resulting clusters must be interpretable: This validity check can be performed based on the clustering output only, or in combination with a reference back to the original constituting texts (e.g., in the ensuing in-depth analysis). For the comparative analysis of frames, as well as the analysis of evolution in the observed contextualization patterns, suitable methodological strategies have been laid out by Baden (2010), Baden, Dimitrakopoulou, & Motta (2012), Motta & Baden (2013), and Baden & Motta (2014).

In a second step, certain kinds of frames can be classified based on existing theoretical taxonomies. Such classification essentially takes place with regard to two characteristics of obtained frames:

- “Generic frames” are common organization principles that describe the internal structure of concepts aligned within a frame. For instance, conflict frames revolve, at their center, around an opposition of two (or more) ideas/demands or actors, and relate this opposition to a range of concerns linked to both sides; consequences frames center upon a specific event and relate it to a range of concerns claimed to follow from this event. Generic frames are thus categorized by first identifying which concepts are most centrally constitutive for a frame, and recognizing the predominant relations between these concepts
- Another, more diverse class of frames comprises issue specific frames that have commonly been found in conflict discourse. Unlike generic frames, they concern less the organization structure than the semantic contents of the applied contextualization. For instance, a victim frame is characterized by the presence of actors associated with some kind of suffering, the use of emotive language to denounce the suffering, and normally, although not inevitably, the presence of some culpable perpetrator causing the suffering. An international-politics frame, by contrast, would normally comprise a range of state-level actors, reference to tactical and strategic objectives and interests, and the absence of emotive

descriptions. While these frames are primarily based in empirical work rather than a theoretical logic, and therefore comprise a potentially infinite number of varieties, some such frames are very relevant for INFOCORE's analysis. Based on a review of the existing research literature on conflict discourse, we therefore collate a list of frames and criteria for their recognition, which is further augmented during the qualitative pre-stage. These frame definitions can then be used to classify some relevant frames detected in the inductive analysis, and trace the use of specific kinds of contextualizations across time, different debates and conflicts.

Agendas for action

Agendas for action are recognized in the automated content analysis based on the use of directive speech acts. Where directives are formulated and include concepts relevant to the conflict, a potential agenda statement is recorded. In addition, to be considered relevant agendas for action, recognized statements must address the future and must not be qualified as hypothetical or otherwise distanced by the speaker: Actors may cite but deny specific agendas ("we must not", "this would be a bad idea"), or refer to demands of others while not endorsing them themselves. For each agenda statement, we therefore subsequently identify the form of the endorsement of the agenda, as well as the author linked to expressing a specific demand. Only agendas attributable to some actor who actually demands them are recorded. Within each agenda, we can subsequently recognize who (if anyone) is presented as the addressee of demanded action, and what kind of action is demanded (Stalpouskaya & Baden, 2015).

To reduce the complexity of possible demands, we furthermore classify advanced agendas based on a range of deductively derived distinctions. Most importantly, we develop a scale that ranges from agendas aimed at radical escalation to those advocating radical de-escalation: Classifying the kinds of actions demanded, we can assign agendas uniquely to a category on this scale. Likewise, specific arenas in which action is demanded can be distinguished: Most notably, we differentiate between military, political, economic, and social agendas, augmented by some further differentiations that are defined based on the qualitative pre-stage. Importantly, also the possibility of calls for *not* doing something is included in our taxonomy. The classification scheme for detected agendas can then feed into a comparative or diachronic analysis.

Dimensions of comparison

INFOCORE's research design includes four main comparative dimensions, which are implemented to varying degrees by the respective WPs. First, INFOCORE's content analysis enables a case-based comparison that juxtaposes discourses making sense of different conflicts in the same kinds of public debates. Second, we can inversely compare how the same conflicts or events are constructed in different public debates (debate-based). Third, within each debate, we can conduct an intertemporally comparative analysis, up to a fully-fledged diachronic time series analysis (diachronic). Finally, we can compare constructions of similar ideas or events across different conflicts, debates, and time points (topic-based).

Depending on the comparison intended, different aggregations of the recorded semantic networks, and different subsets of these will be selected for analysis.

In consequence, the quantitative analysis of conflict discourse focuses on those aspects highlighted by these comparisons: It identifies semantic patterns common across many or specific to particular conflicts, debates, outlets, speakers, or occasions; it reveals important over-time dynamics such as polarization (measured as the degree to which interpretations advanced in different sub-discourses increasingly overlap or become distinct) or radicalization (assessed as the propensity to advance agendas that disregard due process and the legal order, using emotive language and exclusive identity categories); and it zooms in on specific key constructs, key events, key texts, or key actors in a debate.

Only once these critical patterns are identified, INFOCORE finally addresses the last comparative dimension, which concerns the comparative integration of findings from the different content analytic WPs: This takes place partly through the in-depth analysis (below), which combines findings from different angles to make sense of specific critical contents and moments; and it involves a sequence of parametric comparative analyses between patterns found in the quantitative data, which presents the last stage of the quantitative analysis. However, an inductive comparative analysis across multiple cases, time points, and WPs is methodologically infeasible (as there are too many moving parts and the model is underdetermined). Accordingly, this last comparative analysis is conducted in a selective, targeted fashion, informed by the WP's respective findings of which specific patterns and contents warrant tracing them across strategic communication, mass media coverage, political debates, and social media.

Qualitative In-Depth Analysis

Identification of foci for in-depth analysis

The qualitative in-depth analysis builds directly upon the results from the automated, quantitative analysis. Having identified relevant commonalities or differences, dynamics and moments in the large scale content analysis, the qualitative analysis serves primarily to add nuance and detail to these findings and to develop theoretical explanations that contextualize them against other available knowledge. As a qualitative analysis of the entire material researched is plainly infeasible and a selective analysis needs to know where to start focusing the qualitative assessment, the key constructs, events, texts, and actors revealed by the quantitative analysis serve as the starting point for further in-depth research. While there are many possible angles for in-depth analysis, there are some particular perspectives that are especially relevant for INFOCORE's analysis, and will therefore be employed by multiple WPs in the analysis.

One first angle concerns the reconstruction of key moments, and the contextualization of key texts in the debate: This may be when critical evidence is revealed, when novel frames arise, when agendas turn into decisions and policies, or when in other ways time points can be identified after which the dynamics of the debate change in relevant ways. In this case, the qualitative analysis can serve to identify those factors that enabled sustained change at this particular moment, retrace discontinuous dynamics back to their triggering events, and explain why these particular events made such a difference to the debate. Comparing across

different such moments identified in different debates or phases, this analysis can feed into theory building and the introduction of targeted lessons for practitioners.

Another angle concerns the comparative analysis of contents advanced by different key actors, who may be either remarkably successful, or remarkably unsuccessful at shaping the debate. In this context, a qualitative analysis may reveal critical relations toward established cultural themes, other actors' discourses, or other contextual factors endowing these actors with their particular position in the debate.

Key patterns or constructs may arise from the quantitative analysis as crystallization points in a debate (e.g., the focus of contention or the cornerstones of shared identities), or as contents whose shape or presence profoundly affects the dynamics of the debate. In-depth analysis can add further nuance to the specific constructions thus advanced, and elucidate how this particular meaning could assume its critical role in the debate. Moreover, it may reveal why the same concern played a different, less critical role in other cases and debates, and thereby carve out what about a specific construction rendered it so influential for the surrounding discourse. This may also expand toward critical developments of a debate (e.g., a sequence of transformations that drives rapid radicalization), where qualitative in-depth analysis can reveal the important contextual conditions that made the observed evolution of meaning possible.

Strategy for in-depth analysis

For the analysis of such key contents, the primary strategy is to focus relatively narrowly on those texts and patterns identified as critical by the quantitative analysis. In place of the many other available texts and contents, which served as the relevant context in the previous analytic stage, the in-depth analysis instead draws upon all available contextual information: Most immediately, it collects relevant information from other WPs that might help explaining the contents in focus (e.g., relevant aspects from interviews conducted for INFOCORE, patterns detected by the news production analysis, related findings about contents analyzed by other content analytic WPs). In addition, this analysis draws in contextual information available from the literature, and uses the selected key contents to evaluate existing theoretical explanations and expectations.

To focus the in-depth analysis on those patterns of particular interest, the analysis proceeds much more selectively than the comparative analysis in the quantitative data. While we generally aim to corroborate our qualitative findings and interpretations based on a comparative assessment of more than one focal case, suitable cases are selected purposefully and without regard to capturing the entire breadth of conflicts, debates, and time points covered: The analysis focuses on those contents revealed as particularly relevant by the quantitative analysis, and deliberately omits cases that are less interesting according to these data. Instead, for corroboration, it targetedly turns to identify related texts and contents suitable for evaluating possible explanations, and applies the iterative, interpretation-driven logic of the qualitative research process.

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Concept Ontology

The below list of concepts is the result of the inductive collection of meaning-carrying concepts in actual conflict discourse. It possesses a hierarchical structure and has been operationalized into the eight coded languages by a set of on average ca. 4 search phrases, including multiple disambiguation criteria, per concept.

- Approach/Advance (Military)
- Retreat (Military)
- Withdraw/Go Out Of (Military)
- Access/Enter/Go Into/Free Passage
- Advance/Making Progress (NOT Progress As In History)
- Approach/Coming Nearer/Closing In
- Arrive/Arrival
- Breakthrough
- Commute
- Cross Through/Get Across
- Depart/Going Farther
- Leave/Exit/Get Out Of
- Movement
- Path/Way/Tour (As In On The Way, NOT As Infrastructure)
- Standstill/Gridlock/Ground to Halt
- Step/Steps
- Visit
- Accuse/Blame/Accusation
- Advice
- Allege/Alleged
- Amplify/Exaggerate/Blow out of Proportion
- Announce/Announcement/Declare
- Build Relationship/Build Trust
- Claim/Say/Statement
- Comment (NOT Social Media)
- Communicate/Communication/In Contact
- Conference
- Convince/Convincing
- Disguise/Conceal/Mask/Cover Up
- Distort/Skew/Misrepresent
- Downplay/No Emphasis
- Emphasize/Emphasis
- Explain/Clarify/Explanation/Story/Account
- Expose/Make Visible
- Inform/Information
- Information Flow/Dissemination (of Information)
- Information Warfare/Disinformation
- Interaction/Interactivity/Interactive
- Media
Blackout/Censorship/Repression of Free Speech/Press
Repression/Blocking URLs
- Misunderstanding/Miscommunication
- No Comment
- Not Communicate/No Communication/Lines Cut
- Persuade/Persuasion
- Polarize/Polarized
- Press Conference
- Propaganda
- Report/Document/Documentation/Study
- Respond/Response/React/Reaction
- Rumor/Insinuation/Hearsay
- Sharing/Embedding/Retweeting/Uploading (Social Media)
- Speech
- Stage/Theater/Play
- Streaming/Livecasting/Webcasting
- Suggest/Indicate
- Swearing
- Training/Workshop
- Transmit/Transmission/Send/Transmitter
- Warn/Warning
- Webinar/Online
Seminar/Videoconference
- Experiment
- Espionage/Surveillance/Monitoring
- Attention/Focus/Listen To
- Cluster/Clustering/Group/Grouping
- Consider/Take Into Account
- Crowdsourcing
- Deceive/Fool/Fall For/Succumb
- Discover/Find out
- Explore
- Find/Impression/Opinion
- Identification/Identity (in the sense of linking a virtual identity to an existing person!)
- Ignore/Overlook
- Investigate/Find Out/Factfinding
- Pattern Recognition/Machine Learning/Data Mining/Image Recognition
- Profess
- Research
- Social Media Analytics/Data Processing/Analysis/Klout/Social Media Influence
- Test/Check
- Trail/Track/Tracking/Footprint/Trace
- Believe/Belief
- Commitment
- Convert/Conversion (Religious/Allegiance)
- Decide/Decision
- Distrust/Lack of Trust
- Expect/Expectation/Anticipation
- Invent/Make Up/Fabricate
- Know/Knowledge
- Memorials/Commemoration
- Not Believe/Disbelief
- Paranoia
- Reconsider/Change Mind
- Trust/Confidence in
- Understand/Comprehension
- Unexpected/Surprise
- Unknown/Not Know
- Wishful Thinking

- Advertisement/Advertise
- Build Coalition/Build Support
- Campaign (Communication: Media, Election NOT Military Campaign)
- Compete/Competition/Race
- Controversy/Debate/Controversial
- Demand/Urge NOT as in supply/demand
- Incite/Incendiary/Inflammatory/Hate Speech
- Praise/Applaud/Compliment//Hail
- Promote/Raise Support/Advocate
- Protest/Demonstration/Rally
- Request/Ask/Call Upon
- Smartmob/Grassroots/Flashmob
- Support
- Abandon/Give Up
- Anti-War
- Audience Taste
- Trade Off/Assessment
- Admit/Concede/Confess
- Apologize
- Dehumanize/Dehumanization (INCL common labels: Pigs, Rats, etc.)
- Discourage
- Empathize/Empathy
- Encourage
- Excuse/Exculpate
- Forgive/Forgiving
- Humanize/Are Humans Too
- Insult/Insulting/Humiliate/Disgrace
- Invite/Welcome
- Justify/Legitimation
- Libel/Slander/Defame/Denigrate
- Ostracize/Pillory?
- Recommend/Bookmarking/Favourite s/Social bookmarking/Tagging
- Threaten/Threat/Intimidate
- Troll/Trolling/Online Harassment/Flaming/Cyber-bullying
- Friend Request/Add Friend/Follow/Follower
- Betray/Treason/Betrayal/Treacherous/Behind the back/Sneaky
- Cooperate/Cooperation/Collaboration NOT Collaborator
- Help
- Molested/Harrassed/Harrassment
- Producer/Prosumer
- Revenge
- Turncoat/Renegade/Change Sides
- Unmolested/Unharrassed/Without Harrassment
- Volunteer/Community Work/Social Work
- Not tolerate/Intolerance
- Tolerance/Tolerate
- Deterrence
- Surrender
- Peace Talks
- Accept/Approve/Recognize
- Adopt/Endorse/Embrace
- Appeasing/Appeasers/Doves
- Commit To/Pledge/Promise NOT Promised Land
- Criticize/Condemn/Verbally Attack
- Declaration Of Independence
- Defuse
- Deny/Reject/Refuse/Dismiss/Defy
- Dialogue/Talks/Debate
- Diplomacy
- Dispute
- Guarantee/Assure/Ensure/Insurance
- Intervene/Intervention (NOT military)
- Negotiate/Negotiations
- Objection
- Offer
- Proposal/Draft
- Provoke/Provocation
- Radicalization/Radicalize
- Travel Diplomacy/State Visit/Envoy's Visit
- Electoral Fraud
- Separatist/Secession
- Ceasefire/Truce
- Amnesty
- Rebellion
- Revolution
- Uprising/Insurgency
- Accreditation
- Ban/Forbid/Outlaw
- Coercion/Force to
- Control/Oversight
- Country Breakup
- Decentralization/Devolution
- Democratize/Democratization
- Deregulate
- Elections
- Enforce
- Governance/Management
- Impose/Dictate
- Inauguration/Take Office
- Land Reform/Land Ownership/Land Allocation
- Mismanagement/Bad Governance/Government Failure
- Misuse of Power
- Order/Command
- Permit/Allow/Legalize/License
- Referendum
- Reform
- Regime Change
- Regime Collapse
- Repression
- Resign/Resignation/Abdicate
- Resisting/Resistance/Resilience
- Restore Government Control
- State Building
- Submission NOT Submit Document
- Suppression/Crackdown
- Take To Account/Hold Accountable/Hold Responsible
- Watchdog/Control Function
- Crime
- Hate Crimes/Pogrome
- Hijack
- Organized Crime
- Prisoner Exchange
- Violation
- Aggression
- Battle
- Capture
- Conquer

- Counterstrike
- Defense
- Ground Offensive/Ground Forces
- Invasion
- Liberate/Liberation
- Militarization/Militarize
- Military Intervention
- Mobilization
- No Fly Zone
- Operation/Campaign (Military)
- Preemptive Strike/Preemption
- Recruitment(Military)/Enlist
- Terrorism
- To Defeat
- De-Escalation
- Demilitarisation
- Disarming
- Pacification
- Peacebuilding
- Peacekeeping
- Arms Embargo/Arms Control
- Arrest/Arrested
- Boycott
- Collective Punishment
- Criminal Prosecution/Punishment
- Freezing Assets
- Oil Embargo
- Pressure
- Release/Released(From A Jail)
- Sanctions/Embargo/Trade Blockade
- Suspend
- Travel Restrictions
- Riot/Civil Unrest
- Capacity Building/Capacity Development/Learn How To
- Coordinate/Coordination
- Coup/Takeover/Overthrow/Oust
- Exchange
- Join/Participate/Partake/Engagement /Involvement
- Meet/Convene/Gather/Meeting/Gathering
- Sign/Signature
- Summit Meeting
- Inquiry/Parliamentary Inquiry
- Reconciliation
- Agree/Agreement/Consent/Consensus (NOT: The Agreement As Contract)
- Compromise (NOT Compromised, To Compromise)
- Conspiracy
- Deal/Horsetrade
- Disagree/Be Of Different Opinion/Dissent
- Oppose/Be Against
- Extortion/Blackmail
- Theft/Looting/Plunder
- Weapons Smuggle
- Blockade/Cut Off
- Crowdfunding
- Modernization
- Proliferation (NOT News)
- Demand for (As in Supply/Demand)
- Donor
- Emergency Relief
- International Monetary Relief: Debt Relief etc
- Media Support/Media Assistance
- Provide/Supply/Give/Hand Over/Pay
- Receive/Be Paid
- Return/Give Back NOT Return to
- Sales/Sell
- Exploit/Exploitation (NOT Sexual)
- Abolish/Disband/Dissolve
- Avoidance/Prevention
- Drive/Accelerate
- Escalation(Military)
- Interrupt
- Lead To
- Marginalize
- Solution/Solve
- Transition/Transitional/Transformation
- Uphold
- Destroy/Destruction
- Disappear/Vanish/Go Away/Into the Sea
- Drain/Depletion
- Hit
- Neutralize
- Remove/Eliminate
- Sabotage/Obstruct
- Tear Apart
- Weaken/Water-Down
- Encode/Encrypt/In Code
- Cyber-Attack/Cyberwar/Cyberterrorism/Cyberwarfare/Hacking/Hacked
- Abuse
- Adapt/Adjust/Adaptation
- Attempt
- Bolster/Reinforce
- Bring Into Line/Gleichschalten
- Change/Modify/Changes
- Coding/Programming
- Crash/Accident
- Effort
- Emergence/Emerging
- Facilitate/Make Easier
- Lose
- Manipulate/Temper
- Renew/Again/Repeat
- Shape/Influence/Affect
- Spillover (of Conflict)
- Tactics/Tactical
- Take Care Of
- Win/Gain
- Create/Setup
- Erecting/Building
- Establish/Consolidate
- Rebuild/Restore
- (Forced) Prostitution
- Kidnapping/Abduction
- War Crimes
- Coexistence/Cohabitation/Symbiosis
- Deportation
- Evacuation
- Exclude/Exclusive/Exclusion
- Flee/Escape/Take Refuge
- Immigrate/Immigrant/Come Into/Come to
- Repatriation/Repatriate/Return (not things)

- Resettlement
- Uprooting
- Healing/Pain Relief NOT Emergency Relief
- Humanitarian Intervention
- Nursing/Give Care/Caregivers/Nurses
- Rescue
- Air Strikes
- Attack/Offensive
- Military Violence
- Nuclear Strike
- Rocket Attack/Rocket Fire
- Arson Attack
- Bloodshed
- Detonation/Explosion
- Ethnic Cleansing
- Ethnic Violence
- Execution/Decapitation
- Fighting
- Fire/Shoot
- Genocide
- Human Shields
- Kill/Killed
- Mass Murder
- Massacre
- Miss
- Murder/Assassinate
- Raid
- Rape
- Sacrifice
- Self-Defense
- Self-Immolation
- Settler Violence/Harrassment
- Stone Throwing
- Suicide
- Suicide Bombing/Suicide Bomber
- Target/Targeting
- Torture
- Violence
- Violence against Journalists
- Adjacent/Neighboring
- Country-Wide/Nation-Wide/National/Federal
- Far/Distant
- Inside
- International/Interstate
- Intrastate/Domestic
- Near/Closeby
- Outside
- Before/Prior to
- Durable/Permanent/Long-Lived
- Final/Last
- Fleeting/Short-Lived
- Initial/First
- New
- Not Too Early
- Not Too Late
- Old (Not: Old People)
- Postwar/Postconflict
- Prewar/Preconflict
- Quickly/Fast
- Realtime/Live/Synchronous/Speed
- Slow Down/Delay/Postpone
- Slowly/Eventually
- Speed Up/Accelerate
- Temporary/Provisional/Limited-Time
- Timely/Timeliness
- Too Early
- Too Late
- Urgent
- Creative/Resourceful/Original/Unconventional
- Uncreative/Common/Usual/Conventional (NOT Weapons)
- Accidental/Unintended
- Crude/Basic/Rudimentary
- Deliberate/Premeditated
- Predestined/Preordained/Destiny/Promised (NOT X promised)
- Convinced/Certainty
- Implausible/Unbelievable/Non-Credible
- Plausible/Believable/Credible
- Skeptical/Doubt/Suspicious/to Question
- Antiquated/Outdated/Medieval
- Daredevil/Recklessness
- Idealistic
- Irrational/Crazy
- Megalomania
- Modern
- Open-Minded
- Rational/Sane
- Smart/Intelligent
- Nuanced/Differentiate
- Serious/Severe/Earnest/Sincere
- Dramatic/Drama
- Entertainment/Escapism
- Funny/Ridiculous/Comic/Comedy
- Satire/Comedy
- Sensational/Sensationalism/Boulevard/Tabloid
- Sockpuppet/Fake Account/Propaganda Account
- Spam/Splog/Spamming/Twitterbot
- Tragic/Tragedy
- Undercover/Covert
- Anonymous/Anonymity
- Authentic
- Certain/Ascertained/Confirmed
- Confirm/Corroborate/Certify
- Disconfirm/Invalidate
- False/Fake/Incorrect/Untrue
- Impossible
- Insincere/Pretense
- Likely
- Official
- Possible/Might/May
- Proof/Demonstrate
- Secret/Classified
- Suspicious/Fishy NOT distrustful
- True/Truth/Correct/In Reality
- Uncertain/Uncertainty
- Unconfirmed/Unverified
- Unlikely
- Unofficial
- Ambiguous/Ambiguity
- Explicit/Literal/Expressly
- Implicit/Latent/Tacit/Implied/Unspoken
- Important/Essential/Vital
- Main/Key/Most Important

- Mysterious/Opaque/Unclear/Intransparent/Obscure
- Transparent/Clear
- Unimportant/Dispensable
- Bad/Negative
- Better/Improved/Improvement
- Foolish/Dumb
- Positive/Good (NOT The Good Ones)
- Unworthy/Worthless/Inferior
- Worse/Deteriorated/Deterioration/Exacerbate
- Worthy/Qualified/Valuable
- Advanced/Highly-Developed
- Salient/Prominent/Exalted
- Metropolitan/Big Cities/Urban (as Identity Category)
- Provincial/Periphery/Outbackers
- Determined/Determination
- Irresponsive/Insensitive
- Motivated
- Reluctant/Reluctance
- Responsive/Sensitive
- Cynicism/Depoliticization/Disengagement (from Politics/Public Affairs)
- Demoralized/Demoralization
- Aloof/Out Of Touch
- Malicious
- Revisionist/Revisionism
- Dissident
- Feedback/Likes/Liking/Mentions
- Follow
Friday/FF/ff/Trend/Trending
- Lack Of Publicity/Silence/Omission
- Populism/Populist
- Private
- Public/Publish/Make Public
- Publicity
- Glory/Glorious/Celebrated
- Popular/Loved/Desired
- Unpopular/Resented/Undesired
- Abhorrent/Outrageous/Barbaric
- Brutal/Cruel/Merciless
- Cowardly
- Dishonest/Not Trustworthy/Lie/Liar
- Parasitic/Parasite
- Scapegoat
- Courageous/Brave
- Bilateral/Multilateral
- Careless/Thoughtless
- Considerate/Careful
- Mutual/Reciprocal
- No Respect/Disrespect
- Respectful/Respect
- Unilateral
- Guilty/Guilt/Sin
- Stigmatization/Stigma
- Dignity/Honor
- Discriminated Against
- Equality/Equal/Free Of Discrimination
- Inequality
- Good (As In The Good Ones)
- Innocent/Innocence
- Integrity
- Merciful/Grace
- Trustworthy/Honest
- Arrogant/Arrogance/Chauvinism
- Indigenous/Autochthonous
- Neutrality
- Reliable/Dependable
- Responsible/Responsibility (NOT Hold Responsible)
- Unreliable
- Biased/Unfair/Bias
- Face Saving/Honorable
- War-Mongering/Bloodthirsty
- Evil
- Immoral/Inhumane/Wrong-Thing-To-Do
- Taint/Tarnish/Infest/Besmirch
- Just/Justice NOT Judiciary/Judge
- Moral/Humane/Right-Thing-To-Do
- Desirable/Should (Not Conditional)
- Fair/Unbiased/Balanced
- Undesirable/Should Not
- Unjust/Injustice
- Unpleasant
- Victory/Victorious
- Pragmatic
- Complicit/Involved or implicated in crimes
- Defeat/Defeated (NOT To Defeat)
- Efficacy/Empowerment
- Incumbent/In Office
- Obedient/Loyal/Faithful
- Outcast/Pariah
- Stateless/Statelessness
- Unloyal/Unfaithful
- Centrist/Liberal
- Common/Shared
- Fascism/Nazi
- Left-
Wing/Socialist/Socialdemocratic/Green#
- Moderate
- Negotiable/Available For
Compromise
- Non-Negotiable
- Radical/Extreme (NOT Radicals/Extremists)
- Rightwing/Conservative/Nationalist
- Free/Freedom
- Illegal/Banned
- Acceptable/Appropriate
- Dependent
- Dominant/Hegemonic/Mainstream
- Impunity
- Independent/Independence
- Isolated/Isolate/Isolation
- Lawless/Extralegal/Law of the Jungle
- Legal/Permitted/Allowed (NOT Legal System Etc.)
- Political Justice/no independent Judiciary
- Unacceptable/Inappropriate
- Universal
- Anarchy/Chaos
- Democracy
- Divided/Fragmented/Fragmentation
- Integrated/Integration/Reintegration
/Inclusion
- Multicultural
- Multiethnic
- Multipolar/Multipolarity

- Multireligious
- Sectarianism/Fragmentation of Factions
- Separated/Keep Apart
- Unified/Joint/Unity/Collective
- Unipolar/Unipolarity
- Affordable/Cheap/Economic
- Beneficial/Advantageous
- Costly/Expensive/Ineconomic
- Disadvantageous
- Industrious/Diligent
- Lazy/Unproductive/Useless
- Productive/Constructive/Useful
- Utilitarian/Cost-Benefit/Worth The Cost
- Arable/Resource Rich/Valuable Land
- Consequential
- Effective/Useful/Functional
- Efficient/Cost-Effective
- Inconsequential
- Ineffective/Useless/Dysfunctional
- Inefficient/Wasteful
- Achieve/Complete/Finish
- Conflict-Sensitive
- Destructive
- Difficult/Complicated/Complex
- Failure/Fail/Failed
- Gradual
- Last Resort
- No Return/No Way Back/Bridges burnt/Irrevocable
- Only Way/No Alternative
- Success/Succeed/Successful
- Able/Can/Capability/Ability
- Unable/Cannot (NOT: Impossible)
- Active
- Passive
- Trapped
- Error/Mistake
- Journalism Of Attachment
- Open Source/Open Media/Open Data/Open Software/Open Platform/Creative Commons/Copyleft/Open Licenses
- Peace Journalism
- Service Journalism
- Asymmetric conflict
- Incompatible/Irreconcilable
- Intractable/Unsolvable
- Zero-Sum
- Absent/Absence
- Abundance/Abundant/Ubiquity
- Add/More
- All/Every
- Decrease/To Narrow/Reduce
- Incomplete/Missing/Still Required
- Increase/Widen/Expand
- Insufficient/Lacking/Lack Of/Too Few
- Most/Many
- None/Not A Single
- One/A Single
- Several/Few
- Subtract/Fewer
- Sufficient
- Superfluous/Excess/Too Much
- Strategic/Strategically Important NOT Strategy
- Superiority (military)
- Weak/Inferior (military)
- Big/Wide/Significant
- Critical (NOT as critique but as critical state)
- Heavy/Massive/Intense
- Large/Huge
- Low-Intensity/Light (As Not Heavy)
- Necessary/Inevitable/Required (NOT: Still OR Needs)
- Small/Narrow (Not: To Narrow)
- Strong/Powerful
- Tiny/Miniscule
- Tough/Hard/Strict
- Unnecessary/Avoidable
- Weak/Powerless
- Alternative/Different/Other
- Detail/Detailed/Specific/Concrete
- Direct/Immediate
- Disproportionate
- Dynamic
- Flaw/Blemish/Imperfect
- Flexible/Lenient/Soft
- General/Overall/Entire/Abstract/Systemic
- Homogeneity/Uniformity
- Indirect/Mediated
- Inflexible/Stubborn/Steadfast
- Powder Keg/Potential Escalation
- Present/Presence
- Professional/Professionalism/Professionals
- Proportionate
- Simple/Easy/Basic
- Sudden/Abrupt
- Unique
- Violent/Militant
- Fatal
- Armed
- Unarmed
- Butchered/Slaughtered
- Dead/Death
- Distressed/Traumatized/In Pain
- Injury/Wounded/Casualty
- Suffering
- Disquiet/Troubled
- Race/Racial
- Spiral Of Violence
- Peaceful/Non-Violent
- Safe/Secure/Security
- Lethal/Deadly/Death
- Non-Lethal
- Abnormal/Unnatural
- Bitter
- Dangerous/Harmful/Danger
- Existential
- Harmless/No Danger
- Instable/Fragile
- Natural/Normal
- Quiet/Tranquil
- Relaxed/Ease/Low Tension
- Stable/Unchanged/Entrenched
- Sustainable
- Tense/Tension/Suspense
- Unsafe/Insecure
- Unsustainable
- Variable/Changing/Fluid

- Diversity/Plurality/Heterogeneity
- Ethnic Fragmentation
- Mixed Ethnicity (NOT Multiethnic)
- Disaster: Flooding, Earthquake, Volcanic Eruption, etc.
- Incident
- Natural Phenomenon: Drought, Wild/Forest Fire, etc.
- Precedent
- Schedule/Time Plan
- Trigger
- A Perspective/A Future (NOT Perspective/Future)
- Attitude
- Common Fate
- Comparison/Compare/Metaphor/Analogy
- Competence/Know-How
- Dual/Layered/Multiple/Split Identity
- Dystopia/Nightmare
- Education/Literacy/Illiteracy
- Idea/Inspiration
- Ideology/Ideological/Dogma
- Myth/Legend/Tale
- Optimistic/Optimism/Confident/Confidence
- Pattern/Regularity
- Pessimistic/Pessimism
- Plan/Strategy/Masterplan/Chess
- Scenario
- Stereotypes
- Theory
- Utopia/Ideal World
- View/Interpretation/Perspective
- Hashtag/Debate About/Topic
- Search Engine
Optimization/SEO/Visibility/Search Results/Search Engines/Page Rankings/Indexing/Search Algorithms
- Blogosphere/Blogs/Moblog/Blogging/Weblog/Blogger/Weblogger/Photoblog
- Links/Hyperlinks/Permalink/URL/Hypertext/Reference/Navigate
- Mashup/Data
Integration/Hybrid/Aggregate/Aggregator
- Amazed/Amazement
- Angry/Anger/Annoyed/Upset
- Ashamed/Shame
- Bored/Dullness/Impassive/Indifference
- Curious/Interest
- Despaired/Desperation
- Emotional/Emotion
- Enthusiastic/Enthusiasm
- Euphoric
- Exhausted/Tired
- Friendly/Love/Kindness
- Frustrated/Frustration
- Fury/Rage/Infuriated
- Glad/Pleased/Gladness
- Good Will
- Happy/Happiness/Fulfilled
- Hopeful/Hope
- Hysteric/Excitement/Agitation
- Intuition/Feeling
- Morale
- Patriotism/Patriot
- Pity/Compassion
- Proud/Pride
- Remorse/Repentance/Atonement
- Revolted/Despise/Disgust
- Sad/Sadness, Grief
- Satisfied/Satisfaction
- Scared/Fear
- Siege Mentality
- Traumatic/Post-Traumatic/Trauma
- Unfriendly/Hate/Hostile
- Well/Comfort
- Feed/Online
News/Updates/Status/RSS
- Geotagging/Geographical
Identification/GPS/Location/Metadata/Geocoding/Geosearching/Georeference
- Mapping/Crisis Mapping
- Meme/Remix culture
- News Alert/News Flash/Breaking
News/Bulletin
- Posting/Blog
Post/Entry/Comment/Thread
- Selfie/Self-Photograph
- Short Message/Chat
Message/SMS/Pager
Message/DM/Direct Message
- Timeline/Chronology
- User-Generated
Content/UGC/Remix
- Virtual/Immersive/Computer-
simulation/Simulation
- Webcast/Web
TV/Vodcast/Vlog/Screencast
- Alarm/Alert/Siren NOT News
Alert/Online
- Audio/Podcast/Webradio
- Data
- Documentary/Video
- Evidence
- Fact
- Gesture/Symbolic/Token/Sign
- Interview
- Language
- Letter/Written Note
- Music/Songs/Anthem/Hymn
- News/Current Affairs
- No Evidence
- Photo/Picture/Visual (photorealistic
representation)
- Statistics
- Visualize/Illustrate/Visual
imagery/Multimedia/Computer-
generated Images/Graphics/Visual
analytics
- Voice Recording
- Avatar/User/Username/User
Profile/User
Account/Screenshot/Virtual
Identity/Identicon
- Blasphemy/Sacrilege
- Hell/Purgatory
- Judgment Day
- Paradise/Eden/etc

- Virgins
- Identity
- Identity of Dead
- Agenda/Intention (someone's)
- Attracted/Attraction/Desire
- Needs/Requirements/Necessities
- Public Opinion/Opinion Polls
- Reputation/Standing
- Culture/Cultural Values/Civilization
- Social Pressure/Peer Pressure
- Duty
- Humanitarian
- Solidarity/Compassion
- Values
- Bible/Commandments/Religious Laws
- Quran/Sharia
- Religion/Religious/Sect
- Torah/Religious Values/Laws
- Ban On Chemical/Biological Weapons
- Ban On Land Mines/Cluster Bombs/Other Conventional Weapons
- Geneva Convention/Laws In War
- Nonproliferation/Nonproliferation Treaty
- Resolution/Treaty/Contract/Agreement (NOT In Agreement)
- Specific Disarmament Treaties
- Editorial Line/Editorial Control
- Parliamentary debate
- Parliamentary declaration
- Parliamentary resolution
- Pirate Broadcasting/Underground Media
- Press Freedom
- Areas of Control
- Civil War
- Coalition of the Willing
- Jihad
- Military/War Approach
- Mission
- Siege
- War
- Pacifism
- Peace
- Peace Process
- Conflict
- Crisis
- Barriers
- Border Conflict Syria-Israel/Golan Heights
- Connected Territory of Palestinian State
- Greater Israel
- Green Line/1967 Borders
- Halt Settlements
- Inaccessible Territory
- Jerusalem Land Purchases
- Land Grabs
- Remove Settlements
- Separation Wall/West Bank Barrier
- Settlement Policy
- Status of Jerusalem
- Uganda-DRC Territory Disputes: Rukwanzi Island/Lake Albert/Semliki River
- Zambia-DRC Territory Disputes: Lunkinda River/Pweto
- Burundi East African Community Membership
- Iranian Support for Hezbollah/Assad
- Israel Palestine Security Coordination
- Support Flotillas
- Turkish-Kurdish Issues
- UN-Palestine-Relations
- Western Support for Rebels
- 1+4 System
- Hamas Fatah Conflict
- Kurdish State/Kurdish Autonomy
- Palestinian Unity
- Recognition/Statehood of Palestine
- Gaza Blockade
- West Bank Occupation
- Demolition of Terrorist Homes
- Israel's Right to Exist
- Jewish State
- Political Rights of Israeli Arabs
- Right to Return
- Chemical Disarmament
- Right to Self Defense
- Rocket Fire
- Education/Support for Terrorism
- Integration of ex-FNL soldiers
- Palestinian Prisoners
- Palestinian Refugees
- Netiquette/Online Etiquette/Social Behavior Online/Online Culture
- Americanization/Westernization/Western influence
- Cultural Influences
- Cultural Organization/Representation
- Cultural Rights/Recognition
- Custom/Customs/Rituals/Rites/Cultural Practices (NOT Duties)
- Traditional Roles
- Civil Rights
- Freedom of Information
- Freedom Of Movement
- Freedom Of Opinion
- Freedom Of Religion
- Freedom Of Speech
- Human Rights
- Responsibility to Protect
- Rule Of Law/Monopoly Of Force
- Arab Peace Initiative/Regional Reconciliation
- Israeli Peace Initiative
- Mutual Recognition
- Peace Proposals
- Three State Solution
- Two State Solution
- Administrative Detention
- Citizenship
- Constitution/Constitutional Rights
- Corruption/Bribe/Bribery
- Drug Trafficking
- Forced Labor/Labor Camp
- Human Trafficking
- International Law/Rules
- Law/Legislation/Legal Framework
- Legal Protection/Legal Defense
- Legal Uncertainty
- Official Language
- Residence Permit

- Terms of Service/Terms of Use/Terms and Conditions/Disclaimer/User Rights/Privacy Policy
- Transitional Justice
- Work Permit/Interdiction
- Curfew
- Red Line
- Restriction
- Ultimatum/Deadline
- (Foreign) Relations
- Citizenship Policy
- Conditions
- Defense Policy
- Development Policy
- Domestic Politics
- Economic Policy
- EU Africa Strategy
- EU Neighborhood Policy
- Foreign Policy
- Immigration Policy
- International Politics
- Interventionism
- Isolationism
- Minorities Policy
- Neighborhood Relations
- Party Politics
- Policy
- Position
- Security Policy/Security Strategy
- Occupation
- Administration/Government Services
- Alliance/Partnership
- Apartheid
- Aristocracy/Oligarchs
- Authority/Supervision
- Autonomy
- Central Government Control over the Country
- Civilian Oversight
- Dictator/Dictatorship/Autocracy/Strong Man
- Failed State
- Foreign Powers' Covert Involvement
- Government
- Liberalism
- Liberty
- Minority Representation
- National Unity/Unity Government
- Order
- Parliament
- Paternalism/Clientelism
- Power-Sharing
- Raison d'Etat/Realpolitik
- Stalemate/Tie/Draw/Standoff
- Theocracy
- Voting System/Electoral Rules
- World Order
- Black Market/Illegal Trade
- Economy
- Export
- External Funding/Capital
- Foreign Funding/Support
- Free Trade
- Globalization
- Import
- Inflation/Hyperinflation
- State Monopoly
- Stock Market
- Trade
- Trade Barriers/Duties/Customs
- Agriculture/Harvest/Fields
- Building Materials
- Engineering
- Housing/Urban Development/Build Homes
- Industry
- Manufacture/Crafts
- Mining/Drilling/Day Mining
- Production/Productivity
- Services/Service Economy
- Compensation/Reparation
- War Effort/War Bonds
- Debt/Deficit
- Fiscal/Tax
- GDP/National Income
- Government Funding
- Incentive
- Monetary
- Prohibitive Taxes/Penalties
- Protectionism
- Revenue/Tax Income/Raise Taxes
- Drinking Water
- Energy
- Food/Nutrition
- Fuel/Gas
- Natural Resources (Except Oil, Water)
- Oil
- Supplies/Stocks/Storage
- Utilities/Heating
- Aid/Financial Assistance/Development Assistance NOT Emergency Relief
- Alimentation/On Welfare
- Class/Class Based/Caste/Social Hierarchy
- Deflation
- Dependency on Aid
- Deprivation
- Development
- Employment/Jobs
- Growth
- Income Levels
- Poverty/Subsistence
- Private Wealth/Villas/Yachts/...
- Prosperity/Welfare (NOT on Welfare)
- Rationing/Food Stamps
- Recession
- Savings
- Socio-Economic
- Unemployment
- Wages/Salaries
- AlJazeera Effect
- CNN Effect
- Samizdat/Self-Made Media
- Cause/Roots of
- Challenge/Obstacle
- Damage
- Issue
- Opportunity/One Chance (NOT Chance/The Chance That)
- Problem
- Resurgence

- Risk
- Trap
- Bunker/Shelter
- Encampment/Barracks
- Infiltration Tunnels
- Barricade/Road Blockade
- Infrastructure Decay/Collapse
- Infrastructure/Traffic
- Rubble/Debris/Wreckage
- Smoke/Crater/Etc
- Sanitation
- Air Defence
- Battlefield/Area Of Operation/Combat Zone
- Front Line
- Hot Spot
- Territory Gain
- Safety Precaution
- API/Application Programming Interface
- App/Application/Software
- Cell Phone/Handheld Device/Portable/Smartphone/Mobile Phone/Tablet/Mobile device
- Chat/Chat room/Instant Messaging/IM/IRC/Internet Relay Chat/ICQ/Google Talk/Hangouts
- Cloud Computing
- Digital Divide/Digital Gap/Technological Inequality/Technological Poor/Technological Rich/Internet Penetration/Internet Access
- Facebook/MySpace/Social Networks
- Flickr/Instagram/image/Photo sharing/photo tagging/social network*
- Foursquare/Swarm/Jiepan/Check-in App
- Hosts/Server/Hosted
- ICTs/Digital Media/Communication Technology/Communication Infrastructure
- Internet/Net/Web/WWW/Online/Network
- LinkedIn/Professional Social Networks
- Online Forum/Discussion Board/Message Board/Online Discussion Site/Newsgroup
- Peer-to-Peer/P2P/Flat Hierachies/Nonhierarchical/Interconnected/Peer
- Skype/Video Chat/Video Calls/Voice Chat/Facetime
- Twitter/Microblogging/Weibo/Tweet /Twitterpic
- Web 3.0/Semantic Web/Web of Data/Social Semantic Web/Internet of Things
- Website/Site/Webpage/Page/Platform
- Wi-Fi/WLAN/Access Point/Hotspot (online)/Broadband
- Wikipedia/Internet Encyclopedia/Wiki/Wikimedia
- Youtube/Video Sharing Social Networks
- Ammunition/Stockpiles
- Anti-Tank Weapons
- Armor
- Artillery
- Biological Weapons
- Bomb/Bombing
- Chemical Weapons
- Cluster Bombs
- Conventional Weapons
- Cruise Missiles/Long Range Rockets
- Explosives
- Grenades/Mortars/RPG & Similar
- Hand-Held Guns
- Interceptor Rockets (Patriot, Iron Dome, Etc.)
- Mines
- Mounted Guns
- Nuclear Weapons
- Rockets
- Security Systems
- Short/Intermediate Range Rockets
- Shrapnel
- Weaponry/Arsenal
- WMD
- Equipment/Technology/Gear
- Aircraft Carriers/Helicopter Carriers
- Battleships/Cruisers/Frigates/Major Military Vessels
- Fighter Helicopters
- Fighter Planes
- Minor Military Vessels
- Submarines
- Tanks/Armored Vehicles
- Airplane
- Flotilla
- Helicopter
- Ship/Vessel/Boat
- Vehicles
- Mass Grave
- Ecology/Environment
- Pollution
- Child Mortality/Life Expectancy
- Fertility/Birth Rate
- HIV
- Hunger/Starvation/Malnutrition
- Illness/Disease
- Life
- Malaria
- Pandemic
- Recover/Recovery
- Survival
- Typhus
- Border Security
- Emergency
- Security
- Ancestors/Ancestry/Our Blood
- Clan/Tribe
- Demography/Population Growth
- Diaspora
- Ethnicity/Ethnic/Inter-Ethnic
- Homeland/Home/Heartland/Sense of Place
- Medical/Medicine/Medical Supplies/Medical Services
- Drones/Unmanned Vehicles
- Common language
- Missing Persons

- Name of Macedonia
- Greater Albania
- Census
- Status of Yugoslav Albanians
- Greater Macedonia
- Republic of Ilirida
- Panarabism
- Conduct/Behaviour
- Purchase/Buy
- Parliamentary question
- Answer
- Insist/Insistence
- Argument
- Veto
- Inertia/Indolence
- Compliance
- Measures/Steps/Means
- Complaint
- Intercept
- Lift/Unlock/Unfreeze
- Thank
- Forswear/Renounce
- Withhold (the money)
- Political Prisoners/Prisoners of Conscience
- Concern/Worry
- Underestimate
- Indiscriminate/Random
- Merit/Deserve
- Structural
- Sacred/Holy/Blessed/Divine
- Unconditional/Without Condition
- Widespread/Everywhere
- Behind the scenes
- Article (News item)
- Logic
- Purpose/Goal/Aim
- Prepare/Prepared
- Standard/Principle
- Health
- Due process
- Background/Context/Circumstance
- Climate
- Will/Disposition/Inclination
- Relief (Emotion)
- Parallel/Double/Schism
- Enlargement of the EU
- Private sector
- Public sector
- Quartet Principles
- Millennium Development Goals
- Shadow (Minister in UK)
- Cross Through (Military)
- IMF Suspends Payment 2012
- IMF/PRGF Debt Relief 2009/10
- Angolan Civil War & UN Missions UNAVEM I/II 1975-2002
- AU Peacekeeping Mission AMIB
- EU Security Sector Reform Mission to DR Congo 2005-
- EU Military Mission Artemis to DR Congo 2003
- EU Military Mission EUFOR to DR Congo 2006
- EU Police Mission EUPOL Kinshasa to DR Congo 2005-2007
- EU Police Mission EUPOL to DR Congo 2007-
- UN Missions to Rwanda UNOMUR/UNAMIR 1993-1996
- NATO Military Mission Security Assistance Force to Afghanistan 2001
- UN Disengagement Observer Force UNDOF Golan
- EU Border Assistance Mission Rafah EUBAM 2005-
- EU Police Mission Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support EUPOL COPPS 2006-
- International Campaign against ISIS/ISIL
- NATO mission to Turkey: Active Fence
- EU Military Mission EUFOR Althea to Bosnia 2004-
- NATO Military Missions Maritime Monitor, Sky Monitor, Maritime Guard, Deny Flight, Sharp Guard, Deliberate Force to Bosnia 1992-1996
- NATO Peacekeeping Missions Joint Endeavour, Joint Guard, Joint Forge to Bosnia 1996-2004
- EU Police Mission to Bosnia and Hercegovina EUPM/BiH 2003-2012
- UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo UNMIK
- EU Peacekeeping Mission EULEX to Kosovo 2008-
- NATO Peacekeeping Mission KFOR in Kosovo 1999-
- EU Military Mission EUFOR Concordia, Proxima, EUPAT to Macedonia 2003-2006
- NATO missions to Macedonia: Essential Harvest/Amber Fox/Allied Harmony
- UN Mission to Macedonia UNPREDEP 1995-1999
- EU Police mission to Macedonia: Proxima, EUPAT
- NATO Military Mission Allied Force against Serbia 1999
- International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia ICTY
- European Spring
- Burundi Elections 2010
- FNL Re-establishment 2009
- Ceasefire Agreement with FNL 2008
- Peace Agreement with FNL 2009
- Burundi Truth and Reconciliation Commission/Special Tribunal for Investigation and Prosecution
- UN Security Council Resolution 2077 (Support Government)
- UN Security Council Resolution 1959/2090/2137 (BNUB)
- DR Congo Elections 2006
- DR Congo Elections 2011
- M23 Foundation
- Kabila Inauguration 2006
- Addis Abeba agreement 2013
- Goma Peace Agreement 2008
- Kabila Kagame Deal 2008
- Peace Agreement with CNDP 2009

- Peace Talks with M23 2012
- Ntaganda Surrender to ICC
- UN Security Council Resolution 1856 (MONUC)
- UN Security Council Resolution 1925/2098/247 (MONUSCO)
- UN Security Council Resolution 2136 (Arms Embargo)
- Non-member status of Palestine 2012
- Geneva Peace Talks
- Kofi Annan Peace Plan
- Kosovo Local Elections 2013
- Serbia's Local Elections in Kosovo 2012
- Kosovo Independence 2008
- Ahtisaari Plan
- Kosovo War Crimes Trials 2014
- Macedonian Municipal Elections 2013
- Macedonian Censuses 2011/2012
- Vevcani Mask Carnival 2013
- Ohrid Agreement
- Together for Peace
- Macedonian General Elections 2014
- Georgia/Ossetia/Russia/Abkhazia War
- Donbass/Ukraine 2014
- Chechnya 1999-
- Islamist Terror
- War on Terror
- CNDD-FDD Supporter Massacre 2011
- Gatumba Massacre 2011
- FNL Government Fights 2003-2008
- Rebel Raids 2007
- Imbonerakure Violence 2013
- CAR Conflict 2012-
- M23 Capture of Goma 2012
- Ndala Assassination 2014
- Militia Violence in Eastern Congo 2009
- Operation Amani Leo 2010
- Operation Kimia II 2009
- Kinshasa Fightings 2007
- Kinshasa Riots 2006
- Rutshuru Crisis 2006
- Kivu conflict
- Kivu Ituri Crisis 2008
- Ugandan & Rwandan Armies Re-Enter Congo 2009
- Darfur
- Afghanistan (West)/War against Taliban
- Iranian Election Protest 2009-2010
- Ron Arad abduction
- Israeli Military Operations
- Israel-Palestinian Wars
- Operation Brother's Keeper
- Operation Cast Lead
- Operation Pillar of Defense
- Operation Protective Edge
- Second Lebanon War 2006
- Steven Sotloff decapitation
- Chemical Attacks 2013/Ghouta/Khan al-Assal
- Houla Massacre 2012
- Syrian Uprising 2011
- Turkish Kurdish Conflict/Ocalan
- Arab Spring
- Middle East Conflict
- Libyan Civil War
- NATO Military Mission Unified Protector in Libya 2011
- Self-Immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi in Sidi Bouzid 2010
- Guantanamo
- Bin Laden Assassination
- Ivory Coast Conflict
- Boko Haram
- Kosovo elections & Murder of Pista 2014
- Attacks on returnees 2011-2012
- Police Patrols Incidents 2011
- Yarinye and Brnyak Incidents 2011
- Gostivar Police Attack 2012
- Smilkovsko Lake Murders 2012
- European Handball Championship 2012
- Mohamed Carnival Mask 2012
- Oktisi Church 2013
- T'zar Dushan Monument 2013
- Khaferi Controversy 2013
- Public Transport Attacks 2012
- Skopje Fortress (Kale) Riots 2011
- UN Civilian Mission to Burundi: BINUB/BNUB
- UN Military Mission to Burundi: ONUB
- UN Peacekeeping Mission: MONUC/MONUSCO
- NATO Peacekeeping Mission SFOR in Bosnia-Herzegovina 1996-2004
- Kosovo autonomous region/non-recognized state within Serbia
- Danish Cartoons Controversy
- Buyoya Coup 1996
- Burundi Constitutional Referendum 2005
- Burundi Elections 2005
- Burundi Security Sector Reform 2004
- CNDD-FDD Agreement 2003
- Power-Sharing Agreement 2000
- Peace Talks 1996-1999
- Secret Talks Rome/Sant' Egidio
- UN Security Council Resolution 1375 (Arusha Agreement Implementation)
- UN Security Council Resolution 1545/1577 (ONUB)
- UN Security Council Resolution 1719 (BINUB)
- DR Congo Constitutional Referendum 2005
- Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD) Foundation 1998
- Movement for the Liberation of the Congo (MLC) Foundation 1998
- Congo Transitional Government 2003
- Disarmament agreement with militias from Ituri 2004
- Global and All-Inclusive Agreement 2002
- Luanda Agreement 2002
- Lusaka Agreement/Ceasefire 1999
- Pretoria Agreement 2002
- Sun City Agreement

- Inter-Congolese Dialogue, Sun City, South Africa
- UN Security Council Resolution 1279 (MONUC)
- UN Security Council Resolution 1522 (Support Government)
- UN Security Council Resolution 1533 (Arms Embargo)
- Foreign Armies' Withdrawal from Congo 2002
- UN Security Council Resolution 194/242 (Palestinian Refugees)
- Withdrawal from Lebanon 2000
- Camp David Summit 2000
- Geneva Accord 2003
- Elon Peace Plan/Israel Initiative 2002
- Road Map for Peace 2003
- Sharm el-Sheikh Summit 2005
- Unilateral Disengagement 2005
- UN Security Council Resolution 1559/1636/1748 (Hariri/Autonomy of Lebanon)
- UN Security Council Resolution 2042/2043 (Heavy Weaponry in Syria)
- Parliamentary Assembly Mitrovica
- Kosovo-Serbia Agreement
- UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (Administration of Kosovo)
- Macedonian Independence 1991
- Madrid Terror Attacks
- London Terror Attacks
- Ethnic War 1993-2005
- Chad Civil War 1966-2010
- AFDL Conquest of Kinshasa 1997
- Kabila Assassination 2001
- East Congo Rebellion 1996
- Bukavu Pillaging 2004
- Ituri Riots 2003
- Kanyabayonga Crisis 2004
- Kinshasa Riots 2005
- Second Congo War
- Abu Ghraib
- Gulf Wars 1990/1991 & 2003
- Intifada
- First Intifada 1987-1993
- Second Intifada 2000-2005
- Death of Hafiz al-Assad 2000
- Nine-Eleven 2001
- Serbian Ethnic Cleansing in Kosovo 1998
- Kosovo War 1998-1999
- Albanian Insurgency in Macedonia 2001
- Soviet Union
- Red Khmer Cambodia 1967-1998
- Yugoslavia/Tito
- Postcolonial
- Berlin Wall 1989/End of the Cold War
- Operation Entebbe 1976
- UN Establishment of Jewish and Arab State 1947
- Golan Occupation
- Baath Revolution
- Intervention in Lebanese Civil War 1976
- Cuba Crisis
- Buyoya Coup 1987
- Micombero Coup 1966
- Burundi Elections 1993
- Burundi Independence 1962
- Arusha Agreement 1990
- Mobutu Coup 1965
- DR Congo Independence 1960
- Conference Nationale Souveraine CNS 1990-1992
- National Conference on Political Reforms 1991-1992
- Suez Crisis 1956
- Declaration of Independence of Israel 1948
- Egypt Israel Peace Treaty 1979
- Israel Jordan Peace Treaty 1994
- Madrid Conference 1991
- Oslo Accords 1993
- United Arab Republic (with Egypt 1958)
- Somalia & UN Mission UNOSOM I/II
- Korean War 1950-1953
- Prague Spring 1968
- Greek Civil War 1946-1949
- Cold War
- UNITA Guerilla 1975-2002
- Angola Independence War 1961-1975
- Ndadaye Assassination 1993
- Ngendandumwe Assassination 1965
- Ntare V Assassination 1972
- Ntaryamira & Habyarimana Plane Crash 1994
- Rwagasore Assassination 1961
- First Genocide 1972
- Bujumbura Violence 1991
- Genocide in Rwanda 1994-
- Lumumba Assassination 1961
- North Kivu Banyamulenge Fights 1965
- First Congo War
- Afghanistan (Soviet)/War against Mujahideen 1979-1989
- Iran Revolution 1978-1979
- Halabja
- Rabin Assassination 1995
- Nakba/Displacement
- Cave of Patriarchs/Hebron Massacre 1994
- Deir Yassin Massacre 1948
- Kafr Qasim Massacre 1956
- First Lebanon War/Invasion 1982
- Six Day War 1967
- Suez War/Sinai War 1956
- 1948 Arab Israeli War
- Yom Kippur War/October War 1973
- Lebanon Civil War 1975-1991
- Hama Massacre 1982
- Iran-Iraq War 1980-1988
- Kennedy Assassination
- Vietnam 1959-1973
- Srebrenica 1995
- Balkan War 1991-1995
- Armenian Empire
- Russian Empire/Tsar
- French Empire
- Nazi Germany/Nazi Occupation 1933-1945

- Roman Empire
- British Empire
- Independent Congo of Leopold II
- Greek/Macedonian Empire
- Persian Empire
- Ottoman Empire
- Caliphates (NOT IS or contemporary)
- Serbian Kingdom
- Colonialization/Colonial Age/Colony
- Enlightenment Age
- Middle Ages
- British Mandate
- French Mandate
- Belgian Colonization
- German Colonization
- Dreyfus Affair
- Westfalian Peace
- Expulsion from Spain/Alhambra Decree
- First Zionist Congress
- Balfour Declaration
- Syrian Independence 1946
- Exodus from Egypt
- Return to Zion
- Biblical Mount Sinai
- The League of Prizren 1877
- Hiroshima/Nagasaki 1945
- Holocaust
- Spanish Inquisition
- WW1
- WW2
- Destruction of Solomon's Temple
- Destruction of the Second Temple
- Bar Kokhba Revolt
- Great Jewish Revolt
- Maccabees/Hasmoneans revolt
- Masada
- Arab Revolt 1936-1939
- Druze Revolt 1925-1927
- Palestine Riots/Massacres 1929
- Armenian Genocide 1915-1918
- Muslim Conquest of Levant 635
- Babylonian Exile
- Crusades
- Balkan Wars 1912/1913
- Ex-Dictator Mobutu Sese Seku
- Ex-President Laurent-Desire Kabila
- Ex-Dictator Idi Amin
- Ex-President Saddam Hussein
- Ex-Premier Ben Gurion
- Ex-Premier Meir
- Ex-Premier Rabin
- Ex-Premier Sharon
- Hostage Gilad Shalit
- Three Murdered Teenagers
- Ex-President Arafat
- Murdered Teenager Abu Khdeir
- Ex-President Muammar al-Gaddafi
- Ex-Commander Haradinaj
- Ex-Commander Tarchulovski
- Ex-President Milosevic
- Ex-President Tito
- Ex-Dictator Hitler
- Ex-Premier Adenauer
- Ex-Premier Kohl
- Ex-Premier Schröder
- Ex-Dictator Mussolini
- Ex-President De Gaulle
- Ex-President Mitterrand
- Ex-President Chirac
- Ex-Premier Thatcher
- Ex-Premier Churchill
- Ex-Premier Disraeli
- Ex-President Clinton
- Ex-President Bush Sen.
- Ex-President Reagan
- Ex-Dictator Stalin
- Ex-Dictator Lenin
- Ex-President Nasser
- Ex-Shah Reza Pahlavi
- Ex-Religious Leader Khomeini
- Ex-Dictator Hoxha
- Ex-Leader Gandhi
- Ex-President Mandela
- Ex-Premier Ahtisaari
- Ex-Official El-Baradei
- Ex-President Carter
- The Pope
- The Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church
- Christian Holidays
- Islamic Holidays
- Jewish Holidays
- National Holidays/Commemorative Holidays
- Traditional Holidays (NOT religious)
- April
- August
- December
- February
- January
- July
- June
- March
- May
- November
- October
- September
- Dhu al-Hijja
- Dhu al-Qada
- Jumada al-Ula
- Jumada ath-Thaniya
- Muharram
- Rabi al-Awwal
- Rabi ath-Thani
- Rajab
- Ramadan
- Safar
- Shaban
- Shawwal
- Adar
- Av
- Cheshvan
- Elul
- Iyar
- Kislev
- Nisan
- Shevat
- Sivan
- Tammuz
- Tevet
- Tishrei
- Fall/Autumn
- Spring
- Summer

- Winter
- Distant Future (More Than 10 Years To Go)
- Future (More Than A Year - 10 Years To Go)
- Immediate Future (Two Days - A Month To Go)
- Near Future (More Than A Month - A Year To Go)
- Tomorrow
- History (More Than 70 Years Ago)
- Immediate Past
- Past (More Than A Year Ago - 10 Years Ago)
- Recent History (More Than 10 Years Ago - 70 Years Ago)
- Recent Past (More Than A Month - A Year Ago)
- Yesterday
- Forever/Timeless
- Never
- Phase/A Time
- Ongoing/Continuous/Current
- Today/Immediately
- Begin/Commence/Start
- Continue/Remain/Keep Up/Maintain
- Last Time/Previous Times
- Next Time/Following Times
- Stop/Cease/End
- Islamist Group
- Islamists
- Air Forces
- Ground Forces
- National Guard
- Marine Forces
- Conscript/Draft (military)
- Deserter/Draft Refusal/Draft Avoider
- Forces
- Military
- Military Units
- Military Wing
- Patrol
- Reserves Service/Reservists
- Soldiers
- Soldiers: Enlisted
- Soldiers: Junior Officers
- Soldiers: Recruits
- Soldiers: Senior Officers
- Special Forces
- Troop Provider
- Child Soldiers
- Foreign Fighters
- Guerrilla
- Paramilitary/Militias
- Terrorists
- Aggressors
- Allies/Friends
- Conflict Parties
- Enemies
- Escort/Body Guard/Protection Detail
- Fighters
- Insurgents/Rebels
- Chinese
- Russians/Russian
- Slavs/Slavonic
- British
- French
- Germans/German
- Greek/Greeks
- Other Europeans
- Angolan/Angolans
- Banda
- Bantu: Mongo, Luba, Kongo
- Burundian/Burundians
- Central African/Central Africans
- Congolese
- Gbaya
- Hutu
- Mangbetu-Azante
- Ngbandi
- Nzakara/Zande
- Oubanguien
- Rwandan
- South Sudanese
- Tanzanian/Tanzanians
- Twa/Pygmy
- Ugandan/Ugandans
- Zambian/Zambians
- Arab Society/Arab Community
- Arab World
- Arabs/Arabic
- Bedouins
- Iranians/Iranian
- Iraqis/Iraqi
- Israeli Arabs/Arab Sector
- Israelis/Israeli
- Jordanians/Jordanian
- Kurds/Kurdish
- Lebanese
- Palestinians/Palestinian
- Saudis/Saudi
- Syrians/Syrian
- Turks/Turkish
- Egyptians/Egyptian
- Libyans/Libyan
- Americans/American
- Bulgaria/Bulgarians
- Montenegrine/Montenegrines
- Albanians/Albanian
- Bosnians/Bosnian
- Kosovar Albanians
- Kosovars/Kosovar
- Macedonians/Macedonian
- Romani/Sinti/Gypsy
- Serbs/Serbian
- Tutsi
- Ethnic Group
- Ethnic Majority
- Ethnic Minority
- Foreigners/Foreign/Alien
- Armenian/Armenians
- Ashkenazi
- Misrahi
- Sephardi/Maghrebi
- Racists/Xenophobe/Racist/Supremacist
- News Agency
- Transnational/Global Media
- Civic Media/Citizen Media
- Community Media/Community Radio
- Elite Media/Highbrow Media
- Independent Media

- Institutional Media
- Local Media
- Media
- National Media
- NGO Media/Newsletters/Bulletins
- Popular Media
- Private Media
- Public Broadcast Media/Public Media
- Special Interest Media
- State-/Government-owned Media
- Transborder Broadcasting/Foreign Media
- Social Media/Social Networks
- Admin/Administrator/Moderator (Social Media)
- Alternative/Citizen/Participatory/Public Journalists
- Correspondent
- Editors
- Embedded Journalists
- Journalists NOT Citizen Journalists
- Local Journalist
- Parachute Journalism
- Stringer/Fixer/Local Contact (for Media)
- War Reporter/Conflict Journalist
- Terror Organizations
- Fundraising NGOs
- Advocacy NGOs/Lobbying Group/Interest Representation
- Think Tanks
- Criminal Organizations
- Development NGOs
- Environmental NGOs
- Human Rights NGOs
- Media/Media Assistance NGOs
- Peace NGOs
- Humanitarian/Relief/Aid NGOs
- Women's NGOs
- Federation/Congress/Alliance of NGOs
- Network Organizations
- Social Movements/SMOs
- Citizens
- Civil Society
- Executive Committee
- Faction
- Identity-Based Parties
- Independents
- Diplomats/Delegations
- Envoys/Ambassadors
- Members of Parliament/MPs
- Public Enemy
- (Political) Hardliner
- Activists/Protesters
- Candidates
- Leaders/Leadership
- Mediator/Broker/Ombudsman/Go-Between/Arbitrator
- Officials
- Opposition
- Radicals/Extremists
- Supporter
- Voters
- Christians/Christian
- Copts/Coptic
- Believers/Worshippers/Worship/Faith
- Brothers In Faith
- Fundamentalist
- Inter-Faith/Inter-Religious
- Monotheistic/Abrahamic
- Alawites/Alawite
- Druzes/Druze
- Muslim World
- Muslims/Muslim/Islamic
- Salafists/Salafi
- Shiites/Shiite
- Sunnites/Sunni
- Yazides/Yazidi
- Jews/Jewish
- Pagans/Pagan
- Anti-Islamic/Islamophobic
- Anti-Semites/Anti-Semitic
- Atheists
- Seculars
- Unbelievers/Heretics
- Zionists/Zionist
- Experts
- Researcher/Scientist/Academic/University
- Agent/Hired Gun/Henchman/Stooge
- Employer/Capitalist/Industrialist
- Foreign Workers
- Illegal Workers
- Principal/Mastermind/Wire Puller/Sponsor/Puppet Master
- Worker
- Audience/Recipient
- Digital Natives/Netizens/Online Community/Cybercitizens/Internaut
- Eyewitnesses
- Hate Preachers/Hate Groups
- Observers
- PR Spokespeople/Media Center/Official Outlet/Mouthpiece
- Sources
- Smuggler/Smuggle NOT Human/Weapons
- Profiteer
- Clerics
- Doctors/Paramedics/Medics/Surgeons/...
- Criminal Prosecutors/Judiciary/Courts
- Inspector/Investigator
- Intelligence/Intelligence Services
- Police/Gendarmerie/Gardiens de la Paix
- Security Forces
- Spy
- Vassal
- Chav/Rabble/Mob
- Common People
- Community/Ingroup
- People/Population/Residents
- We/Us
- Crowd/Crowded
- Group/Groups
- Public
- Elite/Intellectuals
- Collaborator
- Murderer

- Perpetrator/Offender
- Children
- Family/Relations
- Father
- Friend
- Men
- Mother
- Old/Retired
- Teenagers/Youth
- Women
- Hero
- Civilians
- Individuals
- Hostages
- Martyrs
- Prisoners
- Refugees/Displaced People/IDPs/Displacement/Expulsion
- Victims
- Widow
- Affiliate/Member
- Exile
- Soviet
- Military Regime
- Member State
- World Powers
- Nation/Nationality
- Commonwealth of Independent States
- United Nations Regional Information Centre UNRIC
- United Nation Volunteers UNV
- United Nations Development Programme UNDP
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme UN-HABITAT
- United Nations Office for Project Services UNOPS
- United Nations Children Fund UNICEF
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO
- United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights OHCHR
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees UNHCR
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs OCHA
- United Nations Populations Fund UNFPA
- United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency UNRWA
- United Nations General Assembly
- United Nations Security Council
- United Nations
- Al Qaeda/Bin Laden/Al Zawahiri
- International Monetary Fund IMF/PRGF/Other IMF Facilities
- World Bank
- International Labour Organisation ILO
- Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries OPEC
- World Trade Organization WTO
- G20/G10/G8/G7 System
- Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie
- International Organisation for Migration IOM
- World Food Organization WFO
- World Health Organization WHO
- International Atomic Energy Agency IAEA
- International Criminal Court ICC/Tribunals
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons OPCW
- African Union
- Panafrikan Parliament
- African Court On Human And People's Rights
- Arab League
- International Middle East Quartet
- Council of Europe
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization NATO
- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe OSCE
- Russian Media
- Euronews TV
- Agence France-Presse AFP
- French Media
- Le Figaro
- Le Monde
- L'Express
- Radio France International
- German Media
- Der Spiegel
- Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
- Süddeutsche
- Greek Media
- British Media
- Financial Times
- Al-Arab
- Alhayat
- Alquds Alarabi
- A-Sharq Al-Awsat
- The Daily Mail
- The Daily Telegraph
- The Economist
- The Guardian
- BBC World Service
- European Media (Except German/French/British/Greek)
- Net Press
- Burundian Media
- Burundi Information
- Nyabaturungu
- Iwacu
- Le Renouveau
- Arib
- Bonesha FM
- Radio Insanganiro
- Radio Nationale RTNB
- Radio Publique Africaine RPA
- Rema FM
- Congolese Media
- Digital Congo
- Media Congo
- Congo Tribune
- Le Phare

- Le Potentiel
- Maendeleo
- Radio Okapi
- RTGA
- Media from the Great Lakes Region/African Media
- Israeli Arab Media
- Israeli Media
- Arabs48
- Arutz 7
- Mako
- Nana10
- Panorama/Panet
- Times Of Israel
- Walla
- Ynet
- Al-Ittihad
- Haaretz
- Israel Hayom
- Kul Al-Arab
- Maariv
- Yedioth Ahronot
- Army Radio
- Kol Israel
- Nrg
- A-Sonara
- Channel 1
- Channel 10
- Channel 2
- Al-Mayyadeen
- Al-Manar
- Ma'an
- Palestinian News Agency WAFA
- Palestinian Media
- Al-Watan Voice
- Hamas-Info
- Al-Ayyam
- Al-Hayat Al-Jadida
- Al-Quds
- Al-Resalah
- Felesteen
- Sawa Radio
- Voice Of Palestine
- Al-Aqsa TV
- Al-Felstiniyya Tv
- Al-Jazeera
- Al-Arabiya
- Syrian Arab News Agency SANA
- Syrian Media
- Al Ghuraba Media
- All4syria
- Dp News
- Al-Iqtissadiya
- Al-Thawra
- Al-Watan
- Baath Newspaper
- Baladna
- Cham Press
- Enab Baladi
- Souriatna
- Syria Times
- Tishreen
- Addounia Tv
- Turkish Media
- Arab Media/Middle Eastern Media
- Associated Press AP
- American Media/US Media
- New York Times
- CNN
- Albanian Media
- Kosovar Media
- Gazeta Express
- Koha Ditore
- Kosova Sot
- RTK
- RTV21
- Macedonian Media
- Dnevnik
- Koha
- Lajm
- Utrinski Vesnik
- Večer
- Serbian Media
- Politika
- Vecernie Novosti
- B92
- Security & Defence Agenda
- Center for European Policy Studies
- European Policy Center (EPC)
- Royal Egmont Institute
- la Plateforme des ONG francaises pour la Palestine
- Deutsch-Israelische Gesellschaft
- Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland
- Zentralrat der Muslime in Deutschland
- War on Want
- Muslim Council of Britain
- Democratic Progress Institute
- Association au Service de l'Action Humanitaire (ASAH)
- CARE International
- Caritas Internationalis/Caritas national associations/Secours Catholique
- CIVIL NGO for Human Rights and Development of Civil Society
- Deutsche Welthungerhilfe
- Freres des Hommes
- ICRC/IFRC/Red Cross/Red Crescent/Magen David Adom
- Médecins sans frontières/Doctors without Border
- Oxfam
- Solidarites
- Terre des Hommes fédération internationale
- War Child
- Agir contre la guerre
- BDS
- International Solidarity Movement
- Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples
- Palestine Solidarity Campaign
- Amnesty International
- FIDH (Fédération internationale des ligues des droits de l'homme/International Federation of Human Rights)
- Global Witness
- Human Rights Watch
- Reporters sans frontières international
- Conciliation Resources
- International Alert
- Saferworld

- American Jewish Committee/national chapters
- European Jewish Congress
- International Crisis Group
- Coordination SUD
- Developpement et Paix
- Research and Technology Exchange Group GRET
- Triangle Generation Humanitaire
- Fondation Hirondelle
- Free Press Unlimited/Radio Netherlands Training Centre RNTC
- Institut Panos/IPP
- Internews
- Syfia International/Syfia Grands Lacs
- Bond for international development
- Concordis International
- EIRENE
- La Benevolencija
- Search for Common Ground SFCG
- Physicians for Human Rights
- IDEC (Institut de Développement)
- CENAP (Centre d'Alerte et de Prévention des Conflits)
- COPA Coalition for Peace
- Forum pour la Conscience et le Développement FOCODE
- Forum pour le renforcement de la Société Civile FORSC
- Parole et Action pour le Réveil des Consciences et l'évolution des Mentalités PARCEM
- Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture ACAT
- Association des Femmes juristes du Burundi AFJB
- Association pour la protection des droits humains et des personnes détenues APRODH
- Collectif des Associations et ONG féminines du Burundi CAFOP
- Ligue Burundaise des Droits de l'Homme ITEKA
- Association Burundaise des radiodiffuseurs ABR
- Association des Femmes Journalistes AFJO
- Maison de la Presse du Burundi
- Observatoire de la presse burundaise OPB
- Observatoire des médias d'Afrique Centrale MOMO-OMAC
- Union Burundaise des Journalistes UBJ
- Coalition de la Société civile pour le Monitoring Electoral COSOME
- Observatoire de l'Action Gouvernementale OAG
- Observatoire de lutte contre la corruption et les malversations économiques OLUCOME
- RDC Humanitaire
- Association Africaine de Defense des Droits de l'Homme ASADHO
- Fond pour la Femme Congolaise
- Les Amis de Nelson Mandela pour la Defense des Droits Humains
- Ligue des Electeurs
- Toges Noires
- Voix des Sans Voix VSV
- Congo National Press Union UNPC
- Congolese Union of Women in the Media UCOFEM
- Federation of Community Radios FRPC
- National Labor Union for Media Professionals SNPP
- Obervatory of the Congolese Media OMEC
- The Israel Land Fund
- Adalah
- HaMoked
- Yesh Din
- Ta'Ayush
- The Peres Center for Peace
- The Yesha Council
- Breaking the Silence
- Peace Now/Shalom Akhshav
- The Geneva Initiative
- Plam
- B'Tselem/Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories
- The Israel Palestine Center for Research and Information/Creative Regional Initiatives IPCRI
- The Israel Democracy Institute
- Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict Resolution
- The Palestinian Prisoner Club
- Addameer Prisoner's Support & Human Rights Association
- Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights
- Sawa - All the Women Together Today and Tomorrow
- Palestinian Human Rights Monitoring Group PHRMG
- The Palestinian grassroots Anti-Apartheid Wall Campaign
- BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights
- Lajee Center
- Palestinian Center for Development & Media Freedoms
- The Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy MIFTAH
- MA'AN Development Center
- Ramallah Center for Human Rights Studies
- Al-Haq
- Palestinian Center for Human Rights PCHR
- Palestinian Centre for Peace and Democracy
- Syria Trust for Development
- Syrian Charter Organization
- Relief and Reconciliation for Syria
- Union of Syrian Medical Relief
- Human Rights Association in Syria (HRAS)
- The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights
- Violations Documentation Centre

- Association for the Defense of the Rights of the Victims of the Syrian Revolution
- Syrian Commission for Justice and Accountability
- Syrian Network for Human Rights
- Syrian Organisation for Human Rights (Sawasiyah)
- Institute for the study of war
- Kosovo Compromise
- Democracy for Development (D4D)
- Institute for Development Policy (INDEP)
- Kosovo Center for Security Studies
- GAP Institute for Advanced Studies (GAP)
- Group for Legal and Political Studies
- Kosovar Stability Institute (IKS)
- Kosovo Institute for Policy Research and Development (KIPRED)
- Activ
- Association of Professional Journalists of Kosovo
- Balkan Investigative Network Kosovo BIRN
- Civil Rights Program Kosovo
- Humanitarian Law Center
- Internews Kosova
- Kosovo Civil Society's Consortium for Sustainable Development
- Levizja FOL The Speak Up! Movement
- Press Council of Kosovo
- Youth Initiative for Human Rights
- Association for Democratic Initiatives
- Lëvizja Qytetare ZGJOHU!
- Centre for Institutional Development (CIRA)
- Macedonian Helsinki Committee
- Foundation Open Society Institute Macedonia
- Institute for Political Research and Good Governance
- Macedonian Center for International Cooperation
- Centre for Civic Initiative
- Association for emancipation, solidarity and equality of women
- Association of Journalist of Republic of Macedonia ZNM
- Association of Journalists for Protection of the Rights of Women and Children
- Centre for Community Development
- Centre for Interethnic Tolerance and Refugees
- Centre for Media Development CRM
- Citizen's association MOST
- Citizens for European Macedonia
- Coalition – All for Fair Trials
- Coalition of Women Organizations
- Foundation for Local Community Development
- Judicial Network
- Macedonian Association of Journalists MAN
- Macedonian Institute for Media MIM
- Metamorphosis- Centre for E-Publishing
- NGO Centre for Democratic and Economic Development
- NGO for Human Rights and Development of Civil Society - CIVIL
- NGO OXO
- Roma cultural and educational Centre – Darhija
- Transparency Macedonia
- Transparency Zero Corruption
- Women's initiative ANTIKO
- Youth Educational Forum
- Institute for Territorial Economic Development
- Belgrad Centre for Human Rights
- Institute for Contemporary History
- Institute of Social Sciences
- Belgrade Center for Security Policy
- Institute of European Studies
- Institute of Political Studies
- Government of Austria
- Parliament of Austria
- Austria (actor)
- Government of Belgium
- Parliament of Belgium
- Belgium (actor)
- Armed Forces of Bulgaria
- Government of Bulgaria
- MFA of Bulgaria
- MoD of Bulgaria
- Parliament of Bulgaria
- Premier of Bulgaria
- President of Bulgaria
- Bulgaria (actor)
- Government of Croatia
- Parliament of Croatia
- Croatia (actor)
- Government of Denmark
- Parliament of Denmark
- Denmark (actor)
- Government of Estonia
- Parliament of Estonia
- Estonia (actor)
- EUFOR & EU military agencies
- European Commission
- European Council
- European Commission - DG Humanitarian and Civil Protection ECHO
- European Commission - DG Neighborhood Policy and Enlargement NEAR, including Eastern Partnership/Mediterranean Dialogue
- European External Action Service EEAS & High Representative Catherine Ashton
- European Commission - DG TRADE, International Cooperation and Development DEVCO, European Development Fund EDF, EuropeAid
- European Commission - DG Migration and Home Affairs HOME, Justice JUST

- European Parliament - Foreign Affairs & Enlargement (AFET) Committee
- European Parliament - Security And Defence (SEDE) Committee
- European Parliament- Human Rights (DROI) Committee
- European Parliament
- Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe ALDE
- European Democratic Party
- Movement for a Europe of Liberties and Democracy
- European Free Alliance
- European Green Party
- Nordic Green Left Alliance
- Party of European Socialists PES
- Party of the European Left
- Alliance of European National Movements
- EUDemocrats
- European Alliance for Freedom
- European Christian Political Movement
- European People's Party EPP
- EUPOL & Europol
- European Commission President: Barroso
- European Council President: van Rompuy
- europe
- Government of Finland
- Parliament of Finland
- Finland (actor)
- Armed Forces of France
- Institut Francais
- Government of France
- Intelligence Services of France
- MFA of France
- MoD of France
- MoE of France
- MoI of France
- Parliament of France
- Nouveau Centre/NCE/NC-PSLE
- Union pour la Democratie Francaise/UDF/Mouvement Democrat/MoDem
- Divers Gauche/DVG/Mouvement Republicain et Citoyen/MRC
- Front de Gauche/FG
- Les Verts/Europe Ecologie/VEC/EELV
- Parti Communiste Francais/PCF
- Parti Radical de Gauche PRG
- Parti Socialiste/PS
- Divers Droite/DVD
- Parti Radical/PRV
- Union pour la Majorite Presentielle/Union pour un Mouvement Populaire/UMP
- Police of France
- Premier of France: de Villepen
- Premier of France: Ayrault
- Premier of France: Fillon
- Premier of France: Valls
- President of France: Chirac
- President of France: Hollande
- President of France: Sarkozy
- France (actor)
- Armed Forces of Germany
- Goethe Institut
- Government of Germany
- Intelligence Services of Germany
- MFA of Germany
- MoD of Germany
- MoE of Germany, incl. Official Development Agencies GIZ, gtz, ded
- MoI of Germany incl. Refugee Administration
- Parliament of Germany
- FDP
- Die Grünen
- Die Linke
- SPD
- AfD
- CDU/CSU
- NPD/DVU/Republikaner
- Police of Germany
- Chancellor of Germany: Merkel
- President of Germany: Köhler
- President of Germany: Gauck
- President of Germany: Wulff
- Germany (actor)
- Armed Forces of Greece
- Government of Greece
- MFA of Greece
- MoD of Greece
- Parliament of Greece
- Premier of Greece
- President of Greece
- Greece (actor)
- Government of Hungary
- Parliament of Hungary
- Hungary (actor)
- Government of Ireland
- Parliament of Ireland
- Ireland (actor)
- Government of Italy
- Parliament of Italy
- Italy (actor)
- Government of Latvia
- Parliament of Latvia
- Latvia (actor)
- Government of Lithuania
- Parliament of Lithuania
- Lithuania (actor)
- Government of Luxembourg
- Parliament of Luxembourg
- Luxembourg (actor)
- Government of Malta
- Parliament of Malta
- Malta (actor)
- Government of Netherlands
- Parliament of Netherlands
- Netherlands (actor)
- Government of Poland
- Parliament of Poland
- Poland (actor)
- Government of Portugal
- Parliament of Portugal
- Portugal (actor)
- Government of Czech Republic
- Parliament of Czech Republic
- Czech Republic (actor)

- Government of Romania
- Parliament of Romania
- Romania (actor)
- Government of Slovakia
- Parliament of Slovakia
- Slovakia (actor)
- Government of Slovenia
- Parliament of Slovenia
- Slovenia (actor)
- Government of Spain
- Parliament of Spain
- Spain (actor)
- Government of Sweden
- Parliament of Sweden
- Sweden (actor)
- Armed Forces of United Kingdom
- British Council
- Government of United Kingdom
- Intelligence Services of United Kingdom
- MFA of United Kingdom
- MoD of United Kingdom
- MoE of United Kingdom
- MoI of United Kingdom
- Parliament of United Kingdom
- Liberal Democrats
- Labour Party/Social Democratic & Labour Party SDLP
- Plaid Cymru
- Scottish National Party/SNP
- Sinn Fein
- Conservatives
- Democratic Unionists
- UK Independence Party UKIP
- Police of United Kingdom
- Premier of United Kingdom: Blair
- Premier of United Kingdom: Cameron
- Premier of United Kingdom: Brown
- Queen of United Kingdom: Elizabeth II
- United Kingdom (actor)
- Armed Forces of Angola
- Government of Angola
- MFA of Angola
- MoD of Angola
- Parliament of Angola
- Premier of Angola: Kassoma
- President of Angola: dos Santos
- Angola (actor)
- Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratisation/FDD
- Tutsi Militias
- Forces Nationales de Libération/FNL
- Armed Forces of Burundi
- Election Commission of Burundi
- Government of Burundi
- Intelligence Services of Burundi
- MFA of Burundi
- MoD of Burundi
- MoE of Burundi (incl. MoF)
- MoI of Burundi (incl. MoJ)
- Commission nationale indépendante des Droits de l'Homme CNIDH
- Parliament of Burundi
- Conseil National Pour la Defense de la Democratie/CNDD
- Conseil National Pour la Defense de la Democratie-Forces pour la Défense de la Démocratisation/CNDD-FDD & Imbonerakure
- Mouvement pour la Rehabilitation du Citoyen-Rurenzagemero/MRC
- Front pour la Démocratie au Burundi/FRODEBU
- Sahwanya Frodebu Nyakuri
- Union pour le Progres National/UPRONA
- Alliance Democratique pour le changement/ADC/Ikibiri
- Mouvement pour la Solidarite et le development/MSD
- Parti du Redressement National PARENA
- Nditije Rwsa Minani
- Police of Burundi
- Vice-Presidents of Burundi: Ntusezerana
- Vice-Presidents of Burundi: Sahinguvu
- Vice-Presidents of Burundi: Rufyikiri
- Vice-Presidents of Burundi: Sinunguruza
- President of Burundi: Nkurunziza
- Burundi (actor)
- Seleka Rebels
- Armed Forces of Central African Republic
- Government of Central African Republic
- MFA of Central African Republic
- MoD of Central African Republic
- Parliament of Central African Republic
- Premier of Central African Republic
- President of Central African Republic
- Central African Republic (actor)
- Armed Forces of Republic of the Congo
- Government of Republic of the Congo
- MFA of Republic of the Congo
- MoD of Republic of the Congo
- Parliament of Republic of the Congo
- Premier of Republic of the Congo
- President of Republic of the Congo
- Republic of the Congo (actor)
- CNDP
- Forces Democratiques Alliees - Armee nationale de liberation de liberation de l'Ouganda ADF-Nalu
- Kata Katanga/Bakata Katanga
- M23
- Mai-Mai/Yakutumba/Kifuafua/Sheka
- Raia-Mutomboki
- Union of Congolese Patriots UPC & Lubanga
- Armed Forces of Democratic Republic of the Congo/FARDC
- Election Commission of Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Government of Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Intelligence Services of Democratic Republic of the Congo

- MFA of Democratic Republic of the Congo
- MoD of Democratic Republic of the Congo
- MoE of Democratic Republic of the Congo (incl. MoF, MoMining)
- MoI of Democratic Republic of the Congo (incl. MoJ)
- Committee Assisting the Transition CIAT
- Parliament of Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Forces du Renouveau/Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie/Kisangani-Mouvement pour la liberation/RCD/RCD-K-ML
- Parti du Peuple pour la Reconstruction et la Démocratie/PPRD
- Mouvement Social pour le Renouveau
- Unified Lumumbist Party/PALU
- Union pour la démocratie et le progrès social/UDPS
- Mouvement de Libération du Congo/Mouvement de Libération Congolais/MLC
- Alliance pour le Renouveau du Congo
- Convention des Democratres Chretiens CDC
- Parti Democratre Chretien PDC
- Rassemblement Congolais pour la Democratie RCD
- Solidarite congolaise pour la democratie
- Union Congolaise pour la Nation UNC
- Union des Democratres Mobutistes UDEMO
- Union pour la République - Mouvement national/UNIR NM
- Police of Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Premier of Democratic Republic of the Congo: Matata Ponyo
- President of Democratic Republic of the Congo: Joseph Kabila
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (actor)
- Armed Forces of Ethiopia
- Government of Ethiopia
- MFA of Ethiopia
- MoD of Ethiopia
- Parliament of Ethiopia
- Premier of Ethiopia: Zenawi
- Premier of Ethiopia: Desalegn
- President of Ethiopia: Wolde-Giorgis
- President of Ethiopia: Teshome
- Ethiopia (actor)
- Armed Forces of Kenya
- Government of Kenya
- MFA of Kenya
- MoD of Kenya
- Parliament of Kenya
- Premier of Kenya: Odinga
- President of Kenya: Kibaki
- President of Kenya: Kenyatta
- Kenya (actor)
- Forces Democratiques de Liberation de Rwanda FDLR
- Armed Forces of Rwanda
- Government of Rwanda
- MFA of Rwanda
- MoD of Rwanda
- Parliament of Rwanda
- Premier of Rwanda
- President of Rwanda
- Rwanda (actor)
- Armed Forces of South Africa
- Government of South Africa
- MFA of South Africa
- MoD of South Africa
- Parliament of South Africa
- President of South Africa: Zuma
- South Africa (actor)
- Armed Forces of South Sudan
- Government of South Sudan
- MFA of South Sudan
- MoD of South Sudan
- Parliament of South Sudan
- Premier of South Sudan
- President of South Sudan
- South Sudan (actor)
- Armed Forces of Sudan
- Government of Sudan
- MFA of Sudan
- MoD of Sudan
- Parliament of Sudan
- Premier of Sudan
- President of Sudan
- Sudan (actor)
- Armed Forces of Tanzania
- Government of Tanzania
- MFA of Tanzania
- MoD of Tanzania
- Parliament of Tanzania
- Premier of Tanzania
- President of Tanzania
- Tanzania (actor)
- Lord's Resistance Army LRA
- Armed Forces of Uganda
- Government of Uganda
- MFA of Uganda
- MoD of Uganda
- Parliament of Uganda
- Premier of Uganda
- President of Uganda
- Uganda (actor)
- Armed Forces of Zambia
- Government of Zambia
- MFA of Zambia
- MoD of Zambia
- Parliament of Zambia
- Premier of Zambia
- President of Zambia
- Zambia (actor)
- Taliban
- Armed Forces of Cyprus
- Government of Cyprus
- MFA of Cyprus
- MoD of Cyprus
- Parliament of Cyprus
- Premier of Cyprus
- President of Cyprus
- Cyprus (actor)

- Armed Forces of Egypt
- Government of Egypt
- MFA of Egypt
- MoD of Egypt
- Parliament of Egypt
- Muslim Brotherhood (NOT of Syria)
- Premier of Egypt: Nazif
- Premier of Egypt: Mahlab
- Premier of Egypt: Qandil
- Premier of Egypt: Sharaf
- Premier of Egypt: Ganzouri
- Premier of Egypt: Al Beblawi
- Premier of Egypt: Shafik
- President of Egypt: Mubarak
- President of Egypt: Mansour
- President of Egypt: Sisi
- President of Egypt: Tantawi
- President of Egypt: Morsi
- Egypt (actor)
- Armed Forces of Iran
- Government of Iran
- MFA of Iran
- MoD of Iran
- Ayatollah Chamenei
- Parliament of Iran
- Vice-President of Iran: Davoodi
- Vice-President of Iran: Jahangiri
- Vice-President of Iran: Rahimi
- President of Iran: Ahmadinedjad
- President of Iran: Rouhani
- Iran (actor)
- Armed Forces of Iraq
- Government of Iraq
- MFA of Iraq
- MoD of Iraq
- Parliament of Iraq
- Premier of Iraq
- President of Iraq
- Iraq (actor)
- Armed Forces of Israel: IDF/Border Police
- Election Commission of Israel
- Government of Israel
- Intelligence Services of Israel: Mossad
- Intelligence Services of Israel: Shin Bet/Shabak
- MFA of Israel
- MoD of Israel
- MoE of Israel
- MoI of Israel (incl. MoJ)
- IDF Chief of Staff: Halutz
- IDF Chief of Staff: Ashkenazi
- IDF Chief of Staff: Gantz
- Settlers
- Parliament of Israel: Knesset
- Dor/Gil Party
- Hatnuah Party
- Kadima Party
- Shinui Party
- Yesh Atid Party
- Arab Parties (group reference)
- Balad Party
- Ra'am Ta'al Party
- Hadash Party
- Labor Party
- Meimad Party
- Meretz Party
- Shas Party
- Yahadut Hatorah Party
- Haihud HaLeumi Party
- Jewish Home Party
- Likud Party
- Yisrael Beitenu Party
- Police of Israel
- Premier of Israel: Olmert
- Premier of Israel: Netanyahu
- President of Israel: Katzav
- President of Israel: Peres
- President of Israel: Rivlin
- Israel (actor)
- Armed Forces of Jordan
- Government of Jordan
- MFA of Jordan
- MoD of Jordan
- Parliament of Jordan
- Premier of Jordan
- President of Jordan
- Jordan (actor)
- Hezbollah
- Armed Forces of Lebanon
- Government of Lebanon
- MFA of Lebanon
- MoD of Lebanon
- Parliament of Lebanon
- Premier of Lebanon
- President of Lebanon
- Lebanon (actor)
- Al-Qassam Brigades
- Islamic Jihad
- Palestine Liberation Front
- Jaish Al-Islam
- Al-Aqsa Brigades
- Armed Forces of Palestine: Palestinian National Security Forces
- Election Commission of Palestine
- Hamas Government in Gaza
- Palestinian Authority
- Intelligence Services of Palestine: Palestinian General Intelligence
- MFA of Palestine
- MoD of Palestine
- MoE of Palestine
- MoI of Palestine
- Parliament of Palestine: Palestinian Legislative Council
- Palestinian National Initiative
- Third Way
- Hamas
- Democratic Front Of The Liberation Of Palestine- DFLP
- Independent Palestine
- Palestinian People's Party
- Popular Front Of The Liberation Of Palestine
- Palestinian Arab Front
- Popular Resistance Committees
- Fatah
- Palestinian Democratic Union - FIDA
- Palestinian Popular Struggle Front
- Al-Mustaqbal
- Police of Palestine: Civil Police
- Premier of Palestine: Qurei
- Premier of Palestine: Hamdallah
- Premier of Palestine: Fayyad

- Premier of Palestine: Haniyeh (disputed)
- President of Palestine: Duwaik (disputed)
- President of Palestine: Abbas
- Palestine (actor)
- Armed Forces of Saudi Arabia
- Government of Saudi Arabia
- MFA of Saudi Arabia
- MoD of Saudi Arabia
- Parliament of Saudi Arabia
- King of Saudi Arabia: Abdullah
- Saudi Arabia (actor)
- Ahrar Al-Sham
- Al-Nusra
- Ansar Al-Islam
- IS/ISIS/ISIL/Islamic State
- Peshmerga/Kurdish Groups and Militias
- Shabiha militias/Irregular pro-regime units
- Fatah Uprising/ Fatah Al-Intifada
- Free Syrian Army
- Syrian Rebels
- Syrian Revolution General Commission
- Armed Forces of Syria: Syrian Arab Army/Navy/Air Force/Air Defence Force
- Election Commission of Syria
- Government of Syria
- Intelligence Services of Syria: General Security Directorate, Military Intelligence Directorate, Air Force Intelligence Directorate
- MFA of Syria
- MoD of Syria
- MoE of Syria
- MoI of Syria
- Local coordination committees of Syria LCC
- Parliament of Syria: People's Council of Syria
- Kurdistan Democratic Party of Syria
- Muslim Brotherhood of Syria
- Arab Socialist Movement
- National Coordination Body for Democratic Change NCC/NCB
- National Vow Movement
- Baath Party/National Progressive Front/Socialist Unionists/Communist Party of Syria
- People's Will Party
- Popular Front for Change and Liberation
- Syrian National Council/National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces
- Police of Syria
- Premier of Syria: al Otari
- Premier of Syria: al Halqi
- Premier of Syria: Safar
- Premier of Syria: Hijab
- President of Syria: Assad
- Syria (actor)
- Armed Forces of Turkey
- Government of Turkey
- MFA of Turkey
- MoD of Turkey
- Parliament of Turkey
- Premier of Turkey: Erdogan
- Premier of Turkey: Davutoglu
- President of Turkey: Sezer
- President of Turkey: Gül
- President of Turkey: Erdogan
- Turkey (actor)
- Afghanistan
- Algeria
- Andorra
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Australia
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belize
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bosnia and Hercegovina
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Brunei
- Burkina Faso
- Burma/Myanmar
- Cambodia
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Chad
- Chile
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Costa Rica
- Cuba
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- East Timor
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Fiji
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Georgia
- Ghana
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Ivory Coast
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Kazakhstan

- Kiribati
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Liechtenstein
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Marshall Islands
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- North Korea
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Qatar
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Samoa
- San Marino
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Senegal
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Korea
- Sri Lanka
- Suriname
- Swaziland
- Switzerland
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Togo
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Yemen
- Zimbabwe
- Armed Forces of Albania
- Government of Albania
- MFA of Albania
- MoD of Albania
- Parliament of Albania
- Premier of Albania
- President of Albania
- Albania (actor)
- Armed Forces of Kosovo
- Election Commission of Kosovo
- Government of Kosovo
- Intelligence Services of Kosovo
- MFA of Kosovo (incl. MoEuropean Integration)
- MoD of Kosovo
- MoE of Kosovo
- MoI of Kosovo (incl. MoJ)
- Parliament of Kosovo
- New Kosovo Alliance/AKR
- Independent Liberal Party/SLS
- Initiative for Kosovo
- Serbian List
- Democratic Party of Kosovo/PDK
- Levizja Vetevendosje/Movement for Self-Determination in Kosovo
- People's Movement of Kosovo LPK
- Alliance for the Future of Kosovo/AAK
- Democratic League of Kosovo/LDK
- Police of Kosovo
- Premier of Kosovo: Mustafa
- Premier of Kosovo: Thaci
- President of Kosovo: Jahjaga
- President of Kosovo: Sejdiu
- President of Kosovo: Pacolli
- President of Kosovo: Krasniqi
- Kosovo (actor)
- Albanian National Army AKSh
- FARK Armed Forces of the Republic of Kosovo
- National Liberation Army UCK
- Armed Forces of Macedonia
- Election Commission of Macedonia
- Government of Macedonia
- Intelligence Services of Macedonia: Intelligence Agency of the Republic of Macedonia/Office for Security and Counter-Intelligence
- MFA of Macedonia: Ministry of External Affairs
- MoD of Macedonia
- MoE of Macedonia
- MoI of Macedonia (incl. MoJ)
- Secretariat for Implementation of Ohrid Agreement
- Parliament of Macedonia
- GROM Citizen Option for Macedonia
- DPA Democratic Party of Albanians

- PDP Party for Democratic Prosperity
- VMRO-DPMNE Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organisation-Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity
- DUI Democratic Union for Integration
- SDSM Social Democratic Union of Macedonia
- Police of Macedonia
- Premier of Macedonia: Gruevski
- President of Macedonia: Ivanov
- Macedonia (actor)
- Armed Forces of Montenegro
- Government of Montenegro
- MFA of Montenegro
- MoD of Montenegro
- Parliament of Montenegro
- Premier of Montenegro
- President of Montenegro
- Montenegro (actor)
- Armed Forces of Serbia
- Election Commission of Serbia
- Government of Serbia
- Intelligence Services of Serbia
- MFA of Serbia
- MoD of Serbia
- MoE of Serbia
- MoI of Serbia
- Office for Kosovo and Metohija
- Parliament of Serbia
- Liberal Democratic Party/LDP/Turnover/U-Turn
- Serbian Progressive Party/SNS/SDPS/NS/SPO/PS/Let's get Serbia Moving
- Serbian Renewal Movement/SNO
- Democratic Party
- Social Democratic Party/NDS
- Socialist Party of Serbia/SPS
- Democratic Party of Serbia
- Serbian Radical Party
- United Regions of Serbia
- Police of Serbia
- Premier of Serbia: Cvetkovic
- Premier of Serbia: Vucic
- Premier of Serbia: Dacic
- President of Serbia: Tadic
- President of Serbia: Nikolic
- Serbia (actor)
- Armed Forces of China
- Government of China
- Intelligence Services of China
- MFA of China
- MoD of China
- Parliament of China
- Premier of China: Jiabao
- Premier of China: Keqiang
- President of China: Jintao
- President of China: Jinping
- China (actor)
- Armed Forces of Russia
- Government of Russia
- Intelligence Services of Russia
- MFA of Russia
- MoD of Russia
- Parliament of Russia
- Premier of Russia: Medvedev
- Premier of Russia: Putin
- President of Russia: Putin
- President of Russia: Medvedev
- Russia (actor)
- Armed Forces of United States of America
- Government of United States of America
- Intelligence Services of United States of America
- MFA of United States of America
- MoD of United States of America
- US Agency for International Development USAID
- Parliament of United States of America
- Vice-President of United States of America: Cheney
- Vice-President of United States of America: Biden
- President of United States of America: George W Bush
- President of United States of America: Obama
- United States of America (actor)
- International Community
- Central European Free Trade Area CEFTA
- Armed Forces of Ethnic Albania FASHE
- The Times
- Peacekeeping Force
- Print Media/Newspapers/Magazines
- Broadcast Media/TV/Radio
- Online Media/Digital Media
- Entrepreneurs
- World Food Programme
- Front Benchers/Front Bench
- Back Benchers/ Back Bench
- Homosexuals/Gays/Lesbians/LGBT
- Figurehead/Mascot
- Mayor
- Bureaucrats
- Ambassador/Embassy/Consulate
- Building/House
- Cemetary
- Hospitals
- Kindergarten
- Neighborhood/Quarter/District
- Prison/Internment Camp
- School
- University
- Settlement
- Town/City
- Village
- Refugee Camp
- Ghetto/Living Areas Of Ethnic Minorities
- Hub/Metropolis/Center/Population Center
- Everywhere/Every Place
- Space/Land/Territory/Zone
- Arena
- Province/Periphery/Outback/Hinterland
- Airport
- Border

- Port
- Station
- Tunnels
- Border Crossing/Check Point
- Border Fortifications (Fence, Wall, Etc.)
- Camp
- Headquarters/Command Center
- Hideout
- Military Base
- Outpost
- Stronghold/Fortress
- Occupied Territories
- Buffer Zone/Demilitarized Zone/DMZ/Under UN Control
- Zone of Influence
- Holy Places
- Church
- Mosque
- Religious Facilities
- Synagoge
- Desert
- Mountains
- Ground
- International Waters
- Land
- Sea/Water/Naval
- Sky/Air/Arial
- Underground
- Coast/Sea Access
- Forest/Rainforest/Swamp
- Wasteland/Barren Land/Desert
- Antigua and Barbuda (location)
- Bahamas (location)
- Barbados (location)
- Belize (location)
- Costa Rica (location)
- Cuba (location)
- Dominica (location)
- Dominican Republic (location)
- El Salvador (location)
- Grenada (location)
- Guatemala (location)
- Haiti (location)
- Honduras (location)
- Jamaica (location)
- Mexico City
- Mexico (location)
- Nicaragua (location)
- Panama (location)
- Saint Kitts and Nevis (location)
- Saint Lucia (location)
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (location)
- Trinidad and Tobago (location)
- Caribbean
- Kabul
- Herat
- Jalalabad
- Kandahar
- Afghanistan (location)
- Astana
- Kazakhstan (location)
- Bishkek
- Kyrgyzstan (location)
- Mongolia (location)
- Ulan Bator
- Dushanbe
- Tajikistan (location)
- Ashgabat
- Turkmenistan (location)
- Tashkent
- Uzbekistan (location)
- Beijing
- Hong Kong
- Shanghai
- China (location)
- Tokyo
- Hiroshima
- Nagasaki
- Japan (location)
- Pyongyang
- North Korea (location)
- Seoul
- South Korea (location)
- Taipei
- Taiwan (location)
- Far East
- Yerevan
- Armenia (location)
- Baku
- Azerbaijan (location)
- Minsk
- Belarus (location)
- Tbilisi
- Abkhazia
- Georgia (location)
- Chisinau
- Moldova (location)
- Moscow
- Saint Petersburg
- Chechnya
- Siberia
- South Ossetia
- Russia (location)
- Kiev
- Crimea
- Eastern Ukraine/Donbas
- Ukraine (location)
- Baltic
- Caucasus
- Nagorno-Karabakh
- Transcaucasia
- Andorra (location)
- Vienna
- Austria (location)
- Brussels
- Belgium (location)
- Sofia
- Vidin
- Montana
- Pernik
- Kyustendil
- Blagoevgrad
- Rest of Bulgaria
- Bulgaria (location)
- Nicosia
- Northern Cyprus
- Larnaca
- Limassol
- Cyprus (location)
- Prague
- Czech Republic (location)
- Copenhagen
- Denmark (location)

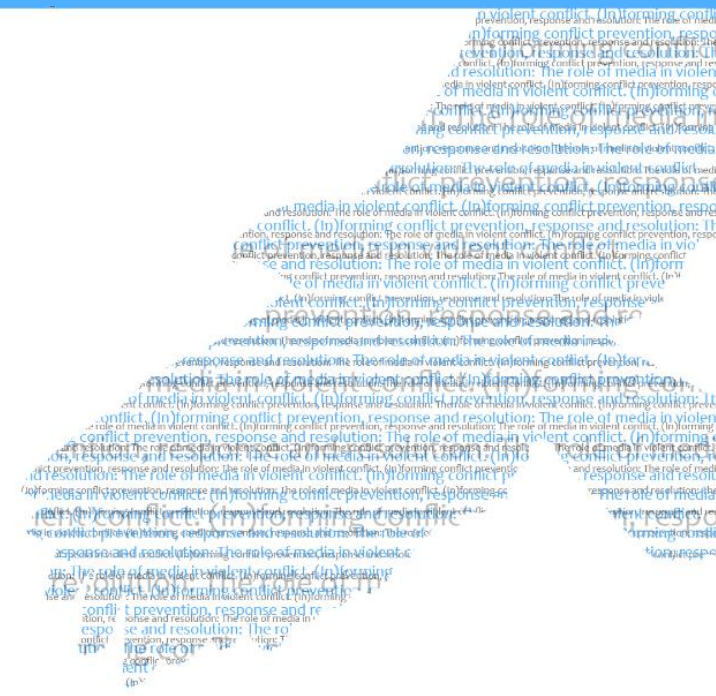
- Tallinn
- Estonia (location)
- Helsinki
- Finland (location)
- Lille
- Lyon
- Marseille
- France
- Paris (location)
- Berlin
- Cologne
- Frankfurt
- Hamburg
- Munich
- Stuttgart
- Germany (location)
- Athens
- Thessaloniki
- Central Greece
- West Macedonia (Greece)
- East Macedonia and Thrace (Greece)
- Central Macedonia (Greece)
- Rest of Greece
- Crete
- Greece (location)
- Budapest
- Hungary (location)
- Reykjavík
- Iceland (location)
- Dublin
- Ireland (location)
- Rome
- Italy (location)
- Riga
- Latvia (location)
- Liechtenstein (location)
- Vilnius
- Lithuania (location)
- Luxembourg (location)
- Malta (location)
- Monaco (location)
- Amsterdam
- The Hague
- Netherlands (location)
- Oslo
- Norway (location)
- Warsaw
- Poland (location)
- Lisbon
- Portugal (location)
- Bucharest
- Romania (location)
- San Marino (location)
- Bratislava
- Slovakia (location)
- Ljubljana
- Slovenia (location)
- Madrid
- Barcelona
- Spain (location)
- Stockholm
- Sweden (location)
- Bern
- Switzerland (location)
- London
- Belfast
- Birmingham
- Edinburgh
- Glasgow
- Liverpool
- Manchester
- England
- Northern Ireland
- Scotland
- Wales
- United Kingdom (location)
- Vatican/Holy See (location)
- Bujumbura
- Bujumbura Rural
- Bururi
- Gitega
- Kayanza
- Makamba
- Muramvya
- Muyinga
- Ngozi
- Rutana
- Ruyigi
- Burundi (location)
- Kinshasa
- Bandundu
- Bas-Kongo
- Équateur
- Kasai-Occidental
- Kasai-Oriental
- Katanga/South DRC
- Ituri
- Maniema
- Nord Kivu
- Orientale
- Sud Kivu
- Goma
- Kisangani
- Lubumbashi
- Mbuji-Mayi
- DR Congo (location)
- Nairobi
- Mombasa
- Kenya (location)
- Kigali
- Eastern Rwanda
- Northern Rwanda
- Southern Rwanda
- Western Rwanda
- Rwanda (location)
- Dodoma
- Dar es Salaam
- Kagera
- Katavi
- Kigoma
- Mwanza
- Rukwa
- Tanzania (location)
- Kampala
- Nile Provinces
- North Provinces
- South Provinces
- Western Uganda
- Uganda (location)
- Alger
- Algeria (location)
- Tripoli
- Benghazi
- Misrata
- Libya (location)

- Rabat (capital)
- Marrakech
- Morocco (location)
- Tunis
- Tunisia (location)
- Manama
- Bahrain (location)
- Cairo
- Sharm el Sheikh
- Alexandria
- Sinai
- Arish
- Suez
- Egypt (location)
- Tehran
- Isfahan
- Qom
- Iran (location)
- Baghdad
- Mosul
- Al-Anbar
- Arbil
- Iraqi Kurdish Areas
- Iraqi Shiite Areas
- Iraqi Sunni Areas
- Kirkuk
- Niniveh
- Karbala
- Iraq (location)
- Jerusalem
- Arab neighborhoods in Jerusalem
- East Jerusalem
- Gaza Envelope
- Golan Heights
- Jerusalem Old City
- South Israel
- West Jerusalem
- Tel Aviv
- Central Israel
- Northern Israel
- Holy Sites in Jerusalem
- Haifa
- Israel (location)
- Amman
- Aqaba/Southern Provinces
- Irbid/Northern Provinces
- Madaba/Western Provinces
- Jordan (location)
- Kuwait (location)
- Beirut
- Shebaa Farms
- Beqaa/East Lebanon
- Mount Lebanon/Central Lebanon
- Nabatieh/Southeast Lebanon
- North Lebanon
- South Lebanon
- Baalbek
- Sidon
- Sour
- Lebanon (location)
- Muscat
- Oman (location)
- Ramallah
- Gaza Strip Refugee Camps
- Jerusalem-Area Settlements
- Judea and Samaria
- Rafah
- West Bank Refugee Camps
- Gaza Strip
- West Bank
- Bethlehem
- Hebron
- Jenin
- Jericho (Ariha)
- Khan Yunis
- Nablus
- Palestine (location)
- Doha
- Qatar (location)
- Riyadh
- Jeddah
- Mecca
- Medina
- Saudi Arabia (location)
- Damascus
- Ayn al-Arab / Kobane
- Aleppo
- Al-Hasakah
- Ar-Raqqah
- Daraa
- Deir ez-Zor
- Hama
- Homs
- Idlib
- Latakia
- Quneitra
- Rif Dimashq
- Southern Syria
- Syrian Alawaite Areas
- Syrian Kurdish Areas
- Syrian Sunni Areas
- Syria (location)
- Ankara
- Istanbul
- Aegean/Mediterranean Provinces
- Black Sea Provinces
- Central Anatolia
- Eastern Anatolia
- Marmara Provinces
- Southeast Anatolia
- Turkish Kurdish Areas
- Turkey (location)
- Abu Dhabi
- Dubai
- United Arab Emirates (location)
- Sana'a
- Yemen (location)
- Bermuda
- Ottawa
- Montreal
- Toronto
- Vancouver
- British Columbia
- Ontario
- Quebec
- Canada (location)
- Washington, D.C.
- Chicago
- Los Angeles
- New York
- Alaska
- East Coast/New England/Atlantic
- Great Lakes/Northwest/Midwest
- Rocky Mountains
- Southern States

- West Coast/Pacific
- United States (location)
- Canberra
- Melbourne
- Sydney
- Australia (location)
- Fiji (location)
- Kiribati (location)
- Marshall Islands (location)
- Micronesia (location)
- Wellington
- New Zealand (location)
- Palau (location)
- Port Moresby
- Papua New Guinea (location)
- Samoa (location)
- Solomon Islands (location)
- Tonga (location)
- Tuvalu (location)
- Vanuatu (location)
- Melanesia
- Pacific Islands
- Polynesia
- Buenos Aires
- Argentina (location)
- Sucre
- Bolivia (location)
- Brazil (location)
- Brasilia
- Santiago
- Chile (location)
- Bogotá
- Colombia (location)
- Quito
- Ecuador (location)
- Guyana (location)
- Asunción
- Paraguay (location)
- Lima
- Peru (location)
- Suriname (location)
- Montevideo
- Uruguay (location)
- Caracas
- Venezuela (location)
- Rio de Janeiro
- São Paulo
- Dhaka
- Bangladesh (location)
- Bhutan (location)
- New Delhi
- Bangalore
- Mumbai
- India (location)
- Maldives (location)
- Kathmandu
- Nepal (location)
- Islamabad
- Abbottabad
- Pakistan (location)
- Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte
- Sri Lanka (location)
- Kashmir region
- Bandar Seri Begawan
- Brunei (location)
- Naypyidaw
- Burma (location)
- Phnom Penh
- Cambodia (location)
- Dili
- East Timor (location)
- Jakarta
- Bali
- Indonesia (location)
- Vientiane
- Laos (location)
- Kuala Lumpur
- Malaysia (location)
- Manila
- Philippines (location)
- Singapore (location)
- Bangkok
- Thailand (location)
- Hanoi
- Vietnam (location)
- Luanda
- Moxico
- Malanje
- Lunda Sul
- Lunda Norte
- Uíge
- Zaire
- Rest of Angola
- Angola (location)
- Gaborone
- Botswana (location)
- Comoros (location)
- Lesotho (location)
- Antananarivo
- Madagascar (location)
- Lilongwe
- Malawi (location)
- Mauritius (location)
- Maputo (location)
- Mozambique
- Windhoek
- Namibia (location)
- Seychelles
- Pretoria
- Cape Town
- Johannesburg
- South Africa (location)
- Swaziland (location)
- Lusaka
- Northern Zambia
- Luapula
- Central Zambia
- Copperbelt
- Northwestern Zambia
- Rest of Zambia
- Zambia (location)
- Harare
- Zimbabwe (location)
- Yaoundé
- Cameroon (location)
- Bangui
- Basse Kotto
- Mbomou
- Haut Mbomou
- Ouaka
- Kemo Gribingui
- Ombella M'Poko
- Lobaye
- South Central African Republic
- Central African Republic (location)

- N'Djamena
- Chad (location)
- Brazzaville
- Bouenza
- Pool
- Plateaux
- Cuvette
- Likouala
- Eastern Congo
- Rest of Congo
- Congo (location)
- Djibouti (location)
- Malabo
- Equatorial Guinea (location)
- Asmara
- Eritrea (location)
- Addis Ababa
- Ethiopia (location)
- Libreville
- Gabon (location)
- Réunion (location)
- Sao Tome (location)
- Mogadishu
- Somalia (location)
- Juba
- Rest of South Sudan
- Equatoria
- Bahr el Ghazal
- South Sudan (location)
- Khartoum
- Sudan (location)
- Western Sahara
- Benin (location)
- Ouagadougou
- Burkina Faso (location)
- Cape Verde (location)
- Gambia (location)
- Accra
- Ghana (location)
- Conakry
- Guinea (location)
- Guinea-Bissau (location)
- Yamoussoukro
- Abidjan
- Ivory Coast (location)
- Monrovia
- Liberia (location)
- Bamako
- Mali (location)
- Nouakchott
- Mauritania (location)
- Niamey
- Niger (location)
- Abuja
- Lagos
- Nigeria (location)
- Dakar
- Senegal (location)
- Freetown
- Sierra Leone (location)
- Lomé
- Togo (location)
- Tirana
- Albania (location)
- Sarajevo
- Banja Luka
- Mostar
- Bosnia and Hercegovina (location)
- Zagreb
- Croatia (location)
- Pristina
- Gjilan/East Kosovo
- Kosovo District/Central Kosovo
- Mitrovica/North Kosovo
- Pec/Peja/West Kosovo
- Prizren/South Kosovo
- Gjakova
- Kosovo (location)
- Skopje
- Eastern Region
- Northeastern Region
- Pelagonia Region
- Polog Region
- Southeastern Region
- Southwestern Region
- Vardar Region
- Bitola
- Kumanovo
- Tetovo
- Macedonia (location)
- Podgorica
- Montenegro (location)
- Belgrade
- Central Serbia
- Jablanica
- Pcinja
- Rasina
- Raska
- Southern Serbia
- Toplica
- Vojvodina
- Serbia (location)
- Congo River
- Lake Albert
- Lake Edward
- Lake Kivu
- Lake Taganyika
- Lake Rweru
- Lake Mweru
- Mgahinga National Park
- Rukwazi Island (Lake Albert)
- Semliki River
- Lunkinda River
- Itombwe Plateau
- Mount Nyiragongo
- Lake Victoria
- Lake of Galilee
- Arabic Peninsula
- Black Sea
- Dead Sea
- Jordan River
- Levant
- Mediterranean Sea
- Mesopotamia
- Persian Gulf
- Red Sea/Gulf of Aqaba/Gulf of Suez
- Adriatic Sea
- Central America
- Central Asia
- East Asia
- Eastern Europe
- Europe (location)
- African Great Lakes
- Maghreb/North Africa
- Middle East

- North America
- Oceania
- South America
- South Asia
- Southeast Asia
- Southern Africa
- Sub-saharan Africa
- West Africa
- Western Balkans
- Occident/Occidental/West/Western
(NOT West As Direction Or As
Western Europe But As THE West)
- Orient/Oriental/The East/Eastern
(NOT East As Direction Or As
Eastern Europe But As THE East)
- Africa
- Asia
- Americas
- Developed Countries/First World
- Transition Countries
- Developing Countries/Third World
- Enclave
- Market
- Training camps/Training center
- Court House
- Serbian enclaves in Kosovo
- Serbian areas of Kosovo



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