

# **The CAMEO (Conflict and Mediation Event Observations) Actor Coding Framework**

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## **Abstract**

The Conflict and Mediation Event Observations (CAMEO) framework is a relatively new event data-coding scheme optimized for the study of third party mediation in global disputes. In an earlier paper (Gerner et al. 2002) we discussed the development of the *event*-coding component of that framework; in this paper we discuss the *actor*-coding framework. Because almost all contemporary conflicts transcend the traditional focus on state actors, featuring instead significant involvement of both sub-state and non-state actors, the state-centered coding schemes used in older data sets such as WEIS and COPDAB have proven inadequate for coding current events. In their place, we have established a systematic method of hierarchically creating codes that allow for the identification of states, sub-state actors, ethnic groups, geographical regions, IGOs and NGOs. This system, while still under development, has proven sufficient to code a wide range of relevant actors involved in inter- and intra-state protracted conflicts in African, the Balkans, Central Asia and the Middle East.

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## Introduction

The Kansas Event Data System (KEDS) project develops automated natural language processing software, creates specialized event data sets on international political behavior, and analyzes these data statistically.<sup>1</sup> Our initial machine coding system, KEDS, was validated against both the textual record and human-coded events (Gerner et al., 1994; Schrodt & Gerner, 1994) and has been used by scholars looking at interactions in Northern Ireland (Thomas, 1999); the Balkans (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 1997; Pevehouse & Goldstein, 1999; Schrodt & Gerner, 2001; Schrodt et al., 2001), the Middle East (Gerner & Schrodt, 1998; Schrodt, 1999; Schrodt & Gerner, 2000; Rasler, 2000; Gerner et al., 2001; Goldstein et al., 2001), West Africa (Huxtable, 1997), and the United States (Wood & Peake, 1998). In 2000, Schrodt created a new program, Textual Analysis by Augmented Replacement Instructions (TABARI), as the successor to the KEDS software. For the past ten years, we have developed three regional data sets for the study of protracted conflict and mediation, covering the Middle East (1979-2002), the Balkans (1989-2002), and West Africa (1989-2002). Over the past two years, we have recently begun to use TABARI to code events relevant to the onset of genocide and mass killings in a number of geographical regions. Finally, we have just received funding for a multi-institution, multi-method study of contentious politics in five Middle Eastern entities—Egypt, Israel/Palestine, Jordan, Kuwait, and Turkey—that will require more detailed coding of sub-state actors than we have done in the past.

In Gerner et al. (2002), we described the development of the event-coding component of CAMEO (Conflict and Mediation Event Observations), a new coding system we developed that is specifically designed for automated coding. This is a companion to that paper and describes the actor-coding component of CAMEO.

## Why a New Coding Framework?

For several decades, two coding frameworks dominated event data research: Charles McClelland's WEIS (1976) and the Conflict and Peace Data Bank (COPDAB) developed by Edward Azar (1982). Both were created during the Cold War and assumed a 'Westphalian-Clausewitzian' political world in which sovereign states react to each other primarily through official diplomacy and military threats. While innovative when first created, these coding systems are not optimal for dealing with contemporary issues such as ethnic conflict, low-intensity violence, organized criminal activity, and multilateral intervention. McClelland (1983: 177) himself viewed WEIS as only a 'first phase'; he certainly did not anticipate that it would continue to be used, with only minor modifications, for four decades.

In Gerner et al. (2002) we discussed in detail the problems we encountered with the event categories found in these older system. While somewhat to our surprise we find we are still making minor modifications and expansions to CAMEO's event codes, we believe [hope...] that we now have largely resolved these issues. However, as we expanded our coding work to deal with an increasing number of internal conflicts, we found that it was just as important to systematize the actor coding. Much of our work over the past year has been spent on that task.

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<sup>1</sup> Event data—nominal or ordinal codes recording the interactions between political actors as reported in the open press—break down complex activities into a sequence of basic building blocks that can be analyzed statistically.

Because they were state-centered, WEIS and COPDAB paid relatively little attention to non-state actors. A relatively small number of long-lived opposition groups such as the Irish Republican Army, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the National Liberation Front of Vietnam (Viet Cong) were given state-like codes, as were major international organizations such as the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross/Red Crescent. From the perspective of coding, these actors were treated as honorary states.

A major breakthrough in the systematic coding of sub-state actors came with the Protocol for the Analysis of Nonviolent Direct Action (PANDA) project in the early 1990s, which introduced the concept of sub-state “agents”—e.g. “media”, “politicians”, “labor unions”—as part of their standard actor coding. PANDA’s primary focus was on contentious politics within states, and consequently needed to distinguish, for example, between police and demonstrators, or between government and opposition political parties. The PANDA actor-agent system has been extended into the Bond et al.’s (1997) Integrated Data for Event Analysis (IDEA) system (<http://vranet.com/idea/>; also see King & Lowe, 2003).

Unlike PANDA, which coded the entire world, the KEDS project has focused specifically on regions that have experienced protracted conflicts. As a consequence, rather than using the PANDA/IDEA of introducing new agent fields, we initially maintained the WEIS/COPDAB convention of using a single “source” and “target” field. However, because the areas we were coding involved quite a few sub-state actors, we began to develop a series of standard codes that were a composite of the WEIS nation-state codes concatenated with PANDA agent codes. Under this system, for example, ISRMIL would be “Israel military”, “LIBOPP” would be “Liberian opposition parties”, “SIEGOV” would be Sierra Leone government and so forth.

As our work expanded, particularly in 2004 when we received a contract from the Political Instability Task Force to develop five-year data sets on 18 areas that were at risk for mass killings, several problems became apparent. First, as indicated above, the Cold War perspective that permeates WEIS and the other classical event data sets frequently involves implicit assumptions that are inappropriate for studying contemporary political interactions. This affects not only the events themselves, which we had already addressed with CAMEO, but also the relevant actors.

Second, we found that in the fifteen-year development of our core dictionaries, we hadn’t been completely consistent in the creation of sub-state codes, particularly when distinguishing ethnic groups located in multiple states, as frequently occurred in the Balkans. Third, because of the legacy of WEIS, there was conceptual inconsistency even at the level of the primary codes. For example, the United Nations had its own three-character code, UNO, but other inter-governmental organizations were coded with codes ranging from three to six characters depending on their common abbreviation, for example IMF, OSCE, UNHCR, UNESCO, ECOWAS—or simply the generic ING for “international group.”

More generally, we needed a set of rules that an individual doing dictionary development could apply when she encountered a new group to generate an appropriate code that could be easily interpreted later. In keeping with the overall approach of CAMEO, we wanted to eliminate distinctions among actions that, while analytically discrete and potentially important theoretically, could not be consistently and reliably differentiated from the existing news source materials.

These objectives are summarized in the preface of the actor coding manual:

Actor dictionaries are developed to systematically assign codes to names (of individuals, countries, identity groups, organizations, etc.) that refer to source or target actors in news reports.

Three main regional dictionaries—Levant, the Balkans, and West Africa—have been developed within the framework of the CAMEO Project. In addition to laying out the format and the rules that apply commonly to the creation of new codes in actor dictionaries in general, this codebook also documents a list of all shared and region-specific actors that existed in the dictionaries at the time of this codebook's compilation. Note that this is not an exhaustive list and coders should keep a record of the new codes they create—not the new actor names or phrases to which they assign existing codes—in order to facilitate a more efficient analysis stage. (KEDS Project 2005:1)

We have been working on this system for most of the past year (2004-2005) and are generally satisfied with the results, although we are still finding a few potential problems that will be discussed in the conclusion. This paper is a modification of the coding manual and discusses where our system is at the moment; anyone planning to actually apply these rules is urged to contact us for a current version of the manual.

## I. Common Rules, Format, and General Codes

Three principles underlie the CAMEO actor coding system. First, codes are composed of one or more three-character elements; in the present system a code can consist of one, two or three of these elements (and therefore three, six, or nine character codes). These code elements are classified into a number of broad categories, such as state actors, sub-state actor roles, regions, and ethnic groups.

Second, the codes are interpreted *hierarchically*: the allowable codes in the second element depend on the content of the first element, and the third element depends on the second. This is in contrast to a *rectangular* coding system, where the second and third elements would always have the same content. The most familiar analogy to a hierarchical coding system is the Library of Congress cataloguing system, where the elements of the catalog number vary—systematically—depending on the nature of the item being catalogued, and consequently may contain very different information despite being part of a single system. The event coding system used in the Behavioral Correlates of War data set (Leng 1987) is an example of a hierarchical scheme in the event data literature. This hierarchical system is the key aspect that differentiates CAMEO's composite codes from the PANDA/IDEA actor-agent system, which is rectangular.

Third, we are basing our work on standardized codes whenever these are available. This is most obvious in our use of the United Nations nation-state codes (ISO-3166-1 ALPHA 3). <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49alpha.htm> gives a list of these codes and <http://www.iso.org/iso/en/prods-services/iso3166ma/04background-on-iso-3166/index.html> gives details on the process (both sites accessed 17 August 2005). This contrasts to the Russett-Singer-Small (1968) codes used in WEIS, which are specific to the North American international relations community. We have generally adopted the IDEA agent codes for sub-state actors, we've used the HURIDOCs (<http://www.huridocs.org/>) classifications for world religions, and we may incorporate ISO-3166-2 codes for urban and regional divisions (for example, cities, states, and provinces) when these are available.

Unfortunately, standard codes are generally *not* available. For example, most IGOs are known by acronyms of varying lengths, so we need to decide how to truncate these to three characters. We spent considerable time trying to determine whether the U.S. government had a standard list of militant groups; as best we can tell, this does not exist (or at least not in a form we can access).

The Minorities at Risk project (MAR; <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/mar/>) would seem to be a logical source for codes for ethnic groups and does have three-character codes for almost 300 groups,

but by design MAR is only interested in ethnic groups that are *at risk* during the 1945-2005 period, rather than all ethnic groups. In particular, a country's dominant ethnic group—which will generally be neither a minority nor at risk—will not appear in MAR unless it is at risk in another country. Thus, for instance, while the CIA World Factbook (CWF)(<http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>) lists seven ethnic groups in Senegal (Wolof 43.3%, Pular 23.8%, Serer 14.7%, Jola 3.7%, Mandinka 3%, Soninke 1.1%, European and Lebanese 1%), MAR tracks only one. In Afghanistan the CWF lists seven groups (Pashtun 42%, Tajik 27%, Hazara 9%, Uzbek 9%, Aimak 4%, Turkmen 3%, Baloch 2%); MAR lists four. MAR and CWF do not always disagree at this level—for example, their lists for Russia and Nigeria are similar—but in general MAR does not appear to be a comprehensive source. That said, we have no particular investment in our set of codes. The dictionaries can always be changed in a few hours with a simple search-and-replace operation and as additional standards become available we could easily adopt them.

Some actor codes also require date-restrictions,<sup>2</sup> which permit a single actor to be assigned multiple codes that reflect its different roles over time. The format of these codes does not deviate from the framework laid out below except for the inclusion of specific dates, which indicate the periods that correspond to each of the different codes. The need for date restrictions arises when a dataset covers a long period and the roles of some individuals/groups/organizations change during this span. For instance, political power frequently changes hands in Israel, hence we cannot give the Israeli Labor Party, for instances, a single code that specifies its domestic role. Therefore, we code it as date-restricted, capturing when the party was part of the administration and when it played the role of opposition:

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Israeli Labor Party      [ISRGOV <770622] [ISRGOV 840814-861020]
[ISRGOV 920713-960618] [ISRGOV 990706-010307] [ISROPPLBA]
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## **First Three Characters**

### *Country Codes*

In the case of domestic actors—actors associated with specific countries—the first three characters indicate the respective countries. The United Nations list of standard three-letter country codes are used to identify countries. The current list, as well as a list of changed and added codes, can be found at the UN website (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm>). This list, in turn, forms the basis for a standardized list of country identification codes maintained by the International Organization for Standardization [sic] (ISO; <http://www.iso.org/iso/en/ISOOnline.frontpage>), ISO-3166-1.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> For a more comprehensive explanation on date-restrictions, refer to Chapter 5 in the KEDS Manual (available at <http://www.ku.edu/~keds>).

<sup>3</sup> ISO-3166-1 also provides a list of two-character country codes; these are the codes that are used as “top-level-domain” abbreviations in Web addresses. For reasons that are undoubtedly backed by some fascinating—or merely frustrating—story, the ISO does not provide the list of ALPHA-3 codes on the Web, but instead sells this for 152 CHF (currently about US\$120). Fortunately, the UN code list is on the web, and the codes are readily available at other sites such as <http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/countrycodes.htm> and <http://www.unc.edu/~rowlett/units/codes/country.htm>.

If space were at a premium, the two-character codes would be sufficient to provide unique identifiers. However, they have even less mnemonic value than the ALPHA-3 codes—try keeping straight ICELAND = IS; INDIA = IN; INDONESIA = ID; IRAN = IR; IRAQ = IQ; IRELAND = IE; ISRAEL = IL. For that same reason, there seems little point in using the UN Statistical Office numerical codes.

Because the ISO-3166 codes are an international standard, we consider this a step forward, although it is not without some problems. While many of the codes are familiar English-language mnemonics—USA is the United States, EGY is Egypt, and ISR is Israel—others are transliterations of non-English state names: DZA is Algeria, CHE is Switzerland, and BIH is Bosnia. This is only a minor problem during dictionary development, since the coders quickly learn the appropriate codes, but the data are somewhat difficult to skim.

Second, the ISO-3166 codes are subject to politics, conspicuously in the absence of a code for Taiwan. Those codes are also a product of the 1970s and consequently codes for entities that existed earlier, such as French Northwest Africa, have to be created. The ISO-3166-3 standard tracks changes in the coding scheme since the origin of the standard in 1974, but an explicit decision was made not to try to deal with name changes prior to that time; the UN list at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49chang.htm> only goes back to 1990 and consequently does not include North and South Vietnam or East and West Germany as distinct codes. Similarly, in cases of civil war, a decision needs to be made when to change the coding of a geographical area from a sub-state region to a “country,” a choice with significant political implications. What does one do with the Western Sahara? Tibet? East Timor prior to its independence? Whatever is done, the decision is not “value neutral.”

### *Religious/Ethnic Identity Codes*

Typically citizens of countries are given the codes that correspond to their respective countries. However, some ethnic and religious identity groups are not strictly associated with single countries. These groups are assigned their own special codes, which are used as the first three characters when the news reports do not link these groups with a particular country. For example, Albanians live in and are significant actors in the state of Albania as well as in other Balkan countries; therefore, when news reports specifically mention ethnic Albanians [ABN] and not the state of Albania [ALB], we use the code ABN rather than ALB. These special identity codes are documented in their respective regional sections in the codebook.

In addition to the special identity codes, there are also codes for more universal religious groups, such as CHR for Christian, CHRMRN for Maronite Christian, MOS for Muslim, and MOSSUN for Sunni Muslim. These codes were derived from the HURIDOCS coding system. The codes are used as the first three characters when no country is specified and as the second three (or six) characters when the religious actors are specifically associated with a country. See Table 1 for a list of these religious group codes.

Note that we also have religious codes such as CHRRAD and MOSRAD (RAD indicating, in this case, “fundamentalist”), which do not refer to specific and systematically identifiable belief or identity groups. Rather, they reflect the usage of “fundamentalist”, “radical” or some similar word by news correspondents and journalists. We created these codes in response to the ambiguity introduced by the inconsistent usage of such language in news reports across different regions. Rather than asking coders to make questionable judgments regarding the journalist’s intended meaning (e.g., in a particular case, is the term “fundamentalist” intended purely as a religious modifier, or is it meant to suggest that the group in question is armed and violent?), we have opted to simply tag the usage of such ambiguous terms, thereby allowing researchers to aggregate various groups at the analysis stage as they see fit.

**Table 1. Main Religious Group Codes**

<b>Religious Group</b>	<b>Code</b>		<b>Religious Group</b>	<b>Code</b>
Agnostic/Atheist	ATH		Hindu	HIN
Animist/Pagan	PAG		“Hindu extremists”	HINRAD
Bahai	BAH		Jain	JAN
Buddhist	BUD		Jew	JEW
Christian	CHR		Hasidic	JEWHSD
Catholic	CHRCTH		Ultra-Orthodox Jew	JEWUDX
Coptic	CHRCPT		Muslim	MOS
“Christian fundamentalists”	CHRRAD		Druze	MOSDRZ
Jehovah's Witnesses	CHRJHW		“Muslim fundamentalists”	MOSRAD
Latter Day Saints	CHRLDS		Shi'a	MOSSHI
Maronite	CHRMNR		Sufi	MOSSFI
Orthodox Christian	CHRDOX		Sunni	MOSSUN
Protestant	CHRPRO		Taoist	TAO
Confucian	CON		Zoroastrian	ZRO

### *Generic International/Transnational Actor Codes*

There are several generic codes that are used to differentiate between different kinds of international and transnational actors. IGO (international governmental organizations), UIS (unidentified state actors), NGO (non-governmental organizations), NGM (non-governmental movements), and MNC (multi-national corporations) are these generic codes. They can either be used on their own or as the first three characters of more detailed codes. Some actors get their own special three character codes (e.g., the United Nations, Amnesty International, the Red Cross), which are then used as suffixes to these generic actor codes. Yet other actors are associated with certain countries—although not officially representing them—in which case the relevant country codes are used as suffixes.

Preservation of the country information in the code is particularly valuable if, given the research agenda, the country distinction becomes more important than the governmental vs. non-governmental distinction at the analysis stage. (Actors with codes NGMUSA, NGOUSA, and MNCUSA, for instance, can be combined with other USA actors at this stage, while still preserving the full codes/information in the dictionaries for alternative groupings.)

The distinction between NGO and NGM is meant to capture the theoretical difference between well-structured, formal non-governmental organizations and anomic or non-associational social movements. Although in many instances the line dividing the two is fuzzy, we believe that the distinction is theoretically important enough—it might be more important for some research questions than others—to warrant having separate codes. Greenpeace, for instance, is one of those difficult cases: Although it is typically thought to be an NGO, it actually functions more as a loose and informal movement with some more formal organizations, such as the Greenpeace Foundation and Greenpeace USA, associated with it.

If an individual or group is identified in the news lead as being part of either a non-governmental organization or an unstructured movement, this association takes precedence and the NGO or NGM code is given to that actor instead. For instance, news articles sometimes refer to unnamed actors such as “human rights advocates,” “anti-WTO protesters,” and “supporters of Palestine;” these actors are all best identified as being parts of non-governmental movements since they clearly belong to some non-governmental collective effort but, at the same time, are not explicitly associated with any specific organizations. “Aid workers,” on the other hand, are coded as NGOs since participation in aid distribution essentially requires being part of an organized group, even if the identity of the group is not specified in the news lead, which has the necessary organization and leadership to pool and distribute aid.

The code UIS is used when the actor in question acts on behalf of the state s/he is associated with but the state is unidentified. The expression “foreign diplomat” is sometimes used, for instance, without further identifying the state with which the diplomat is associated. In this and similar cases, UIS is the appropriate three character code.

If the international/transnational actor cannot be categorized as IGO, UIS, NGO, NGM, or MNC for whatever reason, INT can be used as the last-resort, catch-all code.

Table 2 illustrates what these generic codes refer to and how they are used with examples. Note that some of these examples are simply assigned the three character generic codes, while others are further specified with their own special suffixes. In some cases this depends on how specific the report is with respect to the identity of the actor. However, the level of specificity could also vary from project to project, depending on what kinds of actors are important given the research question, and hence, on how much information coders want to retain in the code for each actor.

**Table 2. International/Transnational Generic Codes**

<b>Generic Code</b>	<b>Actor Type</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>Full Code</b>
IGO	International or regional inter-governmental organizations	“the United Nations”	IGOUNO
		“World Trade Organization”	IGOWTO
INT	International or transnational actors who cannot be further specified as IGO, UIS, NGO, NGM, or MNC	“international envoy”	INT
		“international observer”	INT
		“world community”	INT
MNC	Multi-national corporations	“Halliburton”	MNC
		“multinational firm”	MNC
		“Shell oil company”	MNC



**Table 2 cont. International/Transnational Generic Codes**

NGM	Non-governmental movements	"Greenpeace"	NGMGRP
		"anti-WTO activists"	NGM
		"human rights advocate"	NGM
NGO	Non-governmental organizations	"aid worker"	NGO
		"Amnesty International"	NGOAMN
		"Red Cross"	NGOIRC
UIS	Unidentified state actors	"foreign diplomat"	UIS
		"world governments"	UIS

### *Geographic Region Codes*

Sometimes news reports do not specify the names of a group of countries and instead refer to them using the general geographical region they are associated with, such as Latin America (LAM), the Middle East (MEA) or Eastern Europe (EEU). When exact identification of the countries involved is not possible, the international region codes in Table 3 can be used as the first three characters of the actor code; in most instances this would constitute the entire code.

**Table 3. International Region Codes**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Code</b>		<b>Region</b>	<b>Code</b>
Africa	AFR		Latin America	LAM
Balkans	BLK		Middle East	MEA
Caribbean	CRB		North Africa	NAF
Caucasus	CAU		North America	NMR
Central Africa	CFR		Scandinavia	SCN
Central Asia	CAS		South America	SAM
Central Europe	CEU		Southeast Asia	SEA
East Indies	EIN		West Africa	WAF
Eastern Europe	EEU		"the West"	WST
Europe	EUR			

## **Second Three Characters**

### *Sub-State Region Codes*

Particularly in countries with federal systems or autonomous regions, actors are associated with sub-state regions in addition to the countries. Assigning actors such region-specific codes allow researchers to code sub-state events that might have domestic and international effects. Coding such events is especially important for the CAMEO Project, which follows the dynamics of conflict and conflict resolution processes in intra-state, as well as international, disputes. As illustrated in the region-specific codes discussed below, these sub-state codes are particularly critical components of the Balkans dictionary. Serbia, for example, is assigned the code SCGSRB, where SCG is the UN code for the state of Serbia and Montenegro while SRB denotes the Republic of Serbia within Serbia and Montenegro.

In the regional West African actors dictionary, we also have region codes within Liberia and Nigeria, both of which were coded separately and extensively as parts of independent projects we completed during 2003. The dictionary includes separate six character codes for all 36 states of Nigeria—NGAABU for Abuja, NGAKAD for Kaduna, NGALAG for Lagos, etc.—whereby the first three characters indicate the country of Nigeria and the second three characters specify the particular state within the federal structure. In addition, geographic regions within a country are assigned their own three character codes when the distinction is important for demographic or other political reasons (even if these regions do not have legal status). Biafra, which is coded as NGABIA, and the Niger Delta Region, coded NGANDR, are two such examples from Nigeria.

### *Generic Domestic Actor/Role Codes*

Actors are assigned generic domestic codes to indicate their roles and status within their respective countries. These codes—such as GOV for government officials or parties, OPP for opposition groups/parties, or REB for armed and violent (non-state) groups—are used as the second three characters appended to either country or group identity codes based on the rules described above. In case of REB, note that association with a particular state (for instance, LBNREB or ISRREB) does not necessarily indicate violent opposition against *that* state, but only that the group is located and operates from that country. A comprehensive list of these generic role codes can be found in Table 4.

Note that actor codes that specify roles will typically need to be date-restricted to reflect changing roles of the actors through the span of the dataset. This is particularly true for countries that experience frequent power changes.

### *Religious/Ethnic Identity Codes*

As previously described in the discussion of the first three-character code, religious and ethnic identity codes refer to groups that are not strictly located solely within single countries, thereby requiring their own identifier separate from the countries they might be associated with in news reports. These codes are assigned as the first three character codes when the report does not link the identity group in question to a specific location or country (e.g., SER for ethnic Serbs when not further specified) and as the second three character code when such groups are specified to be residing in particular countries (e.g., HRVSER for ethnic Serbs living in Croatia [HRV]). When the first three characters identify the country and the second three characters indicate the sub-state region or political entity, these identity codes become the last three characters, such as in the case of SCGKSVSER, which refers to Kosovar Serbs living in the state of Serbia and Montenegro. Similarly,

the code for the Druze is MOSDRZ, but if an actor is specifically known to be a Lebanese Druze, then the code becomes LBNMOSDRZ.

**Table 4. Generic Domestic Role Codes**

<b>Generic Role Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
BUS	Business: businessmen, industry, firms, etc.
COP	Police forces, officers
CVL	Civilian individual or group
EDU	Education: educators, students, schools, etc.
ELI	Elites: former govt officials, celebrities, etc. who cannot be identified as OPP, REL, BUS, etc.
GOV	Government: governing parties, coalition partners, etc.
JUD	Judiciary: judges, courts, etc.
LAB	Labor: workers, labor parties or organizations, etc.
MED	Media: journalists, newspapers, television stations, etc.
MIL	Military: troops, soldiers, all state-military personnel
MOD	Moderate: “moderate”, “mainstream” or other such ambiguous actor descriptions
OPP	Political opposition: opposition parties, individuals, etc
PRS	Prisoners, inmates
RAD	Radical: “radical”, “extremist”, “fundamentalist” or other such ambiguous actor descriptions
REB	Rebels: armed and violent (non-state) groups, individuals
REF	Refugees
REL	Religious groups, organizations, leaders
SEC	Intelligence, secret service personnel
UAF	Unidentified armed forces that cannot be identified as MIL, COP, or REB

#### *D. Special International/Transnational Actor Codes*

International/transnational actors can be assigned special codes by attaching actor specific codes as suffixes to the generic codes of INT, IGO, UIS, NGO, NGM, or MNC. Table 5 lists both regional and global actors who are currently assigned their own special codes in our regional dictionaries. As with all aspects of the actor dictionary, this list need not be final and coders/researchers can give other actors their own codes if they so choose.

If an NGO, NGM, or MNC is known to be identified with a particular country—without being officially associated with the state and not acting on that state’s behalf—we suggest preserving that information in the code (see below).

#### *Country Codes*

In cases where the actor in question is identified as an NGO, NGM, or MNC, this role takes precedence over the country with which they are identified. Hence, the first three characters are

NGO/NGM/MNC and the country code becomes the second three characters. Attaching the country code does not indicate that the actor is officially identified with or acts on behalf of that state. However, it does allow the analyst to eventually collapse together all actors associated with a certain country if s/he so chooses.

**Table 5. International/Transnational Actors with Special Codes**

	<b>International/Transnational Actors with Special Codes</b>	<b>Full Code</b>
<b>Africa</b>	African Development Bank	IGOAFB
	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	IGOABD
	Bank of Central African States (BEAC)	IGOBKA
	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	IGOCEM
	Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CENSAD)	IGOCSS
	Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank	IGOATD
	Economic Community of Central African States	IGOECA
	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	IGOWAS
	Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO)	IGOIAC
	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	IGOIAD
	Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)	IGOCEM
	Organization of African Unity (OAU)	IGOOAU
	Southern African Development Community	IGOSAD
	West Africa Development Bank	IGOWAD
	West Africa Monetary and Economic Union	IGOWAM
<b>Middle East</b>	Arab Cooperation Council	IGOACC
	Arab Economic Unity Council	IGOAEU
	Arab League	IGOARL
	Arab Maghreb Union	IGOAMU
	Arab Monetary Fund for Economic and Social Development	IGOAMF
	Gulf Cooperation Council	IGOGCC
	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)	IGOAPE
<b>Asia, Europe</b>	Asian Development Bank	IGOADB
	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	IGOASN
	Commonwealth of Independent States	IGOCIS
	Council of Europe	IGOCOE
	Council of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	IGOSCE
	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	IGOEBR
	European Free Trade Association	IGOEFT
	European Union	IGOEEC
	Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (SEATO)	IGOSOT

**Table 5 cont. International/Transnational Actors with Special Codes**

	<b>International/Transnational Actors with Special Codes</b>	<b>Full Code</b>
<b>Global</b>	Amnesty International	NGOAMN
	Association of Coffee Producing Countries	IGOCPC
	Bank for International Settlements	IGOBIS
	Cocoa Producer's Alliance	IGOCPA
	Commonwealth of Nations	IGOCWN
	Group of Eight (G-8) (G-7 plus Russia)	IGOGOE
	Group of Seven (G-7)	IGOGOS
	Group of Seventy-Seven (G-77)	IGOGSS
	Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)	IGOHIP
	Human Rights Watch	NGOHRW
	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	IGOUNOIAE
	International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)	IGOICO
	International Commission of Jurists	NGOJUR
	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	IGOUNOICJ
	International Criminal Court	IGOICC
	International Crisis Group	NGOICG
	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (ICRC)	IGOIRC
	International Grains Council	IGOIGC
	International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights	NGOIHF
	International Labor Organization	IGOUNOILO
	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	IGOIMF
	International Organization for Migration	NGOIAM
	International War Crimes Tribunals	IGOUNOWCT
	Inter-Parliamentary Union	IGOIPU
	Interpol	IGOITP
	Islamic Development Bank	IGOIDB
	Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)	NGOMSF
	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	IGONAT
	Organization of American States	IGOOAS
	Organization of Islamic Conferences (OIC)	IGOOIC
	Organization of Non-Aligned Countries	IGONON
	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	IGOOPC
	Oxfam	NGOXFM
	Paris Club	IGOPRC

**Table 5 cont. International/Transnational Actors with Special Codes**

<b>Global</b>	United Nations	IGOUNO
	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	IGOUNOFAO
	United Nations High Commission for Human Right (OHCHR)	IGOUNOHCH
	United Nations High Commission for Refugees (OHCR)	IGOUNOHCR
	World Bank	IGOUNOWBK
	World Economic Forum	NGOWEF
	World Food Program	IGOUNOWFP
	World Health Organization	IGOUNOWHO
	World Trade Organization (WTO)	IGOWTO

### **Third Three Characters**

#### *A. Generic Domestic Actor/Role Codes*

Generic domestic codes indicate the roles and status of actors within their respective countries. As discussed above, these codes become the last three characters of an actor code when the second three characters refer to either the identity group or the sub-state region. For example, the Albanian Army for National Liberation is assigned the code MKDABNREB, where the first three characters indicate the country (the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), the second three characters indicate the ethnic group (Albanian), and REB designates the particular group in question as a rebel group.

#### *Religious/Ethnic Identity Codes*

As discussed in the previous section on identity codes, in cases where the first three characters identify the country and the second three characters indicate the sub-state region or political entity, the religious/ethnic identity codes—such as TRK for Turks, CRO for Croats, MOS for Muslims, and HAU for the Hausas—are appended as the last three characters. SCGSRBABN for ethnic Albanians living in Serbia, and NGABIAIBO for Ibos living in the Biafra region of Nigeria are two such examples.

#### *Branches of International Organizations*

In some cases the coder may want to retain information regarding the specific branch of an international organization—such as the International Atomic Energy Agency of the United Nations (UNO)—in the actor code. In such cases, the branch organization can be given a special three-character code that becomes the last three characters of the actor code (e.g., the International Atomic Energy Agency would be coded IGOUNOIAE).

#### *Special Actor Codes*

In cases where coders can and want to distinguish between different actors of the same generic domestic role, the different groups are each given their own three-character codes, which can then be used as the last three characters of the actor codes that refer to those specific actors. For example, the Likud and Meretz Parties in Israel are assigned the nine-character codes of ISRGOVLKD or ISROPPLKD and ISRGOVMRZ or ISROPPMRZ, respectively. (Note that both of these codes need

to be date-restricted appropriately since their roles as ‘government’ versus ‘opposition’ change regularly.)

## **Regional Dictionaries**

At this point in the CAMEO Project we have three main regional dictionaries: the Levant, the Balkans, and West Africa. In addition to following the same format and rules, these dictionaries also have a chunk of entries—actors and corresponding codes—in common. Most countries and major international actors, for instance, are found in all of the dictionaries. They differ from each other only in that each contains entries that are relevant only for the issues and the countries in that particular region. However, because the creation of actor codes is a consistent process across all dictionaries, the regional dictionaries can be compared and merged any time to build a more comprehensive main dictionary. The following sub-sections describe and list the special actor codes—those that have special suffixes attached to make them more specific than the generic codes—that are found in their respective dictionaries.

Note that the actual dictionaries are much longer than what are shown in the table below. Many actors are entered in the dictionaries and are simply assigned generic codes, such as the country code plus the domestic role code (GOV, MIL, REB, OPP, etc.), which is sufficient to get the actor in the news lead recognized by the TABARI software that does the automated machine-coding. It is only when a distinction needs to be made between different actors with the same generic code—for instance, between two or more coalition partners in a government—that special codes are created. It is important to continually update this codebook and include new special codes, if any are created; otherwise, the analysis stage would be complicated since what the codes that appear in the output refer to will not have been documented (except in the dictionary itself).

### **The Balkans**

Our coding of the Balkans has been based primarily on the conflict and conflict resolution events following the fall of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Therefore, this actors dictionary is most developed with respect to ethnic divisions, unlike for other regions where political parties or organizations tend to be the most relevant actors, hence requiring their own special codes.

#### *The former Yugoslavia*

The state of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia disintegrated by 1992 with the breaking away of its constituents republics, eventually forming the states of Slovenia (UN code SVN), Croatia (HRV), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MKD), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH), and Serbia and Montenegro (SCG). The exact boundaries and sovereignties of these states were settled only after years of war that followed the fall of Tito and the initial declarations of independence.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, created with the Dayton Agreement of 14 December 1995 that brought three years of civil war to an end, has a federal structure that consists of two republics: the Bosniak/Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIHBHF) and the Bosnian Serb Republica Srpska (BIHSRP). Generic role codes (such as GOV, MIL, OPP, etc.) for actors associated with BIHBHF and BIHSRP become the last three characters of the actor codes. In order to differentiate between the states/republics and the people as ethnic groups, Bosnian Muslims are coded as BIHMOS (not BIHBHF), Bosnian Croats as BIHCRO, and Bosnian Serbs as BIHSER (not BIHSRP). More generally, CRO and SER refer to Croat and Serb ethnic groups. Appropriate role codes (such as CVL, REB, POL, etc.) can also be attached to these ethnic group codes as the second or third three characters (e.g., the Kosovo Liberation Army becomes SCGKSVREB).

After the fellow constituent republics of Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina declared independence in 1991, Serbia and Montenegro—the remaining federal states of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia—formed the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (then UN code FRY). On February 4, 2003, however, a new constitution was accepted, abdicating this self-proclaimed successor to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and replacing it with a loose federation called Serbia and Montenegro (UN code, hence the CAMEO code, becomes SCG). The new federation consists of the two states of Serbia (SCGSRB) and Montenegro (SCGMTN), as well as the two autonomous provinces of Kosovo (SCGKSV) and Vojvodina (SCGVVD).

Note that the state of Serbia has a code that is different from that of the ethnic group of Serbs, who might or might not be living in Serbia. When an actor is associated with the ethnic group of Serbs and its country of origin is not specified, the actor is assigned the code SER; if the Serb in question is associated with a certain location such as Bosnia—Bosnian Serb—then the code becomes BIHSER (not BIHSRB or BIHSCG). The same rule applies to the other ethnic groups.

A more comprehensive list of the general groups of actors in the region and their respective codes can be found in Table 6. Note that actors with generic codes are not listed; the point here is to document the different codes—not to list all actor entries, which would mean replicating whole dictionaries—that exist in the dictionaries so that codes which show up in the output can be easily identified at the analysis stage. Groups of actors listed in the third column are derivations of different ethnic groups living in different countries. This list is not exhaustive; those listed here are meant as examples of how state/country codes and codes for ethnic groups living in those countries are merged to create special group codes.

**Table 6. Special Actor Codes for the Balkans**

	<b>Actor</b>	<b>Code</b>
<b>Key States/ Autonomous Regions</b>	Albania	ALB
	Croatia	HRV
	Slovenia	SVN
	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	MKD
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH
	Bosniak/Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIHBHF
	Bosnian Serb Republica Srpska	BIHSRP
	Serbia and Montenegro	SCG
	Serbia	SCGSRB
	Montenegro	SCGMTN
	Kosovo	SCGKSV
	Vojvodina	SCGVVD



**Table 6 cont. Special Actor Codes for the Balkans**

<b>Main Ethnic Groups</b>	ethnic Albanian	ABN
	ethnic Croat	CRO
	ethnic Serb	SER
	ethnic Turk	TRK
	Gypsy	GYP
	Slav	SLA
<b>Examples of Ethnic Group Derivations</b>	Bosnian Croats	BIHCRO
	Croatian Serbs	HRVSER
	Kosovar Albanians	SCGKSVALB
	Kosovar Serbs	SCGKSVSER
	Bosnian Muslim	BIHMOS
	Bosnian Serb	BIHSER
	Ethnic Albanian in Serbia	SCGSRBABN
	Ethnic Albanian in Macedonia	MKDABN

### **Levant and North Africa**

The Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians, has been the primary focus of the CAMEO Project's coding of the Levant. Therefore, the dictionary is most developed with respect to domestic political actors in Israel and Palestine, and hence, a multitude of such actors are assigned their own special codes. A list of the actors with special codes in the Levant dictionary can be found in Table 7. Also, note that because of the dynamic nature of the domestic positions of many of these actors (for instance, an opposition party yesterday but a government coalition party today), many are date-restricted, so that the domestic generic codes that specify their positions can vary depending on the date of each news report. (The abbreviation 'd.r.' in Table 8 refers to 'date-restricted'; for the exact dates refer to the dictionary itself.)

While the code PSE refers to the Occupied Palestinian Territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, PAL refers to Palestinians as an identity group. Therefore, Palestinian government and other state actors are coded as PSEGOV, PSEPLC, etc. depending on their respective roles. The Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), however, is coded as PALPLO as it represents the Palestinian people in general; because of its unusual status, the PLO could not be assigned one of the generic domestic role codes. The organizations underneath the PLO are each assigned codes based on their spheres of influence. Hence, Yasser Arafat and Fatah are date restricted as PALPLO before the Oslo Accords of 1993—which marked the establishment of the Palestinian Authority—and as PSEGOV thereafter. (Fatah itself is in fact further specified as PSEGOVFTA.)

As part of a separate project we extensively coded Algeria. The actors dictionary from that project has been merged with our Levant/Middle East dictionary, making the dictionary very well developed in terms of Algerian actors and leading to the presence of a number of such actors with special codes.

**Table 7. Special Actor Codes for Levant and North Africa**

<b>Actor/Domestic Region</b>	<b>Code</b>
Abu Nidal Organization	PALREBANO
Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade	PSEREBAAM
Al Qaeda	ALQ
Amal Militia	LBNREBAML
Arab (ethnic group)	ARB
Arab Israeli	ISRARB
Armed Islamic Group (GIA)	DZAREBGIA
Baath Party	ARBETH
Baghdad	IRQBAG
Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP)	PSEREBDFL
Democratic National Rally	DZAGOVRND
Ennahda Movement	DZAOPPENN
Fatah	PALPLO, PSEGOVFTA (d.r.)
Gaza Strip	PSEGZS
Hamas	PSEREBHMS
Hezbollah	LBNREBHEZ
Islamic Action Front	JOROPPIAF
Islamic Salvation Army	DZAREBFIS
Islamic Salvation Front	DZAOPPFIS
Israeli Communist Party	ISROPPCMN
Israeli Labor Party	ISRGOVLBA, ISROPPLBA (d.r.)
Israeli Settlers	ISRSET
Kurd (ethnic group)	KUR (TURKUR, IRQKUR, etc.)
Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP)	IRQKURKDP
Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK)	KURREBPKK
Likud Party	ISRGOVLKD, ISROPPLKD (d.r.)
Meretz Party	ISRGOVMRZ, ISROPPMRZ (d.r.)
Movement of the Society for Peace	DZAGOVMSPP, DZAOPPMSP (d.r.)
Muslim Brotherhood	EGYREBMBR
National Liberation Front (FLN)	DZAGOVFLN, DZAOPPFLN (d.r.)
Palestine Liberation Front	PALREBPLF
Palestine Liberation Organization	PALPLO
Palestinian	PAL
Palestinian Islamic Jihad	PSEREBISJ

**Table 7 cont. Special Actor Codes for Levant and North Africa**

People's Mujahedeen	IRNREBPM
Polisario Guerillas	MARREBPLS
Popular/People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)	PSEREBPFL
Salafist Group	DZAREBGSP
Shas Party	ISRGVSHA, ISROPPSHA (d.r.)
South Lebanon Army	LBNREBASL
Taliban	AFGGOVTAL, AFGREBTAL (d.r.)
West Bank	PSEWSB

### **West Africa**

In addition to coding West Africa in general with CAMEO, we also coded Liberia and Nigeria in separate projects. Therefore, the West Africa dictionary is most developed for these two countries. Also, because of the level of political decentralization and the importance of intra-state ethnic interactions in these countries, numerous special region codes have been developed particularly to represent the federal states within Nigeria and the counties of Liberia. The domestic region codes for Nigeria are listed in Table 8 and those for Liberia are listed in Table 9. Note that some of these regions, such as the Niger Delta Region in Nigeria, do not constitute legal boundaries but still represent politically important divisions within their respective countries.

**Table 8. Nigerian States/Regions with Special Codes**

Region	Full Code	Region	Full Code	Region	Full Code
Abuja	NGAABU	Ekiti	NGAEKI	Niger Delta Region	NGANDR
Abia	NGAABI	Enugu	NGAENU	North Nigeria	NGANNG
Adamawa	NGAADA	Gombe	NGAGOM	Ogun	NGAOGU
Akwa Ibom	NGAAKI	Imo	NGAIMO	Ondo	NGAOND
Anambra	NGAANB	Jigawa	NGAJIG	Osun	NGAOSU
Bauchi	NGABAU	Kaduna	NGAKAD	Oyo	NGAOYO
Bayelsa	NGABAY	Kano	NGAKAN	Plateau State	NGAPLA
Benue	NGABNU	Katsina	NGAKAT	Rivers	NGARIV
Biafra	NGABIA	Kebbi	NGAKEB	Sokoto	NGASOK
Borno	NGABOR	Kogi	NGAKOG	Taraba	NGATAR
Cross River	NGACRR	Kwara	NGAKWA	Yobe	NGAYOB
Delta	NGADEL	Lagos	NGALAG	Zamfara	NGAZAM
Ebonyi	NGAEBO	Nassarawa	NGANAS		
Edo	NGAEDO	Niger	NGANGR		

**Table 9. Liberian Counties/Regions with Special Codes**

Region	Full Code	Region	Full Code
Bomi	LBRBOM	Margibi	LBRMRG
Bong	LBRBON	Maryland	LBRMRY
Grand Cape Mount	LBRCAP	Montserrado	LBRMNT
Grand Gedeh	LBRGGC	Nimba	LBRNIM
Grand Bassa	LBRGBA	Rivercess	LBRRCV
Grand Kru	LBRKRU	Sino	LBR SIN
Lofa	LBRLOF		

Other region-specific special codes are listed in Table 10. Ethnic groups are coded as six character codes if the exact location of the actors is not specified: the Ogoni people of Nigeria, for example, are coded as NGAOGO as long as the news report does not associate the actor with a more specific region within the country, but as NGAABUOGO if the specific actor in question is identified as being from Abuja, Nigeria. The same applies to other ethnic groups and other regions. Note that most of the political and militant groups and organizations in this region are not being assigned special codes; this is not because they are not important enough to warrant special codes, but because the first six characters are typically the codes for the country and the region/the ethnic group (NGAHAU, NGAAGU, LBROGO, etc.), and the last three characters are then generally used to specify the roles of the actors. For example, the O’odua Peoples Congress (a Yoruba rebel group) in Nigeria is assigned the code NGAYRBREB—Nigeria, Yoruba, rebel group—which is not a special code (i.e., any Yoruba rebel group would be assigned the same code). Also, note that only a few of the special political organization codes are date-restricted; this reflects the current state of the dictionary, but this could, and should, change as coding continues and the roles of these actors change.

## Future Work

Prior to the advent of automated coding, the development of event data involved a great deal of speculation about the *likely* nature of the actor and event codes that would best describe political activity. Because human coders typically produce between five and ten events per hour, and a large data set contains tens of thousands of events, experimental recoding was simply not feasible, leading to years or even decades of “lock-in” once those decisions had been made.

Automated coding, in contrast, allows researchers to experiment easily with alternative coding rules that reflect a particular theoretical perspective or interest in a specific set of issues. The effort involved in implementing a new or modified coding system, once it has been developed, is relatively small because most of the work can be done within the existing dictionaries of noun and verb phrases. Once those dictionaries have been modified, even a long series of texts spanning multiple decades can then be recoded in a couple of minutes. This allows researchers to focus on maximizing the validity of a particular coding scheme because the automated coding process itself guarantees the reliability of the system.

**Table 10. West African Ethnic Groups and Political Organizations with Special Codes**

<b>Actor</b>	<b>Code</b>
All Liberia Coalition Party	LBROPPALC
All Nigeria People's Party	NGAOPPANP
Armed Forces of Liberia	LBRREBAFL, LBRMIL (d.r.)
Campaign for Democracy	NGAOPPCFD
Hausa (ethnic group)	NGAHAU
Ibo, a.k.a. Igbo (ethnic group)	NGAIBO
Ijaws (ethnic group)	NGAIJW
Independent NPFL	LBRREBINP
Kamajor militia	SLEREBKAM
Krahn (ethnic group)	LBRKRH
Liberia Action Party	LBROPPLAP, LBRGOVLAP (d.r.)
Liberia Peace Council	LBRREBLPC
Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD)	LBRREBLUR
Mandingoe (ethnic group)	LBRMAN
Movement for the Advancement of Democracy (MAD)	NGAREBMAD
National Democratic Party of Liberia	LBROPPNDP, LBRGOVNDP (d.r.)
National Democratic Coalition of Nigeria (NADECO)	NGAOPPNDC
National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL)	LBRREBNPF, LBRGOVNPFL (d.r.)
National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)	AGOREBUNI
New Deal Movement	LBROPPNDM
Ogoni (ethnic group)	NGAOGO
Revolutionary United Front	SLEREBRUF
Tiv (ethnic group)	NGATIV
United Liberation Front for Democracy	LBRREBULM
United People's Party	LBROPPUPP, LBRGOVUPP (d.r.)
Yoruba (ethnic group)	NGAYRB

Because of this flexibility, we anticipate that various projects within the event data coding community will continue to experiment independently with these coding methods for a few more years before gradually converging on a set of common standards. This incremental approach contrasts to the top-down method used in the 1960s—and briefly attempted by the NSF's DDIR project (Merritt, Muncaster and Zinnes 1993)—where attempts were made to find common coding conventions by getting a grant, holding a big meeting in a windowless conference room, drinking a lot of beer, and arguing over coding standards based on assumptions about what the data might look

like rather than through the slow and incremental experience of actual coding. These top-down efforts, it is important to note, largely failed—the de facto standards were set by the data sets themselves. Not coincidentally, this new process of experience-based standards would be similar to that found in the development of open-source software; with luck it will have similar success.

While we believe that the system described in this paper is a decided improvement over the previous work that we have been doing, there are still a few open issues. First, 9-character codes may not be sufficient in all instances, and more extended 12- and 15-character codes may be needed in some cases. Second, there may be opportunities to provide more general regional and ethnic coding. Finally, the TABARI coding software has not been adapted to handle hierarchical coding. Such a modification would simplify both the creation and maintenance of the actor dictionaries.

### *Extended codes*

While the 9-character code string is sufficient for most applications, we have found a few situations, generally those involving ethnic conflict, where a 12-character code would be useful. These arise, for example, if one needed to distinguish multiple ethnically defined militia groups within a region within a state:

[Serbia] [Kosovo region] [ethnic Serb] [specific militia group]

[Serbia] [Kosovo region] [ethnic Albania] [specific militia group]

If one wished to additionally identify specific individuals within those groups—something that can be easily coded using automated methods—these codes could be expanded to 15 characters.

On the one hand, this appears to be a proliferation of codes that will eventually result in a system of Byzantine complexity that would be impossible to use. Alternatively, as long as a consistent hierarchical structure is maintained, and as long as new three-character elements are created only when necessary, the amount of new complexity is actually limited. Contemporary statistical programs such as Stata and R have a full set of string-manipulation functions, as do text-processing languages such as perl, so the extended codes can be readily parsed into the relevant components if, as is typically the case, they are to be aggregated.

### *Additional geographical and ethnic information*

There appear to be at least two possible standard sources for cities, region and other sub-national codes. The ISO-3166-2 standard (<http://www.iso.org/iso/en/prods-services/iso3166ma/04background-on-iso-3166/iso3166-2.html> accessed 17 August 2005) provides 1- to 3-character alphanumeric codes for administrative regions within states. The number of codes varies depending upon the state but in many cases these are quite small—Italy has 20 regions and 103 provinces; Turkey has 80 provinces.

A second possible source is the United Nations UN/LOCODE system (<http://www.unece.org/cefact/locode/service/main.htm>) that is used to track trade. It contains three-character codes for about 32,000 locations, primarily cities but also some ports and border-crossing points. This is generally quite thorough but does have some politically induced blind spots: Neither Gaza nor the West Bank are listed anywhere nor, interestingly, does the listing for Israel include Jerusalem.

The ISO also maintains a list of three-character codes for languages: ISO-639-2 (<http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/englangn.html>) While we are all aware that language is not

the same thing as ethnicity (and this would also provides some codes we don't need—the Akkadians are unlikely to be causing trouble as the language died out 3,000 years ago), but in many instances ethnicity is large coterminous with languages, and consequently those codes would provide a solid basis for a list of ethnic group codes.<sup>4</sup>

ISO-639-2 cleverly has all of the language codes in lower case...how come we didn't think of that? If one established a norm of using lower-case letters for ethnic groups (and used languages where appropriate), one would always know that a code of the form

AAAbbb e.g. ISRpse

is an ethnic group. One could also establish the norm that a nationality that has a state identification has the lower-case as the ethnicity, In other words, PSE is Palestine, pse refers to ethnic Palestinians; ALB is the Albanian state; alb refers to ethnic Albanians. (Note that we are currently *not* using this convention.)

#### *Extensions of TABARI to handle generalized codes*

At the present time, the TABARI automated coding program has not been modified to reflect the changes in the actor coding scheme, so each code needs to be associated with an explicit noun phrase. Appendix 3 shows an example of this for sub-state actors in Liberia; similar long lists exist for various other states in the region.

When the sub-state actor consists of a simple actor + agent pair—for example LIBERIAN\_POLICE, NIGERIAN\_POLICE, SENEGALESE\_POLICE and so forth—it should be relatively straightforward to have TABARI concatenate the codes rather than having all of these separate entries in the actor dictionaries. This would have two advantages. First, it would reduce the size of the dictionaries and the effort involved in maintaining them. Second, whenever vocabulary was added for a new sub-state agent or role, it could immediately be applied to all of the states being coded, rather than requiring separate entries for each state. This modification is relatively straightforward.

A second, but more difficult, addition is to have TABARI fill in the primary actor code based on the geographical location of the event. A news wire story about a demonstration in Cairo may not explicitly refer to “Egyptian demonstrators” and “Egyptian police,” assuming instead that the reader can infer that if the activity occurred in Egypt, the participants were Egyptian. To the extent that geographical location can be determined, and this might require separate dictionaries specifically for that task (for example, names of cities, regions, states and provinces), then the primary actor code could be added even when it is implicit.

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<sup>4</sup> A couple more possibilities are to process the CIA World Factbook to get the names of all of the ethnic groups recognized by the CIA and to use idiosyncratic ethnographic sources. For example, the web site <http://www.2001pray.org/Africa.htm>, which like much of the ethnographic work in North America is run by a missionary group, has a nice list of exactly 100 ethnic groups in Africa (however, this suspiciously round number suggest the origins of this list were in a two-column coding framework of some other data set, rather than a comprehensive survey of all ethnic groups in Africa...)

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## Appendix 1:

### 3-Character Code Elements

AAM	Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade [PSEREBAAM]
ABD	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa [IGOABD]
ABI	Abia (Nigeria) [NGAABI]
ABN	ethnic Albanian
ABU	Abuja (Nigeria) [NGAABU]
ABW	Aruba
ACC	Arab Cooperation Council [IGOACC]
ADA	Adamawa (Nigeria) [NGAADA]
ADB	Asian Development Bank [IGOADB]
AEU	Arab Economic Unity Council [IGOAEU]
AFB	African Development Bank [IGOAFB]
AFG	Afghanistan
AFL	Armed Forces of Liberia [LBRREBAFL, LBRMIL]
AFR	Africa
AGO	Angola
AIA	Anguilla
AKI	Akwa Ibom (Nigeria) [NGAAKI]
ALA	Åland Islands
ALB	Albania
ALC	All Liberia Coalition Party [LBROPPALC]
ALQ	Al Qaeda
AMF	Arab Monetary Fund for Economic and Social Development [IGOAMF]
AML	Amal Militia [LBNREBAML]
AMN	Amnesty International [NGOAMN]
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union [IGOAMU]
ANB	Anambra (Nigeria) [NGAANB]
AND	Andorra
ANO	Abu Nidal Organization [PALREBANO]
ANP	All Nigeria People's Party [NGAOPPANP]
ANT	Netherlands Antilles
APE	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) [IGOAPE]
ARB	Arab (ethnic group)
ARE	United Arab Emirates
ARG	Argentina
ARL	Arab League [IGOARL]
ARM	Armenia
ASF	Abu Sayyaf [PHLREBASF]
ASL	South Lebanon Army [LBNREBASL]
ASM	American Samoa
ASN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) [IGOASN]
ATD	Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank [IGOATD]
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda
ATH	Agnostic/Atheist
AUS	Australia
AUT	Austria
AZE	Azerbaijan
BAG	Baghdad [IRQBAG]

BAH	Bahai
BAU	Bauchi (Nigeria) [NGABAU]
BAY	Bayelsa (Nigeria) [NGABAY]
BCA	Bank of Central African States (BEAC) [IGOBKA]
BDI	Burundi
BEL	Belgium
BEN	Benin
BFA	Burkina Faso
BGD	Bangladesh
BGR	Bulgaria
BHF	Bosniak/Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina [BIHBHF]
BHR	Bahrain
BHS	Bahamas
BIA	Biafra (Nigeria) [NGABIA]
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BIS	Bank for International Settlements [IGOBIS]
BLK	Balkans
BLR	Belarus
BLZ	Belize
BMU	Bermuda
BNU	Benue (Nigeria) [NGABNU]
BOL	Bolivia
BOM	Bomi (Liberia) [LBRBOM]
BON	Bong (Liberia) [LBRBON]
BOR	Borno (Nigeria) [NGABOR]
BOU	Bougainville [PNGBOU]
BRA	Brazil
BRB	Barbados
BRN	Brunei Darussalam
BTH	Baath Party [ARBBTH]
BTN	Bhutan
BUD	Buddhist
BUS	Business: businessmen, industry, firms, etc.
BWA	Botswana
CAF	Central African Republic
CAN	Canada
CAP	Grand Cape Mount (Liberia) [LBRCAP]
CAS	Central Asia
CAU	Caucasus
CEM	Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) [IGOCEM]
CES	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa [IGOCES]
CEU	Central Europe
CFD	Campaign for Democracy [NGAOPPCFD]
CFR	Central Africa
CHE	Switzerland
CHL	Chile
CHN	China
CHR	Christian
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States [IGOCIS]
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)
CMN	Communist Party
CMR	Cameroon
CNY	Chechnya [RUSCNY]

COD	Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa)	ELI	Elites: former govt officials, celebrities, etc. who cannot be identified as OPP, REL, BUS, etc.
COE	Council of Europe [IGOCOE]	ENN	Ennahda Movement [DZAOPPENN]
COG	People's Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville)	ENU	Enugu (Nigeria) [NGAENU]
COK	Cook Islands	ERI	Eritrea
COL	Colombia	ESH	Western Sahara
COM	Comoros	ESP	Spain
CON	Confucian	EST	Estonia
COP	Police forces, officers	ETH	Ethiopia
CPA	Cocoa Producer's Alliance [IGOCPA]	EUR	Europe
CPC	Association of Coffee Producing Countries [IGOCPC]	FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization [IGOUNOFAO]
CPT	Coptic [CHRCPT]	FIN	Finland
CPV	Cape Verde	FIS	Islamic Salvation Army [DZAREBFIS], Islamic Salvation Front [DZAOPPFIS]
CRB	Caribbean	FJI	Fiji
CRI	Costa Rica	FLK	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
CRO	ethnic Croat	FLN	National Liberation Front (FLN) [DZAGOVFLN, DZAOPPFLN]
CRR	Cross River (Nigeria) [NGACRR]	FRA	France
CSI	Christian Solidarity International [NGOCHECSI]	FRO	Faeroe Islands
CSS	Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CENSAD) [IGOCSS]	FSM	Micronesia
CTH	Catholic [CHRCTH]	FTA	Fatah [PALPLO, PSEGOVFTA]
CUB	Cuba	GAB	Gabon
CVL	Civilian individual or group	GBA	Grand Bassa (Liberia) [LBRGBA]
CWN	Commonwealth of Nations [IGOCWN]	GBR	United Kingdom
CYM	Cayman Islands	GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council [IGOGCC]
CYP	Cyprus	GEO	Georgia
CZA	Czechoslovakia	GGC	Grand Gedeh (Liberia) [LBRGGC]
CZE	Czech Republic	GHA	Ghana
DEL	Delta (Nigeria) [NGADEL]	GIA	Armed Islamic Group (GIA) [DZAREBGIA]
DEU	Germany	GIB	Gibraltar
DFL	Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) [PSEREBDLF]	GIN	Guinea
DJI	Djibouti	GLP	Guadeloupe
DMA	Dominica	GMB	Gambia
DNK	Denmark	GME	Democratic Republic of Germany (East Berlin), East Germany
DOC	DOC is used for internal documentation and should not be assigned to an actor	GMW	Federal Republic of Germany (Bonn), West Germany
DOM	Dominican Republic	GNB	Guinea-Bissau
DOX	Orthodox [CHRDOX]	GNQ	Equatorial Guinea
DRZ	Druze [MOSDRZ]	GOE	Group of Eight (G-8) [IGOGOE]
DZA	Algeria	GOM	Gombe (Nigeria) [NGAGOM]
EBO	Ebonyi (Nigeria) [NGAEBO]	GOS	Group of Seven (G-7) [IGOGOS]
EBR	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development [NGOEBR]	GOV	Government: governing parties, coalition partners, etc.
ECA	Economic Community of Central African States [IGOECA]	GRC	Greece
ECU	Ecuador	GRD	Grenada
EDO	Edo (Nigeria) [NGAEDO]	GRL	Greenland
EDU	Education: educators, students, schools, etc.	GRP	Greenpeace [NGMGRP]
EEC	European Union [IGOECC]	GSP	Salafist Group [DZAREBGSP]
EEU	Eastern Europe	GSS	Group of Seventy-Seven (G-77) [IGOGSS]
EFT	European Free Trade Association [IGOEFT]	GTM	Guatemala
EGY	Egypt	GUF	French Guiana
EIN	East Indies (region)	GUM	Guam
EKI	Ekiti (Nigeria) [NGAEKI]	GUY	Guyana
		GYP	Gypsy

GZS	Gaza Strip [PSEGZS]	IRQ	Iraq
HAU	Hausa (ethnic group) [NGAHAU]	ISJ	Palestinian Islamic Jihad [PSEREBISJ]
HCH	United Nations High Commission for Human Rights (OHCHR) [IGOUNOHCH]	ISL	Iceland
HCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees (OHCR) [IGOUNOHCR]	ISR	Israel
HEZ	Hezbollah [LBNREBHEZ]	ITA	Italy
HIN	Hindu	ITP	Interpol [IGOITP]
HIP	Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) [IGOHIP]	JAM	Jamaica
HKG	Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	JAN	Jain
HMS	Hamas [PSEREBHMS]	JEW	Jew
HND	Honduras	JHW	Jehovah's Witnesses [CHRJHW]
HRV	Croatia	JIG	Jigawa (Nigeria) [NGAJIG]
HRW	Human Rights Watch [NGOHRW]	JOR	Jordan
HSD	Hasidic [JEWHSD]	JPN	Japan
HTI	Haiti	JUD	Judiciary branch of the government: judges, courts, etc.
HUN	Hungary	JUR	International Commission of Jurists [NGOJUR]
HUT	Hutu (ethnic group)	KAD	Kaduna (Nigeria) [NGAKAD]
IAC	Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO) [IGOIAC]	KAM	Kamajor militia [SLEREBKAM]
IAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) [IGOIAD]	KAN	Kano (Nigeria) [NGAKAN]
IAE	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) [IGOUNOIAE]	KAS	Kashmir [KAS, INDKAS, PAKKAS]
IAF	Islamic Action Front [JOROPPIAF]	KAT	Katsina (Nigeria) [NGAKAT]
IBO	Ibo, aka Igbo (ethnic group) [NGAIBO]	KAZ	Kazakhstan
ICC	International Criminal Court [IGOICC]	KDP	Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) [IRQKURKDP]
ICG	International Crisis Group [NGOICG]	KEB	Kebbi (Nigeria) [NGAKEB]
ICJ	International Court of Justice (ICJ) [IGOUNOICJ]	KEN	Kenya
ICO	International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) [IGOICO]	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan
IDB	Islamic Development Bank [IGOIDB]	KHM	Cambodia
IDN	Indonesia	KIR	Kiribati
IGC	International Grains Council [IGOIGC]	KMR	Khmer Rouge [KHMREBKMR]
IGO	International or regional inter-governmental organizations or financial institutions	KNA	Saint Kitts-Nevis
IHF	International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights [NGOIHF]	KOG	Kogi (Nigeria) [NGAKOG]
IJW	Ijaws (ethnic group) [NGAIJW]	KOR	Republic of Korea (Seoul)
ILO	International Labor Organization	KRH	Krahn (ethnic group) [LBRKRH]
IMF	International Monetary Fund (IMF) [IGOIMF]	KRU	Grand Kru (Liberia) [LBRKRU]
IMO	Imo (Nigeria) [NGAIMO]	KSV	Kosovo [YUGKSV, SCGKSV]
IMY	Isle of Man	KUR	Kurd (ethnic group)
IND	India	KWA	Kwara (Nigeria) [NGAKWA]
INP	Independent NPFL [LBRREBINP]	KWT	Kuwait
INT	International or transnational actors that do not fit in other categories	LAB	Labor: workers, labor parties or organizations, etc.
IOM	International Organization for Migration [NGOIOM]	LAG	Lagos (Nigeria) [NGALAG]
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union [IGOIPU]	LAM	Latin America
IRA	Irish Republican Army [GBRREBIRA]	LAO	Laos
IRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (ICRC) [NGOIRC]	LAP	Liberia Action Party [LBRGOVLAP, LBROPPLAP]
IRL	Ireland	LBA	Labor Party
IRN	Iran	LBN	Lebanon
		LBR	Liberia
		LBY	Libya
		LCA	Saint Lucia
		LDS	Latter Day Saints [CHRLDS]
		LIE	Liechtenstein
		LKA	Sri Lanka
		LKD	Likud Party [ISRGOVLKD, ISROPPLKD]
		LOF	Lofa (Liberia) [LBRLOF]
		LPC	Liberia Peace Council [LBRREBLPC]

LRA Lord's Resistance Army [UGAREBLRA]  
 LSO Lesotho  
 LTU Lithuania  
 LUR Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) [LBRREBLUR]  
 LUX Luxembourg  
 LVA Latvia  
 MAC Macao (Special Administrative Region of China)  
 MAD Movement for the Advancement of Democracy (MAD) [NGAREBMAD]  
 MAN Mandingo, Mandingoe (ethnic group) [LBRMAN]  
 MAR Morocco  
 MBR Muslim Brotherhood [EGYREBMBR]  
 MCO Monaco  
 MDA Moldova  
 MDG Madagascar  
 MDV Maldives  
 MEA Middle East  
 MED Media: journalists, newspapers, TV stations, etc.  
 MEX Mexico  
 MHL Marshall Islands  
 MIL Military: troops, soldiers, all state-military personnel  
 MKD Macedonia  
 MLI Mali  
 MLT Malta  
 MMR Myanmar  
 MNC Multi-national corporations  
 MNG Mongolia  
 MNP Northern Mariana Islands  
 MNT Montserrat (Liberia) [LBRMNT]  
 MOD "Moderate", "mainstream", or other such ambiguous actor descriptions  
 MOS Muslim  
 MOZ Mozambique  
 MRG Margibi (Liberia) [LBRMRG]  
 MRN Maronite [CHMRN]  
 MRT Mauritania  
 MRY Maryland (Liberia) [LBRMRY]  
 MRZ Meretz Party [ISRGVMRZ, ISROPPMRZ]  
 MSF Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders) [NGOMSF]  
 MSP Movement of the Society for Peace [DZAGVMSP, DZAOPPMSP]  
 MSR Montserrat  
 MTN Montenegro [YUGMTN, SCGMTN]  
 MTQ Martinique  
 MUS Mauritius  
 MWI Malawi  
 MYS Malaysia  
 MYT Mayotte  
 NAF North Africa  
 NAM Namibia  
 NAS Nassarawa (Nigeria) [NGANAS]

NAT North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) [IGONAT]  
 NCL New Caledonia  
 NDA National Democratic Alliance [SDNREBNDA]  
 NDC National Democratic Coalition of Nigeria (NADECO) [NGAOPPNDNC]  
 NDM New Deal Movement [LBROPPNDM]  
 NDP National Democratic Party of Liberia [LBRGOVNDP, LBROPPNDP]  
 NDR Niger Delta Region (Nigeria) [NGANDR]  
 NER Niger  
 NFK Norfolk Island  
 NGA Nigeria  
 NGI Non-governmental individual  
 NGM Non-governmental movements  
 NGO Non-governmental organizations  
 NGR Niger (Nigeria) [NGANGR]  
 NIC Nicaragua  
 NIM Nimba (Liberia) [LBRNIM]  
 NIU Niue  
 NLD Netherlands  
 NMR North America  
 NNG North Nigeria (Nigeria) [NGANNG]  
 NON Organization of Non-Aligned Countries [IGONON]  
 NOR Norway  
 NPF National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) [LBRREBNPF, LBRGOVNPFL]  
 NPL Nepal  
 NRU Nauru  
 NZL New Zealand  
 OAS Organization of American States [IGOOAS]  
 OAU Organization of African Unity (OAU) [IGOOAU]  
 OGO Ogoni (ethnic group) [NGAOGO]  
 OGU Ogun (Nigeria) [NGAOGU]  
 OIC Organization of Islamic Conferences (OIC) [IGOOIC]  
 OMN Oman  
 OND Ondo (Nigeria) [NGAOND]  
 OPC Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) [IGOOPC]  
 OPP Political opposition: opposition parties, individuals, etc.  
 OSU Osun (Nigeria) [NGAOSU]  
 OYO Oyo (Nigeria) [NGAOYO]  
 PAG Animist/Pagan  
 PAK Pakistan  
 PAL Palestinian  
 PAN Panama  
 PCN Pitcairn  
 PER Peru  
 PFL Popular/People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) [PSEREBPFL]  
 PHL Philippines  
 PKK Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) [KURREBPKK]  
 PLA Plateau State (Nigeria) [NGAPLA]

PLF	Palestine Liberation Front [PALREBPLF]	SOK	Sokoto (Nigeria) [NGASOK]
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization [PALPLO]	SOM	Somalia
PLS	Polisario Guerillas [MARREBPLS]	SOT	Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (SEATO) [IGOSOT]
PLW	Palau	SPL	Sudan People's Liberation Army [SDNREBSPL]
PNG	Papua New Guinea	SPM	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
POL	Poland	SRB	Serbia [YUGSRB, SCGSRB]
PRC	Paris Club [IGOPRC]	SRP	Bosnian Serb Republica Srpska [BIHSRP]
PRI	Puerto Rico	STP	Sao Tome and Principe
PRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Pyongyang)	SUN	Sunni [MOSSUN]
PRO	Protestant [CHRPRO]	SUR	Suriname
PRS	Prisoners, inmates	SVK	Slovakia
PRT	Portugal	SVN	Slovenia
PRY	Paraguay	SWE	Sweden
PSE	Palestinian Occupied Territories	SWZ	Swaziland
PYF	French Polynesia	SYC	Seychelles
QAT	Qatar	SYR	Syria
RAD	"Radical", "extremist", "fundamentalist" or other such ambiguous actor descriptions	TAL	Taliban [AFGGOVTAL, AFGREBTAL]
REB	Rebels: armed and violent groups, individuals	TAO	Taoist
REF	Refugees	TAR	Taraba (Nigeria) [NGATAR]
REL	Religious groups, organizations, leaders	TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands
REU	Réunion	TCD	Chad
RIV	Rivers (Nigeria) [NGARIV]	TGO	Togo
RND	Democratic National Rally [DZAGOVNRD]	TGR	Tamil Tigers [LKAREBTGR]
ROM	Romania	THA	Thailand
RPF	Rwandan Patriotic Front [RWUAUFRPF, RWAGOVPRPF]	TIC	Tibet [CHNTIC]
RUF	Revolutionary United Front [SLEREBRUF]	TIV	Tiv (ethnic group, language) [NGATIV]
RUS	Russia	TJK	Tajikistan
RVC	Rivercess (Liberia) [LBRRVC]	TKL	Tokelau
RWA	Rwanda	TKM	Turkmenistan
SAD	Southern African Development Community [IGOSAD]	TMP	East Timor (Timor-Leste)
SAM	South America	TON	Tonga
SAU	Saudi Arabia	TRK	ethnic Turk
SCE	Council of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) [IGOSCE]	TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
SCG	Serbia and Montenegro	TUN	Tunisia
SCN	Scandinavia	TUR	Turkey
SDN	Sudan	TUT	Tutsi (ethnic group)
SEA	Southeast Asia (region)	TUV	Tuvalu
SEC	Intelligence, secret service personnel	TWN	Taiwan
SEN	Senegal	TZA	Tanzania
SER	ethnic Serb	UAF	Unidentified armed forces (which cannot be identified as MIL, COP, or REB)
SET	Settlers (e.g., Israeli Settlers [ISRSET])	UDX	Ultra-Orthodox [JEWUDX]
SFI	Sufi [MOSSFI]	UGA	Uganda
SGP	Singapore	UIS	Unidentified state actor(s)
SHA	Shas Party [ISRGVSHA, ISROPPSHA]	UKR	Ukraine
SHI	Shia [MOSSHI]	ULM	United Liberation Front for Democracy [LBRREBULM]
SHN	Saint Helena	UNI	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) [AGOREBUNI]
SIN	Sino (Liberia) [LBRSIN]	UNO	United Nations [IGOUNO]
SJM	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	UPP	United People's Party [LBRGOVUPP]
SLA	Slav		[LBRUNOWFP]
SLB	Solomon Islands	URY	Uruguay
SLE	Sierra Leone	USA	United States
SLV	El Salvador	USR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)
SMR	San Marino	UZB	Uzbekistan

VAT	Holy See (Vatican City)
VCT	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
VEN	Venezuela
VGB	British Virgin Islands
VIR	U.S. Virgin Islands
VNM	Vietnam
VUT	Vanuatu
VVD	Vojvodina [YUGVVD, SCGVVD]
WAD	West Africa Development Bank [IGOWAD]
WAF	West Africa
WAM	West Africa Monetary and Economic Union [IGOWAM]
WAS	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) [IGOWAS]
WBK	The World Bank [IGOUNOWBK]
WCT	International War Crimes Tribunals [IGOUNOWCT]
WEF	World Economic Forum [NGOWEF]
WFP	World Food Program, United Nations Food Agency [IGOUNOWFP]
WHO	World Health Organization [IGOUNOWHO]
WLF	Wallis and Futuna Islands
WSB	West Bank [PSEWSB]
WSM	Samoa
WST	"the West"
WTO	World Trade Organization [IGOWTO]
XFM	Oxfam [NGOXFM]
YEM	Yemen
YMN	North Yemen
YMS	South Yemen
YOB	Yobe (Nigeria) [NGAYOB]
YRB	Yoruba (ethnic group) [NGAYRB]
YUG	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
ZAF	South Africa
ZAM	Zamfara (Nigeria) [NGAZAM]
ZMB	Zambia
ZRO	Zoroastrian
ZWE	Zimbabwe

## Appendix 2:

### 3 to 9 Character Actor Codes

ABN	ethnic Albanian
ABW	Aruba
AFG	Afghanistan
AFGGOVTAL	Taliban
AFGREBTAL	Taliban
AFR	Africa
AGO	Angola
AGOREBUNI	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)
AIA	Anguilla
ALA	Åland Islands
ALB	Albania
ALQ	Al Qaeda
AND	Andorra
ANT	Netherlands Antilles
ARB	Arab (ethnic group)
ARBBTH	Baath Party
ARE	United Arab Emirates
ARG	Argentina
ARM	Armenia
ASM	American Samoa
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda
ATH	Agnostic/Atheist
AUS	Australia
AUT	Austria
AZE	Azerbaijan
BAH	Bahai
BDI	Burundi
BEL	Belgium
BEN	Benin
BFA	Burkina Faso
BGD	Bangladesh
BGR	Bulgaria
BHR	Bahrain
BHS	Bahamas
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BIHBHF	Bosniak/Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
BIHSRP	Bosnian Serb Republica Srpska
BLK	Balkans
BLR	Belarus
BLZ	Belize
BMU	Bermuda
BOL	Bolivia
BRA	Brazil
BRB	Barbados
BRN	Brunei Darussalam
BTN	Bhutan
BUD	Buddhist
BUS	Business: businessmen, industry, firms, etc.
BWA	Botswana

CAF	Central African Republic
CAN	Canada
CAS	Central Asia
CAU	Caucasus
CEU	Central Europe
CFR	Central Africa
CHE	Switzerland
CHL	Chile
CHN	China
CHNTIC	Tibet
CHR	Christian
CHRCPT	Coptic
CHRCTH	Catholic
CHRDOX	Orthodox
CHRJHW	Jehovah's Witnesses
CHRLDS	Latter Day Saints
CHRMRN	Maronite
CHRPRO	Protestant
CHRRAD	"fundamentalist" Christian
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)
CMN	Communist Party
CMR	Cameroon
COD	Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa)
COG	People's Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville)
COK	Cook Islands
COL	Colombia
COM	Comoros
CON	Confucian
COP	Police forces, officers
CPV	Cape Verde
CRB	Caribbean
CRI	Costa Rica
CRO	ethnic Croat
CUB	Cuba
CVL	Civilian individual or group
CYM	Cayman Islands
CYP	Cyprus
CZA	Czechoslovakia
CZE	Czech Republic
DEU	Germany
DJI	Djibouti
DMA	Dominica
DNK	Denmark
DOC	DOC is used for internal documentation and should not be assigned to an actor
DOM	Dominican Republic
DZA	Algeria
DZAGOVFLN	National Liberation Front (FLN)
DZAGOVMSF	Movement of the Society for Peace
DZAGOVNRD	Democratic National Rally
DZAOPPENN	Ennahda Movement
DZAOPPFIS	Islamic Salvation Front
DZAOPPFLN	National Liberation Front (FLN)



DZAOPPMSP	Movement of the Society for Peace	HUN	Hungary
DZAREBFIS	Islamic Salvation Army	HUT	Hutu (ethnic group)
DZAREBGIA	Armed Islamic Group (GIA)	IDN	Indonesia
DZAREBGSP	Salafist Group	IGO	International or regional inter-governmental organizations or financial institutions
ECU	Ecuador	IGOABD	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
EDU	Education: educators, students, schools, etc.	IGOACC	Arab Cooperation Council
EEU	Eastern Europe	IGOADB	Asian Development Bank
EGY	Egypt	IGOAEU	Arab Economic Unity Council
EGYREBMBR	Muslim Brotherhood	IGOAFB	African Development Bank
EIN	East Indies (region)	IGOAMF	Arab Monetary Fund for Economic and Social Development
ELI	Elites: former govt officials, etc., who cannot be identified as OPP, REL, BUS, EDU, etc.	IGOAMU	Arab Maghreb Union
ERI	Eritrea	IGOAPE	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)
ESH	Western Sahara	IGOARL	Arab League
ESP	Spain	IGOASN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
EST	Estonia	IGOATD	Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank
ETH	Ethiopia	IGOBKA	Bank of Central African States (BEAC)
EUR	Europe	IGOBIS	Bank for International Settlements
FIN	Finland	IGOCEM	Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)
FJI	Fiji	IGOCES	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
FLK	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	IGOCIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
FRA	France	IGOCOE	Council of Europe
FRO	Faeroe Islands	IGOCPA	Cocoa Producer's Alliance
FSM	Micronesia	IGOCPC	Association of Coffee Producing Countries
GAB	Gabon	IGOCSS	Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CENSAD)
GBR	United Kingdom	IGOCWN	Commonwealth of Nations
GBRREBIRA	Irish Republican Army	IGOEBR	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
GEO	Georgia	IGOECA	Economic Community of Central African States
GHA	Ghana	IGOEEC	European Union
GIB	Gibraltar	IGOEFT	European Free Trade Association
GIN	Guinea	IGOGCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GLP	Guadeloupe	IGOGOE	Group of Eight (G-8)
GMB	Gambia	IGOGOS	Group of Seven (G-7)
GME	Democratic Republic of Germany (East Berlin), East Germany	IGOGSS	Group of Seventy-Seven (G-77)
GMW	Federal Republic of Germany (Bonn), West Germany	IGOHIP	Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)
GNB	Guinea-Bissau	IGOIAC	Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO)
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	IGOIAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) [IGOIAD]
GOV	Government: governing parties, coalition partners, etc.	IGOICC	International Criminal Court
GRC	Greece		
GRD	Grenada		
GRL	Greenland		
GTM	Guatemala		
GUF	French Guiana		
GUM	Guam		
GUY	Guyana		
GYP	Gypsy		
HIN	Hindu		
HKG	Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)		
HND	Honduras		
HRV	Croatia		
HTI	Haiti		

IGOICO	International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)	INT	International or transnational actors that do not fit in other categories
IGOIDB	Islamic Development Bank	IRL	Ireland
IGOIGC	International Grains Council	IRN	Iran
IGOIMF	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	IRQ	Iraq
IGOIPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union	IRQBAG	Baghdad
IGOITP	Interpol	IRQKURKDP	Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP)
IGONAT	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	ISL	Iceland
IGONON	Organization of Non-Aligned Countries	ISR	Israel
IGOOAS	Organization of American States	ISRGOVCMN	Israeli Communist Party
IGOOAU	Organization of African Unity (OAU)	ISRGOVLBA	Israeli Labor Party
IGOOIC	Organization of Islamic Conferences (OIC)	ISRGOVLKD	Likud Party
IGOOPC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	ISRGOVMRZ	Meretz Party
IGOPRC	Paris Club	ISRGOVSHA	Shas Party
IGOSAD	Southern African Development Community	ISROPPLBA	Israeli Labor Party
IGOSCE	Council of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	ISROPPLKD	Likud Party
IGOSOT	Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (SEATO)	ISROPPMRZ	Meretz Party
IGOUNO	United Nations	ISROPPSHA	Shas Party
IGOUNOFAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	ISRSET	Israeli Settlers
IGOUNOHCH	United Nations High Commission for Human Rights (OHCHR)	ITA	Italy
IGOUNOHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees (OHCR)	JAM	Jamaica
IGOUNOIAE	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	JAN	Jain
IGOUNOICJ	International Court of Justice (ICJ)	JEW	Jew
IGOUNOILO	International Labor Organization	JEWHSD	Hasidic
IGOUNOWBK	The World Bank	JEWUDX	Ultra-Orthodox
IGOUNOWCT	International War Crimes Tribunals	JOR	Jordan
IGOUNOWFP	World Food Program, United Nations Food Agency	JOROPPIAF	Islamic Action Front
IGOUNOWHO	World Health Organization (WHO)	JPN	Japan
IGOWAD	West Africa Development Bank	JUD	Judiciary branch of the government: judges, courts, etc.
IGOWAM	West Africa Monetary and Economic Union	KAS	Kashmir [KAS, INDKAS, PAKKAS]
IGOWAS	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	KAZ	Kazakhstan
IGOWTO	World Trade Organization (WTO)	KEN	Kenya
IMY	Isle of Man	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan
IND	India	KHM	Cambodia
INDKAS	Indian-controlled Kashmir [KAS, INDKAS, PAKKAS]	KHMREBKMR	Khmer Rouge
		KIR	Kiribati
		KNA	Saint Kitts-Nevis
		KOR	Republic of Korea (Seoul)
		KUR	Kurd (ethnic group)
		KURREBPKK	Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK)
		KWT	Kuwait
		LAB	Labor: workers, labor parties or organizations, etc.
		LAM	Latin America
		LAO	Laos
		LBA	Labor Party
		LBN	Lebanon
		LBNREBAML	Amal Militia
		LBNREBASL	South Lebanon Army
		LBNREBHEZ	Hezbollah
		LBR	Liberia
		LBRBOM	Bomi (Liberia)
		LBRBON	Bong (Liberia)
		LBRCAP	Grand Cape Mount (Liberia)
		LBRGBA	Grand Bassa (Liberia)

LBRGGC	Grand Gedeh (Liberia)	MHL	Marshall Islands
LBRGOVLAP	Liberia Action Party	MIL	Military: troops, soldiers, all state-military personnel
LBRGOVNDP	National Democratic Party of Liberia	MKD	Macedonia
LBRGOVNPF	National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) [LBRREBNPF, LBRGOVNPF]	MLI	Mali
LBRGOVUPP	United People's Party [LBRGOVUPP] [LBROPPUPP]	MLT	Malta
LBRKRH	Krahn (ethnic group)	MMR	Myanmar
LBRKRU	Grand Kru (Liberia)	MNC	Multi-national corporations
LBRLOF	Lofa (Liberia)	MNG	Mongolia
LBRMAN	Mandingo, Mandingoe (ethnic group)	MNP	Northern Mariana Islands
LBRMIL	Armed Forces of Liberia	MOD	"Moderate", "mainstream", or other such ambiguous actor descriptions
LBRMNT	Montserrado (Liberia)	MOS	Muslim
LBRMRG	Margibi (Liberia)	MOSDRZ	Druze
LBRMRY	Maryland (Liberia)	MOSRAD	"fundamentalist" Muslim
LBRNIM	Nimba (Liberia)	MOSSFI	Sufi
LBROPPALC	All Liberia Coalition Party	MOSSHI	Shia
LBROPPLAP	Liberia Action Party	MOSSUN	Sunni
LBROPPNDM	New Deal Movement	MOZ	Mozambique
LBROPPNDP	National Democratic Party of Liberia	MRT	Mauritania
LBROPPUPP	United People's Party	MSR	Montserrat
LBRREBAFL	Armed Forces of Liberia	MTQ	Martinique
LBRREBINP	Independent NPFL	MUS	Mauritius
LBRREBLPC	Liberia Peace Council	MWI	Malawi
LBRREBLUR	Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD)	MYS	Malaysia
LBRREBNPF	National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL)	MYT	Mayotte
LBRREBULM	United Liberation Front for Democracy	NAF	North Africa
LBRRVC	Rivercess (Liberia)	NAM	Namibia
LBR SIN	Sino (Liberia)	NCL	New Caledonia
LB Y	Libya	NER	Niger
LCA	Saint Lucia	NFK	Norfolk Island
LIE	Liechtenstein	NGA	Nigeria
LKA	Sri Lanka	NGAABI	Abia (Nigeria)
LKAREBTGR	Tamil Tigers	NGAABU	Abuja (Nigeria)
LSO	Lesotho	NGAADA	Adamawa (Nigeria)
LTU	Lithuania	NGAAKI	Akwa Ibom (Nigeria)
LUX	Luxembourg	NGAANB	Anambra (Nigeria)
LVA	Latvia	NGABAU	Bauchi (Nigeria)
MAC	Macao (Special Administrative Region of China)	NGABAY	Bayelsa (Nigeria)
MAR	Morocco	NGABIA	Biafra (Nigeria)
MARREBPLS	Polisario Guerillas	NGABNU	Benue (Nigeria)
MCO	Monaco	NGABOR	Borno (Nigeria)
MDA	Moldova	NGACRR	Cross River (Nigeria)
MDG	Madagascar	NGADEL	Delta (Nigeria)
MDV	Maldives	NGAEBO	Ebonyi (Nigeria)
MEA	Middle East	NGAEDO	Edo (Nigeria)
MED	Media: journalists, newspapers, TV stations, etc.	NGAEKI	Ekiti (Nigeria)
MEX	Mexico	NGAENU	Enugu (Nigeria)
		NGAGOM	Gombe (Nigeria)
		NGAHAU	Hausa (ethnic group)
		NGAIBO	Ibo, aka Igbo (ethnic group)
		NGAIJW	Ijaws (ethnic group)
		NGAIMO	Imo (Nigeria)
		NGAJIG	Jigawa (Nigeria)
		NGAKAD	Kaduna (Nigeria)
		NGAKAN	Kano (Nigeria)
		NGAKAT	Katsina (Nigeria)

NGAKEB	Kebbi (Nigeria)	OPP	Political opposition: opposition parties, individuals, etc.
NGAKOG	Kogi (Nigeria)	PAG	Animist/Pagan
NGAKWA	Kwara (Nigeria)	PAK	Pakistan
NGALAG	Lagos (Nigeria)	PAKKAS	Pakistani-controlled Kashmir [KAS, INDKAS, PAKKAS]
NGANAS	Nassarawa (Nigeria)	PAL	Palestinian
NGANDR	Niger Delta Region (Nigeria)	PALPLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
NGANGR	Niger (Nigeria)	PALREBANO	Abu Nidal Organization
NGANNG	North Nigeria (Nigeria)	PALREBPLF	Palestine Liberation Front
NGAOGO	Ogoni (ethnic group)	PAN	Panama
NGAOGU	Ogun (Nigeria)	PCN	Pitcairn
NGAOND	Ondo (Nigeria)	PER	Peru
NGAOPPANP	All Nigeria People's Party	PHL	Philippines
NGAOPPCFD	Campaign for Democracy	PHLREBASF	Abu Sayyaf
NGAOPPNDC	National Democratic Coalition of Nigeria (NADECO)	PLW	Palau
NGAOSU	Osun (Nigeria)	PNG	Papua New Guinea
NGAOYO	Oyo (Nigeria)	PNGBOU	Bougainville
NGAPLA	Plateau State (Nigeria)	POL	Poland
NGAREBMAD	Movement for the Advancement of Democracy (MAD)	PRI	Puerto Rico
NGARIV	Rivers (Nigeria)	PRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Pyongyang)
NGASOK	Sokoto (Nigeria)	PRS	Prisoners, inmates
NGATAR	Taraba (Nigeria)	PRT	Portugal
NGATIV	Tiv (ethnic group, language)	PRY	Paraguay
NGAYOB	Yobe (Nigeria)	PSE	Palestinian Occupied Territories
NGAYRB	Yoruba (ethnic group)	PSEGOVFTA	Fatah [PALPLO, PSEGOVFTA]
NGAZAM	Zamfara (Nigeria)	PSEGZS	Gaza Strip
NGI	Non-governmental individual	PSEREBAAAM	Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade
NGM	Non-governmental movements	PSEREBDFL	Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP)
NGMGRP	Greenpeace	PSEREBHMS	Hamas
NGO	Non-governmental organizations	PSEREBISJ	Palestinian Islamic Jihad
NGOAMN	Amnesty International	PSEREBPFL	Popular/People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
NGOCHECSI	Christian Solidarity International [NGOCHECSI]	PSEWSB	West Bank
NGOHRW	Human Rights Watch	PYF	French Polynesia
NGOICG	International Crisis Group	QAT	Qatar
NGOIHF	International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights	RAD	"Radical", "extremist", "fundamentalist" or other such ambiguous actor descriptions
NGOIOM	International Organization for Migration	REB	Rebels: armed and violent groups, individuals
NGOIRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (ICRC)	REF	Refugees
NGOJUR	International Commission of Jurists	REL	Religious groups, organizations, leaders
NGOMSF	Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)	REU	Réunion
NGOWEF	World Economic Forum	ROM	Romania
NGOXFM	Oxfam	RUS	Russia
NIC	Nicaragua	RUSCNY	Chechnya
NIU	Niue	RWA	Rwanda
NLD	Netherlands	RWAGOVPRPF	Rwandan Patriotic Front
NMR	North America	RWAUAFRPF	Rwandan Patriotic Front
NOR	Norway	SAM	South America
NPL	Nepal	SAU	Saudi Arabia
NRU	Nauru	SCG	Serbia and Montenegro
NZL	New Zealand	SCGKSV	Kosovo [YUGKSV, SCGKSV]
OMN	Oman		

SCGMTN	Montenegro [YUGMTN, SCGMTN]	UGAREBLRA	Lord's Resistance Army
SCGSRB	Serbia [YUGSRB, SCGSRB]	UIS	Unidentified state actor(s)
SCGVVD	Vojvodina [YUGVVD, SCGVVD]	UKR	Ukraine
SCN	Scandinavia	URY	Uruguay
SDN	Sudan	USA	United States
SDNREBND	National Democratic Alliance	USR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)
SDNREBSPL	Sudan People's Liberation Army	UZB	Uzbekistan
SEA	Southeast Asia (region)	VAT	Holy See (Vatican City)
SEC	Intelligence, secret service personnel	VCT	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
SEN	Senegal	VEN	Venezuela
SER	ethnic Serb	VGB	British Virgin Islands
SET	Settlers (e.g., Israeli Settlers [ISRSET])	VIR	U.S. Virgin Islands
SGP	Singapore	VNM	Vietnam
SHN	Saint Helena	VUT	Vanuatu
SJM	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	WAF	West Africa
SLA	Slav	WLF	Wallis and Futuna Islands
SLB	Solomon Islands	WSM	Samoa
SLE	Sierra Leone	WST	"the West"
SLEREBKAM	Kamajor militia	YEM	Yemen
SLEREBRUF	Revolutionary United Front	YMN	North Yemen
SLV	El Salvador	YMS	South Yemen
SMR	San Marino	YUG	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
SOM	Somalia	YUGKSV	Kosovo [YUGKSV, SCGKSV]
SPM	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	YUGMTN	Montenegro [YUGMTN, SCGMTN]
STP	Sao Tome and Principe	YUGSRB	Serbia [YUGSRB, SCGSRB]
SUR	Suriname	YUGVVD	Vojvodina [YUGVVD, SCGVVD]
SVK	Slovakia	ZAF	South Africa
SVN	Slovenia	ZMB	Zambia
SWE	Sweden	ZRO	Zoroastrian
SWZ	Swaziland	ZWE	Zimbabwe
SYC	Seychelles		
SYR	Syria		
TAO	Taoist		
TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands		
TCD	Chad		
TGO	Togo		
THA	Thailand		
TJK	Tajikistan		
TKL	Tokelau		
TKM	Turkmenistan		
TMP	East Timor (Timor-Leste)		
TON	Tonga		
TRK	ethnic Turk		
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago		
TUN	Tunisia		
TUR	Turkey		
TUT	Tutsi (ethnic group)		
TUV	Tuvalu		
TWN	Taiwan		
TZA	Tanzania		
UAF	Unidentified armed forces (which cannot be identified as MIL, COP, or REB)		
UGA	Uganda		

### Appendix 3: Example of Dictionary Entries of Sub-State Actors

LIBERIA\_MINISTER [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIA [LBR] ;NS 15 Feb 2002  
LIBERIA'S MAIN\_TV\_NETWORK [LBRMED]  
LIBERIA'S MINISTER [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIA'S SECRETARY [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIA'S TELEVISION [LBRMED]  
LIBERIA'S TV [LBRMED]  
LIBERIA'S AIR\_FORCE [LBRMIL]  
LIBERIA'S ARMY [LBRMIL]  
LIBERIA'S CENTRAL\_BANK [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIA'S COMMUNIST\_PARTY [LBRCOM]  
LIBERIA'S CONGRESS [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIA'S ELECTORAL\_COMMISSION  
[LBRELC]  
LIBERIA'S FORCES [LBRMIL]  
LIBERIA'S GARRISON [LBRMIL]  
LIBERIA'S INTERIM GOVERNMENT [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIA'S INTERIM PRESIDENT [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIA'S KISS\_FM [LBRNPF] ; 6/13/00  
LIBERIA'S LABOUR MOVEMENT [LBRLAB]  
LIBERIA'S LAWMAKER [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIA'S LEADER [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIA'S LEGISLAT [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIA'S MILITARY [LBRMIL]  
LIBERIA'S MILITIA\_WARLORDS [LBRREB]  
LIBERIA'S NATIONAL POLICE [LBRPLC]  
LIBERIA'S OPPOSITION\_PART [LBROPP]  
LIBERIA'S OPPOSITION [LBROPP]  
LIBERIA'S PARA-MILITARY FORCE [LBRMIL]  
LIBERIA'S PARLIAMENT [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIA'S PREMIER [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIA'S PRESIDENT [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIA'S PRESS [LBRMED]  
LIBERIA'S PROPAGANDA [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIA'S REBEL\_CHIEF\_CHARLES\_TAYLOR  
[LBRNPF] ;ems 6/13/00  
LIBERIA'S RULER [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIA'S SECURITY FORCE [LBRPLC]  
LIBERIA'S SEPARATIST [LBRREB]  
LIBERIA'S THREE\_MAIN\_WARRING\_FACTIONS  
[LBRREB] ;ems 6/15/00  
LIBERIA'S TWO\_RIVAL\_LEADERS  
[LBRGOV/LBRNPF] ;ems 6/9/00  
LIBERIA'S TWO\_RIVAL\_PRESDENTS  
[LBRGOV/LBRNPF] ;ems 6/12/00  
LIBERIA'S U\_N\_ENVOY [LBRUNO]  
LIBERIA'S ULIMO [LBRULI] ;ems 6/13/00  
LIBERIA'S WARLORDS [LBRREB] ;ems 6/16/00  
LIBERIA'S WARRING\_FACTIONS [LBRREB]  
LIBERIAN\_ACADEMIC [LBREDU]  
LIBERIAN\_ACTIVIST [LBRPOL]  
LIBERIAN\_AGENT [LBRGOV]

LIBERIAN\_AIR\_FORCE [LBRMIL]  
LIBERIAN\_ARMY [LBRMIL]  
LIBERIAN\_AUTHORIT [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIAN\_BISHOP [LBRCTH]  
LIBERIAN\_BORDER\_GUARD [LBRMIL]  
LIBERIAN\_BUSINESS\_LEADER [LBRBUS]  
LIBERIAN\_BUSINESS [LBRBUS]  
LIBERIAN\_CANDIDATE [LBRPOL]  
LIBERIAN\_CAPITAL [LBR]  
LIBERIAN\_CIVIL\_SERVANT [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIAN\_CLERIC [LBRREL]  
LIBERIAN\_COMPAN [LBRBUS]  
LIBERIAN\_COURT [LBRJUD]  
LIBERIAN\_DEMONSTRATOR [LBROPP]  
LIBERIAN\_DISSIDENT [LBROPP]  
LIBERIAN\_ENCLAVE [LBR]  
LIBERIAN\_ENVIRONMENTAL\_GROUP  
[LBRNGO]  
LIBERIAN\_ENVOY [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIAN\_FINANCE\_MINISTER [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIAN\_FREIGHTER [###] ;ems 6/12/00  
LIBERIAN\_GENERAL [LBRMIL]  
LIBERIAN\_GOVERNMENT\_FORCE [LBRMIL]  
LIBERIAN\_GOVERNMENT\_TROOP [LBRMIL]  
LIBERIAN\_GOVERN [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIAN\_GUERRILLA\_GROUP [LBRREB]  
LIBERIAN\_GUERRILLA [LBRREB]  
LIBERIAN\_HUMAN\_RIGHTS\_ACTIVIST  
[LBROPP]  
LIBERIAN\_INSURGENT [LBRREB]  
LIBERIAN\_INTELLIGENCE [LBRINT]  
LIBERIAN\_JOURNALIST [LBRMED]  
LIBERIAN\_LAWMAK [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIAN\_LEADER [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIAN\_LEGISLAT [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIAN\_MAGAZINE [LBRMED]  
LIBERIAN\_MEN [LBRGRP]  
LIBERIAN\_MILITAMEN [LBR]  
LIBERIAN\_MILITANT [LBROPP]  
LIBERIAN\_MILITIAMEN [LBRREB] ;ems 6/16/00  
LIBERIAN\_MILITIA\_LEADERS [LBRREB]  
LIBERIAN\_MILITIA\_LEADER\_PRINCE\_JOHNSON  
[LBRINP] ;ems 6/12/00  
LIBERIAN\_NEWSPAPER [LBRMED]  
LIBERIAN\_OPPOSITION\_GROUP [LBROPP]  
LIBERIAN\_OPPOSITION\_LEADER [LBROPP]  
LIBERIAN\_OPPOSITION\_PARTY [LBROPP]  
LIBERIAN\_PEACE\_COUNCIL [LBRPLC]  
LIBERIAN\_POLICE [LBRPLC]  
LIBERIAN\_POLITICIAN [LBRPOL]  
LIBERIAN\_PREMIER [LBRPM]  
LIBERIAN\_PRESIDENT\_AMOS\_SAWYER  
[LIBGOV] ;ems 6/13/00  
LIBERIAN\_PRESIDENT [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIAN\_PRIME\_MINISTER [LBRPM]  
LIBERIAN\_PROSECUTOR [LBRJUD]  
LIBERIAN\_REBEL\_CHIEF\_CHARLES\_TAYLOR  
[LBRNPF] ;ems 6/13/00

LIBERIAN\_REBEL\_LEADER\_CHARLES\_TAYLOR  
[LBRNPF] ;ems 6/12/00  
LIBERIAN\_REBEL [LBRREB]  
LIBERIAN\_REFUGEE [LBRREF]  
LIBERIAN\_RESISTANCE [LBRREB]  
LIBERIAN\_RIOTER [LBRREB]  
LIBERIAN\_RIOT\_POLICE [LBRPLC]  
LIBERIAN\_RULING\_PARTY [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIAN\_SECURITY\_FORCE [LBRMIL]  
LIBERIAN\_SEPARATIST\_GROUP [LBRREB]  
LIBERIAN\_SOLDIER [LBRMIL]  
LIBERIAN\_SPY [LBRSPY]  
LIBERIAN\_STATE\_NEWS\_AGENCY [LBRMED]  
LIBERIAN\_STATE\_RADIO [LBRMED]  
LIBERIAN\_STATE [LBRMED]  
LIBERIAN\_STUDENT [LBREDU]  
LIBERIAN\_TEACHER [LBREDU]  
LIBERIAN\_TOWN [LBRGOV]  
LIBERIAN\_TRADE\_UNION [LBRLAB]  
LIBERIAN\_TROOP [LBRMIL]  
LIBERIAN\_UNIVERSITY [LBREDU]  
LIBERIAN\_WARLORDS [LBRREB] ;ems 6/15/00  
LIBERIAN\_WAR\_REFUGEE [LBRREF] ;  
LIBERIAN\_WOMEN [LBRGRP]  
LIBERIAN [LBR]  
LIBERIAN\_REFUGEES [LBRREF] ;NS 15 Feb 2002  
LIBERIAN\_PRESIDENT\_CHARLES\_TAYLOR  
[LBRGOV] ;NS 15 Feb 2002  
LIBERIAN-BACKED [---]  
LIBERIAN-REGISTERED [###] ;ems 6/9/00