

| High level functionality | Detailed functionality | Description |
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| Linguistic Indicators | Phrases and Keywords | |
| Linguistic Indicators | Common phrases | Subtle or overt terms that criticize state institutions, promote discord, or encourage distrust (e.g., "puppet government," "foreign agenda," "regime change"). |
| Linguistic Indicators | Code words/slang | Euphemisms or innocuous-sounding phrases with subversive meanings in context ("the tide will turn," "silent march"). |
| Linguistic Indicators | Hashtags | Coordinated use of hashtags related to anti-state narratives or events (e.g., #FakeState, #FreedomRebellion). |
| Linguistic Indicators | Conspiratorial language | References to shadowy powers, hidden agendas, or manipulated events ("hidden hands," "controlled media"). |
| Linguistic Indicators | Language Style | |
| Linguistic Indicators | Ambiguity | Statements that can be interpreted multiple ways, offering plausible deniability. |
| Linguistic Indicators | Mimicking local dialects | Mimicking local dialects to appear native while pushing anti-state content |
| Visual Indicators | Colors | Colors associated with movements, revolutions, or dissent (e.g., black for anarchism, orange or green for certain political protests). |
| Visual Indicators | Colors | Use of specific color schemes tied to anti-state campaigns or movements (flags, symbols). |
| Visual Indicators | Symbols | Graphics representing foreign affiliations, anti-government slogans, or protest movements. |
| Visual Indicators | Symbols | Adoption of historic or ideological emblems (e.g., certain stars, fists, or animals). |

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| Visual Indicators | Memes and GIFs | Spread of humorous or sarcastic content targeting state policies, leaders, or narratives. Use of viral meme culture to normalize dissenting ideas. |
| Visual Indicators | Misleading Memes, GIFs etc. | Visually appealing, often humorous images or videos used to spread misinformation or manipulate opinions. |
| Visual Indicators | Meme Warfare | Using memes as a tool for psychological operations, spreading propaganda, or fostering divisive ideas. |
| Visual Indicators | Profile Images and Avatars | Uniform or thematic profile pictures (e.g., symbolic artwork, anonymous-style icons). |
| Visual Indicators | Profile Images and Avatars | Frequent use of generic or fake profile images, especially those reused across accounts. |
| Temporal and Seasonal Patterns | Seasonality | Increased activity around anniversaries of significant national events, revolutions, or protests. |
| Temporal and Seasonal Patterns | Seasonality | Aligning messages with geopolitical or national holidays (e.g., Independence Day criticism, election periods). |
| Temporal and Seasonal Patterns | Seasonality | Targeting crisis periods (e.g., economic turmoil, international conflicts) for amplified activity. |
| Temporal and Seasonal Patterns | Posting Times | Posting spikes during unusual hours for local time zones (suggesting foreign involvement). |
| Temporal and Seasonal Patterns | Posting Times | Coordination of messaging at specific intervals to create "waves" of impact. |
| Content Themes and Narrative Framing | Anti-State Sentiments | Persistent criticism of government actions, policies, or leaders. |
| Content Themes and Narrative Framing | Anti-State Sentiments | Narratives undermining public trust in law enforcement, judiciary, or media (e.g., "corrupt courts," "state censorship"). |
| Content Themes and Narrative Framing | Framing Tactics | |

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| Content Themes and Narrative Framing | ↳ Victimization | Painting certain groups as victims of the state to rally support (e.g., "citizens silenced"). |
| Content Themes and Narrative Framing | ↳ Us-vs-Them | Polarizing rhetoric dividing society into factions (e.g., "real patriots vs traitors"). |
| Content Themes and Narrative Framing | ↳ Empowerment | Calls to action couched in terms of reclaiming power or justice (e.g., "stand up, fight back"). |
| | | Emphasis on fear, anger, or betrayal to provoke emotional reactions. |
| Content Themes and Narrative Framing | Emotionally Charged Messages | Repeated use of fear-based narratives (e.g., loss of freedoms, invasion threats). |
| Coordinated Behavior Indicators | Social Bubble Analysis | Accounts interacting exclusively within a limited group, creating echo chambers. |
| Coordinated Behavior Indicators | Social Bubble Analysis | Consistent cross-posting or sharing within a known network of influencers or activists. |
| Coordinated Behavior Indicators | Bot-Like Activity | Identical or highly similar content shared by multiple accounts simultaneously. |
| Coordinated Behavior Indicators | Bot-Like Activity | High frequency of likes, retweets, or shares without organic engagement. |
| Coordinated Behavior Indicators | Amplification Patterns | Central accounts frequently retweeted or reposted by others, acting as hubs. |
| Coordinated Behavior Indicators | Amplification Patterns | Sudden virality of niche content, indicating possible manipulation. |
| Behavioral Indicators | Engagement Abnormalities | Accounts that previously posted apolitical content suddenly shifting to politically charged messaging |
| Behavioral Indicators | Engagement Abnormalities | Unusual content bursts followed by long periods of silence. |
| Behavioral Indicators | Engagement Abnormalities | Consistent use of anonymous or newly created accounts for controversial discussions. |
| Behavioral Indicators | Switching Identities | Profiles changing themes or ideologies over time (e.g., from neutral to extremist). |
| Behavioral Indicators | Switching Identities | Use of multiple personas to simulate broader support for subversive content. |

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| Geographic and Demographic Indicators | Geolocation | Content flagged as originating from foreign locations while claiming local identities. |
| Geographic and Demographic Indicators | Geolocation | References to foreign political events or movements in content supposedly about local issues. |
| Geographic and Demographic Indicators | Demographic Focus | Targeted messaging towards youth or marginalized groups, emphasizing grievances or injustices. |
| Geographic and Demographic Indicators | Demographic Focus | Tailored narratives for specific regions or ethnicities within a country to exploit divisions. |
| Propaganda Techniques | Disinformation Campaigns | Use of manipulated statistics, fake news, or biased reports to mislead. |
| Propaganda Techniques | Disinformation Campaigns | Sharing of outdated events as current news to misrepresent situations ("crisis in progress"). |
| Propaganda Techniques | Divide-and-Conquer Tactics | Promoting inter-group conflicts (e.g., ethnic, religious, class divides). |
| Propaganda Techniques | Divide-and-Conquer Tactics | Highlighting historical grievances to revive old animosities. |
| Propaganda Techniques | Echo Chamber Participation | Repeating and reinforcing divisive messages within a closed group, amplifying the narrative. |
| Indicators of External Influence | Foreign-Language Content | Content originating in other languages, poorly translated to appear local |
| Indicators of External Influence | Foreign-Language Content | References to international groups or ideologies aligned with anti-state objectives. |
| Indicators of External Influence | Shared External Links | Frequent sharing of articles or videos from foreign propaganda sources. |
| Indicators of External Influence | Shared External Links | Use of unverified URLs or fringe media outlets to disseminate alternative narratives. |
| Engagement and Community Analysis | Outlier Influence | Accounts gaining disproportionate reach compared to their follower count. |
| Engagement and Community Analysis | Outlier Influence | Sudden spikes in activity or engagement suggesting coordinated boosting. |
| Engagement and Community Analysis | Lack of Counter-Narrative Engagement | Avoidance of engaging with opposing views or suppression of dissent within their networks |

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| Multi-Platform Consistency | Cross-Platform Content Mirroring | Identical or very similar posts on different platforms, indicating coordination. |
| Multi-Platform Consistency | Cross-Platform activity | |
| High-Risk Behavioral Indicators | Rapid Mobilization | Transition from passive content sharing to active organizing |
| High-Risk Behavioral Indicators | Silence Followed by Bursts | Periods of inactivity followed by coordinated spike |
| High-Risk Behavioral Indicators | Associations with Known Subversive Groups | Explicit or implicit references to anti-government or foreign-sponsored organizations. |
| Communication Metadata | Network Anomalies | Repeated interactions with high-risk or foreign accounts. |
| Communication Metadata | Suspicious Active Times | Unusual communication times that align with foreign time zones. |
| Communication Metadata | Coordinated Posting Patterns | Evidence of synchronicity in dissemination (e.g., same messages posted by multiple accounts). |
| Manipulation and Amplification of Narratives | Misinformation Playbooks | Predefined tactics used to spread false or misleading information, often aligning with propaganda goals. |
| Manipulation and Amplification of Narratives | False Flag Operations | Operations designed to disguise the true source of an attack or action, often blaming others. |
| Manipulation and Amplification of Narratives | Fake Stress-Inducing Looming Crisis | Creating narratives about exaggerated or fabricated impending crises to cause panic. |
| Manipulation and Amplification of Narratives | Narrative Seeding | Introducing specific themes or ideas into discussions to steer opinions or frame future debates. |
| Manipulation and Amplification of Narratives | Amplifying Divisive Narratives | Deliberately promoting themes or ideas that foster division or conflict. |
| Manipulation and Amplification of Narratives | Reframing Legitimate Movements | Manipulating legitimate social movements by altering their framing to serve adversarial purposes. |
| Manipulation and Amplification of Narratives | Narrative Hijacking | Taking over an existing narrative to redirect its focus or to attach unrelated content. |
| Manipulation and Amplification of Narratives | Astroturfing | Creating the illusion of widespread grassroots support for an agenda or narrative. |

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| Manipulation and Amplification of Narratives | Delegitimizing Campaigns | Efforts to undermine trust or credibility in institutions, leaders, or entities. |
| Manipulation and Amplification of Narratives | Cascading Threats | Sequentially building up fear or uncertainty through linked narratives or events. |
| Manipulation and Amplification of Narratives | Fear-Mongering | Deliberate use of fear to manipulate public opinion or behavior. |
| Weaponization of Social Groups and Identities | Sockpuppets | Fake online identities created to manipulate discussions or amplify specific narratives. |
| Weaponization of Social Groups and Identities | Troll Farms | Groups of individuals or automated systems posting inauthentic content to manipulate public opinion. |
| Weaponization of Social Groups and Identities | Coordination of Sleeper Cells | Groups or accounts lying dormant until activated for coordinated campaigns or actions. |
| Weaponization of Social Groups and Identities | Cyber Mobs | Coordinated online harassment or intimidation campaigns targeting individuals or groups. |
| Weaponization of Social Groups and Identities | Anti-State Reputation Sabotage | Sustained campaigns aimed at discrediting government entities or officials. |
| Weaponization of Social Groups and Identities | Community Hijacking | Infiltrating and redirecting online groups or forums to spread unrelated or divisive narratives. |
| Disinformation and Subversion Techniques | Online Subversion | Deliberate efforts to undermine societal stability, norms, or trust in governance through digital platforms. |
| Disinformation and Subversion Techniques | Dog Whistles | Subtle or coded messages designed to appeal to specific groups without alerting others. |
| Disinformation and Subversion Techniques | Cultural Appropriation | Exploiting cultural elements (e.g., symbols, language) for disinformation or manipulation purposes. |
| Disinformation and Subversion Techniques | Information Laundering | Disguising the origin of false information by passing it through multiple sources for credibility. |
| Exploitation of Events and Crises | Interfering in Democratic Processes | Manipulating election systems, public discourse, or institutions to sow distrust or confusion. |

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| Exploitation of Events and Crises | Crisis Exploitation | Taking advantage of crises (e.g., natural disasters, political turmoil) to spread disinformation or propaganda. |
| Manipulation of Perceptions and Metrics | Doxxing | Publicly exposing private information of individuals to intimidate or harm them. |
| Manipulation of Perceptions and Metrics | Misleading Social Proof and Fabricated Consensus | Falsifying public support metrics (e.g., likes, shares) to manipulate perceptions of popularity or credibility. |
| Psychological and Cognitive Manipulation | Information Overload | Flooding individuals or platforms with excessive or conflicting information to disrupt focus or decision-making. |
| Psychological and Cognitive Manipulation | Information Bombardment | Overwhelming users with excessive, repetitive, or irrelevant content to disrupt focus or cognitive processing. |
| Psychological and Cognitive Manipulation | Cognitive Fatigue | Repeatedly exposing users to dense, conflicting narratives to cause mental exhaustion. |
| Psychological and Cognitive Manipulation | Exaggerating Threats | Overstating or fabricating risks to induce fear and justify extreme responses. |
| Psychological and Cognitive Manipulation | Fear and Anxiety Induction | Using emotionally charged language to create fear and uncertainty within the population. |
| Psychological and Cognitive Manipulation | Loss Aversion | Exploiting individuals' fear of losing assets, status, or safety to manipulate decisions. |