CAMEO
Conflict and Mediation Event Observations
Event and Actor Codebook

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Version: 1.1b3
March 2012

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Acknowledgments

The CAMEO event coding ontology has been developed over a period of more than a decade and has benefitted from substantial contributions by a number of people. At the risk of missing some people, the major contributors have been:

Initial development of verb and actor ontology (2000-2003): Deborah J. Gerner, Ömür Yilmaz, Philip A. Schrodt

Refinements of actor ontology (2004-2007): Dennis Hermrick, Baris Kesgin, Peter Picucci, Joseph Pull, Almas Sayeed, Sarah Stacey

Organized Religion (2009-2011): Matthias Heilke

Ethnic Groups (2011): Jay Yonamine, Benjamin Bagozzi

Funding for CAMEO has been provided by the National Science Foundation (SES-0096086, SES-0455158, SES-0527564, SES-1004414)

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Latest update: March 16, 2012

Preface: About This Manual

In the early days of the web, one would frequently encounter pages highlighted with the phrase "Under Construction" along with some icon, at varying levels of cleverness, invoking roadwork, . These have become less frequent since as the norms of the Web evolved, and the community came to collectively recognize that almost every web site is always "Under construction."

As is this manual. The CAMEO system has been a work-in-progress since it began in 2000, and this manual has been an effort to track and codify those efforts, but is now, and always has been, a working document that has been primarily intended to be used internally at the event data projects first at Kansas, and then at Penn State. Nonetheless, it has information that other people have found useful, and given that one of the first things that seems to get *lost* in coding projects is the manual, making an imperfect manual available seemed to be the better course of action than waiting to write the perfect manual.

Over the years, we have tried to make it more systematic, and in fact parts have gone through extensive re-writes. But other parts—notably a number of the region-specific codes—weren't really finished (or, to an extent, have been superseded) but still contained information we weren't ready to throw out. The original event coding scheme, and the newer religious and ethnic classification schemes are quite systematic; the actor scheme is very uneven, and we are still working on a separate section on agents.

It is what is it.

Chapter 1

Introduction

For several decades, two coding frameworks dominated event data research: Charles McClelland's WEIS [8, 9] and the Conflict and Peace Data Bank (COPDAB) developed by Edward Azar [3, 1, 2]. Both were created during the Cold War and assumed a "Westphalian-Clausewitzian" political world in which sovereign states reacted 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 [10, pg. 177] 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.

CAMEO was originally intended merely to support an NSF-funded project on the study of inter-state conflict mediation. It was also originally intended to be finished in six months of part-time work. It has, instead, developed as a "next generation" coding scheme designed both to correct some of the long-recognized problems in WEIS and COPDAB, but more importantly, designed both for automated coding and for the detailed coding of sub-state actors. The system was used extensively in the DARPA-funded Integrated Conflict Early Warning System (ICEWS) project [11] and proved surprisingly robust in that environment. Additional detail on the development of the system can be found in

- http://eventdata.psu.edu/papers.dir/ISA08.pdf
- http://eventdata.psu.edu/papers.dir/Gerner.APSA.02.pdf

A published version is at [15], and a detailed history of the KEDS project can be found in [13] or `http://eventdata.psu.edu/utilities.dir/KEDS.History.0611.pdf`.

1.0.1 Events

Event categories present in WEIS and COPDAB have both conceptual and practical shortcomings. For instance, WEIS has only a single subcategory for "Military engagement" that must encompass everything from a shot fired at a border patrol to the strategic bombing of cities. COPDAB contains just 16 event categories, spanning a conflict-cooperation continuum that many researchers consider inappropriate. Although there have been efforts to create alternative coding systems—most notably Lengs Behavioral Correlates of War (BCOW) [7]—WEIS and COPDAB remain the predominant frameworks in the published literature.

The lock-in of these early coding systems is readily explained by the time consuming nature of human event coding from paper and microfilm sources. 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 is simply not feasible. Established protocols for training and maintaining consistency among coders further constrained efforts to improve WEIS and COPDAB once these were institutionalized. As a consequence, endeavors such as Tomlinson's modification of WEIS [16] and the Global Event Data System (GEDS) project extensions of COPDAB [6] produced only marginal changes.

In contrast to human coding, automated coding allows researchers to experiment 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 dictionary of verb phrases. In most cases verb phrases can be unambiguously assigned to appropriate new categories, while obscure phrases are either removed or modified. This elimination of questionable phrases itself represents an improvement in the coding system. Even a long series of texts spanning multiple decades can then be recoded in a few minutes. This allows researchers to focus on maximizing the validity of the coding scheme for their particular research program since the automated coding process itself guarantees the reliability of the system. Consequently in the mid-1990s, the Protocol for the Analysis of Nonviolent Direct Action (PANDA) [4] was developed in an initial experiment with the combination of automated coding and a new ontology focused on sub-state actors, followed by the development of the Integrated Data for Events Analysis (IDEA) [5] system, designed as a super-set of several existing ontologies along with innovations such as the use of tertiary (4-digit) event categories and codes for non-human events such as natural disasters.

In the early stages of the KEDS research, we felt it was important to work with an existing framework so that we could directly compare human-coded and machine-coded data [14]. For a variety of reasons, we selected WEIS, which despite some obvious drawbacks was good enough for our initial analyses. However, we eventually decided to abandon WEIS. Several considerations motivated this choice. First and foremost was our long-standing concern regarding numerous ambiguities, overlaps, and gaps within the WEIS framework. In addition, the distribution of events in WEIS is quite irregular and several of the 2-digit cue categories generate almost no events; we hoped we could improve on this. Third, we wanted to eliminate distinctions among actions that, while analytically discrete, could not be consistently and reliably differentiated using existing news source materials. Finally, as indicated above, the Cold War perspective that permeates WEIS makes it an inappropriate tool for studying contemporary international interactions. Consequently, we developed CAMEO, which is specifically designed to code events relevant to the mediation of violent conflict but can also be used for studying other types of international interactions.

Problems encountered with WEIS are exacerbated due to the lack of a fully specified standard codebook. We based our development of coding dictionaries on the version of the WEIS codebook available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) [9] . The section of the codebook dealing with event categories is quite short—about five pages—and provides only limited guidance. Since McClelland never intended that WEIS would become a de facto coding standard, the ICPSR WEIS codebook was meant to be primarily a proof-of-concept.

We initially intended CAMEO to be an extension of WEIS. Consequently, the first phase of the development of CAMEO involved adding cue and subcategories that we found theoretically necessary for the study of mediation and conflict, while keeping most of the WEIS framework intact. The next phase involved looking for examples of each category and writing definitions for the codebook. This process led to the realization that some of the distinctions we wanted to make for theoretical reasons were simply not possible given the nature of the news leads.

For instance, *Promise* (WEIS 07) is almost indistinguishable from *Agree* (WEIS 08) unless the word "promise" is used in the sentence. Therefore, we eventually ended up merging the two into

a single cue category—*Agree* (CAMEO 06)—that includes codes representing all forms of future positive commitment. Similarly, because verbs such as *call for, ask for, propose, appeal, petition, suggest, offer*, and *urge* are used interchangeably in news leads to refer to closely related activities, we combined *Request* and *Propose* into a single cue category—*Request/Propose* (CAMEO 05).

We made similar decisions with respect to other WEIS categories such as *Grant* and *Reward*, and *Warn* and *Threaten*. We also rearranged the WEIS subcategories, both to reflect these changes and to create more coherent cue categories. As a result, *Nonmilitary demonstration* (WEIS 181) is now part of cue category *Protest* (CAMEO 14) as *Demonstrate* (CAMEO 141) while *Armed force mobilization, exercise and/or displays* (WEIS 182) is modified and falls under the new cue category *Exhibit Military Power* (CAMEO 15).

While developing CAMEO, we paid significant attention to creating a conceptually coherent and complete coding scheme. Having the cue category of *Approve* (CAMEO 03), therefore, necessitated the addition of *Disapprove* (CAMEO 11), which incorporated *Accuse* (WEIS 12) and our new addition *Protest officially* (CAMEO 113). Maintaining the cue category of *Reduce Relations* from WEIS, albeit in a modified fashion, directed us to create a parallel category that captures improvements in relations: *Cooperate* (CAMEO 04). In other words, we tried to insure that conceptual opposites of each cue and subcategory exist within the coding scheme, although they might not be represented by exact antonyms. We also revised or eliminated all actor-specific event codes: that is, codes that were dependent on *who* was engaged in the event, not just *what* was being done.

In addition, we made CAMEO consistent with respect to the numerical order of its main cue categories. Unlike WEIS and IDEA, we start with the most neutral events and move gradually from cooperation to conflict categories. While the initial coding category in WEIS and IDEA is *Yield*, CAMEO starts with *Comment* and locates *Yield* between *Provide Aid* (CAMEO 07) and *Investigate* (CAMEO 09). Technically, all three of these systems use nominal categories so that the placement of each category is irrelevant; in reality, however, the categories are often treated as ordinal or even interval variables. Therefore, CAMEO categories have an ordinal increase in cooperation as one goes from category 01 to 09, and an ordinal increase in conflict as one goes from 10 to 20.

Finally, we developed a formal codebook for CAMEO with descriptions and extensive examples for each category. Following the model of the IDEA codebook, the CAMEO codebook exists in both printed and web-based formats. We have also followed the lead of IDEA in introducing 4-digit tertiary subcategories that focus on very specific types of behavior, differentiating, for instance, between agreement to, or rejection of, cease-fire, peacekeeping, and conflict settlement. We anticipate that the tertiary categories will be used only rarely, not be used but they are available if a researcher wants to examine some very specific behaviors that might be useful in defining patterns. The tertiary categories also clarify further the types of event forms included in the secondary and primary categories, leading to more precise and inclusive coding.

Despite CAMEO originally being intended specifically to code events dealing with international mediation, it has worked well as a general coding scheme for studying political conflict. This is probably due to the fact that while CAMEO was originally going to involve a minor, six-month revision of WEIS for a single NSF grant, we ended up spending almost three years on the project, with several complete reviews of the dictionaries, and hence effectively created a more comprehensive ontology.

Somewhat to our surprise, the *.verbs* dictionaries—which involved about 15,000 phrases—also needed relatively little work to produce useable data for ICEWS. This was surprising in the sense that those dictionaries had been developed for an entirely different part of the world than was coded for ICEWS, but was consistent with our earlier experiments in extending the data sets, which have always used a shared *.verbs* dictionary despite using specialized *.actors* dictionaries. We did one

experiment where we looked at a sample of sentences where TABARI had *not* identified a verb phrase, and this produced a few new candidate phrases, but only a few.

In the long run, it might be possible to re-define the entire CAMEO coding ontology using the standardized *WordNet* synsets, rather than using the current categories that were developed inductively. This would again help align the event coding with the larger NLP community, and probably simplify its use in languages other than English.

1.0.2 Actors

One of the major changes in the post-Cold War environment has been the emergence of sub-state actors as major forces in both domestic and international politics. Many have argued that the proliferation of sub-state, non-state, multi-state, and trans-state actors has blurred almost completely the traditional separation of "international" and "comparative" politics. At times these groups exercise coercive force equal to or greater than that of states, whether from within, as in the case of "failed states", or across borders, as with Israel's attempts to control Hizbollah in Lebanon and Hamas in Gaza, or the near irrelevance of borders in many of the conflicts in central and western Africa. Irrespective of the effectiveness of their coercive power, these non-state actors may also be a source of identity that is more important than that of an individual's state-affiliation—the ability of al-Qaeda to attract adherents from across the Islamic world is a good example—or provide examples of strategies that are imitated across borders, as has been seen in the numerous non-violent popular revolutions in Eastern Europe or the more recent "Arab Spring."

Because they were state-centered, WEIS and COPDAB paid relatively little attention to non-state actors. A small number of long-lived opposition groups that were active in the 1960s 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. Beyond this small number of special cases, sub- and non-state actors were ignored.

A major breakthrough in the systematic coding of sub-state actors came with the PANDA project [4], 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.

Unlike PANDA, which coded the entire world, the KEDS project 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 eventually developed a series of standard codes that were initially 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. After realizing that the simple actor-agent model did not accommodate all of the actors we wished to code, we extended this to a more general hierarchical system that was adopted, with modifications, by ICEWS.

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), although this may be extended later. 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 code in the second element depends 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 BCOW [7] is another example of a hierarchical scheme in the event data literature.

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`). This contrasts to the Russett-Singer-Small codes [12] used in WEIS, which are specific to the North American quantitative international relations community. We have generally adopted the IDEA agent codes for sub-state actors. We originally used the HURIDOCS (`http://www.huridocs.org/`) classifications for world religions, but subsequently expanded this to the much more comprehensive and systematic list found in the CAMEO "Religious Classification System." Similarly, we were unable to locate any systematic list of ethnic minority groups, and instead assembled our own from various sources.

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 militarized non-state actors; as best we can tell, this does not exist (or at least not in a form we can access), and the situation for ethnic groups is similar.

Chapter 2

VERB CODEBOOK

This chapter gives the extended version of the codebook with annotated examples of each code. A condensed version can be found in Chapter 6.

2.1 MAKE PUBLIC STATEMENT

CAMEO	**010**
Name	**Make statement, not specificed below**
Description	All public statements expressed verbally or in action not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among 011 to 017 cannot be made. Note that statements are typically subordinate events; events such as comments are coded as mere statements only when they do not further imply appeals, agreements, support, apologies, demands, disapprovals, rejections, threats, etc.
Example	U.S. military chief General Colin Powell said on Wednesday NATO would need to remain strong.

CAMEO	**011**
Name	**Decline comment**
Description	Explicitly decline or refuse to comment on a situation.
Usage Notes	This event form is a verbal act. The target could be who the source actor declines to make a comment to or about.
Example	NATO on Monday declined to comment on an estimate that Yugoslav army and special police troops in Kosovo were losing 90 to 100 dead per day in NATO air strikes.

CAMEO	012
Name	**Make pessimistic comment**
Description	Express pessimism, negative outlook.
Usage Notes	This event form is a verbal act. Only statements with explicit pessimistic components should be coded as 012; otherwise, default to 010.
Example	Former West Germany Chancellor Willy Brandt said in a radio interview broadcast today he was skeptical over Moscow's will to agree on limiting European-based nuclear weapons.
Example	Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak said Friday he was very pessimistic about the chances of resuming peace talks with Syria, Israel radio reported.

CAMEO	013
Name	**Make optimistic comment**
Description	Express optimism, assurance, confidence.
Usage Notes	This event form is a verbal act. Only statements with explicit optimistic components should be coded as 013; otherwise, default to 010.
Example	Turkish President Turgut Ozal said on Wednesday he was confident that the United States would remove irritants damaging relations between the two NATO allies.
Example	The European Community said on Thursday it hoped the lifting of martial law in Beijing would lead to an improvement in human rights.

CAMEO	014
Name	**Consider policy option**
Description	Review, reflect upon, or study policy option.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. There is no limitation on types of policies that could be under consideration.
Example	Europe's leading security forum is exploring the possibility of international patrols to monitor the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia's border with Serbia, its envoy said on Friday.
Example	Malaysia is considering giving money to 20,000 Vietnamese boat people in the country to entice them to return home, foreign minister said on Tuesday.

CAMEO	015
Name	**Acknowledge or claim responsibility**
Description	Non-apologetically claim responsibility, admit an error or wrongdoing, or retract a statement without expression of remorse.
Usage Notes	This event form is a verbal act. Remorseful acknowledgements should be coded as 'Apologize' (055) instead.
Example	A Damascus-based Palestinian guerrilla group claimed responsibility on Saturday for attacks on Israeli troops from Jordan in the past two days.

CAMEO	016
Name	**Reject accusation, deny responsibility**
Description	Discard or deny accusations or charges.
Usage Notes	This event form is a verbal act. The target for this event type is the party that introduces some accusation or charge against the source actor who denies responsibility.
Example	The government of Liberia denied on Thursday charges by Ivory Coast that Monrovia is committing genocide.
Example	South Korea on Friday rejected as "totally baseless" accusations by Amnesty International that it had carried out mass arrests of political prisoners, but church human rights groups here supported the accusations.

CAMEO	017
Name	**Engage in symbolic act**
Description	Engage in symbolic activities such as holding vigils, attending funerals, and laying wreath.
Usage Notes	Use this event form for all symbolic acts, including those that imply empathy. Use 018 to code only empathetic comments (i.e. not actions).

CAMEO	018
Name	**Make empathetic comment**
Description	Express empathy, condolences, sympathy, understanding.
Usage Notes	This event form refers exclusively to verbal acts or comments. Empathetic and other symbolic actions should be coded as 017 instead.
Example	Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali on Saturday expressed condolences to the United States for the death of three American diplomats.

CAMEO	019
Name	**Express accord**
Description	Express common understanding, agreement, or accord.
Usage Notes	This event form refers exclusively to verbal acts or comments. Use this code when actors indicate that they simply agree or concur on an issue but do not imply commitment or intent to cooperate on that issue. These are typically reciprocal events (see example below) and require coding of more than one 019 event with actors reversed.
Example	President Reagan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak agreed today there was an urgent need for progress towards a Middle East settlement and that a freeze on Israeli settlements in occupied territories was also needed.
Example Note	Two reciprocal events (both 019) are coded with actors reversed.

2.2 APPEAL

CAMEO	020
Name	**Make an appeal or request, not specified below**
Description	All requests, proposals, suggestions and appeals not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among 021 through 028 cannot be made. Events coded under this category refer to pleas made either on the source actor's own behalf or on behalf of another party (i.e. the source asks that the target does something either for self or for a third party). Note that this and all the subcategories are distinct from demands, which are more forceful, and from pledges, which imply commitments, agreements, or promises on the part of the source actor.

CAMEO	021
Name	**Appeal for material cooperation**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest material cooperation.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, though not exclusively, a verbal act. It refers to appeals for material cooperation specifically; appeals for diplomatic cooperation, such as for the provision of support on a particular policy, are coded as 022 instead. (Note that the actual events of material cooperation are coded under category 06.)
Example	Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi on Monday urged Uganda to to repatriate "all Kenyan criminals hiding there" to face trial, accusing them of killing Kenyan policemen in cross-border raids recently.
Example	Outspoken Serbian ultra-nationalist leader Vojislav Seselj called on Arab countries to join forces against a possible US-led attack on Iraq, Tanjug news agency reported Wednesday.

CAMEO	0211
Name	**Appeal for economic cooperation**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest initiating or expanding economic ties.
Usage Notes	Use this code for requests to develop or expand trade and other forms of economic exchange. Appeals for provision of economic aid-not mutual exchange-are coded as 0231 instead. Actual events of economic cooperation are coded as 061.
Example	Indian business leaders Friday called for greater impetus towards free trade despite mounting tensions between India and Pakistan.

CAMEO	**0212**
Name	**Appeal for military cooperation**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest initiating or expanding military ties.
Usage Notes	Use this code for requests to develop or expand military relations by engaging in acts such as joint military maneuvers or exercises. Appeals for provision of military aid-not mutual exchange-are coded as 0232 instead. Actual events of military cooperation are coded as 062.
Example	South Korea has requested to lease a Russian military training ground, military officers in Seoul said on Thursday.

CAMEO	**0213**
Name	**Appeal for judicial cooperation**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest initiating or expanding cooperation in judicial matters.
Usage Notes	Use this code for requests to develop or expand cooperation in such matters as extraditions. Appeals for information or other investigative tools, even if to be used in courts of law, are coded as 0214 instead. Note that in case of extraditions, the target for this event type is not the subject but the country he would be extradited to. Actual events of judicial cooperation are coded as 063.
Example	Turkey renewed an appeal to Belgium to extradite a far-left militant wanted for murder, Justice Minister Cemil Cicek said Thursday, slamming what he called lax international cooperation against terrorism.

CAMEO	**0214**
Name	**Appeal for intelligence cooperation**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest sharing of intelligence.
Usage Notes	Use this code for requests to develop or expand intelligence and information sharing. Actual events of intelligence cooperation are coded as 064.
Example	Turkey said Monday it had asked Tehran and Damascus to provide urgent information about arms and ammunition seized last week in southeastern Turkey aboard six trucks travelling from Iran to Syria.

CAMEO	022
Name	**Appeal for diplomatic cooperation (such as policy support)**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest expansion of diplomatic ties or cooperation.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. It refers to appeals for expanded diplomatic ties and non-tangible support on particular policies. Appeals for more specific forms of diplomacy, such as mediation and negotiation, are coded elsewhere within category 02.
Example	North Korean state media have called on the United States to forge "ties of confidence" with Pyongyang ahead of six-party nuclear talks expected to be held in Beijing on July 26.
Example	Charles Taylor called on Liberians to stand by him during these difficult days, "Soon this bad wind shall pass," he moaned.
Example	Lebanese President Amin Gemayel has asked President Reagan for full United States support for Lebanon's cause, the White House said today.

CAMEO	023
Name	**Appeal for material aid, not specified below**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest provision of material assistance not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This category contains sub-forms for more detailed coding whenever possible. The source could be requesting aid for itself or on behalf of a third party; in either case, the actor whom the request is directed to should be coded as the target. Note that only requests for or suggestions of material aid are coded under this category; events coded under 023 imply neither the receipt or delivery of material aid nor a commitment on the part of the source actor to provide such aid. For the latter two cases, refer instead to categories 07 and 033, respectively.
Example	Romania has asked the European Community for immediate delivery of additional aid, EC sources said on Thursday.

CAMEO	0231
Name	**Appeal for economic aid**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest economic assistance.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. Requests or suggestions for loans or debt relief are also coded here. Appeals for reciprocal economic exchange, such as trade, should be coded as 0212 instead. The source could be requesting support for itself or on behalf of another party.
Example	Russia and China will ask Asian banks to help finance construction of an $8 billion Trans-Siberian natural gas link to China.
Example Note	Because of the compound source (Russia and China), two events are coded.

CAMEO	0232
Name	**Appeal for military aid.**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest military assistance.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. Requests for or suggestions of joint military actions, rather than unilateral military aid, should be coded as 0212 instead.
Example	Angola has asked Portugal for military aid, especially instructors for its Soviet- and Cuban-trained armed forces, a Lisbon newspaper said today.

CAMEO	0233
Name	**Appeal for humanitarian aid**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest humanitarian assistance.
Usage Notes	Requests for or suggestions of food, medicine, and related personnel, as well as shelter and protection, are all coded as 0233. Calls by refugees to be let into the territories of other countries (which should be coded as targets) and asylum requests all fit here.
Example	Oxfam Canada today called on the world community to help save tens of thousands of Afghan civilians threatened with starvation.

CAMEO	0234
Name	**Appeal for military protection or peacekeeping**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest deployment of peacekeepers or other military forces to preserve peace, enforce ceasefires, or protect civilians.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. The source actor could be making the appeal for itself or on behalf of another party; the target should represent the actor who is expected to provide the forces.
Example	A group of prominent Liberians have written to President George Bush urging him to send U.S. peacekeeping troops to their capital Monrovia.

CAMEO	024
Name	**Appeal for political reform, not specified below**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest political change not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This event form refers to verbal and non-threatening appeals. More forceful "demands" for political change are coded under 104; expressions that take the form of demonstrations, protests, etc. are coded under category 14. Source actors can be local citizens as well as international actors; they could be making the appeal on their own behalf or on behalf of others. Note that when the requested reform clearly constitutes some form of concession or yielding by the target such as the easing of administrative sanctions, a more appropriate 'Appeal' code might be found under 025.
Example	About 300 representatives from Egyptian civil society organizations submitted the most recent in a series of reform petitions, under the title "In Defense of the Nation" to the Saudi royal family.
Example	European ministers had called for Burma to institute reforms before joining the ASEAN.

CAMEO	**0241**
Name	**Appeal for leadership change**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest change in leadership or power.
Usage Notes	This event form refers to verbal and non-threatening appeals. More forceful "demands" for leadership change are coded as 1041; demonstrations, protests, etc. demanding change in leadership/power are coded under category 14. Note that even though calls for the target to resign or relinquish power are forms of yielding, they are still coded here. Also code appeals for elections here.
Example	Members of parliament from Kenya's Liberal Democratic Party called on Energy Minister Kiraitu Murungi to resign in the wake of new evidence over the $7 billion scandals.
Example	The UN Security Council has called on Haiti's interim government to hold elections by 7 February.

CAMEO	**0242**
Name	**Appeal for policy change**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest change in any particular policy.
Usage Notes	This event form refers to verbal and non-threatening appeals. More forceful "demands" for policy change are coded as 1042; demonstrations, protests, etc. demanding change in leadership/power are coded under category 14. Just like the source actor, the policy in question can also be domestic or international in nature. If it is clear from the lead that by requesting certain policy changes the source is in fact appealing to the target to yield or concede, the event might be better coded under 035.
Example	U.S. President George W. Bush said Friday that he will tell Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi that Japan needs to enact significant economic reforms.
Example	Carl Bildt called for three urgent reforms in Swedish politics—tax reform, business reform and welfare reform—and stressed the creation of new jobs as the principal task for the future.

CAMEO	0243
Name	**Appeal for rights**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest provision or expansion of social, political, or other rights.
Usage Notes	This event form refers to verbal and non-threatening appeals. More forceful "demands" for rights are coded as 1043; demonstrations, protests, etc. demanding certain rights are coded under category 14. If it is clear from the lead that by requesting certain rights the source is in fact appealing to the target to yield or concede, the event might be better coded under 025. Appeals for provision of compensation for previously violated rights, for instance, are coded as 025.
Example	The UN urged the Maoists rebels in Nepal to honor human rights, according to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR).
Example	The international committee of the Lebanese Living Abroad movement is contacting a number of Lebanese legislatures to propose a new addendum incorporating the right to vote abroad into the electoral law adopted for the upcoming parliamentary elections.

CAMEO	0244
Name	**Appeal for change in institutions, regime**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest major institutional, constitutional, or regime change.
Usage Notes	This event form refers to verbal and non-threatening appeals. More forceful "demands" for institutional change are coded as 1044; demonstrations, protests, etc. demanding such change are coded under category 14. Institutional change is different from policy change in that the former directly alters the rules of the game. Requests for fundamental changes in the political system (e.g. democratization) as well as for more limited institutional changes (e.g. changing electoral law) are coded here.
Example	President Emile Lahoud has pushed the Lebanese Parliament for a new election law two days before he is to call parliamentary elections.
Example	Scandal-plagued President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo on Monday urged Congress in the Philippines to change the constitution to shift to a parliamentary form of government to ease the country's constant political instability.

CAMEO	025
Name	**Appeal to yield, not specified below**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest that target yields or concedes; not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. The source for this event type may or may not be one of the adversaries; a third party could also be appealing to one or more of the parties in conflict (who are coded as targets) to yield. When the source itself expresses its intent to yield—rather than requesting it from another party—the event should be coded under 035 instead. When yielding actually takes place, use the appropriate code under category 08.
Example	Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon wants Germany to pay more compensation to the families of 11 Israeli athletes killed at the 1972 Munich Olympic Games, a statement from his office said Tuesday.

CAMEO	0251
Name	**Appeal for easing of administrative sanction**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest that target relaxes administrative restrictions.
Usage Notes	Use this code when a government is requested to undertake some political changes that clearly constitute some form of concession or yielding, such as relaxing or removing bans or other restrictions that are already in place.
Example	Dozens of journalists at Sudan's most respected daily newspaper appealed to the Sudanese government on Wednesday to let them resume publishing and compensate them for lost wages.
Example	Human Rights Watch also called on Yemen, Algeria andMalaysia to immediately lift bans on newspapers closed in recent days for printing the caricatures.
Example Note	Because of the compound target, three separate events are coded.

CAMEO	0252
Name	**Appeal for easing of political dissent**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest that target stops political protest activities.
Usage Notes	Use this code for requests for the target to stop engaging in protests, demonstrations, strikes, etc.
Example	Islamic fundamentalist leaders appealed to their Muslim followers for an end to anti-government agitation, authorities said Monday.

CAMEO	**0253**
Name	**Appeal for release of persons or property**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest that target releases persons or property.
Usage Notes	Use this code for requests for the target to release prisoners, hostages, and any confiscated property.
Example	The United States called on Israel to move forward with its "courageous and historic" disengagement plan as fast as possible.
Example Note	While "disengagement" does not necessarily involve any kind of release of persons or property, in the case of Israel we can safely assume that any mention of the "disengagement plan" refers primarily to the withdrawal of settlements, hence, the return of land to the Palestinians; phrases involving "disengagement" or "settlements" can be entered into verb dictionaries, particularly the Middle East dictionary, as the appropriate codes pertaining to the release of property.

CAMEO	**0254**
Name	**Appeal for easing of economic sanctions, boycott, or embargo**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest that target stops or eases economic sanctions, boycott, or embargo.
Usage Notes	Use this code only for *economic* sanctions, boycotts, or embargoes.
Example	Iraq on Saturday appealed to the U.N. to bring an end to their trade embargo, which it said is causing huge shortages of medicine and food.

CAMEO	**0255**
Name	**Appeal to allow international involvement (non-mediation)**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest that target allows the entry of international actors, such as observers, humanitarian agencies, and peacekeeping forces.
Usage Notes	Requests for adversaries to allow mediation are coded as 028 instead.
Example	An international aid agency appealed to the Sudanese government on Friday to urgently reconsider its ban on relief flights to southern Sudan.
Example Note	Because the identity of the agency is not provided, the general NGO code will be used.

CAMEO	0256
Name	**Appeal for target to de-escalation of military engagement**
Description	Make an appeal for, request, or suggest that target stops fighting or takes measures to ease military conflict or tension.
Usage Notes	Use this code for appeals for ceasefires, military withdrawals, and demobilization.
Example	The presidents of Iraq and Egypt called on Tuesday for the withdrawal of Syrian and other foreign forces from Lebanon to end 14 years of civil war there.
Example Note	Because of the compound source (governments of Iraq and Egypt), two events are coded.
Example	Leaders of the 16-member Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) called on Wednesday for an immediate ceasefire in war-torn Liberia.

CAMEO	026
Name	**Appeal to others to meet or negotiate**
Description	Propose or suggest meeting, negotiation, or discussion among other parties.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. *The source for this event cannot be the actors whose meeting or negotiation is called for*; it has to be third parties who appeal to one or more actors—target actors—to meet and/or negotiate. When parties themselves express their intent to meet and/or negotiate, use 036 instead. When meetings or negotiations do take place, use the appropriate code under category 04.
Example	El Salvador on Monday requested an urgent Security Council meeting on Wednesday to deal with what it called violations by Nicaragua of the Central American peace accords.

CAMEO	027
Name	**Appeal to others to settle dispute**
Description	Propose or suggest that others reach a settlement, agreement, or resolution of conflict.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. Note that *the source for this event cannot be the adversaries themselves.* When one or more parties to a conflict call for ending the conflict, that is taken to be an expression of intent on the part of that source actor to reach a settlement and is thus coded as 037 instead.
Example	The Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said here Saturday that he urges Iran and the EU trio (France, Germany, and Britain) to reach an agreement in their talks on Iran's nuclear program.
Example Note	Given the presence of four different targets, four events are coded.

CAMEO	028
Name	**Appeal to others to engage in or accept mediation**
Description	Propose or suggest that target mediates or accepts the mediation of others.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. Note that *the source for this event cannot be the potential mediator or parties to the conflict.* When an actor proposes to play the role of mediator himself, this is assumed to be a commitment on his part and is coded as 039 instead. When one or more of the adversaries request that another party plays the role of a mediator, this is understood to be a commitment on their part to accept mediation and is thus coded as 038. The target can either be a potential mediator (whose mediation is being requested) or one of the adversaries (who is requested to allow involvement of mediators).
Example	The International Crisis Group has called on the UN stabilization mission in Haiti to broker an agreement among Haitians that "establishes common objectives for the next government."

2.3 EXPRESS INTENT TO COOPERATE

CAMEO	030
Name	**Express intent to cooperate, not specified below**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to cooperate not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among codes 031 through 039 cannot be made. All cooperative actions reported in future tense are also taken to imply intentions, if not promises or commitments, to cooperate and are hence coded under this category. These events can be reciprocal or unilateral.
Example	Senior Hungarian and Romanian officials agreed on Wednesday that their countries should cooperate to encourage Romanian refugees in Hungary to return home.
Example Note	Two reciprocal events are coded with actors reversed.

CAMEO	031
Name	**Express intent to engage in material cooperation, not specified below**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to engage in or expand material cooperative exchange not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This category contains sub-forms for more detailed coding whenever possible. This event form refers to commitments or indications of intent by parties to boost their *material exchange*; they could be reciprocal or unilateral agreements, promises, commitments, or other indications of intent to cooperate. Pledges to provide unilateral material aid, however, are coded under category 033. Expressions of intent to engage in or further diplomatic cooperation, such as negotiations, settling disputes, or provision of policy support are coded elsewhere under category 03. Note that events coded here are intents and commitments, and not actual events of cooperation, which should be coded under 06.
Example	The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum has agreed to set up an energy research center in Tokyo to further develop its regional energy projections, officials said Thursday.

CAMEO	0311
Name	**Express intent to cooperate economically**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to engage in or expand economic ties.
Usage Notes	This event form refers to agreements, promises, commitments, or other indications of intent to develop or expand trade and other forms of economic exchange. Offers, promises, or commitments by one actor to provide economic aid to another should be coded as 0331 instead.
Example	The United States and Jordan have agreed upon a new free-trade pact between the two countries, the White House announced Tuesday.
Example Note	Two reciprocal events are coded with actors reversed.

CAMEO	0312
Name	**Express intent to cooperate militarily**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to engage in or expand military ties.
Usage Notes	This event form refers to agreements, promises, commitments, or other indications of intent to develop or expand military relations by engaging in such acts as joint military maneuvers or exercises. Offers, promises, or commitments by one actor to provide military aid to another should be coded as 0332 instead.
Example	Jordan and Britain have agreed to undertake joint military exercises this month, a Jordanian official confirmed.
Example Note	Two reciprocal events are coded with actors reversed.

CAMEO	0313
Name	**Express intent to cooperate on judicial matters**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to engage in or expand judicial cooperation.
Usage Notes	This event form refers to agreements, promises, commitments, or other indications of intent to develop or expand judicial cooperation by engaging in such acts as extraditions.
Example	Libya has offered to hand over to an Arab country two of its nationals suspected by the West of blowing up a Pan Am plane in 1988, a state-owned Egyptian newspaper said.

CAMEO	0314
Name	**Express intent to cooperate on intelligence**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to engage in or expand intelligence sharing.
Usage Notes	This event form refers to agreements, promises, commitments, or other indications of intent to develop or expand intelligence cooperation by providing or exchanging intelligence or information.
Example	Israel and the Palestinians reached a consensus to exchange information on water resources on the second day of a multilateral conference on water problems in the Middle East here Thursday, the meeting's co-chairman said.
Example Note	Two reciprocal events are coded with actors reversed.
Example	The Turkish-Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot sides of this divided Mediterranean island have agreed to share information Friday on missing people from both communities, a UN official said on Monday.
Example Note	Two reciprocal events are coded with actors reversed.

CAMEO	032
Name	**Express intent to engage in diplomatic cooperation (such as policy support)**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to expand diplomatic ties or cooperation.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. The offered or promised support should be non-material, such as supporting or backing particular policies and/or goals. Note that agreements or promises to engage in more specific forms of diplomatic cooperation, such as negotiations and mediation, are coded elsewhere under category 03. The target should be the recipient of the potential support.
Example	Portugal will support Turkey's efforts to become a full member of the European Community, Portuguese President Mario Soares said on Tuesday.
Example Note	Note that the future tense used in the lead indicates future commitment.
Example	Hungary has said it will support a U.N. Security Council resolution that aims to tighten sanctions and impose a naval blockade against neighboring Yugoslavia.
Example Note	Note that the future tense used in the lead indicates future commitment.

CAMEO	033
Name	**Express intent to provide material aid, not specified below**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to provide some form of material support not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This event category contains sub-forms for more detailed coding whenever possible. Note that more general commitments to broaden material exchange or cooperation are coded under 031 instead. Reported deliveries of material support are coded under category 07. The target should be the prospective recipient of aid.
Example	NATO-member Norway is willing to send material to help defend Saudi Arabia if it is attacked, Norway's foreign minister said.

CAMEO	0331
Name	**Express intent to provide economic aid**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to provide economic support.
Usage Notes	Code commitments to provide financial support, in form of grants, loans, or debt relief under this event code. Trade commitments should be coded as 0311 instead.
Example	Finland will give Tanzania a grant of 580 million shillings (64.45 million dollars) over the next three years to finance several projects in the country, a statement issued by the ministry of finance said today.
Example Note	Note that the future tense used in the lead indicates future commitment.
Example	European Community foreign ministers agreed in principle on Saturday to provide about 70 million dollars of aid for Romania and Poland.
Example Note	Due to the compound target actor, two events are coded.

CAMEO	0332
Name	**Express intent to provide military aid**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to provide military support.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code commitments to provide all forms of military aid. Promises to engage in bilateral or multilateral military cooperation should be coded as 0312 instead.
Example	British Defence Secretary Tom King has promised to continue military aid to war-torn Mozambique.
Example	Syria has again offered its troops to Lebanon's new President Elias Hrawi to help him oust General Michel Aoun from the Christian enclave Aoun controls.

CAMEO	0333
Name	**Express intent to provide humanitarian aid**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to provide humanitarian support.
Usage Notes	Use this code for commitments to provide all forms of humanitarian aid, including evacuations from dangerous zones and shelter for refugees. However, note that expressions of intent to provide military security or peacekeeping forces are coded as 0334 instead. Actual provisions of humanitarian aid are coded as 073.
Example	The United Nations will provide nearly 25,000 tons of emergency food aid to refugees fleeing the civil war in Liberia, the World Food Program (WFP) said on Monday.

CAMEO	0334
Name	**Express intent to provide military protection or peacekeeping**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to deploy peacekeeping or other military forces for security.
Usage Notes	Source actor for this event is the party making the commitment to provide forces, while the target represents the prospective location of deployment. Actual deployments should be coded as linked events 'Provide military protection or peacekeeping' (074) and 'Receive deployment of peacekeepers' (0861) with actors reversed. Commitments by adversaries to accept peacekeepers should be coded as 0355.
Example	France is ready to contribute up to 4,000 troops to an international peacekeeping force in Yugoslavia, Defence Minister Pierre Joxe said on Monday.
Example	The Security Council today agreed to a six-month extension of the mandate for the peacekeeping force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) despite Israel's wish for a shorter period.

CAMEO	034
Name	**Express intent to institute political reform, not specified below**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to institute political change not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	If the promised reforms clearly constitutes some form of concession or yielding by the source, such as the easing of existing administrative sanctions, a more appropriate code might be found under 035. If there are specific groups or individuals asking for that change and that information is codeable given the structure of the lead, those actors should be coded as targets; otherwise, the country in general or actors to be affected by the change should be coded as the target.

CAMEO	0341
Name	**Express intent to change leadership**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to change leadership or relinquish power.
Usage Notes	Commitments to resign or hand over power, as well to hold elections that might open the way for change in leadership, are coded here. Note that while commitments for other forms of yielding are coded under 035, commitments to give up power are coded here.
Example	Ousted President Askar Akayev has agreed to resign without returning to the Kyrgyzstan, the Parliament speaker said Saturday.
Example Note	Because no specific group is mentioned, the country alone is coded as the target.

CAMEO	0342
Name	**Express intent to change policy**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment for policy change.
Usage Notes	Use this code for commitments to bring policy change—political, economic, military, social, or otherwise. If the policy change in question clearly represents a form of yielding, the appropriate code under 035 should be used instead.
Example	Planning and Investment Minister Tran Xuan Gia said Vietnam is committed to opening up the economy but will not be rushed, in a rare interview late on Friday.
Example Note	Vietnam can be coded as the target since the country in general is obviously going to be affected from such a change in policy.

CAMEO	0343
Name	**Express intent to provide rights**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to provide social, political, economic, or other rights and freedoms.
Usage Notes	If it is clear from the lead that by promising to provide certain rights the source is in fact committing to yield, the event might be better coded under 035. Commitments to provide compensation for previously violated rights, for instance, are coded as 035.
Example	Turkey will allow up to 13,000 Turkish Kurd refugees who have lived in Iraq for more than a decade to return home as part of a UN-brokered deal.
Example Note	Allowing the voluntary repatriation of refugees constitutes provision of the right to go home.

CAMEO	0344
Name	**Express intent to change institutions, regime**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to make fundamental political changes, such as moving from one type of political system to another and reforming political institutions or key laws.
Usage Notes	Note the difference between institutional/regime changes and policy reforms.
Example	Serbian President Vojislav Kostunica promised to democratize Serbia and establish the rule of law as he succeeded Milosevic.

CAMEO	035
Name	**Express intent to yield, not specified below**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to yield not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This event form refers to general expressions of willingness or commitment to concede; use the subcategories for more detailed coding. The actual events of yielding are coded under category 08.
Example	A Soviet official offered concessions last November that U.S. negotiator Paul Nitze believed could lead to an agreement on reducing nuclear missiles in Europe, according to a senator who acted as a go-between at the talks.

CAMEO	0351
Name	**Express intent to ease administrative sanctions**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to ease administrative sanctions, such as censorship, curfew, state of emergency, and martial law.
Example	In an interview this weekend, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika said he is prepared to lift ban on Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) but not with its historical leadership.

CAMEO	0352
Name	**Express intent to ease popular dissent**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to reduce or stop political protest activities, such as demonstrations and rallies.
Example	Leaders of the Azadliq (Freedom) opposition coalition agreed to postpone the demonstration in Baku until 9 November.

CAMEO	0353
Name	**Express intent to release persons or property**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to release or return persons or property.
Usage Notes	Commitments to release or exchange prisoners and hostages, as well as commitments to return previously confiscated properties, are coded here.
Example	The Fijian rebels said they will release Prime Minister Mahendra Chaudhry and more than 30 members of his government, whom they had taken hostage two weeks ago, on the weekend.
Example	The rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF) announced it will return weapons and military equipment seized last year from United Nations peacekeepers, according to reports reaching here from the country's capital Freetown.
Example	Under the disengagement plan, Isreal will evacuate all 21 settlements in the Gaza Strip in mid-August, said spokesperson for the Israeli prime minister.

CAMEO	0354
Name	**Express intent to ease economic sanctions, boycott, or embargo**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to reduce or eliminate economic sanctions, boycotts, or embargoes.
Usage Notes	Use this code only for *economic* sanctions, boycotts, or embargoes.
Example	The US Congress agreed to lift embargoes on pharmaceutical sales in late February to Iran, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and with strings attached, Cuba.
Example Note	Due to the compound target, five separate events are coded.

CAMEO	0355
Name	**Express intent to allow international involvement (non-mediation)**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to allow access to international actors, such as observers, humanitarian agencies, and peacekeeping forces.
Usage Notes	Prospective peacekeepers, observers, etc. are coded as targets. Commitments to accept mediation by third parties are coded as 038 instead.
Example	Ethopia has agreed to re-open its borders to UN peackeepers, who are depolyed in the region to oversee a ceasefire between Ethiopia and its neighbor, Eritrea.
Example	In a letter handed over to the United Nations on Monday, Iraq said it would allow the return of U.N. weapons inspectors "without conditions" to "remove any doubts Iraq still possesses weapons of mass destruction."
Example	With the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Cessation of Hostilities, the Sudanese government and SPLM/A have agreed to allow "unimpeded humanitarian access to all areas and for people in need."
Example Note	Two reciprocal events are coded with actors reversed.

CAMEO	0356
Name	**Express intent to de-escalate military engagement**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to stop fighting or take measures to ease military conflict or tension.
Usage Notes	Use this code for appeals for ceasefires, military withdrawals, and demobilization.
Example	Yugoslavia and Slovenia agreed to a ceasefire after two days of fierce fighting but media reports said sporadic clashes were still continuing.
Example Note	Two reciprocal events are coded with actors reversed.
Example	Shefket Musliu said on 21 May in Konculj, in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that his forces will lay down their weapons and disband by the end of the month because "the time has come. . . to seek changes through political means," AP reported.
Example	Syria says it is willing to withdraw its troops from neighboring Lebanon, after fifteen years of effective military occupation.

CAMEO	036
Name	**Express intent to meet or negotiate**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to meet, visit, or engage in talks or negotiations.
Usage Notes	This event code refers to future commitments to meet and/or negotiate; when meetings, negotiations, or other talks do take place, those are coded under category 04 instead. When mediation is mentioned specifically, appropriate mediation-related codes take precedence over meetings or negotiations.
Example	East German Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer will visit Albania in June, the first Warsaw Pact foreign minister to do so since Tirana split with Moscow in 1961, the Albanian embassy said.
Example Note	Given the wording of this lead, which implies that Albania has already committed to receive the German minister, two reciprocal events of 038 are coded with actors reversed. This example fits under this category since the future tense used implies a future commitment to meet.
Example	On September 29, Putin offered to negotiate with Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov following the invasions of Dagestan.
Example Note	Unlike the previous example, this lead does not suggest that Maskhadov has also committed to meeting with Putin, hence only one 036 event is coded with the Russian government as the source actor.

CAMEO	**037**
Name	**Express intent to settle dispute**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to reach a comprehensive settlement, agreement, or resolution to conflict.
Usage Notes	Note that specific commitments to yield, which might be present steps to settling disputes, are coded elsewhere under category 03. Both the source and the target for this event type should be adversaries themselves. When other parties make appeals to end disputes in which they are not directly involved, use 'Appeal to others to settle dispute' (027) instead.
Example	Denmark today accepted a formula for ending its fisheries dispute with its European common market partners, government officials said.

CAMEO	**038**
Name	**Express intent to accept mediation**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to accept mediation.
Usage Notes	This code represents *adversaries' commitments to receive mediation* by third parties. The latter should be coded as targets, while the source has to be one or more of the parties in conflict for this event. Note that when reports involve references to mediation specifically, *mediation-related codes such as this take precedence over others*, such as 'Agree to meet or negotiate,' 'Make a visit,' 'Host a visit,' and 'Meet at a third location.' For commitments by third parties to mediate refer to code 039 instead. For simple suggestions by actors other than adversaries and potential mediators that mediation occurs, use 'Appeal to others to engage in or accept mediation' (028).
Example	Afghan rebel leaders said on Wednesday they would meet U.N. mediator Diego Cordovez if he gave them a veto over any settlement reached in peace talks.
Example	Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak has agreed to US mediation in the final status talks with the Palestinians, a senior Israeli official said.

CAMEO	039
Name	**Express intent to mediate**
Description	Offer, promise, agree to, or otherwise indicate willingness or commitment to play the role of a mediator.
Usage Notes	This code represents *a commitment by third parties to mediate* between parties in conflict. The former should be coded as source and the later as targets for this event. Note that when reports involve references to mediation specifically, *mediation-related codes such as this take precedence over others*, such as 'Agree to meet or negotiate,' 'Make a visit,' 'Host a visit,' and 'Meet at a third location.' For commitments of adversaries to accept mediation by actors other than the adversaries and potential mediators that mediation occurs, refer to 'Appeal to others to engage in or accept mediation' (028).
Example	Gambian President Dawda Jawara will visit Mauritania and Senegal to mediate in a border dispute between the two West African neighbors, diplomatic sources said on Wednesday.
Example Note	Given the wording used in this particular lead, which implies that Mauritania and Senegal have already agreed to Gambia's mediation, two types of linked events are coded—'Express intent to mediate' (039) with the Gambian president as the source, and 'Express intent to accept mediation' (038) with Mauritania and Senegal as sources. Two different events are coded for each of these event types since Mauritania and Senegal are compound actors.
Example	King Hassan of Morocco was quoted today as saying he would be ready to host a meeting between an Israeli peace movement and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).
Example Note	Unlike the previous example, this lead does not imply that either the Israeli or the Palestinian parties have accepted King Hassan's offer to mediate, hence no 'Agree to mediation' event is coded. Given the compound target, two separate 039 events are coded.

2.4 CONSULT

CAMEO	040
Name	**Consult, not specified below**
Description	All consultations and meetings not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among 041 through 046 cannot be made. Note that events coded under 04 are typically, although not always, reciprocal events.
Example	A group of African diplomats held their first meeting with President Parvanov at a lunch hosted by the Ambassador of Kingdom of Morocco.
Example Note	This lead is coded as 040 since the place of the meeting is not explicit in the lead, hence we cannot code it as a visit made or hosted, and no negotiations are implied (so, we cannot code it as 'Engage in negotiation').

CAMEO	041
Name	**Discuss by telephone**
Description	Consult, talk on the telephone.
Usage Notes	This is typically a reciprocal event. The nature of the phone conversation is not of significance.
Example	U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher telephoned Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev on Tuesday to discuss efforts to forge a peace settlement in former Yugoslavia, Itar-Tass news agency said.
Example Note	Two events of the same type are coded with actors reversed.

CAMEO	042
Name	**Make a visit**
Description	Travel to another location for a meeting or other event.
Usage Notes	All visits and travels should be coded under this category. Note that this event is typically accompanied by the linked event 'Host a visit' (043). *If mediation or negotiation is mentioned specifically as having taken place, those events take precedence over unspecified visits or meetings.*
Example	Taiwan's Vice Foreign Minister visited Russia today, becoming the island's highest ranking government official to go there.
Example Note	Two events are coded: 042 with the Taiwanese government as the source and Russia as the target, and 043 with actors reversed.
Example	Iraqi President Saddam Hussein arrived in Amman on a previously unannounced visit on Wednesday.
Example Note	Two events are coded: 042 with the Iraqi government as the source and Jordan as the target, and 043 with actors reversed.

CAMEO	043
Name	**Host a visit**
Description	Host or receive a visitor at residence, office or home country.
Usage Notes	This event is typically accompanied by the linked event 'Make a visit' (042). *If mediation or negotiation is mentioned specifically as having taken place, those events take precedence over unspecified visits or meetings.*
Example	Russian President Boris Yeltsin on Saturday hosted Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto in this Siberian city for an informal meeting aimed at establishing close personal relations between the two leaders.
Example Note	Two events are coded: 043 with the Russian government as the source and the Japanese government as the target, and 042 with the actors reversed.
Example	President Francois Mitterand gave a warm welcome on Thursday to South African leader F.W. de Klerk who is attempting to break his country's international isolation.
Example Note	Two events are coded: 043 with the French government as the source and the South African government as the target, and 042 with actors reversed.

CAMEO	**044**
Name	**Meet at a 'third' location**
Description	Meet, come together, gather with others at a neutral location—some place with which none of the attending parties are associated. *If mediation or negotiation is mentioned specifically as having taken place, those events take precedence over unspecified visits or meetings.*
Usage Notes	This event type is typically accompanied by two other linked events, 'Make a visit' (042) and 'Host a visit' (043), and the event itself is reciprocal. For 044, the source and the target are the actors who are meeting; the location of the meeting is ignored.
Example	U.S. and Soviet negotiators return to Geneva this week for talk on limiting the number of European-based nuclear missiles, an issue likely to dominate East-West relations this year.
Example Note	Six events are coded: two reciprocal 'Meet at a third location' events with US and the Soviet Union as actors; two ''Make a visit' events with Switzerland as the target, and the US and the Soviet Union as the two different sources; and two 'Host a visit' events with Switzerland as the source and the US and the Soviet as the two different targets.

CAMEO	**045**
Name	**Engage in mediation**
Description	Mediate between two or more parties.
Usage Notes	This event code should be used only when a party meets with others explicitly as a mediator. The source is always the mediator and adversaries are the targets. All other cases of meetings and negotiations, where the purpose of the meeting or the role of the source actor is not specified, should be coded elsewhere under category 04. *If meetings, discussions, or negotiations are explicitly reported as involving mediators, the mediation code takes precedence as long as the party acting as the mediator is identified in the lead.*
Example	Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi undertook mediation mission between Syria and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.
Example Note	Because of the compound target actor, two events are coded.
Example	Quatar's emir, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani launched a mediation effort on Saturday between the Emirates and Saudi Arabia whose ties have been strained by Riyadh's new friendship with Tehran.
Example Note	Because of the compound target actor, two events are coded.

CAMEO	046
Name	**Engage in negotiation**
Description	Negotiate or bargain with others.
Usage Notes	This event code should be used only when the report makes clear that negotiations, bargaining, or discussions are involved in the meetings or consultations in question. "Holding talks" and "discussions" are treated as negotiations. These are reciprocal events.
Example	Israel and Lebanon renewed negotiations today on an Israeli troop pullback from Lebanon and their future relations.
Example Note	Two 046 events are coded with actors reversed.
Example	French National Assembly president Laurent Fabius and a group of deputies held talks with leaders of Romania's new government on Tuesday, the first high level Western delegation to visit Bucharest since last month's revolution.
Example Note	Two 046 events are coded with actors reversed.

2.5 ENGAGE IN DIPLOMATIC COOPERATION

CAMEO	050
Name	**Engage in diplomatic cooperation, not specified below**
Description	Initiate, resume, improve, or expand diplomatic, non-material cooperation or exchange not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when the support in question cannot be further specified and codes 051-057 cannot be used.
Example	Czechoslovakia and Albania have upgraded their diplomatic ties back up to ambassadorial level after an 18-year break, the official CTK news agency said on Wednesday.
Example Note	Two reciprocal events are coded with actors reversed.

CAMEO	051
Name	**Praise or endorse**
Description	Express support for, commend, approve policy, action, or actor.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act.
Example	A top U.S. official today praised Haiti's efforts to improve its record on human rights and said it was an important partner for the United States.
Example	The West German government today welcomed President Reagan's latest policy statement as proof of Washington's earnest wish for a settlement to be reached in U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks.

CAMEO	052
Name	**Defend verbally**
Description	Defend verbally, justify policy, action or actor.
Usage Notes	This event form is a verbal act. Use this code only for political, diplomatic, and non-material defense; military cooperation or defense should be coded elsewhere.
Example	The United States on Thursday defended the right of Soviet troops to fire protectively on militants in Azerbaijan and insisted unrest there reflected age-old ethnic tensions, not a fight for political independence.
Example	Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat defended Iraq and Libya on Friday against Western criticism of their arms industries and said the West was applying double standards on human rights.
Example Note	Because of the compound target, two events are coded.

CAMEO	053
Name	**Rally support on behalf of**
Description	Call on other parties to support the target.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. Use this event form to code instances where one party (the source) solicits the support of third parties for another party (the target).
Example	Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi today urged the European Community to support the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), which he said would create a favorable climate for peace talks.
Example	Saudi Arabia has mobilized pressure groups in the United States to help support the rights of Palestinians in their struggle against Israel, a top minister said in comments published Thursday.

CAMEO	054
Name	**Grant diplomatic recognition**
Description	Grant diplomatic recognition, initiate diplomatic relations with a state or a government.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. Recognition of newly independent states, new governments that might have come to power through unconventional means, and initiation of diplomatic ties with an entity for the first time are all coded here.
Example	Sri Lanka has established diplomatic ties with and opened an embassy in Tehran, the foreign ministry said on Wednesday.

CAMEO	055
Name	**Apologize**
Description	Express regret or remorse for an action or situation.
Usage Notes	Although this event form is typically a verbal act, it should also be used to code all nonverbal acts that express remorse.
Example	Argentina has apologized to Brazil for one of its gunboats intercepting a Brazilian ship in the Beagle Channel, disputed by Argentina and Chile.

CAMEO	056
Name	**Forgive**
Description	Express forgiveness, pardon.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code verbal and nonverbal gestures of forgiveness and explicitly conciliatory actions or announcements. Formal pardons and amnesties of arrested persons, as well as the release or exchange of prisoners, should be coded as CAMEO 0841 instead.
Example	A group of Yoruba leaders announced yesterday that they are willing to forgive President Olusegun Obasanjo and queue behind him for a second term.

CAMEO	057
Name	**Sign formal agreement**
Description	Ratify, sign, finalize an agreement, treaty.
Usage Notes	This category excludes promises to sign or ratify agreements and treaties. Events should be coded under this category only when agreements are reportedly finalized or signed. This event code is typically reciprocal. Even when the agreement in question implies a formal commitment to boost material cooperation, provide aid, or yield in some way, the event of signing the agreement or treaty is still coded here since signing of an agreement or treaty represents diplomatic cooperation but does not guarantee implementation—whatever its terms.
Example	Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi and Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov today signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation, the BTA reported.
Example Note	Two reciprocal events are coded with actors reversed.
Example	Czechoslovakia and China signed an agreement today to increase trade in 1983 by 50 percent compared with last year, the official Czechoslovak news agency Ceteka said today.
Example Note	Two reciprocal events are coded with actors reversed.

2.6 ENGAGE IN MATERIAL COOPERATION

CAMEO	060
Name	**Engage in material cooperation, not specified below**
Description	Initiate, resume, improve, or expand material cooperation or exchange, not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among codes 061-064 cannot be made.
Example	Taliban ruled Afghanistan has been sharing expertise with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam according to a special report submitted to the Canadian Security Intelligence Service.
Example Note	Two reciprocal events are coded with actors reversed.

CAMEO	061
Name	**Cooperate economically**
Description	Initiate, resume, improve, or expand economic exchange or cooperation.
Usage Notes	Trade relations and other economic exchanges that are reciprocal in nature—event if the particular event in question cannot be coded as reciprocal—should be coded here. Unilateral and potentially altruistic provisions of economic aid should be coded as 071 instead.
Example	European foreign direct investment flows in Latin America and the Caribbean rose more than eightfold during the second half of the 1990s compared with the first half of that decade, according to a study presented in Paris by the Inter-American Development Bank.
Example Note	Two 061 events are coded due to the compound target.

CAMEO	062
Name	**Cooperate militarily**
Description	Initiate, resume, improve, or expand military exchange or cooperation.
Usage Notes	Military exchanges such as joint military games and maneuvers should be coded here. Unilateral and potentially altruistic provisions of aid should be coded under 'Provide Aid' (07) instead.
Example	French and Egyptian warships on Monday launched 10 days of war games in the Mediterranean Sea, expected to be joined later by Italian and German vessels, the French embassy said Monday.
Example Note	Two reciprocal events are coded with actors reversed.

CAMEO	063
Name	**Engage in judicial cooperation**
Description	Initiate, resume, improve, or expand judicial cooperation.
Usage Notes	This code represents cooperation on judicial matters, such as extraditions and war crimes.
Example	Zambia extradited suspected British militant Haroon Rashid Aswad to Britain on Sunday, a senior Zambian government official said.
Example Note	Given that this is a cooperative code, the location where the subject is being extradited to—and not the identity of the suspect—should be coded as the target.

CAMEO	064
Name	**Share intelligence or information**
Description	Provide, share, or exchange intelligence or information.
Usage Notes	Voluntary exchanges or sharing of intelligence and other significant information should be coded here.
Example	Israeli intelligence officials have shared evidence with the U.S. about contacts between al Qaeda and senior members of Saddam Hussein's Ba'ath Party, according to governmental officials.

2.7 PROVIDE AID

CAMEO	070
Name	**Provide aid, not specified below**
Description	All provisions, extension of material aid, not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among codes 071-075 cannot be made. In order to be coded under this category, the leads must report the delivery of aids; promises to provide aid should be coded under category 033 instead.
Example	Doctors from two American aid groups donated and personally delivered $50,000 worth of goods to Baghdad University Medical School, risking as much as 12 years in prison and $500,000 in fines.

CAMEO	071
Name	**Provide economic aid**
Description	Extend, provide monetary aid and financial guarantees, grants, gifts and credit.
Usage Notes	The lead must report the delivery of such aid; promises to provide aid should be coded under 033 instead. Debt relief should also be coded as 071.
Example	The European Community on Monday gave the Ivory Coast 5.1 million dollars of aid for agricultural development projects.

CAMEO	072
Name	**Provide military aid**
Description	Extend, provide military and police assistance including arms and personnel.
Usage Notes	The lead must report the delivery of such aid; promises to provide aid should be coded under category 033 instead.
Example	The United States continued to send arms to Pakistan last year, a State Department Spokesman said Wednesday.
Example	The United States is providing aerial photographs and other military intelligence to Macedonia which is preparing a major offensive against ethnic Albanian guerrillas, the Washington Post said Wednesday.

CAMEO	073
Name	**Provide humanitarian aid**
Description	Extend, provide humanitarian aid, mainly in the form of emergency assistance.
Usage Notes	This code refers to events such as provisions of shelter, food, medicine, and evacuation of victims. The lead must report the delivery of such aid; promises to provide aid should be coded under category 033. Note that provisions of peacekeeping or other military forces are coded as 074 instead.
Example	Swiss doctors handed over 700 kg of medicine to the Red Crescent in Bam, Iran, according to the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.
Example	Benin opened its borders today to most West Africans ordered out of Nigeria as illegal aliens, but was still refusing admittance to Ghanaians, by far the biggest group involved, Benin police said.
Example	U.N. helicopters evacuated the wounded from the besieged Bosnian town of Gorazde on Friday.

CAMEO	074
Name	**Provide military protection or peacekeeping**
Description	Provide peacekeepers or other military forces for protection, extend or expand their mandates.
Usage Notes	Code here reported deployment of forces; verbal promises and commitments to provide peacekeepers should be coded as 0334. Note that this event form is accompanied by the linked event 'Receive deployment of peacekeepers' (0861).
Example	The first deployment of NATO peacekeeping troops have arrived in Bosnia, Defense Secretary William Perry said.
Example	Two linked events—074 and 0861—should be coded with actors reversed.

CAMEO	075
Name	**Grant asylum**
Description	Provide, grant asylum to persons.
Usage Notes	Asylum is typically granted by states to persons in its territories (territorial asylum) and it constitutes a legal protection awarded to those persons against other states. Diplomatic asylum, protection typically accorded on the premises of an embassy, can also be granted and is similarly coded here. Not that 'Grant asylum' refers to a specific legal event type; informal provisions of shelter or opening of borders to masses of refugees should be coded as 'Provide humanitarian aid' (073) instead.
Example	Peru has granted diplomatic asylum to five Panamanian army officers holed up in a diplomatic residence since last month's U.S. invasion, the Peruvian embassy said on Tuesday.
Example	Uganda has granted political asylum to 18 Zairean rebels who entered the country illegally two years ago and are wanted at home on treason charges, a United Nations official said on Friday.

2.8 YIELD

CAMEO	080
Name	**Yield, not specified below**
Description	All yieldings, concessions not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among codes 081-087 cannot be made. Not that all of the event forms under this category refer to reported yieldings and tot to future commitments, agreements, or promises.
Example	Uganda said on Sunday it had paid compensation to 67 elderly British nationals, most of the Asians, for assets they lost when former dictator Idi Amin expelled them 18 years ago.

CAMEO	081
Name	**Ease administrative sanctions, not specified below**
Description	Relax or remove all administrative non-force sanctions and penalties, not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This event category contains sub-forms for more detailed coding whenever possible.
Example	President Omar Hassan al-Bashir, following the partial peace deal, has taken several tentative steps to enhance political freedoms and promote an image of openness and tolerance in Sudan.

CAMEO	0811
Name	**Ease restrictions on political freedoms**
Description	Relax or remove administrative restrictions on fundamental political freedoms such as freedoms of speech, expression, and assembly.
Example	The Latvian Constitutional Court cancelled restrictions on the use of the Russian language on national radio and television.

CAMEO	0812
Name	**Ease ban on political parties or politicians**
Description	Relax or remove administrative restrictions on the establishment or activities of political parties or certain politicians.
Example	The Ivory Coast's Supreme Court decided to allow candidate Alassane Ouattara to participate in the country's upcoming elections.

CAMEO	0813
Name	**Ease curfew**
Description	Relax or remove regulations that require people to be off the streets at a given hour.
Example	Yugoslavia lifted a night curfew in Kosovo where 28 people have been killed in ethnic riots this year and the province was reported quiet on Sunday.
Example	President Omar El Bashir on Thursday shortened by one hour the nightly curfew imposed in Sudan after a June 30 coup toppled the civilian government.

CAMEO	0814
Name	**Ease state of emergency or martial law**
Description	Relax or remove emergency regulations that suspend certain given rights, or relax or remove temporary rule by military authorities.
Example	Yugoslavia eased emergency measures on Wednesday in Kosovo province, the scene of ethnic violence last March, as authorities in Croatia cracked down on Serbian nationalists.
Example	Sudan's government on Sunday lifted a state of emergency in West Darfur State that was imposed six months ago after bloody tribal clashes there, Omdurman radio reported Sunday.

CAMEO	082
Name	**Ease political dissent**
Description	Cancel, suspend, or postpone any (non-war) activity that constitutes political dissent.
Usage Notes	Use this code for concessions by opposition groups in form of ending or putting on hold demonstrations, protests, rallies, etc.
Example	The Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT), the umbrella union for primary school teachers, announced Thursday that it has called off a four-day strike after deliberations with the Nigerian government.

CAMEO	083
Name	**Accede to requests or demands for political reform, not specified below**
Description	Yield by instituting requested political changes.
Usage Notes	Note that this event type is different from 'Express intent to institute political reform' (034) as it involves the actual event of change—not just its promise. Just like military forms of yield, these could be voluntary concessions or involuntary surrenders.
Example	The Rwandan government on Thursday accepted demands from Hutu rebels that it initiate political reforms.

CAMEO	0831
Name	**Accede to demands for change in leadership**
Description	Yield by relinquishing political power.
Usage Notes	Use this code when source surrenders power after being challenged through legitimate institutional channels (e.g. elections) or other coercive strategies (e.g. military coups). The target can either be the challenger(s) or the country as a whole.
Example	Tuesday the Serbian parliament approved a "special law" recognizing victories by Zoran Djindjic's opposition coalition in November 17 municipal elections in 14 of the 18 most important Serbian cities, including Belgrade.
Example	Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze resigned Sunday as the opposition threatened to storm his residence in Tbilisi.

CAMEO	0832
Name	**Accede to demands for change in policy**
Description	Yield by instituting demanded policy changes.
Usage Notes	Note the difference between policy and institutional change; the former can relate to any issue (economic, social, etc.) but it does not change the rules by which the political system functions. If another code within category 08 fits the policy in question more specifically, that code should take precedence (e.g. changing policy on economic sanctions should be coded as 085 instead). More often than not policies that fit under this particular code will be on domestic issues.
Example	As part of its fight to eradicate poverty, the governing Labour Party has introduced a legally-binding minimum rate of pay in Britain for the first time.

CAMEO	0833
Name	**Accede to demands for rights**
Description	Yield by establishing, providing, or respecting political, social, or other rights.
Usage Notes	Allowing repatriation of refugees should also be coded here. If another code within category 08 fits the rights in question more specifically, that code should take precedence (e.g. respecting property rights by returning confiscated property should be coded as 0842 instead).
Example	The Federal Minister for Interior Aftab Ahmad Khan Sherpao allowed opposition leader Maulana Fazl-ur-Rehman to bring out 'Shan-e-Mustafa (SAW)' Rally after an agreement on carrying out a violence free protest demonstration, according to the Pakistani Federal Secretary Interior.

CAMEO	0834
Name	**Accede to demands for change in institutions, regime**
Description	Yield by undertaking major reforms that change how the political system functions.
Usage Notes	Changes from one type of a political system to another (e.g. from military dictatorship to multiparty democracy), as well as less comprehensive institutional changes that nevertheless modify the rules of the game (e.g. political party laws, electoral laws, powers and functions of different branches) are coded here.
Example	President Dos Sontas has reportedly conceded at last to demands from National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to overhaul the judiciary.
Example	Lt. Gen. Prosper Avril resigned yesterday to allow Haiti's first democratic elections to take place.
Example Note	The political change in this lead is more fundamental than leadership change given the mention of "first" democratic elections, which points to potential change in the overall political system (i.e. democratization).

CAMEO	084
Name	**Return, release, not specified below**
Description	All acts of releasing or returning not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This category contains sub-forms for more detailed coding whenever possible.
Example	According to a zoo spokesperson Malaysian authorities have initiated the process of returning the four baby gorillas to Nigeria, amid speculations they were illegally captured in the wild.

CAMEO	0841
Name	**Return, release persons**
Description	Release people, including prisoners and hostages, from detention or arrest.
Usage Notes	Formal pardons, amnesties, commutations, and exchanges of prisoners should all be coded here.
Example	Polish police today released the correspondent of the American news agency United Press International, who was detained for 23 hours and questioned in connection with an inquiry into alleged illegal activities.
Example	Bosnian Serb forces Tuesday let free six French UN peacekeepers held captive inside a UN armored personnel carrier since Friday, a UN spokesman said.

CAMEO	0842
Name	**Return, release property**
Description	Return or release previously controlled, confiscated property, including land.
Usage Notes	When confiscated property or other rights are not returned but compensation is provided instead, those incidents should be coded as 080.
Example	French maritime authorities today release an impounded ship operated by the Greenpeace ecology movement, port officials said.
Example	An Egyptian court released a Lebanese millionaire's assets of nearly 19 million dollars on Saturday six years after they were frozen in a major bank scandal.

CAMEO	085
Name	**Ease economic sanction, boycott, or embargo**
Description	Lift, relax, or lessen economic sanctions, boycott, embargoes, or penalties.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code state activities that imply easing of limitations to normal economic relations.
Example	Germany on Wednesday lifted sanctions against gold from South Africa in recognition of the country's moves to abolish apartheid, a government spokesman said.
Example	The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has lifted its boycott of trade in oil on Namibia, effective since March 31.
Example	The European Union failed Wednesday to renew sanctions against Zimbabwe, with the fate of an EU-Africa summit scheduled for April hanging in the balance.

CAMEO	086
Name	**Allow international involvement, not specified below**
Description	Allow entry of or intervention by international actors not further specified.
Usage Notes	Use the following sub-categories whenever possible. The types of international involvement covered in this category require physical access to territories under the source's control. Note that accepting international involvement in the form of mediation is coded under 04. The target should be the international actor whose involvement is allowed or received.
Example	Kyrgyz Prime Minister Nikolai Tanaev received a mission of observers from the OSCE, informing them in detail on the economic situation of the country.

CAMEO	0861
Name	**Receive deployment of peacekeepers**
Description	Allow, receive peacekeeping forces in territories controlled by the source.
Usage Notes	Code here reported deployment of peacekeeping forces (with location of deployment as the source); mere promises or agreements by fighting parties or a country to accept deployment of peacekeeping forces in its territories should be coded as 0355, and commitments to provide peacekeepers should be coded as 0334. The target for an 084 event should be the actor providing the peacekeepers. Note that this event form is accompanied by the linked event 'Provide military protection or peacekeeping' (074).
Example	A first patch of Bangladeshi peacekeeping troops arrived in Sierra Leone Tuesday, joining 12 unarmed military observers as the first element of an 800-strong Bangladeshi contingent due here, U.N. officials said.
Example Note	Two linked events (0861 and 074) are coded with actors reversed.

CAMEO	0862
Name	**Receive inspectors**
Description	Allow, receive inspectors in territories controlled by the source actor.
Usage Notes	Code here reported deployment or arrival of inspectors; mere promises or agreements to accept their deployment should be coded as 0355 instead. The target for an 085 event should be the inspectors or the country/agency providing them. This event form is typically accompanied by code under category 09.
Example	The IAEA has dispatched inspectors to Esfahan Uranium Conversion Facilities (UCF) in central Iran to monitor resumption of peaceful nuclear work at the plant.
Example Note	Two linked events (0862 and 090) are coded with actors reversed.

CAMEO	0863
Name	**Allow for humanitarian access**
Description	Allow access to, receive humanitarian agencies in territories controlled by the source actor.
Usage Notes	Mere promises to allow such access should be coded as 0355. Note that this event form is accompanied by the linked event 'Provide humanitarian aid' (073) if the target is the humanitarian agency; in some cases the target would be the particular area that is given access.
Example	Humanitarian access for the Darfur region has improved significantly since September as the Khartoum government tried to secure international favor.
Example	Uzbekistan finally opened the Friendship Bridge after four years to allow the delivery of 1,000 tons of grain and flour to Afghanistan, where millions of people are at risk of starvation as winter sets in, reports aid agencies.

CAMEO	087
Name	**De-escalate military engagement, not specified below**
Description	Concede militarily, stop fighting, or take measures to ease military conflict or tension not further specified.
Usage Notes	Use sub-categories for more detailed coding whenever possible. Note that only real manifestations of de-escalation are coded here, expressions of intent to de-escalate are not.

CAMEO	0871
Name	**Declare truce, ceasefire**
Description	Declare or observe truce or ceasefire to interrupt fighting.
Usage Notes	Although mere declarations of ceasefire, or agreements to commence a ceasefire, do not guarantee that military engagement is actually halted, they are still coded here. The target could be the location for the ceasefire or the opponent.
Example	The pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God) group declared a unilateral ceasefire on Wednesday in south Lebanon after 12 days of battles with the Syrian-backed Amal militia.

CAMEO	0872
Name	**Ease military blockade**
Description	Lessen or halt use of armed (military, police, or security) forces to seal off a territory to prevent exit or entry of goods and/or people.
Example	The Israeli army lifted Friday a day-old blockade on Palestinian lorries passing through this crossing point between the Gaza Strip and the Jewish state, officials told AFP.

CAMEO	0873
Name	**Demobilize armed forces**
Description	Hand over or otherwise reduce or eliminate arms, weapons; discharge soldiers or other armed personnel.
Usage Notes	The source actor for this event is the demobilizing party; the target is either the party against whom the source was formerly fighting or the actor to whom weaponry is turned in.
Example	One third of ethnic Albanian guerrillas operating in Macedonia have been demobilized since the August 13 peace accord between Macedonian and ethnic Albanian political parties, two rebel commanders told AFP by phone Sunday.

CAMEO	0874
Name	**Retreat or surrender militarily**
Description	Retreat, withdraw, yield control of a location or territory by pulling out armed forces.
Usage Notes	Note that the yielding should involve a comprehensive military disengagement, at least from a certain area of contention.
Example	Five hundred Ugandan rebels surrendered last week in the eastern town in Soroti followin a government offensive in the area, a local official said.
Example	The United States speeded up the withdrawal of some invasion forces from Panama on Wednesday, but defence officials cautioned that no deadline had been set for complete removal of the troops.
Example	Bosnian Serbs said on Tuesday their forces had completed their withdrawal from the beseiged Bosnian town of Gorazde.

2.9 INVESTIGATE

CAMEO	090
Name	**Investigate, not specified below**
Description	All non-covert investigations not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among codes 091-094 cannot be made. Also note that category 09 should be used only when investigations are being or have been carried out. Investigation of historical cases should also be coded here.
Example	The United Nations has sent 21 military and civilian personnel to Yugoslavia on Wednesday to investigate the feasibility of a 10,000-member peacekeeping force, a U.N. spokesman said on Monday.

CAMEO	091
Name	**Investigate crime, corruption**
Description	Question or inquire criminal (theft, killing, etc) or corruption cases.
Example	Judge Alejandro Rivera opened fraud investigations against 28 Chilean government officials suspected of taking kickbacks, the court said Friday.
Example	A US national has been put under investigation in Italy for her possible role in rioting during a G8 summit in Genoa last month, Ansa news agency reported.

CAMEO	092
Name	**Investigate human rights abuses**
Description	Inquire or search into human rights abuses such as rape, torture, targeted assassinations, and violations of basic freedoms.
Usage Notes	Investigations of war crimes are coded as 094 instead. Alleged or potential perpetrators should be coded as targets.
Example	Members of the Association of African Jurists, a body linked to the Organization of African Unity, investigated welfare of nearly 2,000 Libyans, some of whom have been held as long as seven years.
Example	Israel's high court opened a landmark hearing Wednesday into the legality of secret interrogation techniques used against Palestinian detainees.

CAMEO	093
Name	**Investigate military action**
Description	Inquire or search into military activities such as violations of ceasefire, seizures, and invasions.
Usage Notes	If military actions in question involve potential human rights violations or war crimes specifically, code them as 092 or 094 instead. The perpetrator of the questionable military action should be coded as the target.
Example	The Ceasefire Violations Committee (CFVC) has completed its investigation into an allegation by the Liberian Peace Council (LPC) that the NPFL had taken over the city of Greenville.

CAMEO	094
Name	**Investigate war crimes**
Description	Inquire or investigate potential war crimes or look into allegations of war crimes.
Usage Notes	If the question surrounding a military action is not specified to be potential war crimes, 093 should be used instead. The perpetrator of the questionable military action should be coded as the target.
Example	Croatia is investigating alleged war crimes by Croatian extremists against Serb civilians and prisoners and will bring suspects to trial, a Croatian official said.
Example	Serbian military police have launched an investigation into alleged crimes committed by Croat forces against ethnic Serb civilians and Montenegrin prisoners of war during the 1991-1995 Serbo-Croatian conflict, the newspaper Jutarnji list reported Thursday.

2.10 DEMAND

CAMEO	100
Name	**Demand, not specified below**
Description	All demands and orders not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among codes 101-108 cannot be made. Note that demands are stronger or more forceful and potentially carry more serious repercussions—although not as much as threats—than simple appeals. We rely primarily on the language used by reporters to make this distinction. All demands are verbal acts.
Example	Poland's parliament has demanded an immediate admission by Moscow that Soviet NKVD security forces murdered more than 15,000 captive Polish officers during World War Two.

CAMEO	101
Name	**Demand material cooperation, not specified below**
Description	Require, demand that target engages in some form of material exchange.
Usage Notes	Use the following sub-categories whenever possible. Demands for judicial cooperation, such as extradition of criminals, or compliance with requirements of an investigation are coded here.
Example	French President Jacques Chirac issued a stern reminder Saturday to Iraq that it must cooperate fully with UN inspectors probing suspect sites for weapons of mass destruction.
Example	An Argentine judge has ordered former president Carlos Menem to appear October 16 for questioning in an investigation of illegal arms sales to Croatia and Ecuador in the 1990s, court sources said Wednesday.

CAMEO	1011
Name	**Demand economic cooperation**
Description	Require, demand that target engages in economic exchange or expands such ties.
Usage Notes	Use this code for demands for economic activities such as trade and investment. Demands for provision of economic aid—not mutual exchange—are coded as 1031 instead.
Example	The Bush administration declared Tuesday that China must drop barriers to U.S. exports or face tariff penalties for maintaining unfair trade practices.

CAMEO	1012
Name	**Demand military cooperation**
Description	Require, demand that target engages in or expands military relations.
Usage Notes	Use this code for demands that target engages in military cooperation, such as through joint exercises or weapon sales. Demands for provision of military aid—not mutual exchange—are coded as 1032 instead.
Example	The PRC on Tuesday demanded that the US cancel plans to sell air-to-surface anti-tank weapons to Taiwan to avoid "new damage" to US-PRC relations.
Example Note	While the requested policy does not directly involve material exchange between the source and the target, the former is clearly demanding cooperation on military issues.

CAMEO	1013
Name	**Demand judicial cooperation**
Description	Require, demand that target engages in or expands cooperation in judicial matters.
Usage Notes	Use this code for demands that target engages in judicial cooperation, such as through extraditing wanted individuals.
Example	A senior British minister reiterated that Libya must hand over alleged bombers of the U.S. airliner as he embarked on a trip to North Africa to seek Arab support for the demand.

CAMEO	1014
Name	**Demand intelligence cooperation**
Description	Require, demand that target exchanges intelligence or information.
Usage Notes	Use this code for demands that target engages in intelligence cooperation, including but not limited to the exchange of information in security matters.
Example	The rebel Kurdistan Workers' Party issued a declaration demanding that the Turkish government provide information on the safety of its leader Abdullah Ocalan.

CAMEO	102
Name	**Demand for diplomatic cooperation (such as policy support)**
Description	Require, demand expansion of diplomatic ties or cooperation.
Usage Notes	This code refers to demands for expanded diplomatic ties and non-tangible support on particular policies. Demands for more specific forms of diplomacy, such as mediation and negotiation are coded elsewhere within category 10.
Example	Kosovo Municipality Association (AKK) officials demanded support from the Kosovo Assembly in regaining control over the properties that belonged to them before.
Example	Greece bluntly demanded that its European Community partners refuse to recognize the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, on Greece's northern border, as long as it keeps that name.
Example	Palestinian officials demanded Friday that the United States match the European Union's support for Palestinian statehood.

CAMEO	103
Name	**Demand material aid, not specified below**
Description	Require, demand provision of material assistance not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This category contains sub-forms for more detailed coding whenever possible. The source could be demanding aid for itself or on behalf of a third party; in either case, the actor who is expected to provide assistance should be coded as the target.
Example	The Third World Water Forum concluded on Saturday that the US and other developed nations must allocate greater financial resources to help with the battle against the global water and sanitation crisis.

CAMEO	1031
Name	**Demand economic aid**
Description	Require, demand provision of economic assistance.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. Demands for *loans or debt relief* are also coded here. Demands for reciprocal economic exchange, such as trade, should be coded as 1011 instead.
Example	According to reports the UK is pushing hard for the US support its debt relief plan to tackle poverty in Africa.

CAMEO	1032
Name	**Demand military aid**
Description	Require, demand provision of military assistance.
Usage Notes	Note that demands for military security and deployment of peacekeepers are coded as 1034 instead.

CAMEO	1033
Name	**Demand humanitarian aid**
Description	Require, demand provision of humanitarian aid.
Usage Notes	Demands by refugees to be let into the territories of other countries (which should be coded as targets) and asylum demands all fit here. These are not necessarily verbal acts; refugees could be actively seeking shelter or refuge in target countries or regions.
Example	Some 800,000 Iraqi Kurds sought refuge in Germany last month.

CAMEO	1034
Name	**Demand military protection or peacekeeping**
Description	Require, demand that the target provides military protection or peacekeeping forces.
Usage Notes	The source that demands peacekeepers could demand that for itself or on behalf of another party.
Example	Ethnic Albanians in south Serbia are demanding a U.N. military presence to protect them against a heavily armed ruling Serb minority and prevent a Bosnia-style civil war, but some foreign monitors are skeptical.
Example	The Red Cross operating in Iraq said US and British forces must ensure security to allow emergency water, food, and medical supplies to reach the needy.
Example Note	Two events are coded due to the compound target.

CAMEO	104
Name	**Demand political reform, not specified below**
Description	Require, demand political change not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This event form refers to verbal and non-threatening appeals. Demands that take the form of demonstrations, protests, etc. are coded under category 14 instead. Source actors can be local citizens as well as international actors; they could be making the appeal on their own behalf or on behalf of others. Note that when the requested reform clearly constitutes some form of concession or yielding by the target, such as the easing of administrative sanctions, a more appropriate "Demand" code might be found under 105.
Example	At the end of a seminar on reform, around 100 Arab intellectuals and activists published a declaration demanding wide-ranging political changes in the Arab world.

CAMEO	1041
Name	**Demand leadership change**
Description	Require, demand change in leadership or power.
Usage Notes	This event form refers to verbal and non-threatening appeals. Demands that take the form of demonstrations, protests, etc. are coded under category 14 instead. Note that even though demands for the target to resign or relinquish power are forms of yielding, they are still coded here. Also code demands for elections here (unless they are first-time elections and hence constitute major institutional change).
Example	Sunnis have demanded that control of the Interior Ministry be taken away from Shiite religious parties in the next government.
Example	Rwandan rebels demanded the removal of President Juvenal Habyariman and his ruling party at the fourth round of talks aimed at ending a 23-month civil war.
Example	Former Socialist prime minister Andreas Papandreou demanded immediate elections after a special court cleared him of all charges in Greece's biggest corruption trial this century.

CAMEO	1042
Name	**Demand policy change**
Description	Require, demand change in any particular policy.
Usage Notes	This event form refers to verbal and non-threatening demands. Demands that take the form of demonstrations, protests, etc. are coded under category 14 instead. Just like the source actor, the policy in question can also be domestic or international in nature. If it is clear from the lead that by demanding certain policy changes the source is in fact demanding that the target yield or concede, the event might be better coded under 105 (e.g. demands for military withdrawal should be coded as 1056).
Example	Opposition groups in Zimbabwe are demanding that President Mugabe abandon his controversial policy of land confiscations.

CAMEO	1043
Name	**Demand rights**
Description	Require, demand provision or expansion of social, political, or other rights.
Usage Notes	This event form refers to verbal and non-threatening demands. Demands that take the form of demonstrations, protests, etc. are coded under category 14 instead. If it is clear from the lead that by demanding certain rights the source is in fact demanding that the target yield or concede, the event might be better coded under 105. Demands for provision of compensation for previously violated rights, for instance, are coded as 105.
Example	The main Hutu rebel group, Forces for Defence of Democracy (FDD), insisted on its demands that Burundi's government grant the Hutu majority more rights.

CAMEO	1044
Name	**Demand change in institutions, regime**
Description	Require, demand major institutional, constitutional, or regime change.
Usage Notes	This event form refers to verbal and non-threatening demands. Demands that take the form of demonstrations, protests, etc. are coded under category 14 instead. Institutional change is different from policy change in that the former directly alters the rules of the game. Demands for fundamental changes in the political system (e.g. democratization) as well as more limited institutional changes (e.g. changing electoral law) are coded here.
Example	Rwandan rebels announced that President Kagame and his Rwandan Patriotic Front must agree to major constitutional changes before they demobilize.
Example	The Albanians of southern Serbia are demanding political and territorial autonomy from Serbian authorities.

CAMEO	105
Name	**Demand that target yield, not specified below**
Description	Require, demand that target yields or concedes, not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. The source for this event type may or may not be one of the adversaries; a third party could also be demanding that one or more of the parties in conflict (who are coded as targets) to yield. When a threat is attached to a demand for yielding, the appropriate code under category 13 should be used instead. Also, if accompanied by some form of protest activity, codes under category 14 should be used. When yielding actually takes place, use the appropriate code under category 08.
Example	The United States on Thursday demanded that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) forsake its nuclear program.
Example Note	Because no military engagement has yet occurred, this default code is used instead of 1056.

CAMEO	1051
Name	**Demand easing of administrative sanctions**
Description	Require, demand that target relaxes administrative restrictions.
Usage Notes	Use this code when a government is pushed to undertake some political changes that clearly constitute some form of concession or yielding, such as relaxing or removing bans, curfews, or other restrictions that are already in place. Demands that take the form of demonstrations, protests, etc. are coded under category 14 instead.
Example	Human rights organization Amnesty International demanded that the Sudanese government end curbs on press freedom.
Example	The International Labor Office (ILO) reiterated its demand today that Israel ease restrictions on the movement of Palestinian workers.

CAMEO	1052
Name	**Demand easing of political dissent**
Description	Require, demand that target stops political protest activities.
Usage Notes	Use this code for demands that the target stop engaging in protests, demonstrations, strikes, etc. Note that this code refers exclusively to verbal demands; if the source actively seeks to stop activities through repressive measures, 175 is used instead.
Example	Iranian authorities have been pressuring workers of the United Bus Company of Tehran (Sharekat-e Vahed) to cancel the strike they have been planning for better pay and working conditions.

CAMEO	1053
Name	**Demand release of persons or property**
Description	Require, demand that target releases persons or property.
Usage Notes	Use this code for demands that the target release prisoners, hostages, and any confiscated property.
Example	Russia said on Tuesday that Sudan must return a Mi-26 helicopter that was captured by the Sudanese authorities last week.

CAMEO	1054
Name	**Demand easing of economic sanctions, boycott, or embargo**
Description	Require, demand that target lifts or eases economic sanctions, boycott, or embargo.
Usage Notes	Use this code only for *economic* sanctions, boycotts, or embargoes.
Example	The 106th Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference stressed the obligation of the international community to take immediate action to lift embargoes and other sanctions which have negatively affected children in different parts of the world.

CAMEO	1055
Name	**Demand to allow international involvement (non-mediation)**
Description	Require, demand that target allow access to international actors, such as observers, humanitarian agencies, and peacekeeping forces.
Usage Notes	Demands for adversaries to allow mediation are coded as 108 instead.
Example	Kenzo Oshima, the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator, demanded parties to the conflict in Iraq to allow humanitarian workers the freedom of movement necessary for discharging their mandate.

CAMEO	1056
Name	**Demand de-escalation of military engagement**
Description	Require, demand that target stops fighting or takes measures to ease military conflict or tension.
Usage Notes	Use this code for demands for ceasefires, military withdrawals, and demobilization.
Example	Washington along with its allies demanded that Hamas renounce its armed struggle against Israel.
Example	European Community foreign ministers demanded the withdrawal of Yugoslav federal forces from Bosnia-Herzogovina on Monday calling them an occupying army, diplomats quoted an EC declaration as saying.
Example	Bosnian Serbs demanded a truce with Moslem forces in east Bosnia before allowing U.N. aid conveys to feed starving Moslem civilians in the region.

CAMEO	106
Name	**Demand meeting, negotiation**
Description	Require, order party(ies) to meet, negotiate.
Usage Notes	This event form can be initiated by either the adversaries or other third parties.
Example	Yugoslavia on Tuesday demanded a meeting of the U.N. Security Council to discuss Croatia's military advance into the Serb-held Krajina region, describing it as "a serious challenge to the world community."

CAMEO	107
Name	**Demand settling of dispute**
Description	Order parties to a conflict to reach a settlement, agreement, or resolution of conflict.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. Note that the source for this event cannot be the adversaries themselves. When one or more parties to a conflict call for ending the conflict, that is taken to be an expression of intent on the part of that source actor and is thus coded as 037 instead.
Example	Jack Straw said on Friday that the Sudanese government and the rebels in Darfur must reach an agreement that stops the conflict for good before developmental assistance to the region is released.
Example Note	Because of the compound target, two separate events are coded.

CAMEO	108
Name	**Demand mediation**
Description	Require or demand that a third party mediates a conflict or that adversaries accept mediation of another party.
Usage Notes	This event form is a verbal act. It specifically refers to demands by actors other than potential mediators; either the adversaries or a prospective mediator can be coded as the target.
Example	Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said here Wednesday that the US must be ready to mediate between Israelis and Palestinians as soon as the Israeli elections of January 28 are finalized.

2.11 DISAPPROVE

CAMEO	110
Name	**Disapprove, not specified below**
Description	Express disapprovals, objections, and complaints not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among codes 111-116 cannot be made. Disapprovals are typically verbal events.
Example	On Tuesday, Nigerian junior foreign minister Dubem Oniya summoned Niger's ambassador Brah Mohamane to complain of inaction over the gangs.

CAMEO	111
Name	**Criticize or denounce**
Description	Condemn, decry a policy or an action; criticize, defame, denigrate responsible parties.
Example	Albania on Friday denounced as an ugly crime Yugoslavia's suppression of ethnic Albanian unrest in the southern Yugoslav province of Kosovo.

CAMEO	112
Name	**Accuse, not specified below**
Description	Charge, blame, incriminate for allegations not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This event category contains sub-forms for more detailed coding whenever possible. *Note that events coded under 112 are allegation made by actors and do not in any way imply that the alleged events have taken place.*
Example	Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe today accused the United States of restoring the blackmail in the negotiations on independence for Namibia.

CAMEO	1121
Name	**Accuse of crime, corruption**
Description	Allege, charge the target with, or blame for engaging in crime or corruption.
Example	Ousted president Jean-Bertrand Aristide has been accused of misusing up to US $50 million ($73 million) in public funds, much of it believed to have been embezzled, by current Haitian government officials.

CAMEO	1122
Name	**Accuse of human rights abuses**
Description	Allege, charge the target with, or blame for human rights violations, such as arbitrary detentions for prosecutions, torture, and slavery.
Example	Human rights watchdog Amnesty International accused the United States of violating human rights, ignoring international law and sending a "permissive signal to abusive governments".

CAMEO	1123
Name	**Accuse of aggression**
Description	Allege, charge the target with, or blame for initiating hostilities or engaging in questionable or unjustifiable military actions such as violations of ceasefire.
Usage Notes	If the nature of the military action in question relates to human rights abuses or war crimes, they should be coded elsewhere within this category.
Example	The Sudanese government has accused Darfur rebels of violating a month-old ceasefire, a member of the Chadian team trying to broker a peace pact has said.
Example	Palestinians blamed Israel for the bombing of Raed Karmi in the West Bank City of Tulkarm, which has set off a renewed wave of violence.

CAMEO	1124
Name	**Accuse of war crimes**
Description	Allege, charge the target with, or blame for participation in war crimes/
Example	Kosovo's prime minister has been indicted by the U.N. war crimes court for his alleged part in atrocities during the fight against Serb forces and will resign.

CAMEO	1125
Name	**Accuse of espionage, treason**
Description	Allege, charge the target with, or blame for spying, espionage, or treason.
Example	A Christian missionary from Calgary was arrested in Lebanon for collaborating with Israel, according to the Canadian Press.
Example	Nigerian authorities jailed 52 members of the banned Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) on allegations of treason for playing in a youth football tournament in Lagos.

CAMEO	113
Name	**Rally opposition against**
Description	Mobilize other parties against the target.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically, although not exclusively, a verbal act. Use this event form to code instances where one party (the source) solicits third parties to express disapproval of, protest against, or punish another party (the target). Note that only diplomatic solicitations—not military mobilizations—should be coded here.
Example	An official Syrian newspaper called Thursday on Arabs to unite and "mobilize" against Israeli right-winger Ariel Sharon, who has vowed not to return the Golan Heights to Syria if he is elected prime minister February 4.
Example	Archbishop Desmond Tutu on Sunday called for sanctions against Nigeria in the wake of the execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa.

CAMEO	114
Name	**Complain officially**
Description	Written and institutionalized protests, appeals, and all petition drives and recalls.
Example	Yugoslavia lodged an official protest with Albania today, charging its neighbor with supporting dissidents here in what is said was tantamount to inciting revolution.
Example	Lebanon complained to the United Nations on Tuesday over two Israeli air raids last Friday in which it said 20 people were killed or wounded.

CAMEO	115
Name	**Bring lawsuit against**
Description	Sue, file civil or criminal lawsuit at domestic or international courts.
Usage Notes	Source must be the plaintiff or the state, and target must be the defendant.
Example	A Saudi businessman is suing the United States for damages to his pharmaceutical plant which were caused by a missile attack in August, his American lawyer said.

CAMEO	116
Name	**Find guilty or liable (legally)**
Description	Find guilty or liable at a court of law.
Usage Notes	Source must be the court in question, which could be domestic or international, and target must be the defendant. This event form refers typically to rulings against non-individuals, where imprisonment is not an issue. When individuals are found guilty and are therefore detained, use 173 instead.
Example	A European court convicted Turkey of "inhuman acts" Thursday for destroying the home of a Kurdish citizen in the country's southeast.

2.12 REJECT

CAMEO	120
Name	**Reject, not specified below**
Description	All rejections and refusals not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among codes 121-129 cannot be made. All rejections coded under this category should imply refusals to cooperate or yield in some way.
Example	The Palestinians reject proposed Israeli changes to the Wye River land-for-security deal, chief Palestinian negotiator Saeb Erakat said.

CAMEO	121
Name	**Reject material cooperation, not specified below**
Description	Refuse to engage in or expand material exchange.
Usage Notes	This category contains sub-forms for more detailed coding whenever possible. Refusals to provide unilateral material assistance—not mutual exchange—are coded as 122 instead. Note the difference between refusing to establish or expand material cooperation and reducing or eliminating existing ties (category 16).
Example	Yemen has rejected a U.S. request to interrogate detainees held after the escape of 23 al-Qaida prisoners, a security official said Tuesday.

CAMEO	1211
Name	**Reject economic cooperation**
Description	Refuse to engage in or expand economic ties.
Usage Notes	Use this code for rejections of mutual economic exchange, such as trade and investment; rejection to provide financial aid (or cancel debt) is coded as 1221 instead.
Example	Bangladesh has once again outright rejected an Indian proposal for signing Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with her, urging the counterpart to sign the proposed South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) instead.

CAMEO	1212
Name	**Reject military cooperation**
Description	Refuse to engage in or expand military ties.
Usage Notes	Use this code for rejections of mutual military exchange; rejection to provide military aid is coded as 1222 instead.
Example	South Korea has rejected North Korea's consistent demand to sever a decades-long military alliance with Washington, which keeps troops here under a mutual defense pact.

CAMEO	1213
Name	**Reject judicial cooperation**
Description	Refuse to engage in or expand cooperation in judicial matters.
Usage Notes	Use this code when the source actor refuses to cooperate in extraditions or other matters pertaining to legal proceedings.
Example	Yugoslavia on Thursday flatly rejected an Australian ultimatum to handover a guard involved in a shooting in front of the Yugoslav consulate in Sydney.

CAMEO	1214
Name	**Reject intelligence cooperation**
Description	Refuse to engage in or expand cooperation in intelligence or information sharing.
Usage Notes	Use this code when the source actor refuses to investigate or share information.
Example	The UN on Tuesday imposed a de facto information blackout on the withdrawal, collection and monitoring of heavy weapons around Sarajevo.

CAMEO	122
Name	**Reject request or demand for material aid, not specified below**
Description	Refuse to extend material aid not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code refusals to provide material assistance. Use sub-categories whenever possible.

CAMEO	1221
Name	**Reject request for economic aid**
Description	Refuse to extend financial assistance.
Example	Bonn rejected recent calls by East Germany's Communist rulers for immediate economic aid, saying it was withholding it until a democratically-elected government takes over.

CAMEO	1222
Name	**Reject request for military aid**
Description	Refuse to extend military assistance.
Example	The Turkish government has refused to commit to any direct assistance to the US-led war against Iraq, citing domestic opposition.

CAMEO	1223
Name	**Reject request for humanitarian aid**
Description	Refuse to extend humanitarian assistance.
Usage Notes	Refusals to provide shelter or refuge should also be coded here. When source refuses to grant humanitarian agencies access (instead of refusing to provide assistance itself), 1245 should be used instead.
Example	Syria says it will not accept any more refugees if war starts in Iraq.

CAMEO	1224
Name	**Reject request for military protection or peacekeeping**
Description	Refuse to provide peacekeeping forces or other form of military protection.
Usage Notes	Refusals by prospective providers of protection and peacekeeping should be coded here; refusals by adversaries to grant access to peacekeepers should be coded as 1245 instead.
Example	The United Nations on Tuesday rejected a call for its peacekeeping forces to be deployed in East Timor.
Example	Pakistan, a key U.S. ally in the war against terrorism, has refused to deploy peacekeepers in Iraq and has urged its citizens to avoid coming here.

CAMEO	123
Name	**Reject request or demand for political reform, not specified below**
Description	Refuse to institute political change not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	If the reform in question clearly constitutes some form of concession or yielding by the source, such as the easing of existing administrative sanctions, a more appropriate code might be found under 124 ('Refuse to yield'). Actors requesting the demand or those (the country or the people) that will be affected by the rejection should be coded as target depending on availability of information in the lead.
Example	The US on Thursday rejected calls by Kofi Annan, UN secretary-general, to adopt far-reaching United Nations reforms as a comprehensive package.

CAMEO	1231
Name	**Reject request to change leadership**
Description	Refuse to change leadership or relinquish power.
Usage Notes	Rejections to resign or hand over power, as well as to hold elections that might open the way for change in leadership, are coded here. Note that while refusals to undertake other forms of yielding are coded under 124, refusals to give up power are coded here.
Example	Vice-President Moody Awori has declined to resign despite growing pressure by the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commision after he was implicated in a major scandal.

CAMEO	1232
Name	**Reject request to change policy**
Description	Refuse to change a given policy.
Usage Notes	Use this code for refusals to acquiesce to demands for policy change—political, economic, military, social, or otherwise. If the policy change in question clearly represents a form of yielding, the appropriate code under 124 should be used instead.

CAMEO	1233
Name	**Reject request for rights**
Description	Refuse to provide or respect social, political, economic or other rights and freedoms.
Usage Notes	If it is clear from the lead that by rejecting certain rights the source is in fact refusing to yield or concede, the event might be better coded under 124.
Example	Ankara's Çankaya district administration has denied land allocation for the construction of an Alevite temple, Cemevi, in the district.

CAMEO	1234
Name	**Reject request for change in institutions, regime**
Description	Refuse to make fundamental political changes, such as moving from one type of a political system to another and reforming political institutions or key laws.
Usage Notes	Note the difference between institutional/regime changes and policy reforms.
Example	In what has been described as a policy u-turn, President Levy Mwanawasa has reneged on his commitment to the Zambian people for holding elections under a new constitution.

CAMEO	124
Name	**Refuse to yield, not specified below**
Description	Reject requests, refuse, or decline to yield not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This category contains sub-forms for more detailed coding whenever possible.

CAMEO	1241
Name	**Refuse to ease administrative sanctions**
Description	Reject requests, refuse or decline to ease administrative sanctions, such as censorship, curfew, state of emergency, and martial law.
Example	Despite warnings of starvation by humanitarian agencies, the Israeli government is refusing to lift the curfew on Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza.

CAMEO	1242
Name	**Refuse to ease popular dissent**
Description	Reject requests, refuse, or decline to reduce or stop political protest activities, such as demonstrations and rallies.
Example	Around 1,800 of 2,200 Serbian teachers will not end their strike unless their demands for wage increases are met by textcolorblueBelgrade, a union official announced after three weeks of striking.

CAMEO	1243
Name	**Refuse to release persons or property**
Description	Reject requests, refuse, or decline to release or return persons or property.
Usage Notes	Refusals to release or exchange prisoners and hostages, as well as to return previously confiscated properties, are coded here.
Example	The U.S. said it would not meet hostage-takers demands to release prisoners in Iraq, including a number of females.
Example Note	In an ideal scenario, the identity of the hostage-takers would have been codeable here.

CAMEO	1244
Name	**Refuse to ease economic sanctions, boycott, or embargo**
Description	Reject requests, refuse, or decline to reduce or eliminate economic sanctions, boycotts, or embargoes.
Usage Notes	Use this code only for *economic* sanctions, boycotts, or embargoes.
Example	US authorities said yesterday that removing the sanctions on Burma is currently out of the question as that would reward the regime for doing nothing.

CAMEO	1245
Name	**Refuse to allow international involvement (non-mediation)**
Description	Reject requests, refuse or decline to allow access to international actors such as observers, humanitarian agencies, and peacekeeping forces.
Usage Notes	Prospective peacekeepers, observers, etc. are coded as targets.
Example	The UNITA militarist wing refused to allow United Nations planes to land and evacuate 15 of its observers who were taken hostage, the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) said.
Example	Beirut again rejected Thursday a United Nations appeal for deploying army troops along its borders with Israel.

CAMEO	1246
Name	**Refuse to de-escalate military engagement**
Description	Reject requests, refuse, or decline to stop fighting or take measures to ease military conflict or tension.
Usage Notes	Use this code for rejections of ceasefires, military withdrawals, and demobilization.
Example	Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini today rejected Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's proposal for a cease-fire during the Moslem holy month of Ramadan.
Example	Rebels in the Ivory Coast on Wednesday dismissed an appeal from President Laurent Gbago to lay down their arms, saying they had lost all trust in the government they rose up against on September 19.

CAMEO	125
Name	**Reject proposal to meet, discuss, negotiate**
Description	Refuse to meet, discuss, or negotiate.
Usage Notes	Note that specific refusals to accept involvement of mediators or refusals to meet with mediators are coded as 126 instead.
Example	Israeli President Moshe Katsav has refused to meet Jordan's visiting King Abdullah II in Tel Aviv, saying he would only welcome him in Jerusalem, his office said Tuesday.
Example	The radical Palestinian Islamic Jihad movement rejected an invitation to attend a meeting next week of Palestinian factions to debate plans for independence from Israel, the group said Wednesday.
Example	Pakistan President Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq today rejected a fresh offer from Afganistan for direct talks between the two neighbors.

CAMEO	126
Name	**Reject mediation**
Description	Refuse involvement of mediators or mediation initiatives.
Usage Notes	The target for this event should be the potential mediators.
Example	Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat Wednesday rejected a US offer to host a summit in mid-July to hammer out a framework agreement for peace between the Israelis and the Palestinians.
Example	Israel is opposed to French mediation in peace negotiations with Syria, a close aide to Prime Minister Ehud Barak said Wednesday.

CAMEO	127
Name	**Reject plan, agreement to settle dispute**
Description	Reject a proposal or request for a final, comprehensive settlement, peace proposal, or resolution.
Usage Notes	This event form refers typically, although not exclusively, to written and/or formal proposals of comprehensive settlements that seek to resolve a conflict. The target should be the opponent with whom the source is involved in a conflict.
Example	Ivory Coast rebels on Friday again rejected a west African peace plan, and said they also opposed the deployment of a regional peacekeeping force until their political demands are met.
Example	Newly appointed Palestinian Prime Minister Ismail Haniyeh has refused to respond to a demand from the US President to adhere to interim peace deals reached with Israel.

CAMEO	128
Name	**Defy norms, law**
Description	Disobey, challenge, or resist laws or norms.
Usage Notes	This event category covers both civilian disobedience and official defiance.
Example	The republic of Slovenia defied Yugoslav federal authority on Wednesday and was set to declare its right to secede from the country.
Example	A newspaper based in Christian east Beirut has violated a ban by General Michel Aoun and described his rival Elias Hrawi as president.

CAMEO	129
Name	**Veto**
Description	Refuse to assent or formally reject legislative proposal, recommendation, or resolution.
Example	The United States on Wednesday vetoed a Security Council resolution censuring as a violation of international law its military sweep of the Nicaraguan ambassador's home in Panama on December 29.

2.13 THREATEN

CAMEO	130
Name	**Threaten, not specified below**
Description	All threats, coercive or forceful warnings with serious potential repercussions, not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	Threats are typically verbal acts. This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among codes 131-139 cannot be made. When any conflictual behavior is forecasted using future tense, it is treated as a "threat" (e.g. 'will attack' is coded as 'Threaten to attack').
Example	President Reagan has threatened further action against the Soviet Union in an international television program beamed by satellite to more than 50 countries.

CAMEO	131
Name	**Threaten non-force, not specified below**
Description	All non-force threats not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This event form is a verbal act. It contains sub-forms for more detailed coding whenever possible. When non-force threats are actually carried out codes 160-166 should be used instead. Threats of administrative sanctions, such as bans or curfews, should be coded under 132.
Example	Iran on Tuesday threatened to cut off electricity to the autonomous Azerbaijani republic of Nakhichevan over non-payment of bills, the official IRNA news agency reported.

CAMEO	1311
Name	**Threaten to reduce or stop aid**
Description	Threaten to reduce or stop providing material aid.
Usage Notes	Use this code for threats to reduce or eliminate provision of material assistance—economic, military, humanitarian, and peacekeeping.
Example	African states today announced that they will withdraw their peacekeeping force from Chad unless President Goukouni Oueddei arranged a ceasefire with rebels fighting to topple his government and held elections within four months.

CAMEO	1312
Name	**Threaten to boycott, embargo, or sanction**
Description	Threaten to restrict normal economic interactions by imposing sanctions, boycotts, or embargoes.
Usage Notes	Use this code for the imposition of restrictions or restraints on economic exchange, typically on commerce and similar transactions as a way to protest or punish the target.
Example	A French minister threatened today to impose import restrictions against West German goods today as the leaders of the two countries sought to ease tensions in Franco-German relations.

CAMEO	1313
Name	**Threaten to reduce or break relations**
Description	Threaten to reduce or formally sever ties.
Usage Notes	Non-force threats to declare independence, resign, withdraw diplomats, reduce or break diplomatic ties, etc. are all coded here.
Example	The Azerbaijani parliament threatened on Monday to secede from the Soviet Union unless the Kremlin withdrew its troops from the republic.
Example	Pakistan today threatened to break off diplomatic relations with Zaire and Costa Rica over their ties with Israel on the eve of a visit here by Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.
Example Note	Because of the compound target, two events are coded in this example.
Example	Palestinian leaders said they would boycott all official contact with the United States.

CAMEO	132
Name	**Threaten with administrative sanctions, not specified below**
Description	Threaten to impose or expand non-force administrative restrictions and penalties not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	Use sub-categories for more detailed coding whenever possible.
Example	Greece, like most other existing members, plans to impose restrictions on its labour market for new EU members for at least two years from 1 May.

CAMEO	1321
Name	**Threaten with restrictions on political freedoms**
Description	Threaten to impose or expand restrictions on fundamental freedoms, such as freedoms of speech, expression, and assembly.
Usage Notes	Note that if a threat indicates potential use of coercive repressive tactics as a way of enforcing the restrictions in question, 137 should be used instead.
Example	Israel threatened to ban voting in East Jerusalem if Hamas, which advocates Israel's destruction, ran in the election.

CAMEO	1322
Name	**Threaten to ban political parties or politicians**
Description	Threaten to ban political activities of particular parties or individuals.
Usage Notes	If the target is being threatened with imprisonment or other measures of repression, 137 should be used instead.
Example	Israel's Cabinet met Sunday and decided to approve a plan that will not allow candidates from the militant group Hamas on the ballots there.
Example	President Yoweri Museveni has threatened to ban Ugandan opposition candidates from participating in the upcoming elections.

CAMEO	1323
Name	**Threaten to impose curfew**
Description	Threaten to enforce a deadline beyond which inhabitants of an area are not permitted to be on the streets or in public places.
Example	President Laurent Gbagbo announced on Sunday that he will extend the night-time curfew in Algiers in response to recent unrest within the city.
Example Note	Note that the future tense used in the lead implies a threat.
Example	President Abdelaziz Bouteflicka threatened to institute a curfew in Algiers in response to recent unrest within the city.

CAMEO	1324
Name	**Threaten to impose state of emergency or martial law**
Description	Threaten with suspending certain given rights or the whole constitution by imposing state of emergency or military rule.
Example	Iraq's interim government announced that it is prepared to impose martial law as street battles raged in central Baghdad between insurgents and security forces.

CAMEO	133
Name	**Threaten political dissent**
Description	Threaten to mobilize or engage in actions of political dissent such as protest demonstrations, hunger strikes, strikes or boycotts, physical obstructions into buildings or areas, and riots.
Example	Radical French farmers said on Friday they would blockade Paris from Monday night to demand an end to the European Community's drastic farm reform.
Example	Druze inhabitants of the Syrian Golan Heights threatened today to hold a general strike unless Israel rescinded its annexation of the region within 10 days.

CAMEO	134
Name	**Threaten to halt negotiations**
Description	Threaten to break-up or withdraw from discussion, negotiation, or meeting.
Usage Notes	Use this code for threats and warnings by source actors to stop negotiations, typically presented as protests against particular actions or policies of target actors.
Example	The Soviet Union has threatened to stop negotiations to reduce long-range nuclear weapons if the United States goes ahead with the planned deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the Washington Post reported today.

CAMEO	135
Name	**Threaten to halt mediation**
Description	Threaten to stop mediation activities.
Usage Notes	This event form is a verbal act. Use this event form to code threats and warnings by source actors—mediators or adversaries—to stop mediating or engaging in mediated talks.
Example	The European Community may halt mediation efforts among Yugoslavia's feuding republics if cooperation by all parties founders, Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van den Broek said on Tuesday.

CAMEO	136
Name	**Threaten to halt international involvement (non-mediation)**
Description	Threaten to reduce or stop international intervention by expelling or withdrawing observers, humanitarian agencies, peacekeepers, etc.
Usage Notes	Threats by international agencies to withdraw their involvement as well as threats by host countries to expel such actors are coded here. Note that mediation related threats are coded as 135 instead.
Example	U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan announced on Monday that he will withdraw weapons inspectors and humanitarian workers from Iraq.
Example Note	Future tense in the lead indicates threat (i.e. it has not yet taken place).

CAMEO	137
Name	**Threaten with repression**
Description	Threaten dissidents with forcible subjugation.
Usage Notes	Threats to imprison as well as to use force to clamp down on opposition activities are coded here. Note that even though it might involve use of violence by police or other security forces, repression of dissidents is different from use of military force against another armed group; threats to use military force or to engage in battle are coded under 138 instead.
Example	Cairo's security chief has warned that police will no longer tolerate rallies by the Kifaya ("Enough") group.

CAMEO	138
Name	**Threaten with military force, not specified below**
Description	Threaten to use force not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This event form is a verbal act and it contains sub-forms for more detailed coding whenever possible. More active expressions of threat to use force are coded under category 15.
Example	Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda terror network has threatened to deliver devastating blows to the United States and Israel, a Saudi-owned weekly reports.
Example Note	Because of the compound target, two events are coded.

CAMEO	1381
Name	**Threaten blockade**
Description	Threaten to prevent entry into and/or exit from a territory using military measures.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically a verbal act.
Example	NATO confirmed on Wednesday it would tighten the naval blockade of the rump Yugoslav state in the Adriatic with Albania's help.

CAMEO	1382
Name	**Threaten occupation**
Description	Threaten to occupy, seize control of the whole or part of a territory.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically a verbal act and is distinct from 192, which refers to military occupations that have been or are being carried out.
Example	Ethnic Albanians have sworn to fight until they gain control of villages near Macedonia's border with Kosovo, Macedonian officials said Wednesday.

CAMEO	1383
Name	**Threaten unconventional attack**
Description	Threaten to use unconventional violence, including terrorist activities.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically a verbal act and is distinct from unconventional attacks that are actually carried out (category 18).
Example	The Hamas threatened Monday to resume terrorist activities in Israel in an escalation of the intifada (uprising).

CAMEO	1384
Name	**Threaten conventional attack**
Description	Threaten to attack, use conventional weapons against a party.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically a verbal act.
Example	Iran today threatened to launch a new military offensive in its Gulf war with Iraq unless Baghdad accepted its conditions for ending the 28-month-old conflict.
Example	Iran threatened to shell Iraqi towns today in retaliation for an air raid on the southern city of Susangerd where, it said, 100 people were killed.

CAMEO	1385
Name	**Threaten unconventional mass violence**
Description	Threaten to use force potentially affecting large masses of people, including the use of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear or chemical-biological-radiological attacks), mass expulsions or killings, as well as ethnic cleansing.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically a verbal act. Use this code for threats to carry out actions best represented in cue category 20.
Example	A terror group based in Trinidad claims to be manufacturing chemical and biological weapons to use against the United States and Britain, according to a media report Sunday.
Example Note	Because of the compound target, two events are coded.

CAMEO	139
Name	**Give ultimatum**
Description	Give a final warning, ultimate demand or order.
Usage Notes	This event form is typically a verbal act. Use it to code final demands, rejection of which carries the risk of some form of retaliation by the party issuing the ultimatum. Use of this code depends primarily on the terminology used by reporters—look for the word 'ultimatum', otherwise, it is simply a threat.
Example	Peru has issued an ultimatum to Ecuador to halt attacks across their disputed jungle border.

2.14 PROTEST

CAMEO	140
Name	**Engage in political dissent, not specified below.**
Description	All civilian demonstrations and other collective actions carried out as protests against the target actor not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among codes 141-145 cannot be made. Note that any form of civilian individual or collective action that is undertaken as a symbol of support—rather than protest—for the target actor should be coded elsewhere (potentially under category 05).
Example	The Homeland Union (Conservatives) began collecting signatures in part of a drive to convince the Lithuanian Parliament to amend the constitution so that same-sex marriages are banned.

CAMEO	141
Name	**Demonstrate or rally, not specified below**
Description	Dissent collectively, publicly show negative feelings or opinions; rally, gather to protest a policy, action, or actor(s).
Usage Notes	Use sub-categories if demands of protesters are known and codeable. The target for this event form is the party that the protest is directed against; the location of a demonstration sometimes represents the identity of the target.
Example	Up to 100 ethnic Albanians demonstrated on Tuesday in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo, where 24 people were killed in nationalist riots last March, Belgrade radio said.

CAMEO	1411
Name	**Demonstrate or rally for leadership change**
Description	Dissent collectively, gather, or rally demanding leadership change.
Usage Notes	Target should be the actor who is expected to relinquish power. Demonstrations that demand new elections should also be coded here.
Example	Angry activists from the defeated Fatah Party have staged rallies in the Gaza Strip against the party's leader Mahmoud Abbas, saying he must resign.

CAMEO	1412
Name	**Demonstrate or rally for policy change**
Description	Dissent collectively, gather, or rally demanding policy change.
Usage Notes	Use this code when demonstrators demand specific policy changes or unspecified political reforms.
Example	Tens of thousands of university students throughout Indonesia staged mass demonstrations Saturday to demand political reforms by President Suharto's government.

CAMEO	1413
Name	**Demonstrate for rights**
Description	Dissent collectively, gather, or rally demanding political, social, economic, or other rights.
Usage Notes	Use this code for demonstrations that demand new rights or protest the violation of existing ones.
Example	Thousands of Nigerians from throughout the country were converging Thursday for a rally in Lagos to protest the rights violations under the recently imposed Sharia law by Islamic fundamentalists in the northern districts.

CAMEO	1414
Name	**Demonstrate for change in institutions, regime**
Description	Dissent collectively, gather, or rally demanding major institutional, constitutional, or regime change.
Usage Notes	Note the difference between institutional/constitutional changes and policy reforms. Demonstrations that call for independence or autonomy essentially demand major changes to the whole system and are hence coded here.
Example	Thousands of Iraqi Kurds demonstrated in the northern city of Kirkuk on Sunday calling for independence from Iraq, witnesses said.

CAMEO	142
Name	**Conduct hunger strike, not specified below**
Description	Protest by refusing to eat until certain demands are met, not further specified.
Usage Notes	Use sub-categories if demands of protesters are known and codeable. The target for this event form is the party against which the hunger strikers protest.
Example	Up to 1,000 ethnic Turks began a hunger strike on Monday to protest against Sweden's decision to send them back to Bulgaria, where they say they face imprisonment, homelessness and persecution.

CAMEO	1421
Name	**Conduct hunger strike for leadership change**
Description	Refuse to eat until demands for leadership change are met.
Usage Notes	Target should be the actor who is expected to relinquish power. Hunger strikes that demand new elections should also be coded here.
Example	Islamic fundamentalists continued their hunger strike to demand the resignation of Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella.

CAMEO	1422
Name	**Conduct hunger strike for policy change**
Description	Refuse to eat until demands for policy reform are met.
Usage Notes	Use this code when protesters demand specific policy changes or unspecified political reforms.
Example	A member of the Syrian parliament, Mohammed Mamoun, started a hunger strike yesterday to protest President Assad's failure to usher in meaningful political reforms.

CAMEO	1423
Name	**Conduct hunger strike for rights**
Description	Refuse to eat until demands for political, social, economic, or other rights are met.
Usage Notes	Use this code for hunger strikes that demand new rights or protest the violation of existing ones.
Example	Algerian landowners began a hunger strike outside Parliament to demand the return of property seized by Algerian government forces in the 1970s, APS news agency said.
Example	Salaheddine Sidhoum, Algeria's leading human rights activist, staged a 24-hour hunger strike in prison on Sunday in protest against the widespread human rights violations by Algerian security forces, his lawyer said on Tuesday.

CAMEO	1424
Name	**Conduct hunger strike for change in institutions, regime**
Description	Refuse to eat until demands for major institutional, constitutional, or regime change.
Usage Notes	Note the difference between institutional/constitutional changes and policy reforms. Hunger strikes that call for independence or autonomy essentially demand major changes to the whole system and are hence coded here.
Example	A group of Chenchen refugees are continuing a hunger strike in protest of the Russian government's refusal to accept the independence of Chechnya.

CAMEO	143
Name	**Conduct strike or boycott, not specified below**
Description	Protest by refusing to work or cooperate until certain demands are met, not specified further.
Usage Notes	Use sub-categories if demands of protesters are known and codeable. The target for this event form is the party against which the hunger strikers protest. This event form does not refer to military strikes, which are coded under category 19 instead.
Example	Palestinians of the Israeli-occupied West Bank shunned work on Monday to protest at settlement of Soviet Jewish immigrants on Arab land.

CAMEO	1431
Name	**Conduct strike or boycott for leadership change**
Description	Refuse to work or cooperate until demands for leadership change are met.
Usage Notes	Target should be the actor who is expected to relinquish power. Strikes or boycotts that demand new elections should also be coded here.
Example	The fundamentalist Umma (Nation) party has said it will boycott Algeria's first multi-party elections unless the president agrees to step down.
Example Note	Ideally the Algerian president would have been coded as the target.

CAMEO	1432
Name	**Conduct strike or boycott for policy change**
Description	Refuse to work or cooperate until demands for policy reform are met.
Usage Notes	Use this code when protesters demand specific policy changes or unspecified political reforms.
Example	Some 500,000 workers affiliated with the Serbian Workers' Union (SSS) stopped work on the first day of an open-ended strike on Monday over a controversial employment bill signed in by Serbian Labour Minister Dragan Milovanovic.

CAMEO	1433
Name	**Conduct strike or boycott for rights**
Description	Refuse to work or cooperate until demands for political, social, economic, or other rights are met.
Usage Notes	Use this code for strikes or boycotts that demand new rights or protest the violation of existing ones.
Example	Seven opposition parties in Nepal have organized a general strike that shut down Khatmandu in protest of last week's arrest of a number of activists.

CAMEO	1434
Name	**Conduct strike or boycott for change in institutions, regime**
Description	Refuse to work or cooperate until demands for major institutional, constitutional, or regime change.
Usage Notes	Note the difference between institutional/constitutional changes and policy reforms. Strikes that call for independence or autonomy essentially demand major changes to the whole system and are hence coded here.

CAMEO	144
Name	**Obstruct passage, block, not specified below**
Description	Protest by blocking entry and/or exit into building or area, not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	Use sub-categories if demands of protesters are known and codeable. Use this event form to code protest activities that seek to disrupt routine and normal proceedings by blocking roads, buildings, etc. When the blockade in question includes military forces, use 191 instead.
Example	Angry French paper workers blocked the Europe Bridge spanning the Rhine from France to West Germany for more than three hours by dumping sawdust on the roadway, French border police said.

CAMEO	1441
Name	**Obstruct passage to demand leadership change**
Description	Obstruct passage, block entry/exit to demand leadership change.
Usage Notes	Target should be the actor who is expected to relinquish power. Obstructions that demand new elections should also be coded here.
Example	About 200 supporters of former President Ahmed Ben Bella blocked roads in the capital city of Algiers demanding that he be reinstated as leader of the Algerian government.
Example	Rebels in the Ivory Coast on Tuesday blocked transport into Abidjan as they continued their effort to overthrow the government of President Laurent Gbagbo.

CAMEO	1442
Name	**Obstruct passage to demand policy change**
Description	Obstruct passage, block entry/exit to demand policy reform.
Usage Notes	Use this code when protesters demand specific policy changes or unspecified political reforms.
Example	Demonstrators in Baghdad blocked a road to show their disapproval for the United States' military policies, a newspaper reported Tuesday.

CAMEO	1443
Name	**Obstruct passage to demand rights**
Description	Obstruct passage, block entry/exit to demand political, social, economic, or other rights.
Usage Notes	Use this code for obstructions that demand new rights or protest the violation of existing ones.
Example	Young Algerians blocked roads leading to the city centre on Sunday to press their demands for greater freedom and opportunities from President Bouteflika's government.

CAMEO	1444
Name	**Obstruct passage to demand change in institutions, regime**
Description	Obstruct passage, block entry/exit to demand major institutional, constitutional, or regime change.
Usage Notes	Note the difference between institutional/constitutional changes and policy reforms. Obstructions that call for independence or autonomy essentially demand major changes to the whole system and are hence coded here.
Example	Hundreds of thousands of people blocked streets in Hong Kong in defiance of Chinese authorities to demand democratic reforms.

CAMEO	145
Name	**Protest violently, riot, not specified below**
Description	Protest forcefully, in a potentially destructive manner, not further specified.
Usage Notes	Use sub-categories if demands of protesters are known and codeable. Use this event form to code demonstrations and protests that turn violent. When the use of force to cause casualties is the primary purpose, use categories 18, 19, or 20 instead.
Example	Palestinian prisoners rioted Monday at this jail in northern Israel, setting fire to their mattresses and smashing furniture, police sources said.

CAMEO	1451
Name	**Engage in violent protest for leadership change**
Description	Protest forcefully, in a potentially destructive manner, to demand leadership change.
Usage Notes	Target should be the actor who is expected to relinquish power. Riots that demand new elections should also be coded here.
Example	Egyptian demonstrators rioted following a peaceful demonstration calling for the immediate removal of President Hosni Mubarak from office.

CAMEO	1452
Name	**Engage in violent protest to demand policy change**
Description	Protest forcefully, in a potentially destructive manner, to demand policy reform.
Usage Notes	Use this code when protesters demand specific policy changes or unspecified political reforms.
Example	Palestinian riots against Israeli military policies are still continuing with no end in sight.

CAMEO	1453
Name	**Engage in violent protest to demand rights**
Description	Protest forcefully, in a potentially destructive manner, to demand political, social, economic, or other rights.
Usage Notes	Use this code for riots that demand new rights or protest the violation of existing ones.
Example	Palestinian youths resorted to throwing stones during demonstrations against the alleged human rights violations by the Israeli military, officials said on Thursday.

CAMEO	1454
Name	**Engage in violent protest to demand change in institutions, regime**
Description	Protest forcefully, in a potentially destructive manner, to demand major institutional, constitutional, or regime change.
Usage Notes	Note the difference between institutional/constitutional changes and policy reforms. Riots that call for independence or autonomy essentially demand major changes to the whole system and are hence coded here.
Example	Prisoners rioted at a jail in East Timor's capital Dili on Monday joining thousands of demonstrators in demanding a referendum on independence from Indonesian rule, locals said.

2.15 EXHIBIT MILITARY POSTURE

CAMEO	150
Name	**Exhibit military or police power, not specified below**
Description	All military or police moves that fall short of the actual use of force, not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This category is different from cue categories 18, 19, and 20, as they refer to uses of force, while military posturing falls short of actual use of force and is typically a demonstration of military capabilities and readiness. Category 15 is also distinct from category 13 in that the latter refers merely to threats, is typically verbal, and does not involve any activity that is undertaken to demonstrate military power. Note that source actors for codes 150-153 are not necessarily militaries affiliated with states but any organized armed groups. Targets are actors against whom the source mobilizes its military capabilities in a threatening manner.
Example	The Macedonian army prepared to resume shelling Albanian rebel-held territory as attempts to resolve the crisis on the political front were deadlocked.

CAMEO	151
Name	**Increase police alert status**
Description	Need new description.
Usage Notes	Need new usage notes.
Example	NEED EXAMPLE.

CAMEO	152
Name	**Increase military alert status**
Description	Heighten military readiness and caution; be prepared to use force.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code formal military orders to go on alert. The party against whom the military move is directed is the target actor.
Example	Israeli troops remained on alert in the occupied West Bank today to forestall more violence after a week of unprecedented Palestinian civil unrest.

CAMEO	153
Name	**Mobilize or increase police power**
Description	Increase the number of military personnel and/or weapons.
Usage Notes	Use this code when the government mobilizes police power to demonstrate strength, mostly as a scare tactic.
Example	The government of Sindh province has ordered patrols by police and paramilitary soldiers after violent protests by Muslim groups.

CAMEO	154
Name	**Mobilize or increase armed forces**
Description	Increase the number of military personnel and/or weapons.
Usage Notes	The party against whom the military move is directed is the target actor.
Example	Israel has strengthened its forces in Lebanon following the discovery of Soviet-made Katyusha rockets in the area last week, military sources said today.
Example	Britain mobilized army reservists for a possible war against Iraq on Tuesday while UN arms inspectors said they needed more time.

CAMEO	155
Name	**Mobilize or increase cyber-forces**
Description	Increase the capacity to wage cyber-warfare.
Usage Notes	This event can only be coded when the move is directed against a specific target or targets, whether as an offensive or defensive move.
Example	North Korea has trained more than 500 computer hackers capable of launching cyber warfare against the United States, South Korea's defense ministry said Monday.

2.16 REDUCE RELATIONS

CAMEO	160
Name	**Reduce relations, not specified below**
Description	All reductions in normal, routine, or cooperative relations not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among codes 161-166 cannot be made.
Example	Italy announced a suspension of air links with Yugoslavia on Wednesday, one day after a Yugoslav army jet shot down a helicopter carrying EC truce monitors.

CAMEO	161
Name	**Reduce or break diplomatic relations**
Description	Curtail, decrease, break, or terminate diplomatic exchange.
Usage Notes	Cancellation of meetings, withdrawal, or expulsion of diplomats and termination of other diplomatic activities (excluding negotiations and mediations which are coded as 164 and 165 respectively) should be coded here.
Example	A French minister has cancelled a planned visit to Haiti after a state of siege was declared in the one-time French colony, the Foreign Affairs Ministry said on Sunday.
Example	Switzerland said today it had expelled two Soviet diplomats based in Geneva for spying, adding to a long series of espionage scares.

CAMEO	162
Name	**Reduce or stop material aid, not specified below**
Description	Reductions or terminations of aid not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This event form category contains sub-forms for more detailed coding whenever possible.
Example	The United States announced Wednesday it would prohibit all aid to Albanian rebels in Macedonia and would deny entry to the United States to all individuals undermining stability there.
Example	Red Cross officials suspended aid deliveries in Baghdad on Wednesday after two of their vehicles were hit by gunfire and a staff member went missing.

CAMEO	1621
Name	**Reduce or stop economic assistance**
Description	Decrease or terminate provision of economic aid.
Example	Japan said on Tuesday it had halted economic aid to Yugoslavia in line with Western efforts to end the fighting there.

CAMEO	1622
Name	**Reduce or stop military assistance**
Description	Decrease or terminate provision of military aid.
Example	The United States suspended part of a military aid program for Bosnia aimed at bringing Bosnian Croat and Moslem armed forces together as a unified identity, the New York Times reported on Friday.

CAMEO	1623
Name	**Reduce or stop humanitarian assistance**
Description	Decrease or terminate provision of humanitarian aid.
Example	The United Nations on Tuesday reduced food supplies to the biggest Cambodian refugee camp in Thailand because rice was being diverted to outside users, relief officials said.

CAMEO	163
Name	**Impose embargo, boycott, or sanctions**
Description	Stop or restrict commercial or other material exchange as a form of protest or punishment.
Example	President Bill Clinton has imposed sanctions on the Taliban religious faction that controls Afghanistan for its support of suspected terrorist Osama bin Laden, the White House said Tuesday.

CAMEO	164
Name	**Halt negotiations**
Description	Terminate discussions, negotiations.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code failed negotiations and walk-outs, as well as other disruptions of planned negotiations. Note that the termination can be either unilateral or bi/multi-lateral.
Example	Palestinians and Israelis failed to reach agreement on the fate of Palestinian offices in east Jerusalem Sunday, despite hours of tense negotiations, sources on both sides reported.
Example Note	Two reciprocal events are coded with actors reversed.

CAMEO	165
Name	**Halt mediation**
Description	Terminate mediation activities.
Usage Notes	The source for this event form is typically the mediating party(ies). Use this event form to code failed mediation activities.
Example	Syrian officers today ended mediation efforts between rival militias in Tripoli as shells continued crashing into the north Lebanese port and the death toll rose to more than 200.

CAMEO	166
Name	**Expel or withdraw, not specified below**
Description	Terminate the presence of groups or organizations not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	Use this category to code both expulsions by host authorities and withdrawals by guest groups or organizations. Note that expulsions or deportations of individuals—typically a legal matter—are coded as 174 instead. Mass expulsions of peoples are coded as 201. Withdrawal of hostile military forces constitutes a form of yielding and is thus coded as 0874. When diplomats are withdrawn or expelled, use 161.

CAMEO	1661
Name	**Expel or withdraw peacekeepers**
Description	Terminate the deployment or presence of peacekeeping forces.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code both expulsions of peacekeeping forces by host countries and voluntary withdrawals by actors providing the peacekeeping forces. Note that while the host country should be coded as the source actor when coding an expulsion of peacekeeping forces, the provider of the forces becomes the source when coding withdrawals.
Example	Eighty UN peacekeepers were shipped out of the eastern Bosnian enclave of Gorazde Friday, leaving just 100 UN troops to follow them out later this month.

CAMEO	1662
Name	**Expel or withdraw inspectors, observers**
Description	Terminate the presence of inspectors or other observers.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code both expulsions by host countries and withdrawals by providers of inspectors or observers.
Example	North Korea expelled inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, or IAEA, from frozen nuclear facilities at Yongbyon after U.S. officials alleged that the North admitted it had a uranium-based program in late 2002.

CAMEO	1663
Name	**Expel or withdraw aid agencies**
Description	Terminate the presence of aid agencies or other non-governmental organizations helping civilians.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code both expulsions by host countries and withdrawals by providers of humanitarian aid. When aid is simply reduced or halted but the expulsion or withdrawal of the provider is not mentioned, use 1623 instead.
Example	Jakarta forced the UN refugee agency, UNHCR, out of the country following the relief operation, although it had more than £12m of unspent donations.

2.17 COERCE

CAMEO	170
Name	**Coerce, not specified below**
Description	Repression, violence against civilians, or their rights or properties not otherwise specified.
Example	Turkish police prevented the demonstration staged by students at Cumhuriyet University near AKP offices in Sivas on 15 October to protest the decision of sending troops to Iraq.

CAMEO	171
Name	**Seize or damage property, not specified below**
Description	Use of force against property or violation of property rights not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This event form category contains sub-forms for more detailed coding whenever possible.
Example	Croatian authorities are failing to uphold the property rights of Croatian Serb refugees, a human rights group protested here Wednesday.

CAMEO	1711
Name	**Confiscate property**
Description	Use force to take control of somebody else's property, confiscate, expropriate.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code raids and lootings as well as other confiscations.
Example	In an unprecedented move, Palestinian police in Jericho confiscated weapons and explosives from Palestinian armed groups, the Israeli army said Friday.

CAMEO	1712
Name	**Destroy property**
Description	Use force to destroy, demolish property.
Example	Afghan guerillas blew up three main electric power lines leading into Kabul last month and nearly one third of the city's power supply is still down, the Czechoslovak news agency Ceteka reported from Kabul today.
Example	Jewish settlers in the West Bank city of Hebron set fire to the offices of the Palestinian administrators of Muslim property overnight following the killing of an Israeli man, Palestinian residents said Sunday.
Example	Israeli army bulldozers demolished Palestinian homes and civilian buildings in southern Gaza on Sunday, Palestinian officials and US witnesses said.

CAMEO	172
Name	**Impose administrative sanctions, not specified below**
Description	Formal decrees, laws, or policies aimed at curbing the rights of civilians not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This event form category contains sub-forms for more detailed coding whenever possible.

CAMEO	1721
Name	**Impose restrictions on political freedoms**
Description	Violate or impose limitations on fundamental political rights such as freedoms of speech, expression, and assembly.
Usage Notes	Restrictions on media and activities of political dissent are coded here. Note that if the event is about the actual enforcement of such restrictions through repressive tactics, such as imprisonments and dispersion of demonstrations, 175 should be used instead.
Example	The British government on Monday outlawed the largest Protestant extremist organization in Northern Ireland because of what it called its direct involvement in killing in the strife-torn province.
Example	Nicaragua's Sandinista government today ordered the opposition newspaper La Prensa to suspend publication indefinitely, a spokesman for the paper said.

CAMEO	1722
Name	**Ban political parties or politicians**
Description	Prevent establishment or activities of political parties or politicians.
Example	President Yoweri Museveni has banned Ugandan opposition candidates from participating in the upcoming elections.

CAMEO	1723
Name	**Impose curfew**
Description	Set a deadline beyond which inhabitants of an area are not permitted to be on the streets or in public places.
Example	Turkish authorities have imposed a curfew in the town of Cizre in southeastern Turkey after a demonstration over fraud allegations in Sunday's local elections, security sources said here Tuesday.

CAMEO	1724
Name	**Impose state of emergency or martial law**
Description	Suspend normal constitutional rights and provisions by installing state of emergency or military rule.
Example	The military government of President Prosper Avril declared a 30-day state of siege in Haiti on Saturday, suspending parts of the constitution and arresting political opponents, a spokeswoman for the U.S. embassy said.

CAMEO	173
Name	**Arrest, detain**
Description	Legal or extrajudicial arrests, detentions, or imprisonments.
Usage Notes	Use this code for both criminal and political detentions. Note, however, that taking of hostages is coded as 181 instead, and charges or lawsuits are coded as 115.
Example	Israeli soldiers arrested more than 100 Palestinians on Saturday in a security sweep of the Hebron area of the occupied West Bank, military sources said.

CAMEO	174
Name	**Expel or deport individuals**
Description	Formal removal or expulsion of individuals from territories, typically following legal proceedings.
Usage Notes	Expulsion of diplomats constitute reduction of diplomatic relations and should be coded as 'Reduce or break diplomatic relations' (161). Expulsion of peacekeepers, inspectors, or aid agencies refer to category 166. Mass political expulsions, with the purpose of ethnic cleansing for instance, are coded as 201 instead.
Example	Ghanaian authorities have deported 168 Liberians for traveling without proper documents on a Swedish-registered vessel, a port official said Monday.

CAMEO	175
Name	**Use repression**
Description	Actively repress collective actions of dissent by forcing subjugation through crowd control tactics, arrests, etc.
Usage Notes	Note the difference between repression of dissidents and military engagements.
Example	Liberian riot police used tear gas to disperse demonstrators protesting election results in Monrovia.

CAMEO	176
Name	**Attack cybernetically**
Description	Illegal or unauthorized attack on computers, networks, or accounts.
Usage Notes	Cyberattacks can be any of a wide range of acts, with an even wider range of motives. Vandalism of websites, theft of private electronic information, and the hostile shutting-down of networks all fit under this category.
Example	North Korea has tried to hack into the computers of South Korean army officers, officials said Tuesday.
Example	Muslim hackers angered by the publication of cartoons of the Prophet Mohammed have defaced nearly 3,000 Danish Web sites over the past month in the biggest politically motivated cyber attack long-time observers have ever seen.

2.18 ASSAULT

CAMEO	180
Name	**Use unconventional violence, not specified below**
Description	Use of unconventional forms of violence which do not require high levels of organization or conventional weaponry, not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code use of forms of force and violence that do not require high levels of organization typical of state-military establishments. Terrorist attacks, if not further specified, should be coded here. Use this default code also for use of knives, rocks and other such unsophisticated weapons. This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among codes 181-186 cannot be made.
Example	A temporary camp for Congolese refugees was attacked by Burundian militiamen armed with machetes, killing at least 156 people, the UN refugee agency reported.

CAMEO	181
Name	**Abduct, hijack, take hostage**
Description	Kidnap, take hostage, hijack, or forcibly seize control of an aircraft, car, bus, ship, etc.
Example	Afghan rebels have kidnapped up to 16 Soviet civilian advisers from a town bazaar and exploded a series of bombs in the capital Kabul, western diplomatic sources in neighboring Pakistan said today.

CAMEO	182
Name	**Physically assault, not specified below**
Description	Attack physical well-being of individuals without the use of weaponry, not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This event form category contains sub-forms for more detailed coding whenever possible. Beatings are coded here.
Example	Israeli soldiers routinely beat up Palestinian detainees on the occupied West Bank with the knowledge of senior officers, a court martial was told today.

CAMEO	1821
Name	**Sexually assault**
Description	Sexually abuse, assault sexual integrity of individuals.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code rapes and other sexual assaults.
Example	U.S. border patrol agents sexually abused illegal Mexican immigrants with impunity, a human rights organization charged on Saturday.

CAMEO	1822
Name	**Torture**
Description	Torture, inflict extreme pain on individuals.
Usage Notes	The distinction between 1822 and the default code 182 depend primarily on the particular terminology used by reporters. This code is used typically when "torture" is mentioned in the lead.
Example	Security forces in Guinea have tortured scores of Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees, whom authorities blame for a border conflict, Human Rights Watch (HWR) said Thursday.

CAMEO	1823
Name	**Kill by physical assault**
Description	Kill individuals by physically assaulting them without the use of weaponry, through beating, torture, lynching, etc.
Usage Notes	When a physical assault—beating, torture, lynching, etc.–is specifically mentioned to have caused death, this code takes precedence over other codes for physical assault.
Example	A Palestinian prisoner died as a result of torture while in Israeli police custody, according to a report by a pathologist sent to Israel by Physicians for Human Rights.

CAMEO	183
Name	**Conduct suicide, car, or other non-military bombing, not specified below**
Description	The use of explosive devices or improvised explosives outside of military engagements.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except where distinctions among codes 1831-1834 cannot be made. Aerial bombings that involve the use of aircraft are coded as 195 instead.
Example	Irish nationalist guerrillas wounded two British soldiers in a bomb attack on Thursday, police said.

CAMEO	1831
Name	**Carry out suicide bombing**
Description	Carry out bomb attack with the intention of causing own death as well as other casualties.
Usage Notes	Not every attack that results in the assailant's death is necessarily a suicide attack; we rely on the terminology used by reporters to make that call—we code bombings as suicide bombings if the report identifies it as such.
Example	Two Palestinian suicide bombers killed 23 people as well as themselves late Sunday when they blew themselves up in Tel Aviv in the second-worst attack in the current Palestinian uprising, police said.
Example	At least three Iraqi civilians have been killed in a suicide car bombing in central Baghdad, Iraqi police said.

CAMEO	1832
Name	**Carry out vehicular bombing**
Description	Blow up a car or other vehicle to cause damage to surroundings.
Usage Notes	If a car bombing is also known to have been a suicide attack, the suicide component takes precedence and the event is coded as 1831.
Example	A prominent anti-Syria journalist has been killed in a car bomb explosion in a residential sector of mostly Christian eastern Beirut.

CAMEO	1833
Name	**Carry out roadside bombing**
Description	Detonate explosives on the roadside to cause damage and casualties to passers-by.
Usage Notes	These bombs or explosives are typically left along the roads by assailants long before they are detonated, hence reports of such attacks can rarely credibly identify the actors responsible for placing those explosives. Therefore, the particular locations of such attacks are typically coded as source actors.
Example	A roadside bombing near the town of Samarra on Sunday killed one U.S. soldier and wounded two others, the military said.

CAMEO	1834
Name	**Carry out location bombing**
Description	The use of pre-placed explosive device(s) with the intent of causing casualties and or/structural damage.
Usage Notes	The distinguishing factors for this code are the presence of placed munitions detonated either remotely or according to pre-set conditions (time, proximity, movement of the device, etc.). Suicide, vehicular bombing components, or roadside locations take precedence and are coded 1831, 1832 and 1833 respectively. Minefield casualties and the deployment of mines are specifically excluded from this code and are coded as 193 (Fight with small arms and light weapons) instead.
Example	Three US servicemen were killed by an improvised explosive device outside of the Iraqi city of Basra.

CAMEO	184
Name	**Use as human shield**
Description	Use civilians as buffer on the front lines or in other dangerous environments.
Example	The Sri Lankan army has been holding thousands of Tamil civilian refugees as human shields in the battle zones of the southern sector of the Jaffna peninsula, according to a press release by the Liberation Tigers.

CAMEO	185
Name	**Attempt to assassinate**
Description	Attempt but fail to kill politically significant and influential persons.
Usage Notes	Use this code only when an assassination attempt or targeted killing is foiled; when assassinations are successfully carried out, 186 is used instead. This distinction is made because consequences of these two types of events could be significantly different. The source of this event would ideally be the assailant; however, in many cases this information will not be available and the location of the attack would be coded as the source instead.
Example	An attempt to assassinate deputy governor of the Tyumen region, Oleg Chemezov, was thwarted in Khanty-Mansiysk (Siberia), the city's police reported.
Example	Militants loyal to Iraq's Al-Qaeda frontman Abu Musab al-Zarqawi said they attempted to assassinate outgoing Prime Minister Iyad Allawi, in a statement posted on the internet.

CAMEO	186
Name	**Assassinate**
Description	Kill politically significant and influential persons.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code targeted killings and assassinations of politically influential elites or leaders.
Example	Hezbollah guerrillas killed the deputy chief of Israel's militia ally in southern Lebanon Sunday sources on both sides said.
Example Note	This example is coded as an assassination because of the position the victim held (which is explicitly reported).

2.19 FIGHT

CAMEO	190
Name	**Use conventional military force, not specified below**
Description	All uses of conventional force and acts of war typically by organized armed groups not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among codes 191-196 cannot be made. In addition to unspecified acts of fighting, "killings" of any kind when the weapons used are not specified should also be coded here. When news leads refer to acts of killing that take place during an attack or some form of military engagement as "murders", those should still be coded here. However, murders in general—as criminal acts with no political connotations—are not coded under the CAMEO framework. The first example below illustrates how one can differentiate between these two different uses of the verb "murder".
Example	One Serb policeman was murdered in an attack on a police patrol by Kosovo Albanians near the border with Kosovo, state agency Tanjug reported Sunday.
Example	Vietnamese and Kampuchean forces were battling for control of a strategic base near the border today, Thai military sources said.
Example Note	Two reciprocal events are coded with actors reversed.
Example	Palestinian gunmen attacked an Israeli village close to the West Bank Sunday and killed an Israeli, public television reported.

CAMEO	191
Name	**Impose blockade, restrict movement**
Description	Prevent entry into and/or exit from a territory using armed forces.
Usage Notes	Note that this event form is different from code 144 ('Obstruct physically'), which refers to civilian protest activities that seek to disrupt routine and normal proceedings.
Example	Israel Friday reimposed blockades in the West Bank following the shooting deaths of two Israelis a day earlier, a military spokesman announced.
Example	The Soviet Union closed its southern borders with Iran and Turkey because of fighting between Azerbaijanis and Armenians, an editor at the official Armenian news agency said.
Example Note	Due to the compound target, two events are coded.

CAMEO	192
Name	**Occupy territory**
Description	Occupy, seize control of a territory using armed forces.
Example	Vietnamese-led forces have retaken a strategic village in Western Kampuchea after fierce fighting with guerrillas who overran it late last month, Thai military sources said today.
Example	Burmese troops have captured part of a Karen guerrilla stronghold on the Thai border after five days of fighting, Thai police here said on Monday.
Example	Israel today mounted its long-threatened invasion of South Lebanon, ploughing through the United Nations lines on the coast of south of Tyre and thrusting forward in at least to inland areas.

CAMEO	193
Name	**Fight with small arms and light weapons**
Description	Attack using small arms and light weapons such as rifles, machine-guns, and mortar shells.
Usage Notes	Small arms include revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and light machine-guns. Light weapons include heavy-machine guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems, portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile system, and mortars of calibers less than 100 mm.
Example	Sudanese rebels shelled the southern regional capital Juba for the first time in a year on Sunday and Monday, killing about 20 people, relief officials in Nairobi said.
Example	Egyptian police opened fire to disperse Moslem fundamentalist demonstrators on Monday night, killing one person and arresting 12, security sources said.
Example	Serb forces killed three ethnic Albanians in a gunbattle in southeastern Serbia Friday, a political council representing ethnic Albanians in the region said in remarks published here Sunday.
Example Note	Note that because the type of weapon used is specified, this code is used instead of the default code 190.
Example	A minefield explosion near the town of Samarra killed two Iraqi youths and wounded five others on Sunday.

CAMEO	194
Name	**Fight with artillery and tanks**
Description	Attack using artillery, tanks, and rocket fire.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code military engagements that involve the use of guns of large caliber that are too heavy to carry, such as cannon or missile launchers that are not portable, and tanks and/or warships. When both small arms or light weapons and heavy weaponry are used, this code takes precedence.
Example	Vietnamese-led forces launched artillery, mortar, and rocket fire against Kampuchean guerrilla camps near the eastern Thai border today, killing or wounding 50, Thai military sources said.
Example	Israeli tanks fired four shell bombs at targets in Jericho, witnesses said, in a rare incident in the West Bank city.

CAMEO	195
Name	**Employ aerial weapons, not specified below**
Description	Attack, bomb from air, not specified below.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code bombings that involve the use of military aircraft. When both aerial and other small types of weapons are used, this code takes precedence. This residual category is not coded except where distinctions among codes 1951-1952 cannot be made.
Example	Soviet aircraft including helicopter gunships killed 46 Afghan civilians in an attack on a village in the western province of Heart.
Example	Israeli helicopters and tanks shelled positions of the Palestinian security forces and residential areas near the town of Rafah.

CAMEO	1951
Name	**Employ precision-guided aerial munitions**
Description	The use of aerial weapons that utilize internal and/or remote sensing and guidance controls to strike specific targets.
Usage Notes	The distinction between 1951 and the default 195 depends on whether the particular terminology used by reporters is indicative of guided or precision weapons. The weapons themselves must have guidance capability and should be differentiated from "surgical aerial attacks" which are otherwise coded under the default 195.
Example	British aircraft using precision guided missiles killed 4 Iraqis in an attack on a suspected weapons supply in Basra.

CAMEO	1952
Name	**Employ remotely piloted aerial munitions**
Description	The use of remotely piloted or unmanned aerial platforms for the delivery or ordinance.
Usage Notes	Use this event form to code aerial attacks that involve the use of unmanned or remotely piloted vehicles. This code takes precedence over the use of precision guided munitions (1951).
Example	Recent US Predator attacks, occurring about once every three days, have killed at least eight top al-Qaeda leaders since last July, according to Pentagon sources.

CAMEO	196
Name	**Violate ceasefire**
Description	Reinitiate fighting in the midst of a formal or informal ceasefire or truce.
Usage Notes	Regardless of how the ceasefire is broken and what kinds of weapons are used, all ceasefire and truce violations are coded here.
Example	Both the Phillippines military and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front are guilty of violating the ceasefire agreement signed in March 2001, according to a group that conducted simultaneous fact-finding missions in Lanao, Maguindanao, and Cotabato provinces last week.
Example Note	Two reciprocal events of the same type are coded.

2.20 ENGAGE IN UNCONVENTIONAL MASS VIOLENCE

CAMEO	200
Name	**Use massive unconventional force, not specified below**
Description	All uses of unconventional force that are meant to cause mass destruction, casualties, and suffering not otherwise specified.
Usage Notes	This residual category is not coded except when distinctions among codes 201-204 cannot be made.

CAMEO	201
Name	**Engage in mass expulsion**
Description	Force large groups of people or populations out of some territory.
Usage Notes	Note that this event form is different from expulsions of diplomats and international or non-governmental groups (166), and legal deportations (174). Mass expulsions coded here are typically carried out with the intention of clearing out a particular group of people out of a specific area.
Example	The Israeli army forced out on Wednesday more than 1,000 Palestinian refugees from their homes in a West Bank refugee camp during a 48-hour search for militants, residents said.

CAMEO	202
Name	**Engage in mass killings**
Description	Kill a substantial number of people, typically with the intention of ridding a territory of a particular group of people.
Usage Notes	Politically motivated mass killings and genocides are coded here, relying primarily on the specific terminology used by reporters to identify an event that involves "mass" killings.
Example	Sudan's government is responsible for mass killings and other atrocities in the Darfur region, according to a United Nations report.

CAMEO	203
Name	**Engage in ethnic cleansing**
Description	Use mass expulsions and/or mass killings targeting a specific ethnic group.
Usage Notes	When a report identifies mass expulsions or mass killings as being motivated by ethnic cleansing, use this code instead. The only way we can code ethnic cleansings as such is only if reporters use that particular terminology; therefore, we will need to rely on careful analysis of our event data, whereby we would focus on particular dyads, to reliably measure ethnic cleansings.
Example	Serb forces were engaged in ethnic cleansing in Kosovo against the majority Albanian population of the province, according to the US government.

CAMEO	204
Name	**Use weapons of mass destruction, not specified below**
Description	Attack with unconventional weapons that are meant to cause massive destruction and casualties.

CAMEO	2041
Name	**Use chemical, biological, or radiological weapons**
Description	Attack using chemical, biological, or radiological weapons.

CAMEO	2042
Name	**Detonate nuclear weapons**
Description	Attack using nuclear weapons.

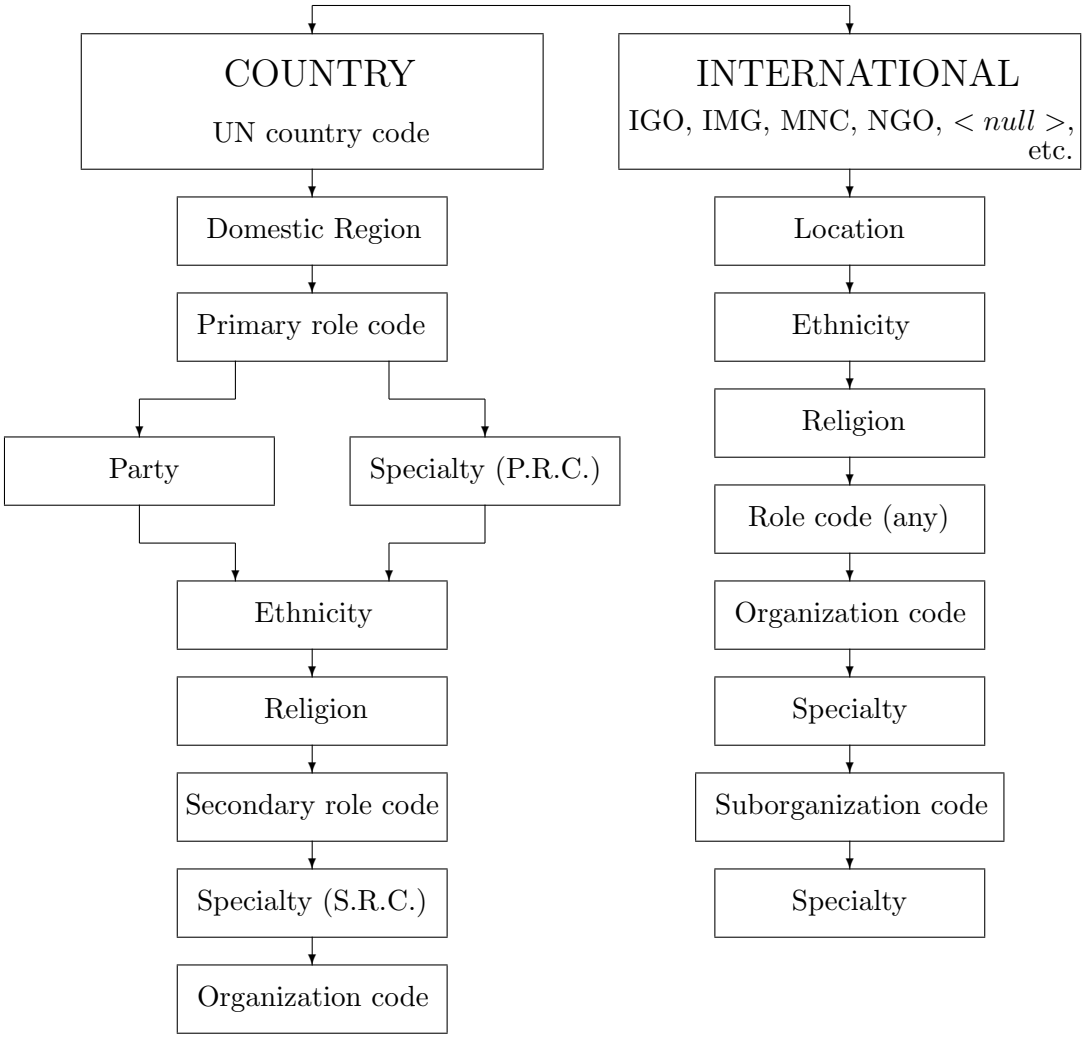
Chapter 3

ACTOR CODEBOOK

Actor and agent 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. Several regional dictionaries 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 and agent dictionaries, this codebook documents the shared and region-specific actors that existed in the dictionaries at the time of this codebooks compilation (as well as some updates from subsequent revisions). It does not contain an exhaustive list of all agent and actor codes utilized in the various KEDS/CASCADE projects that make use of the CAMEO coding schemes. Coders who modify CAMEO or add new codes (not names, but general types) should record the changes made.

As projects have demanded more specificity from CAMEO codes, the complexity and length of CAMEO codes have increased. Early CAMEO codes may be simpler than strict adherence to the rules below would imply.

3.1 HIERARCHICAL RULES OF CODING



Actor codes are composed of a series of three-letter groups, written in the order pictured above. The length of the code given to any actor depends on the number of these groups applicable to an actor and necessary for the needs of the coding group, but TABARI currently limits the total number of characters to fifteen, i.e. five three-letter codes. Some actors may be deemed important enough to warrant a three character code unique to themselves, but most just use a combination of specific and generic codes.

Coding of any actor follows two basic rules:

1. Proceed from the general to the specific.
2. Maintain a consistent pattern (ideally the one above) in choosing the hierarchical placement of appropriate three letter classifications.

No actor will use all the categories listed, but rules and hierarchy provide the coder with a clearer path of how an actor's coding scheme should break down and ensures some level of consistency

across studies.

3.1.1 Domestic or International?

There are two types of actor in the CAMEO coding scheme: domestic and international. How an actor is coded depends on which of those types the actor is.

For a domestic actor, the first three characters of the CAMEO code indicate the actor's country. The United Nations list of standard three-letter country codes is 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). A list of UN country codes is also presented in Chater **??**.

Actors that cannot readily accept a single national identifier may instead take an international code. Different generic codes are used to differentiate between various kinds of international and transnational actors. `IGO` (international governmental organization), `IMG` (international militarized group), `NGO` (non-governmental organization), `NGM` (non-governmental movement), and `MNC` (multinational corporation) are the main generic codes. They can either be used on their own or as the first three characters of more detailed codes. A few special cases—religious groups, ethnicities, and international regions—are handled as international actors but do not begin with international codes.

In addition, we have the code `UIS` (unidentified state actor), which is used when an actor is known to be a country or government—or it is known to act on behalf of a country or state—but the identity of the particular country is not revealed in the report (e.g. "foreign diplomat"). Similarly, if an international actor cannot be categorized for whatever reason, `INT` can be used as the last-resort, catch-all code. `UIS` and `INT` are typically used as three-letter codes on their own.

The following subsections describe how a *domestic* actor is coded, in order from left to right in the code. The differences for international codes are described in subsection 3.1.9.

3.1.2 Domestic Region

In countries with federal systems, autonomous regions, other forms of decentralization, or any other idiosyncratic facts that render regional distinctions politically significant, our codes link actors to sub-state regions as well as countries. Assigning actors domestic region codes (as the second three characters) allows researchers to code and study intrastate events which might have domestic as well as international significance. Sub-state codes are often essential components of a regional dictionary—the Balkans is one such case. Serbia during 2003-2006, for example, is assigned the code `[SCGSRB]`, where `SCG` is the UN code for the state of Serbia and Montenegro and `SRB` denotes the Republic of Serbia, which was a sub-state entity within Serbia and Montenegro.

In some cases, we have assigned geographic regions within a country their own three character codes because the distinction was important for demographic or other political reasons, even though these regions did not have legal status. For Turkey, we have given Southeast Turkey its own code (`[TURSOE]`), which has allowed us to capture many domestic events (particularly between Kurdish insurgents and the Turkish state) that we otherwise could not. A comprehensive list of all sub-state region codes can be found in the respective region-specific sections of this codebook.

3.1.3 Primary Role Code

Generic role codes are assigned to actors in order to indicate their roles and statuses, when known and relevant, within their respective countries. They are appended to the initial country and

regional codes.

A comprehensive list of generic role codes can be found in Table 3.1. We make a crucial distinction between primary, secondary, and tertiary role codes. Coders should use primary codes to identify the role of a domestic actor wherever reasonable; among those, `GOV`, `MIL`, `OPP`, and `INS` or `SEP` (formerly `REB`) are in fact the most commonly used.

`REB` has been, for most of CAMEO's history, the catch-all term for violent opposition groups. `SEP` and `INS` were added in late 2009, and they have more or less replaced that code for specific actors. However, `REB` still is used to code cases where a violent opposition group's aims are unclear, or where the group has very plainly limited goals (i.e. not involving separating from or overthrowing the government.) Also, older projects using CAMEO use only the `REB` code, and, depending on the project, coders may choose not to use `SEP` or `INS`. Coders should be sure, however, to distinguish between these kinds of actors and those assigned a secondary role code of `CRM` (see subsection 3.1.6). While `CRM` actors may utilize violent operations, they primarily exist for the purpose of achieving monetary profit or other self-gratification and not for the achievement of political aims through violent efforts.

`UAF` should be used as a last resort when an armed group cannot be identified either as `MIL` or `REB`. This situation tends to arise when the association of a given armed group with the state it operates in is unclear (e.g. whether it is an independent rebel group or a paramilitary), or the group is accepted but not controlled by the state. If the link between a paramilitary and a state is common knowledge, however, MIL should still be used—even though the group might not officially be part of the state military institution. The Serb Volunteer Guard, also known as Arkan's Tigers, for instance, should be coded as `[SRBMIL]`.

Note that actor codes with domestic roles will often need date restrictions to reflect changing roles of actors through the span of the dataset. This is especially true when coding countries that experience frequent power changes. Section 3.2.1 details how such restrictions are added.

Table 3.1: Generic Domestic Role Codes

Primary Role Codes	**Description**
COP	Police forces, officers, criminal investigative units, protective agencies
GOV	Government: the executive, governing parties, coalitions partners, executive divisions
INS	Insurgents (rebels): all rebels who attempt to overthrow their national government
JUD	Judiciary: judges, courts
MIL	Military: troops, soldiers, all state-military personnel/equipment
OPP	Political opposition: opposition parties, individuals, anti-government activists
REB	Rebels: armed and violent opposition groups, individuals
SEP	Separatist rebels: all rebels who try to emancipate their region from its country
SPY	State intelligence services and members including covert operations groups as well as intelligence collection and analyses
UAF	Armed forces aligned neither with nor against their government
Secondary Role Codes	**Description**
AGR	Agriculture: individuals and groups involved in the practices of crop cultivation including government agencies whose primary concern is agricultural issues
BUS	Business: businessmen, companies, and enterprises, not including MNCs
CRM	Criminal: corresponding to individuals involved in or allegedly involved in the deliberate breaking of state or international laws primarily for profit
CVL	Civilian individuals or groups sometimes used as catch-all for individuals or groups for whom no other role category is appropriate
DEV	Development: individuals or groups concerned primarily with development issues of varying types including infrastructure creation, democratization et al.
EDU	Education: educators, schools, students, or organizations dealing with education
ELI	Elites: former government officials, celebrities, spokespersons for organizations without further role categorization (George Soros, former Secretary of Defense, Bono)
ENV	Environmental: entities for whom environmental and ecological issues are their primary focus, includes wildlife preservation, climate change, etc.
HLH	Health: individuals, groups and organizations dealing with health and social welfare practices (doctors, Doctors Without Borders)
HRI	Human Rights: actors for whom their primary area of operation or expertise is with documenting and/or correcting human rights concerns
LAB	Labor: specifically individuals in or elements of organized labor, organizations concerned with labor issues
LEG	Legislature: parliaments, assemblies, lawmakers, references to specific legislative entities or sub-entities such as committees
MED	Media: journalists, newspapers, television stations also includes providers of internet services and other forms of mass information dissemination
REF	Refugees: also refers to agencies or MNCs dealing with population migration and relocation issues
Tertiary Role Codes	**Description**
MOD	Moderate: “moderate,” “mainstream,” etc.
RAD	Radical: “radical,” “extremist,” “fundamentalist,” etc.

3.1.4 Party or Speciality (Primary Role Code)

The PTY (party) distinction is a special role code that comes after primary role codes but before anything else. Political organizations receive the designation PTY when they field candidates for local or national elections, they are considered legal/legitimate by the current political regime, and they are not, at an organizational level, armed or violent. Individuals receive the designation PTY if they are members of qualified political organizations but are not members of the national or local executive. The PTY designation, whenever possible, comes immediately after OPP or GOV. Whether a party is in opposition or government depends solely on whether it is a member of the executive at the highest level of government for which it fields candidates.

Alternatively, a second primary role code can be appended to the first to represent an actor's area of power or concern. This happens, for example, with secretaries and ministers of defence; though they are part of the government, they exercise control over military affairs and are thus coded [XXXGOVMIL]. This case is discussed in more detail in section 3.2.5.

3.1.5 Ethnicity and Religion

In the latest version of the system, we have a detailed, global classification system for both religious and ethnic groups: these are discussed in Chapters 10.0.4 and **??**. These have not, however, been systematically incorporated into all of the dictionaries.

3.1.6 Secondary Role Code (and/or Tertiary)

If none of the primary codes applies to the actor in question, coders should choose from secondary role codes. Hence, for instance, a labor union would have the LAB code and a given journalist would have the MED code *only* if they cannot be identified as OPP. However, this restriction does not preclude the addition of secondary role codes to the primary code if such distinctions would be valuable to the coders. An opposition labor union, for example, would code as XXXOPPLAB.

Although we have a code for the legislative branch (LEG), it is identified as a secondary code and used sparingly. When a given legislative body is mentioned as an organization (e.g. the parliament, the House of Commons, the Senate), LEG is always used. When a particular political party or individual member of the legislature is in question, however, the convention has been to use GOVPTY or OPPPTY, *depending on whether the relevant party has control of the executive branch.* If the coders are more interested in the differentiation between the executive and legislative branches of a government or if control of the executive is separate from control of the legislature it may be more useful to code these actors as LEG.

Outside of religious applications, tertiary role codes should be used *only as last resort.* RAD captures ambiguous identifiers such as "radical," "extremist," and "fundamentalist" which can be encountered in news reports but do not refer to any systematically identifiable group or role. We felt compelled to create the code to systematize the the coding of such ambiguous labels, the meaning of which could vary from reporter to reporter and across regions: Does the term "extremist" refer simply to the conservative nature of a group or does it imply that the group in question is armed and violent? In order to avoid bias and to ensure reliability, RAD (and not REB) should be used in such cases. For example, "extremist Serbian nationalist" should be coded as [SERRAD]. Similarly, MOD should be used when ambiguous identifiers such as "moderate" and "mainstream" are encountered.

3.1.7 Specialty (Secondary Role Code)

Secondary role codes can also be included in a CAMEO code to indicate an actor's specialty (much like in subsection 3.1.4. They can be added not only to primary role codes, but also to ethnicities, religions, or even other secondary role codes. For example, a legislative committee concerned with education would be coded as `[XXXLEGEDU]`, while a Muslim student dissident would be `[XXXOPPMOSEDU]`.

Tertiary role codes are used in this position as additional modifiers to facilitate the grouping of specific types of actors if one's analysis requires such a distinction, for example applying the designation of `RAD` to specific actors associated with known fringe or extremist groups. However, use of these codes should be driven by necessity, either because of the specificity required for the analysis or because of limitations in the source texts.

3.1.8 Organization Code

In cases where the coder wants to and can—given the amount of information available in the news lead—distinguish between different actors of the same generic domestic role, different groups can each be given their own three-character codes, which are then be used as the last three-characters. For example, the Likud and Meretz Parties in Israel are assigned the nine character codes of `[ISRGOVLKD]` or `[ISROPPLKD]` and `[ISRGOVMRZ]` or `[ISROPPMRZ]`, respectively. [1]

Organization codes, especially for IGOs and NGOs, restart the cycle of role codes. Hence, a subunit of the specially coded actor may receive a code for its specialty. For example, the High Commission for Refugees is a suborganization within the United Nations, which has a special actor code (IGOUNO). The High Commission's code is simply added onto the U.N.'s code, becoming `IGOUNOREFHCR`: "`REF`" for refugee, "`HCR`" as its own special actor code.

3.1.9 International Codes

International codes apply to all actors who identify with more than one state. Most international actors' codes begin with a generic international code.

Table 3.2 defines the major international codes, along with examples. Notice that some of these examples are simply assigned the three character generic codes, while others are further specified with both generic and specific codes.

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 the line dividing the two is often fuzzy, we believe that the distinction is theoretically important—perhaps more so for some research questions than others. 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.

The `IMG` code is intended to identify those non-governmental groups, organizations, and movements on the international or regional level for whom militarized operations are their primary means of interacting within the international system. The distinction between an `IMG` and a domestic rebel group can be subtle. We define a militarized group to be international only if both its goals and its activities are substantially international.

[1] Note that both of these codes need to be date-restricted appropriately since their roles as 'government' versus 'opposition' change regularly. Also, the project using these codes predated the introduction of the `PTY` code; were they coded now, they would be `[ISRGOVPTYLKD]`, `[ISROPPPTYLKD]`, and so-on.

Sometimes news articles refer to unnamed actors such as "human rights advocates," "anti-WTO protesters," and "supporters of Palestine". Such actors are best coded as `NGM` since they clearly belong to some non-governmental collective effort but, at the same time, are not explicitly associated with specific organizations. "Aid workers," on the other hand, are coded as NGOs, since participation in aid distribution generally requires an organization—even if the identity of the group is not specified in the news lead.

Some international actors do not always need a generic international code—namely, transnational regions, ethnicities, and religions. Moreover, the ordering and use of codes is slightly different for international actors than for domestic actors. We list these differences below.

Table 3.2: International/Transnational Generic Codes

Generic Code	**Actor Type**	**Example**	**Full Code**
IGO	International or regional Inter-governmental organization	"the United Nations" "World Trade Organization"	IGOUNO IGOWTO
IMG	International or regional International Militarized Groups	"al-Qaeda" "Abu Sayaaf"	IMGMOSALQ IMGSEAMOSASF
INT	International or transnational actors who cannot be further specified as IGO, UIS, NGO, NGM, or MNC	"international envoy" "international observer" "world community"	INT INT INT
MNC	Multi-national corporations	"Halliburton" "multinational firm" "Shell oil company"	MNC MNC MNC
NGM	Non-governmental movements	"Greenpeace" "anti-WTO activists" "human rights advocate"	NGMENVGRP NGM NGM
NGO	Non-governmental organizations	"aid worker" "Amnesty International" "Red Cross"	NGO NGOHRIAMN NGOHLHIRC
UIS	Unidentified state actors	"foreign diplomat" "world governments"	UIS UIS

Location Sometimes news reports do not specify a group of countries separately and instead refer to them using the general geographical region they are associated with, such as Latin America (`LAM`), the Middle East (`MEA`), Eastern Europe (`EEU`), etc. In such cases, where exact identification of the countries involved is not possible, international region codes laid out in Table 3.3 can be used as the first three characters, which then typically constitutes the entire code.

In some cases, actors are primarily transnational/international in nature, yet their country affiliations are also known. Coders can include both pieces of information by attaching country codes to the generic transnational/international codes. This could be particularly valuable if, given the research agenda, the country distinction becomes key at the analysis stage. (For example, actors with codes `NGOUSA`, `NGMUSA`, and `MNCUSA` can all be combined with other `USA` actors at that stage, while still preserving the full codes/information in the dictionaries for alternative groupings.) (See sections 2D and 2E.) Attaching the country code does not indicate that the actor is officially identified with or that he acts on behalf of that state. The same technique can be used when only a regional affiliation is known—NATO's code, for example, includes "`WST`" to indicate that it is a Western organization.

Table 3.3: International Region Codes

Region	**Code**
Africa	AFR
Asia	ASA
Balkans	BLK
Caribbean	CRB
Caucasus	CAU
Central Africa	CFR
Central Asia	CAS
Central Europe	CEU
East Indies	EIN
Eastern Africa	EAF
Eastern Europe	EEU
Europe	EUR
Latin America	LAM
Middle East	MEA
Mediterranean	MDT
North Africa	NAF
North America	NMR
Persian Gulf	PGS
Scandinavia	SCN
South America	SAM
South Asia	SAS
Southeast Asia	SEA
Southern Africa	SAF
West Africa	WAF
"the West"	WST

Ethnic and Religious Codes Some ethnic or religious identity groups are not strictly associated with single countries, thereby requiring their own three character codes. These codes are assigned as the first three character codes when not explicitly linked to a specific location or country. Even groups connected to a country may not be domestic actors. Albanians are significant not only in the state of Albania but in other Balkan countries as well; therefore, when news reports specifically mention ethnic Albanians and not the state of Albania, we distinguish between the two by assigning the code ABN as opposed to ALB, which corresponds to Albania.

However, some international organizations have distinct ethnic or religious identities—especially IMG's—in which case, an identity code can be used in conjunction with a generic international code and any number of other codes. Hence, Al Qaeda is coded as `[IMGMOSALQ]`.

Role Code (Any) International organizations can be coded to show their composition, purpose, or area of expertise. For instance, a multinational media corporation would code as `[MNCMED]`, with perhaps the interjection of the country where it is headquartered. Coders may use more than one role code, if they feel they must—only be sure to maintain the order of primary before secondary before tertiary.

Organization Code Some international/transnational actors get their own special three character codes (e.g. `UNO` for the United Nations, `AMN` for Amnesty International, `IRC` for the Red Cross), but these are used only as suffixes to these generic actor codes and any other specifying codes (i.e.`[IGOUNO]`, `[NGOHRIAMN]`, `[NGOHLHIRC]`). Table 3.4 lists such actors who are currently assigned their own special codes in our regional dictionaries; both regionally and globally relevant actors are listed, but note that this list need not be final and coders/researchers can give other actors their own codes.

As an exception, we also have a six-character generic code used for peacekeeping forces when the particular organizational affiliation is not known: `IGOPKO`. This code is assigned even when the national identity of the peacekeepers in question is specified. Hence, for instance, "Senegalese peacekeepers" are coded as `IGOPKO` since they operate as part of an inter-governmental organization and they might be representing the United Nations or ECOWAS.

Second Specialty and Suborganization Code Often, an important IGO or NGO, worthy of its own organization code, is actually part of another important actor (usually the United Nations). When this situation arises, the overarching organization is coded first, and the specialty of the suborganization (if there is one) is added on the end, followed by its specific code. For example, the High Commission for Refugees is a suborganization within the United Nations, which has a special actor code (IGOUNO). The High Commission's code is simply added onto the U.N.'s code, becoming `IGOUNOREFHCR`: "`REF`" for refugee, "`HCR`" as its own special actor code. Be sure to avoid accidentally breaking the "primary before secondary" rule—the suborganization's specialty cannot be a primary role code if the organization's specialty is a secondary role code.

Third Specialty A third specialty code can occasionally be used when the spokesperson for an organization is identified (coded `MED`).

Table 3.4: International/Transnational Actors with Special Codes

	International/Transnational Actors	**Code**
Africa	African Development Bank	IGOAFB
	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	IGOABD
	Bank of Central African States (BEAC)	IGOBCA
	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 and Monetary Union of West Africa (UEMOA)	IGOUEM
	Economic Community of Central African States	IGOECA
	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	IGOWAS
	Franc Zone Financial Community of Africa	IGOCFA
	Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO)	IGOIAC
	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	IGOIAD
	Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa	IGOCEM
	New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development	IGONEP
	Organization of African Unity (OAU)	IGOOAU
	Pan-African Parliament	IGOPAP
	Southern African Development Community	IGOSAD
	West Africa Development Bank	IGOWAD
	West Africa Monetary and Economic Union	IGOWAM
Middle East	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
	Org. of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)	IGOAPE
Asia, Europe	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
	South Asian Association	IGOSAA
	Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (SEATO)	IGOSOT
Global	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

	International/Transnational Actors	**Code**
	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 Human Rights (FIDH)	NGOFID
	International Fed. of Red Cross and Red Crescent (ICRC)	NGOCRC
	International Grains Council	IGOIGC
	International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights	NGOIHF
	International Labor Organization	IGOUNOILO
	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	IGOIMF
	International Organization for Migration	NGOIOM
	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
	Red Cross	NGOIRC
	Red Crescent	NGORCR
	United Nations	IGOUNO
	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	IGOUNOKID
	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	IGOUNOFAO
	UN High Commission for Human Rights	IGOUNOHCH
	UN High Commission for Refugees	IGOUNOHCR
	World Bank	IGOUNOWBK
	World Economic Forum	NGOWEF
	World Food Program	IGOUNOWFP
	World Health Organization	IGOUNOWHO
	World Trade Organization (WTO)	IGOWTO

3.2 OTHER RULES AND FORMATS

3.2.1 Date Restrictions

Many actor codes require date-restrictions to limit the period for which TABARI will assign that code to the actor. The format of these codes do 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 arise when the dataset covers a long period and the roles of individuals/groups/organizations—even the names and structures of states—change during this span.

Political power frequently changes hands in Israel. Hence, we cannot give the Israeli Labor Party, for example, a single code that specifies its domestic role. Instead, we code it as date-restricted, capturing when the party was part of the administration and when it played the role of opposition.[2]

```
ISRAELI_LABOR_PARTY [ISRGOVLBA <770622][ISRGOVLBA 840814-861020]
[ISRGOVLBA 920713-960618][ISRGOVLBA 990706-010307][ISROPPLBA]
```

This entry indicates that the Labor Party acted as part of the Israeli government for all of the specified periods and as the opposition during all other times. Furthermore, due to its prominent role in Israeli politics, the party is given its special three-character code (`LBA`), which sets it apart from other opposition groups or coalition partners in case the researcher wishes to make that distinction at the analysis stage.

Even states sometimes need to be date-restricted when previously sovereign states (or parts of other states) merge (e.g., East and West Germany, North and South Yemen, and North and South Vietnam) or existing states breakup to create multiple new ones (e.g. Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Ethiopia/Eritrea). For instance, Serbia has the code

```
SERBIA [YUGSRB <920427][FRYSRB 920427-030204][SCGSRB 030205-060605][SRB]
```

which indicates that Serbia was part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia up until it gained its independence in 1992, after which it formed the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (with Montenegro), which became the new state—a looser federation—of Serbia and Montenegro after February, 2003. On 5 June 2006, the union of Serbia and Montenegro was dissolved and they each became separate sovereign states.

For a more comprehensive explanation of date-restrictions, readers should refer to Chapter 5 of the TABARI manual (available at http://eventdata.psu.edu/software.dir/tabari.html).

3.2.2 Actors and Agents

TABARI makes use of two different types of dictionary in order to appropriately code sources and targets of event data. Actor dictionaries came first, containing singular pattern-matchable entries with specific actor codes. Each actor had to be given its own entry into the appropriate actor dictionary. In early 2009, this process was augmented by the creation and addition of agent dictionaries. Rather than list specific actors explicitly, the agent dictionaries use commonly recurring words to categorize actors and help alleviate the need for redundancy in the actor dictionaries. For example, the word "admiral" indicates that an actor should be classified `MIL`. Once `ADMIRAL` is added to the agents dictionary, TABARI will automatically add the code `MIL` to the end of the actor's code in

[2]Recall that the project in which Israel was coded preceded the addition of the `PTY` code.

the output file when admiral is found near the actor's name. (This is subject to being overridden by specific entries in the actor dictionaries. For example, the entry ADMIRAL_NELSON would be read before the agent, allowing him to be identified as a historical figure, rather than a military actor.)

Actor entries take precedence over agent entries, as the actor codings are presumed to be more specific. Where the agent and actor codings would result in duplication of classifications, the duplicate is ignored. Therefore, if ANTRIM is in the actor dictionary coding as [USAMIL] and ADMIRAL is in the agent dictionary (coding as [~MIL]), then TABARI on seeing the actor "Admiral Antrim" will code the resulting as [USAMIL] and *not* [USAMILMIL]. TABARI does not combine agent codings. Hence, for example, while both "STUDENT" (coding as [~EDU]) and "DISSIDENT" (coding as [~OPP]) may be present in agent dictionaries, TABARI will not read "student dissident" as [~EDUOPP]. Instead, STUDENT_DISSIDENT must be explicitly entered into the agent dictionary. This was done to avoid situations in which "student dissident" and "dissident student" would code differently (EDUOPP and OPPEDU respectively). Implementation of a hierarchical system for combining multiple agents into a single actor coding may be part of future implementations of TABARI as a further effort to cut down on the need for seemingly redundant dictionary entries.

3.2.3 Dictionaries

Currently the agent dictionaries are comprised of separate dictionaries for the GOV, MIL, OPP, and REB codes as well as a generic agent dictionary that handles references for secondary and tertiary role codes. As indicated previously there are also two agent dictionaries for the correct capture of religious codings (differentiated by their level of specificity). Additional helpful dictionaries to the coder are the NGO actor, the Elite actor, and the IMG dictionaries.

The elite actor dictionary has entries for a number of prominent organizations or individuals that would code with the ELI designation. Unfortunately most of the entries are specific to the US making it of limited value to those coding other regions. The IMG dictionary is a work in progress capturing actors that would be associated with several groups that fall under the IMG classification. In some cases only the name of the organization and known other appellations are listed but for some prominent members or leaders are also listed and provided with appropriate codes. For example "Osama bin Laden" is captured by this dictionary and assigned the appropriate IMGMOSALQ coding.

The NGO actor dictionary covers a wide variety of NGOs that a coder might want to capture. Rather than assign specific three character codes for every NGO/IGO efforts have been made to capture these actors with the appropriate International/Transnational actor code followed by a state or geographic region code (indicating either home country of the actor or primary region of its activities) and role codes (usually secondary) that indicate its primary area of expertise. Ethnic or religious identifications have also been captured where they were deemed appropriate.

3.2.4 Automatically-coded Celebrities

TABARI will code elites automatically in certain sentences. One will note that within the secondary role codes the code ELI specifically mentions former government officials. This is implemented within TABARI by recognizing that the word "former" as part of an agent or actor coding will cause the recognized pattern to be discarded in favor of the ELI secondary role code. Hence, "former Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan" will code as USAELI instead of USAGOV. Should TABARI fail at deleting double-codes, a Grep filter of the results can do the same task.

3.2.5 Coding Conventions

A number of examples have already been provided in the above sections but it seems worthwhile to point out a few additional as well as examples of coding conventions that can be utilized so as to standardize actor coding across coders.

One such convention is used to distinguish between various members of the US Department of Defense. Most actors in the Defense Department should be coded with the designation `MIL` followed by either `SPY` (if connected to military intelligence) or `GOV` if they are service specific or below (the Commandant of the Marine Corp or Secretary of the Navy for instance). All DoD personnel above this level that are responsible for policy setting code as `GOVMIL` as they are primarily associated with the government but their role within the government is military oriented.

Chapter 4

CAMEO Religious Coding Scheme

4.1 Introduction

CAMEORCS provides a greater level of detail for coding religion than the shorter CAMEO format by systematically assigning alphanumeric codes to individual religious groups and generalized religious terms. It was created during the summer of 2010 as a part of a larger, CAMEO-based project, and is thus intended as an optional supplement to CAMEO codes. The longer codes are used in actor codes in the exact same place and manner as the simple religious codes. Further, at every level of coding, CAMEORCS grandfathers in the religious codes used by CAMEO's shorter format.

The CAMEORCS directory includes a relatively comprehensive list of religious groups. However, projects may require adding more—and more specific—codes. Adding and coding new religious groups follows the same two rules from actor coding and adds two more.

- Proceed from the general to the specific.
- Maintain the hierarchical ordering prescribed by the manual.
- As far as it is possible, code religious groups by their defining and distinguishing characteristics.
- The manual describes which codes to prioritize; follow its prioritization.

CAMEORCS is restricted to three spaces (i.e. nine letters), so coders must be picky about which codes they use.

4.1.1 Self-Identification

CAMEORCS is not intended to be a grand theological treatise on who's who in the spiritual world. Coding must balance how a group regards itself and how it is regarded by others—especially its coreligionists. In the same vein, this scheme gives groups religious codes whenever plausible. Many organizations today have been called religious but do not regard themselves in this way. These groups nonetheless receive religious codes. Codeable groups include any organizations, communities, and fraternities based around a common philosophy, faith, or ethic. However, *do not code religious groups that are dead during the time period of study.*

4.1.2 Individualism

Each religious group, down to the lowest plausible level, is given its own distinct code. In addition, some relevant generic terms, e.g. "conservative Anglican", receive their own codes. However, the coder must choose the level of detail to which he or she codes—coding individual congregations would not be plausible. Consistency is not needed; for example, the original directory includes individual Catholic monastic orders, but only denominations (or even associations of national denominations) within Protestantism. In short, include everything worth coding.

4.1.3 Hierarchies

Often, groups would apparently take different code than the category above them. For example, non-trinitarian Christians are generally coded as `CHRMAY`, but a few trinitarian congregations nonetheless have constituent groups that are not. In this type of case, coherency may overrule accuracy; when a subgroup is accepted by its group, code it with that group.

4.2 First trio of letters

The first three letters of a religious code identify a specific religion or family of religions. Every religion that claims five million adherents or more receives its own code, as designated by prior coding (see Table 4.1.) Offshoots of a religion are given the code of their parent religion, unless they themselves have an individual code (e.g. Christianity, Sikhism, etc.)

Smaller religions are not given their own three-letter codes. Instead, they are categorized within families of religions. We use the common division annotated in the list below. A given religion may have strong influences from more than one of these families, in which case the coder must choose the best fit. Of the families of religions, new religious movements (`NRM`) hold a special place. They describe religious or philosophical movements, communities and companies created in the last century-and-a-half. The `NRM` code has lowest priority. For example, the code for a new Indian religious movement would begin with `INR`, not `NRM`.

Table 4.1: Religious Codes: First Three Letters

	Group/Religion	Code
First Priority: Named Religions	Atheism/Agnosticism	ATH
	Bahai Faith	BAH
	Buddhism	BUD
	Christianity	CHR
	Confucianism	CON
	Hinduism	HIN
	Jainism	JAN
	Judaism	JEW
	Islam	MOS
	Shintoism	SHN
	Sikhism	SIK
	Taoism	TAO
Second Priority: Religious Families	Abrahamic religions	ABR
	African diasporic religions	ADR
	East Asian religions	EAR
	Indian religions	INR
	Iranic religions	IRR
	Indigenous tribal religions	ITR
Third Priority	new religious movements	NRM

4.3 Second trio of letters

The second trio of letters divides the first category further.

4.3.1 Denominations

First, if the first trio is a a named religion, the second trio can indicate a significant denomination or movement of that religion, e.g. Protestantism from Christianity, Shiism from Islam, or Zen from Buddhism. A complete collection of these codes can be found in the CAMEORCS directory.

4.3.2 Generic terms

Alternatively, the second trio can be a generic religious code. Such codes, listed in Table 4.2, simply serve to divide the first groupings into more manageable chunks, and generally apply across religions and family groups. These generic codes are ranked in priority in the table.

`MAY`, `OFF`, and `NRM` serve special roles within named religions, and we define them closely to handle delicate religious issues. `MAY` is used when a religious group considers itself a part of the parent religion, but the parent religious at least in large part rejects its inclusion. `OFF` applies to religious groups who do not consider themselves a part of the religion from which they are derived. (Whether the parent religion agrees is disregarded.) New religious movements (`NRM`) refer to movements that are widely regarded as being within the religion but outside any named sudivision, and were created in roughly the last century-and-a-half. Within religious families, NRMs have the same meaning as they would if used as the first three letters (see Section 4.2).

4.3.3 Generic, or Denominational?

Since CAMEORCS is designed to code actors, generic terms can sometimes override named denominations. Unitarian-Universalism, for example, comes from the Protestant tradition but does not self-identify as Christian—hence, it is only sensible to code it as `CHROFF`. The same phenomenon can occur with any generic codes that might describe heterodoxy, but it always occurs with `OFF`.

4.3.4 Region

For all indigenous tribal religions (`ITR`), the second set of letters should be a transnational region, taken from the listings in [the CAMEO actors manual]. Hence, indigenous tribal religions are organized by their geographic origins. This system will inevitably result in the occasional odd code, like `[USAITRSEA###]` (`USA` for United States and `SEA` for Southeast Asia), thanks to immigration.

4.3.5 Nothing

Finally, when there are no applicable specific or generic codes, the second trio can simply be left blank. Ecumenical organizations will usually skip secondary codes, as will general groupings like "conservative [religion]".

Table 4.2: Religious Codes: Second Three Letters

	Group/Religion	**Code**
First Priority	offshoot	OFF
Second Priority	named denominations	
Third Priority: Specific Items	African diasporic religions	ADR
	gnostic	GNO
	millenarian	MLN
	pagan	PAG
	racialist	RAC
	syncretic	SYN
	extraterrestrial	UFO
	wellness-centric	WLN
Fourth Priority	controversial status	MAY
Fifth Priority	new religious movements	NRM

4.4 Third trio of characters

[CAMEORC] codes are completed by a number between 001 and 999. Once again, some codes will skip this trio, namely general categories ("Protestant" as opposed to "Lutheran"). The earliest numbers in a set (001-009 or 001-099) are reserved for generic terms, e.g. "conservative" or "evangelical" or "moderate", etc. The header of categories can describe both the group described and the mainstream of that group. For example, `[CHRLDS000]` refers to both any unknown group or person within the Latter Day Saints movement *and* the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (e.g. mainstream Mormons, as opposed to splinter groups.)

After the generic terms, the numerical codes can be manipulated to form subcategories. For

example, we divide Judaism in the tens column: Liberal Judaism is [JEW050], Neolog Judaism is [JEW060], Orthodox Judaism is [JEW070], and so-on. Subsets of Liberal Judaism would be [JEW051], [JEW052], [JEW053], etc. New Japanese Religions (which come from Shinto) are divided in the hundreds column, into Sect Shinto [SHNNRM100-200] and Shinshukyo [SHNNRM300-400]. Sect Shinto is then subdivided in the tens column, because it has relatively few subgroups, whereas Shinshukyo is divided in the singles column.

Initially, the religious directory has been arranged in alphabetical order (within subsets). However, when adding to the directory, add to the end of whatever category is desired. Creating an alphabetized directory of codes is a matter of a few minutes in Excel, whereas reconciling earlier work to a newly-numbered version of the coding scheme is much trickier. Thus, do not change the order of entries.

Giving an organization its own numerical code ameliorates the effect of coding mistakes and subjectivity. To use a silly hypothetical, suppose the dictionary writer were to mistakenly code Scientology as a form of Orthodox Christianity. In practice, so long as the codes are not combined in the analytical level, Scientology will be [CHRDOX###] (remember, this is a hypothetical!) and generic Orthodoxy will be [CHRDOX000]—so the two can be distinguished, and someone looking at the behaviour of the actors will see that the two are distinct (and potentially catch the miscode.) When in doubt, add a number!

4.5 Religion-specific coding issues

Religions tend to be as comparable as apples and oranges. As such, different religions are divided slightly differently, we list the major differences below.

4.5.1 Christianity

A coder must exercise considerable restraint in adding religious groups to the directory of Christianity - as a both institutionally fractious and very large religion, the number of identifiable Christian groups and denominations vastly outnumber the spaces available for coding. The MAY code sees extensive use in Christianity. We place groups in this category if they follow a non-trinitarian doctrine, worship their leaders, or add new scriptures to the Biblical canon.

4.5.2 Hinduism

Hinduism is rarely treated by scholars as a single religion, but instead as a group of related religions. Simultaneously, it may be plausibly divided by two methods: by denomination/deity or by philosophy. Hence, instead of denominations, Hinduism's named subcategories are purely taxonomical: HINAST for its Astika ("orthodox") schools, and HINDEN for its denominations. The hundreds place within these sectarians indicate *which* denomination or school is coded. Most Hindu organizations will be alphabetized within their denomination or philosophy, rather than placed under another level of hierarchy—the requisite information for coding often is absent.

4.5.3 Judaism

Judaism can best be divided into its movements. However, we also provide a section for the quasi-ethnic distinctions of Ashkenazi, Sephardic, etc. The former categorization always takes priority.

4.5.4 Shintoism

Shintoism was especially profoundly affected by the worldwide religious shift that started in the mid-nineteenth century, with hundreds of new religious movements being birthed since then. The standing of these organizations in regard to Shinto is not always well-defined. Rather than dividing these "Japanese new religions" into `NRM`, `MAY`, and `OFF`, we categorize them all as "NRM".

Chapter 5

CAMEO Ethnic Coding Scheme

5.1 Introduction

CAMEOECS systematically assigns three-letter (lower-case) alphabetic codes to individual ethnic groups and generalized ethnic terms. It was created in 2011 as a part of a larger, CAMEO-based project, and is thus intended to serve as an optional supplement to CAMEO codes. The CAMEOECS directory includes a relatively comprehensive list of 603 ethnic groups; and a slightly less comprehensive list of each ethnic group's primary countries of settlement. CAMEOECS is distinct from CAMEORCS in that (i) religious groups are not treated as ethnic groups by CAMEOECS (unless there is a clear ethnic dimension) and (ii) the group entries within CAMEOECS are non-hierarchical.

The three primary components of CAMEOECS are *Ethnic Group Names*, *Ethnic Group Codes*, and *Selected Countries*. *Ethnic Group Names* reports the most common English-language name of each ethnic-group entry in CAMEOECS. *Ethnic Group Codes* provides a unique three-letter (lower case) alphabetic code for each ethnic group entry included within CAMEOECS. *Selected Countries* lists the primary countries of settlement (by UN Country Code) for each ethnic group included in CAMEOECS. What follows is a more detailed description of each of these three components, as well as a discussion of the coding decisions that were used to create each.

5.2 Identification of Ethnic Groups

To create a comprehensive list of ethnic groups, CAMEOECS drew from two primary sources: (1) the International Organization for Standardization's (ISO) Codes for the Representation of Names of Languages (ISO-639.2; http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/) and (2) the Ethnic Power Relations (EPR) dataset 3.1 (http://www.epr.ucla.edu/). The creation of a CAMEOECS ethnic groups list from these two sources unfolded in the following four steps:

1. First, the subset of all ISO 639.2 Languages that corresponded to specific ethnic groups were identified, and this list was then used as the baseline-set of ethnic groups for inclusion in CAMEOECS.

2. ISO 639.2 Languages that did not correspond to a specific ethnic group were discarded. Examples of ISO 639.2 Languages that were discarded include language-entries that were determined to be extinct (e.g. "Phoenician"), artificial (e.g. "Klingon") or representative of general language families that encompassed multiple ethnic groups (e.g. "Baltic languages").

3. The ethnic groups included in the EPR 3.1 dataset were then matched by hand to the verified, ISO-639.2-derived baseline-set of ethnic group (described in step one).

4. After this matching exercise was completed, roughly 200 additional ethnic groups were found to uniquely exist within the EPR 3.1 dataset, and these groups were then added to the matched CAMEOECS ethnic group list to create the final CAMEOECS list of ethnic groups.

Altogether, this coding scheme identified 603 unique ethnic groups.

5.3 CAMEOECS Components

5.3.1 Ethnic Group Names

Each CAMEOECS ethnic group identified through the process described above was then assigned a unique *Ethnic Group Name* for identification and referencing purposes. These *Ethnic Group Names*, which appear in Table 5.1 below (column one), report the primary English name of each CAMEOECS ethnic group entry. An ethnic group's "primary" name is defined as that group's most commonly used name within modern (spoken) English. In order to systematically determine each ethnic group's most common (spoken) English name, an ethnic group's default Wikipedia (http://www.wikipedia.org/) name entry was used as its primary *Ethnic Group Name*. As a result, many of the *Ethnic Group Names* that are used in Table 5.1 differ from the names given to these "groups" by ISO 639.2 (which instead lists the "English Name of Language" corresponding to each groups) or by the EPR 3.1. Where applicable, alternative (English-language) ethnic group names—based largely on the EPR 3.1's ethnic group name(s)—appear in parentheses after the primary *Ethnic Group Name* in Table 5.1 (column one). Note however that these alternative spoken-English *Ethnic Group Names* are by no means comprehensive. Lastly, in instances where more than one ethnic group was found to use the same primary *Ethnic Group Name*, groups are distinguished by the inclusion of their region of settlement within their *Ethnic Group Name*.

5.3.2 Ethnic Group Codes

In addition to an *Ethnic Group Name*, each ethnic group entry in Table 5.1 was assigned a unique three-letter (lower case) alphabetic actor-code (column 2), hereafter referred to as *Ethnic Group Code*. Ethnic groups were assigned unique *Ethnic Group Codes* based either on (i) an ethnic group's three letter (lower case) ISO 639.2 Language code (in cases where ethnic groups were found to have a matching ISO 639.2 Language in Step 1 of section 5.2 above) or—in instances where ethnic groups did not have a matching ISO 639.2 Language code—(ii) a mnemonically assigned three letter-code derived from that group's *Ethnic Group Name*. Regarding case (i), several ISO 639.2 Languages have two unique ISO 639.2 Language code entries—one for bibliographic purposes and one for terminology purposes—and in these instances the bibliographic ISO 639.2 codes were used for *Ethnic Group Name*. Regarding case (ii), care was taken to ensure that the mnemonically assigned *Ethnic Group Codes* did not conflict with any existing ISO 639.2 Language codes; including the ISO 639.2 codes for ISO 639.2 Language entries that were discarded in in Step 2 of section 5.2 above (i.e. extinct, overly general, or artificial ISO 639.2 Languages). Note that as a result of this latter consideration, some ethnic groups were assigned mnemonic *Ethnic Group Codes* that were not the "ideal" mnemonic abbreviations of their corresponding *Ethnic Group Name*. In sum, the *Ethnic Group Codes* in Table 5.1 perfectly correspond to ISO 639.2 Language codes in instances where CAMEOECS ethnic groups have matching ISO 639.2 Languages, and distinctly correspond to newly

created, mnemonic codes in instances where CAMEECS ethnic groups did not have existing ISO 639.2 Language entries.

5.3.3 Selected Countries

Selected Countries reports the primary countries of settlement for each ethnic group entry in Table 5.1. A "country of settlement" is defined as any country where an ethnic group is deemed to be politically relevant (based on the EPR 3.1's definition of political relevancy) or have a sizable population (roughly greater than 1,000 ethnic group members).[1] *Selected Countries* are listed in Table 5.1 by (comma-separated, alphabetized) United Nations Country Codes (as defined in Table 9.1), and were collected from two primary sources.

First, all of an ethnic group's countries of relevance (for years 1946-2005) were identified within the EPR 3.1. If a country was indicated as being a relevant for a given ethnic group—*for any year within the EPR 3.1's 1946-2005 sample frame*—it was added as a *Selected Country* for that ethnic group's entry in Table 5.1 below. While the EPR 3.1 deems some countries to be relevant to specific ethnic groups in some years but not others, the goal of CAMEOECS is to capture every country where an ethnic group could potentially be active, and therefore the EPR 3.1's year/relevance constraints were not applied to a given ethnic group's *Selected Country* listings below. Note that not all ethnic groups included within CAMEOECS had a matching EPR 3.1 entry, and accordingly, the use of EPR 3.1 countries of relevance in coding *Selected Countries* applies to some CAMEOECS ethnic groups but not others.

Second, ethnic groups' Wikipedia entries were used to assess these groups' "regions of significant populations." Where these regions were listed with specific population numbers, any country with greater than 1,000 members of a given ethnic group was included as a *Selected Country* for that ethnic group in Table 5.1. Note that this coding scheme has a moderate bias towards large developed countries with significant histories of immigration (e.g. Australia, France, the United States of America). For Wikipedia entries that did not report specific population numbers, or that did not contain a "regions of significant populations" section at all, any country included on that ethnic group's Wikipedia page was added as a *Selected Country* for that group. Note that, irrespective of whether a given ethnic group had a "regions of significant populations" section or not, Wikipedia entries for ethnic groups were often incomplete and are thus likely missing many countries with significant populations of CAMEOECS ethnic groups. *Selected Country* is therefore very much a work-in-progress. Also note that the use of ethnic groups' Wikipedia page entries to code *Selected Countries* was applied *both* to groups that had no relevant-country entries in the EPR 3.1 *and* to ethnic groups with relevant countries listed by the EPR 3.1. Regarding the latter, there was often a high degree of correspondence between the countries listed under Wikipedia and those included in the EPR 3.1. However, when additional countries were listed in one source but not the other, these additional countries were always included within *Selected Countries*, so as to create the most compressive list of ethnic groups' countries of settlement as was possible at this time.

[1] According to the EPR 3.1. codebook (pg. 2), "An ethnic category is politically relevant if at least one significant political actor claims to represent the interests of that group in the national political arena, or if members of an ethnic category are systematically and intentionally discriminated against in the domain of public politics. By 'significant' political actor we mean a political organization (not necessarily a party) that is active in the national political arena. We define discrimination as political exclusion directly targeted at an ethnic communitythus disregarding indirect discrimination based, for example, on educational disadvantage or discrimination in the labor or credit markets."

Table 5.1: CAMEO Ethnic Group Codes

Ethnic Group Name	**Code**	**Selected Countries**
Abkhaz (Abkhazians)	abk	GEO, DEU, RUS, SYR, TUR, UKR
Aboriginal-Australians (Aborigines)	abr	AUS
Acehnese (Achinese)	ace	IDN, MYS
Achang	acg	CHN, MMR
Acholi	ach	SDN, UGA
Adivasi	adi	IND, NPL
Adjarians (Adzhars)	adj	GEO, TUR
Adyghe (Circasians)	ady	BGR, DEU, IRQ, ISR, JOR, LBY, NLD, RUS, SYR, TUR, USA
Afar	aar	DJI, ERI, ETH
Afrikaners	afr	BWA, LSO, MWI, SWZ, ZAF, ZMB, ZWE
Ahmadis	ahm	BGD, IND, IDN, PAK
Ainu	ain	JPN, RUS
Aja	aja	BEN, TGO
Akan (Asante)	aka	BEN, BFA, CAN, CIV, FRA, GBR, GHA, JAM, LBR, MLI, NGA, SUR, TGO, USA
Aku (Creoles)	aku	GMB
Albanians	alb	ALB, CAN, CHE, DEU, DNK, GBR, GRC, HRV, ITA, MKD, MTN, NLD, NOR, ROM, SRB, SWE, TUR, UKR, USA
Aleut	ale	RUS, USA
Algonquian	alg	USA
Altay (Altai)	alt	RUS
Alur	alu	COD, UGA
Ambonese (Amboinese)	amb	IDN
Americo-Liberians	ame	LBR
Amhara	amh	CAN, DJI, EGY, ERI, ETH, ISR, NOR, SDN, SOM, SWE, USA, YEM
Angika speakers	anp	IND, NPL
Ankole	nyn	UGA
Apache	apa	USA
Arab	ara	DZA, EGY, ISR, IRN, IRQ, JOR, KWT, LBN, LBY, MAR, MLI, SAU, SDN, SOM, SYR, TCD, TUN, USA, YEM
Aragonese	arg	ESP
Arapaho	arp	USA
Arawak	arw	COL, GUY, SUR, VEN
Argentinians	atg	ARG, AUS, BOL, BRA, CAN, CHE, CHL, DEU, ESP, FRA, GBR, ISR, ITA, JPN, MEX, PER, PRY, URY, USA, VEN

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Armenian	arm	ARG, ARM, AUS, AZE, BRA, CAN, CYP, FRA, GEO, GRC, RN, LBN, POL, RUS, SYR, TUR, UKR, USA
Aromanians	rup	ALB, BGR, GRC, MKD, ROM, SRB
Ashanti	twi	CIV, GHA
Asian	asa	AUS, CHN, GBR, JPN, KOR, LAO, MMR, PRK, THA, UGA, USA, VNM, ZAF
Assamese	asm	IND
Assyrian	asy	AUS, BEL, CAN, CHE, DEU, DNK, FRA, IRN, IRQ, ITA, JOR, LBN, NLD, RUS, SWE, TUR, USA
Asturian	ast	ESP
Atacamenos	ata	CHL
Athabaskan	ath	CAN, USA
Australians	aus	AUS
Austrians	auu	AUS, AUT, ARG, CAN, CHE, CZE, DEU, GBR, GRC, HUN, ITA, NZL, SWE, USA, ZAF
Awadhi	awa	IND
Aymara	aym	BOL, CHL, PER
Azande (Azande-Mangbetu)	znd	CAF, COD, SDN
Azerbaijani (Azeri)	aze	AUT, AZE, BLR, CAN, DEU, GBR, IRN, KAZ, KGZ, LVA, NLD, RUS, TUR, UKR, USA, UZB
Baganda	bad	CAN, GBR, SWE, UGA, ZAF, USA
Bai	bii	CHN
Bakongo	bkn	AGO, COD, COG
Bakweri	bkw	CMR
Balanta	bln	GMB, GNB, SEN
Balinese	ban	IDN
Balkars	blk	KAZ, RUS
Baloch (Baluchis)	bal	AFG, ARE, IRN, OMN, PAK
Bamar (Barman)	bmr	AUS, GBR, MMR, THA, SGP, MYS, GBR, AUS, USA
Bambara	bam	BFA, GIN, MLI, NER, SEN
Bamileke	bai	CMR
Bantu	bnt	AGO, CMR, COD, NAM, TZA, ZAF, ZMB
Banyarwanda	bny	COD, UGA
Bari	bar	SDN
Bariba	brb	BEN
Bashkirs	bak	BLR, KAZ, KGZ, RUS, TJK, UKR, UZB
Basoga (Bassa/Duala)	bas	CMR, UGA
Basque	baq	ARG, CHL, CRI, CUB, BOL, BRA, ESP, FRA, MEX, URY, USA, VEN

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Baster	bst	NAM
Batak	btk	IDN
Bateke	bke	COD, COG, GAB
Beja	bej	EGY, ERI, SDN
Belarusians (Byelorussians)	bel	ARG, BEL, BLR, BRA, CAN, EST, GBR, ISR, KAZ, LTU, LVA, MDA, POL, RUS, UKR, USA
Bemba	bem	ZMB
Bengali-Hindu (Bengali)	ben	BGD, GBR, IND, NPL, MMR, MYS, PAK, SWE, THA, USA
Beni-Shugal-Gumez	bni	ETH
Berber	ber	CAN, DZA, EGY, LBY, MAR, MLI, NER, TUN, USA
Beti-Pahuin (Beti)	bte	CMR, COG, GAB, GNQ, STP
Beydan (White Moors)	bey	DZA, LBY, MRT, MAR, TUN
Bhojpuri	bho	FJI, GUY, IND, MUS, NPL, SUR, TTO
Bicolano	bik	PHL
Bihari	bih	BGD, FJI, GBR, GUY, IND, MUS, NPL, PAK, SUR, TTO, USA
Bilen	byn	ERI
Black-African (Africans)	afa	BRA, COL, CRI, CUB, DZA, ECU, GBR, HTI, LBY, MEX, MLI, MRT, NIC, PER, TTO, USA, VEN, ZAF, ZWE
Blang	blg	CHN, MMR, THA
Bodo	bod	IND
Bolivia	bol	BOL, CHL, PER, PRY
Bonan	bon	CHN
Bosniaks	bos	AUS, AUT, BEL, BIH, DEU, DNK, HRV, ITA, MKD, MTN, NOR, SRB, SVN, SWE, TUR, USA
Brahui	brh	AFG, IRN, PAK
Breton	bre	CAN, FRA
Brijwasi	bra	IND
Bugis	bug	IDN, MYS, SGP
Bulgarian	bul	ALB, ARE, AUT, BEL, BGR, CAN, CZE, DEU, ESP, FRA, GBR, GRC, HUN, ITA, KAZ, MDA, PRT, ROM, RUS, SRB, TUR, UKR, ZAF
Burakumin	brk	JPN
Buryat	bua	KAZ, MNG, RUS, UZB, UKR
Bushmen (San)	bsh	BWA, NAM, ZAF
Buyei	bou	CHN, VNM
Cabindan-Mayombe	cab	AGO
Caddo	cad	USA
Cape Verdean	cap	CPV, GNB

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Catalan	cat	AND, ARG, CHL, CUB, DEU, ESP, FRA, ITA, MEX, VEN
Caucasian Avars (Avars)	ava	AZE, GEO, RUS
Cebuano	ceb	PHL
Chagatai	chg	UZB
Cham	cmc	FRA, KHM, LAO, MYS, THA, USA, VNM
Chamorro	cha	FSM, MNP, USA
Chechen	che	AZE, EGY, GEO, IRN, IRQ, JOR, KAZ, RUS, SYR, TUR
Cherokee	chr	USA
Chewa	chw	MWI
Chewa (Nyanja speakers)	nya	MOZ, MWI, ZMB, ZWE
Cheyenne	chy	USA
Chileans	chl	ARG, BRA, CHL, DEU, ESP, FRA, SWE, USA, VEN
Chinese (Mainland Chinese)	chi	AUS, BRA, CAN, CHN, ESP, FRA, GBR, IDN, IND, ITA, KHM, KOR, LAO, MMR, MYS, NLD, NZL, PER, PHL, PRK, SGP, THA, USA, VNM, ZAF
Chinook	chn	USA
Chipewyan	chp	CAN
Choctaw	cho	USA
Ch'orti' (Chorti)	cht	GTM, HND
Chukchi	chc	RUS
Chuukese	chk	FSM
Chuvash	chv	BLR, KAZ, KGZ, MDA, RUS, TKM, UZB
Colombian	col	ARG, AUS, BRA, CAN, COL, CRI, ESP, GBR, ISR, ITA, MEX, USA, VEN
Cook Islands Maori	rar	COK, NZL
Cornish	cor	AUS, CAN, GBR, MEX, NZL, USA, ZAF
Corsican	cos	FRA
Costa Ricans	csr	CRI, NIC, PAN
Cotiers	cot	MDG
Cree	cre	CAN, USA
Creole	crp	BLZ, CPV, DMA, GLP, GMB, GNB, GNQ, HTI, JAM, LCA, MTQ, NGA, SEN, SLE, STP, TTO
Crimean Tatar	crh	BGR, ROM, TUR, UKR, UZB
Croats	hrv	ARG, AUS, AUT, BIH, CAN, CHE, CHL, DEU, DNK, FRA, HRV, HUN, ITA, MTN, NOR, ROM, SRB, SVN, SWE, USA, ZAF
Cushitic	cus	EGY, KEN, SDN, SOM, TZA

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Czech	cze	ARG, AUS, AUT, BRA, CAN, CHE, CZE, DEU, ESP, FRA, GBR, HRV, ISR, IRL, ITA, MEX, NLD, POL, ROM, RUS, SRB, SVK, SVN, SWE, UKR, USA, ZAF
Dai	dai	CHN, LAO, THA
Dalit (Backward classes/castes)	dal	BGD, IND, LKA, NPL, PAK
Damara	dam	NAM
Danes	dan	AUS, AUT, BRA, CAN, CHE, DEU, DNK, ESP, FRA, GBR, IRL, ISL, NOR, NZL, SWE, USA
Dargwa (Dargins)	dar	RUS
Daur	dau	CHN
Dayak	day	BRN, IDN, MYS
Dinka	din	SDN
Djerma-Songhai	dje	NER
Dogras	doi	IND, PAK
Dogrib	dgr	CAN
Dominicans	dom	DOM, HTI, USA
Dong	don	CHN, VNM
Dongxiang	dox	CHN
Dravidian	dra	IND, LKA, PAK
Druze	dru	AUS, CAN, ISR, JOR, LBN, SYR, USA, VEN
Duala	dua	CMR
Dutch (Flemings)	dut	AUS, CAN, BEL, BRA, NLD, NZL, USA, ZAF
Dyula	dyu	BFA, GNB, MLI, SEN
East Indian	ein	MYS, TTO
East Timorese	eat	IDN, TMP
Ecuadorians	ecu	CHL, COL, ECU, ESP, PER, PRY, USA, VEN
Edo	bin	NGA
Efik	efi	CMR, NGA
Ekajuk	eka	NGA
English	eng	CAN, GBR, IRL, NZL, ZAF
English-Creole	cpe	BLZ, JAM, NGA, SLE
Eshira (Bapounou)	esh	GAB
Estonian	est	BEL, CAN, EST, FIN, GBR, IRL, LVA, NOR, RUS, SWE, UKR, USA
Europeans	eur	ZWE
Evenks	eve	CHN, RUS
Ewe	ewe	BEN, GHA, TGO
Ewondo	ewo	CMR
Fang (Estuary Fang)	fan	COG, GAB, GNQ
Fante	fat	GHA
Faroese	fao	DNK, ISL, NOR

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Fijian	fij	AUS, FJI, GBR, NZL, USA
Filipino	fil	ARE, AUS, CAN, CHN, ESP, ISR, ITA, JPN, KOR, KWT, MYS, NGA, NLD, NOR, NZL, PAK, PHL, QAT, SAU, USA
Finno-Ugric	fiu	CAN, EST, FIN, HUN, NZL, ROM, RUS, SVK, SWE, USA
Finns	fin	ARE, AUS, CAN, CHE, DEU, DNK, ESP, EST, FIN, FRA, NLD, NOR, RUS, SWE, USA
Fon	fon	BEN, NGA
French	fre	BEL, BRA, CAN, CHE, FRA, GBR, USA
French-Creole	cpf	DMA, GLP, HTI, LCA, MTQ, TTO
Frisians	frr	DEU
Friulan	fur	ITA
Fula (Fulani)	ful	BEN, BFA, CAF, CIV, CMR, GIN, GMB, GNB, LBR, MRT, NER, NGA, SDN, SEN, SLE, TCD, TGO
Fur	fru	SDN
Ga (Ga-Adangbe)	ada	CAN, DEU, GBR, GHA, TGO, USA
Gaels	gla	GBR, IRL
Galician	glg	AND, ARG, BRA, CHE, CUB, DEU, ESP, FRA, GBR, MEX, NLD, PRT, URY, USA, VEN
Garifuna (Garifs)	gar	BLZ, GTM, HND, NIC
Gayo	gay	IDN
Gbaya (Baya)	gba	CAF, CMR, COD, COG
Gelao (Gelo)	gel	CHN
Georgian	geo	ARM, AZE, BRA, CAN, FRA, GBR, GEO, GRC, ISR, ITA, KAZ, RUS, SGP, TUR, UKR, USA
German	ger	ARG, AUS, AUT, BEL, BOL, BRA, CAN, CHE, CZE, DEU, DNK, ECU, ESP, FRA, GBR, GRC, HUN, ISR, ITA, KAZ, NAM, NOR, POL, ROM, RUS, URY, ZAF
Gia Rai	gia	VNM
Gin (Jing)	gin	CHN
Gio	gio	CIV, LBR
Gondi	gon	IND
Gorontalonese (Gorontalos)	gor	IDN
Grassfielders	gra	CMR
Grebo	grb	CIV, LBR
Greek	gre	ALB, ARG, AUS, BEL, BRA, CAN, CHE, CYP, DEU, FRA, GBR, GER, GRC, KAZ, ROM, RUS, SWE, UKR, USA, UZB

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Guan	gun	GHA
Guarani	grn	ARG, BOL, BRA, PRY
Guatemalan	gua	BLZ, CRI, GTM, HND, MEX, NIC, USA
Gujarati	guj	AUS, CAN, GBR, IND, KEN, MDG, MUS, MWI, MYS, SGP, TTO, TZA, UGA, USA, ZAF
Gwich'in	gwi	CAN, USA
Hadjerai	had	TCD
Haida	hai	CAN, USA
Haitian	hat	DOM, ESP, FRA, HTI, USA
Hani	hni	CHN, VNM
Harari	har	ETH
Haratin (Black Moors)	hrt	MRT, MAR
Hausa (Hausa-Fulani)	hau	BEN, BFA, CIV, CMR, ERI, GHA, NER, NGA, SDN, TCD, TGO
Hawaiian	haw	USA
Hazara	haz	AFG, PAK
Herero	her	AGO, BWA, NAM
Hiligayon	hil	PHL
Hill Tribes	hgh	MDG, THA
Himachali	him	IND
Hiri Motu	hmo	PNG
Hmong	hmn	AUS, CAN, CHN, DEU, FRA, LAO, THA, USA, VNM
Hoa	hoa	VNM
Hondurans	hon	GTM, HND, MEX, SLV, USA
Hui	hui	CHN
Hungarian	hun	BRA, CAN, CHL, CZE, GBR, HRV, HUN, IRL, MKD, ROM, RUS, SRB, SVK, SVN, TUR, UKR, USA
Hupa	hup	USA
Hutu	hut	BDI, COD, RWA
Iban	iba	IDN
Icelanders	ice	CAN, ISL, NOR, USA
Igbo	ibo	CMR, GBR, GHA, GNQ, JAM, JPN, NGA, SLE, TTO, USA
Ijaw	ijo	NGA
Ilocono	ilo	PHL, USA
Indian	idn	ARE, AUS, BHR, CAN, FRA, GBR, GUY, IND, KWT, MMR, MUS, NPL, SGP, OMN, SAU, USA, TTO, ZAF
Indigenous	idg	PHL, MEX, COL, ECU, LBR, CAN, USA
Indonesian	ind	ARE, AUS, CAN, IDN, JPN, KOR, MYS, NLD, PHL, SAU, SGP, SUR, USA
Ingush	inh	KAZ, RUS, TUR
Inuit	iku	CAN

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Inupiat	ipk	CAN, USA
Iranian	ira	ARE, AUS,AUT, CAN, CHE, BHR, DEU, DNK, ESP, FRA, GBR, IRN, ISR, ITA, JPN, KWT, MYS, NLD, NOR, PHL, RUS, TUR, SWE, USA
Irish	gle	ARG, AUS, CAN, GBR, IRL, MEX
Iroquois	iro	CAN, USA
Itallian	ita	AUT, CHE, DEU, ESP, FRA, HRV, ITA, SVN, USA
Japanese	jpn	ARG, AUS, BOL, BRA, CAN, CHL, CHN, DEU, FSM, GBR, IDN, ITA, JPN, KOR, MEX, NZL, PER, PHL, PRY, SGP, THA, USA, VNM
Javanese	jav	IDN, MYS, NLD, SUR
Jewish	jew	ARG, CAN, ISR, IRN, POL, RUS, USA
Jino (Jinuo)	jin	CHN
Jola (Diola)	jol	GMB, GNB, SEN
Kabarday (Kabardins)	kbd	GEO, JOR, RUS, TUR
Kabye (Kabre)	kby	TGO
Kabyle	kab	CAN, DZA, FRA, USA
Kachin	kac	CHN, IND, MMR
Kadazan	kad	MYS
Kakwa-Nubian	kak	UGA
Kalaallit	kal	DNK
Kali'na	car	BRA, GUY, SUR, VEN
Kalmyk	xal	CHN, MNG, RUS
Kamba	kam	KEN
Kannada	kan	IND
Kanuri (Kanouri)	kau	CMR, NER, NGA, TCD
Kaonde	kao	COD, ZMB
Kapampangan	pam	CAN, PHL, USA
Karachays (Karachai)	kch	KAZ, RUS, SYR, TUR, USA
Karakalpak	kaa	KAZ, RUS, TKM, TUR, UZB
Karamojong	krm	UGA
Karelians	krl	BLR, EST, FIN, RUS
Karen (Kayin)	kar	MMR, THA
Kashmiri	kas	GBR, IND, PAK
Kashubian	csb	CAN, DEU, POL
Kavango	kav	NAM
Kazakhs	kaz	CHN, DEU, IRN, KAZ, KGZ, MNG, RUS, TKM, UKR, UZB
Khakas	khk	RUS
Khasi	kha	IND
Khmer (Khmer Loei)	khm	AUS, BEL, CAN, FRA, KHM, KOR, LAO, MYS, NZL, THA, USA, VNM
Khmu	khu	CHN, LAO, MMR, THA, USA, VNM

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Khoikhoi	khi	NAM, ZAF
Kikuyu	kik	KEN
Kinyarwanda Speakers	kin	COD
Kiribati	gil	FJI, KIR, MHL, NRU, SLB, TUV, VUT
Kisii	kis	KEN
Kokani	kok	IND
Komi (Komi-Permyaks)	kom	RUS
Kongo (Bakongo)	kon	AGO, COD, COG
Kono	kno	SLE
Korean	kor	ARG, AUS, BRA, CAN, CHN, DEU, FRA, GBR, IDN, IND, JPN, KAZ, KGZ, KHM, KOR, MYS, NZL, PHL, PRK, RUS, SGP, THA, UKR, USA, UZB, VNM
Kosraean	kos	FSM
Kouyou	kou	COG
Kpelle (Guerze)	kpe	GHA, LBR
Krahn (Guere)	krh	LBR
Kru	kro	CIV, LBR
Ktunaxa	kut	CAN, USA
Kumyks	kum	RUS
Kurd	kur	ARM, AZE, DEU, FRA, GBR, IRN, IRQ, ISR, LBN, NLD, SWE, SYR, TKM, TUR
Kurichiya (Hill Barhmins)	brm	IND, NPL
Kurukh	kru	BGD, IND
Kwanyama	kua	AGO, NAM
Kyrgyz (Kirghis/Kirgiz)	kir	CHN, KGZ, RUS, TJK, TUR, UKR, UZB
Lahu	lhu	CHN, LAO, MMR, THA, VNM
Lak (Russia)	lak	RUS
Lamba	lam	BEN, TGO
Lao	lao	CHN, KHM, LAO, MMR, MYS, THA, VNM
Lari	lar	COG
Latinos	ltn	CAN, USA
Latoka	ltk	SDN
Latvian	lav	BRA, CAN, DEU, ESP, EST, GBR, IRL, KAZ, LTU, LVA, NOR, NZL, RUS, SWE, UKR, USA
Lenape	del	CAN, USA
Lenca	len	HND, SLV
Lezgian (Lezgins)	lez	AZE, RUS
Li	lii	CHN
Limba	lba	CMR, SLE
Limburgian	lim	BEL, DEU, NLD
Lingala	lin	COD, COG
Lisu	lsu	CHN, IND, MMR, THA

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Lithuanian	lit	AUT, BLR, BRA, CAN, DEU, ESP, FRA, IRL, ISL, LTU, LVA, POL, RUS, USA, ZAF
Lomwe (Nguru)	lom	MOZ, MWI
Lovale	lov	AGO, ZAM
Lower Sorbian	dsb	DEU
Lozi (Barotse)	loz	AGO, BWA, NAM, ZMB
Luba-Kasai	lua	COD
Luba-Katanga	lub	COD
Lugbara	lgb	COD, UGA
Luhya	luh	KEN, TZA, UGA
Luiseno	lui	USA
Lulua	lul	COD
Lumad	mno	PHL
Lunda	lun	AGO, COD, ZMB
Luo	luo	COD, ETH, KEN, SDN, TZA, UGA
Lusei	lus	BGD, IND, MMR
Luxembourgers	ltz	ARG, BEL, BRA, FRA, LUX, USA
Maasai	mas	KEN, TZA
Macedonian	mac	ALB, AUS, BEL, BIH, CHE, CZE, DEU, DNK, FRA, GBR, GRC, HRV, HUN, ITA, MKD, NOR, SRB, SVK, SVN, SWE, TUR, USA
Madhesi	mdh	NPL
Madi	mdi	SDN, UGA
Madurese (Madura)	mad	IDN
Mafwe	maf	IDN, NAM
Magahi	mag	IND
Maithili	mai	IND, NPL
Makassarese	mak	IDN
Makonde (Makonde-Yao)	mok	MOZ, TZA
Malagasy	mlg	MDG
Malayalam	mal	AUS, CAN, IND, PAK, SAU, THA, USA, ZAF
Malays	may	BRN, IDN, MYS, SGP, THA
Maldivian	div	MDV
Maltese	mlt	AUS, CAN, GBR, MLT, USA
Mananja-Nayanja	mng	MWI
Manchu	mnc	CAN, CHN, JPN, PRK, RUS, USA
Mandar	mdr	IDN
Mande	mnd	BEN, BFA, CIV, GHA, GIN, GMB, GNB, LBR, MLI, MRT, NER, NGA, SEN, SLE, TCD
Mandinka (Mandigo/Mandingue)	man	BFA, CIV, GIN, GNB, LBR, MLI, MRT, NER, SEN, SLE, TCD
Manipuri	mni	IND

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Manjack (Manjaco)	mnj	GMB, GNB, SEN
Mano	mnn	LBR
Manx	glv	GBR, USA
Manyika	mny	MOZ, ZWE
Maonan	mon	CHN
Maori	mao	AUS, CAN, GBR, NZL, USA
Mapuche	arn	ARG, CHL
Marathi	mar	AUS, IND, ISR, MUS, USA
Mari	chm	RUS
Marshallese	mah	MHL, NRU
Marwaris	mwr	IND
Maya	myn	BLZ, GTM, HND, MEX, SLV
Mayangnas	mya	HND, NIC
M'Baka	mbk	CAF, COD
Mbandja	mba	CAF, COD, COG
Mbere (Mbede)	mbe	COG, GAB
Mbochi	mbo	COG
Mbundu-Mestico	mbu	AGO
Mende	men	SLE
Mestizo	mtz	MEX
Miao	mia	CHN, FRA, LAO, THA, VNM
Mijikenda	mij	KEN, SOM, TZA
Mi'kmaq	mic	CAN, USA
Minahasa	mnh	IDN
Minangkabau	min	IDN, MYS
Mirandese	mwl	PRT
Miskito	msk	HND, NIC
Mizo	miz	BGD, IND, MMR
Mohajirs	moh	PAK
Mohawk	moh	USA
Mokshas	mdf	RUS
Mole-Dagbani	mld	GHA
Mon	mns	MMR, THA
Mongo	lol	COD
Mongol (Mongolians)	mon	CHN, CZE, JPN, KOR, MNG, RUS
Mongour (Tu)	tuu	CHN
Montenegrins	mtn	ALB, ARG, AUS, BIH, BRA, CAN, HRV, ITA, MKD, MTN, SRB, SVN, TUR
Mordvins (Mordva)	myv	RUS
Moro	mro	BRN, IDN, MYS, PHL
Mossi	mos	BFA, CIV, GHA
Mulao	mlo	CHN
Mulatto	mla	HTI
Munda	mun	IND
Muong	muo	VNM
Muscogee	mus	USA

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Myene	mye	GAB
Naga	nag	IND, MMR
Nahua	nah	MEX
Nakhi (Naxi)	nax	CHN
Nama	nam	BWA, NAM, ZAF
Native American	nai	CAN, USA
Nauruan	nau	NRU
Navajo	nav	USA
Ndonga	ndo	AGO, NAM
Neapolitan	nap	ITA
Nepali	nep	ARE, AUS, BTN, CAN, CHN, GBR, IND, JPN, KOR, MMR, MYS, NPL, PAK, QAT, SAU, USA
New Zealanders	nze	ARE, AUS, CAN, DEU, FRA, GBR, IRL, JPN, NLD, NZL, USA
Newars	new	BTN, CHN, IND, NPL
Ngalop	dzo	BTN, IND
Ngbandi	ngn	CAF, COD, COG
Ngoni	ngo	MWI, TZA, ZMB
Niari	nir	COG
Niasans	nia	IDN
Nibolek	nib	COG
Nicaraguan	nca	CRI, GTM, HND, MEX, PAN, NIC, SLV
Niuean	niu	NIU
Nkomi	nkm	GAB
Nogais	nog	BGR, KAZ, POL, ROM, RUS, TUR, UKR, UZB
North Mbundu	kmb	AGO
Northern Ndebele	nde	BWA, ZWE
Northern Sotho	nso	ZAF
Norwegians	nor	AUS, BRA, CAN, GBR, NOR, SWE, USA
Nu	nuu	CHN
Nuba	nba	SDN
Nubian	nub	EGY, SDN
Nuer	ner	ETH, SDN
Nung	nng	CHN, VNM
Nuristani	nur	AFG
Nyakyusa	nyk	MWI, TZA
Nyamwezi	nym	TZA
Nyoro	nyo	UGA
Nzema	nzi	CIV, GHA
Occitanians	oci	ESP, FRA, ITA, MCO
Ogoni	ogo	NGA
Ojibwe	oji	CAN, USA
Okinawan	oki	JPN

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Orgunu	oru	GAB
Oriya	ori	IND
Oromo	orm	AUS, CAN, DEU, DJI, EGY, ETH, GBR, KEN, SAU, SOM, USA, YEM
Osage	osa	USA
Ossetians (Ossetes)	oss	AZE, GEO, KAZ, RUS, SYR, TJK, TKM, UKR, UZB
Otomi	oto	MEX
Ovambo	ova	AGO, NAM
Pacific Islanders	pac	FJI, FSM, KIR, NRU, NZL, PLW, USA
Pahari Rajput (Rana/Thakuri)	ran	IND, NPL
Palauan	pau	PLW
Palestinian	pal	ARE, AUS, CAN, CHL, COL, DEU, EGY, GBR, ISR, IRQ, JOR, KWT, LBN, MEX, PAK, PER, QAT, SAU, SLV, SWE, SYR, USA, YEM
Panamanians	pnm	COL, CRI, GTM, HND, NIC, PAN
Pangasinan	pag	PHL
Papel	ppl	GNB
Papiamento-Creole	pap	ABW, NLD
Papuan (Papua)	paa	IDN, PNG
Paraguayan	par	ARG, BOL, BRA, CHL, ESP, PRY, URY, USA
Pashayi (Pashai)	psh	AFG
Pashtun	pus	AFG, ARE, CAN, GBR, IND, IRN, MYS, PAK, SGP, USA
Pehnpeian	pon	FSM
Persian	per	AFG, ARE, AUS, BEL, BHR, CAN, CHN, DEU, FRA, GBR, GRC, IND, IRN, ISR, ITA, JPN, KGZ, KOR, KWT, NOR, OMN, PAK, QAT, RUS, SWE, TJK, TUR, UZB, ZAF
Peruvian	pru	BOL, BRA, CHL, ECU, PER, PRY, USA
Poles	pol	AUT, AUS, BLR, CAN, CZE, DEU, ESP, FIN, FRA, GRC, IRL, ISL, ITA, KAZ, LTU, LVA, MDA, NLD, NOR, POL, ROM, RUS, SWE, UKR, USA, ZAF
Pomaks	pom	ALB, BGR, GRC, MKD, TUR
Portuguese	por	AGO, AUS, BEL, BRA, CAN, CHE, ESP, FRA, GBR, GUY, LUX, MOZ, PRT, USA, VEN, ZAF
Portuguese-Creole	cpp	CPV, GMB, GNB, GNQ, SEN, STP
Pumi	pum	CHN
Punjabi	pan	ARE, CAN, CHN, GBR, IND, MYS, PAK, RUS, SAU, USA, ZAF
Puthai (Phuthai)	phu	LAO

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Qiang	qia	CHN
Qizilbash	qiz	AFG, IND, PAK
Quechua	que	ARG, BOL, CHL, COL, ECU, PER
Rajasthani	raj	IND
Rakhine (Buddist Arakanese)	bda	BGD, IND, MMR
Rapa Nui	rap	CHL
Romani (Roma)	rom	BGR, BIH, CZE, ESP, FRA, GBR, GRC, HRV, HUN, MKD, POL, ROM, RUS, SVK, TUR
Romanian	rum	AUS, AUT, CAN, DEU, ESP, FRA, GBR, GRC, HUN, KAZ, MDA, ROM, RUS, SRB, SWE, UKR, USA
Romansh	roh	CHE
Rundi	run	BDI
Russian	rus	ARM, AUS, BLR, BRA, CAN, CHN, EST, FIN, GBR, GEO, ISR, ITA, KAZ, KGZ, LTU, LVA, MDA, RUS, TJK, TKM, UKR, USA, UZB
Salar	slr	CHN
Salish	sal	CAN, USA
Sami	smi	FIN, NOR, RUS, SWE
Samoans	smo	AUS, NZL, USA, WSM
Sandawe	sad	TZA
Sango	sag	CAF, COD, TCD
Santals	fri	BGD, BTN, IND, NPL
Sara	sar	CAF, TCD
Sardinian	srd	ARG, DEU, ITA, USA
Sasak	sas	IDN
Scottish (Scots)	sco	ARG, AUS, CAN, CHL, GBR, NZL, USA
Selkup	sel	RUS
Sena	sen	MWI
Serbs	srp	ALB, BIH, CHE, DEU, DNK, FRA, GBR, GRC, HRV, HUN, ITA, MKD, MTN, ROM, RUS, SRB, SVN, SWE, TUR, USA
Serer	srr	GMB, MRT, SEN
Shaigiya	shy	SDN
Shan	shn	KHM, MMR, THA
She	she	CHN
Shilluk	shl	SDN
Shona (Ndau)	sna	MOZ, ZWE
Sicilian	scn	ITA
Sidama	sid	ETH
Siksikawa	bla	CAN
Sindhi	snd	CHN, IND, PAK
Sinhalese	sin	AUS, CAN, GBR, IND, ITA, LKA, MYS, NZL, SGP, USA

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Siouan	sio	CAN, USA
Sioux	dak	USA
Slavic	sla	BIH, BLR, CZE, HRV, MKD, MTN, POL, RUS, SRB, SVK, SVN, UKR
Slovaks	slo	AUS, AUT, BEL, CAN, CZE, DEU, FRA, GBR, HRV, HUN, IRL, POL, ROM, SRB, SVK, UKR
Slovenes	slv	ARG, AUT, BEL, BIH, BRA, CAN, CHE, DEU, FRA, HUN, NLD, ITA, SRB, SVN, URY, USA
Somali	som	ARE, CAN, DJI, DNK, ETH, GBR, KEN, SAU, SOM, SWE, USA, YEM
Songhai	son	MLI, NER
Soninke	snk	GHA, GMB, GNB, MLI, MRT, SEN
Sorbs	wen	DEU
Sotho	sot	LSO, ZAF
South Ndebele	nbl	ZAF
Southern Mbundu	umb	AGO
Spanish	spa	ARG, AUS, BRA, CHE, CUB, DEU, ESP, FRA, GBR, MEX, PER, URY, VEN
Sranan Tongo	srn	SUR
Subiya (Basubia)	bsu	BWA, NAM, ZMB
Sudanese	sat	IDN, SDN
Sui	sui	CHN, VNM
Sukama	suk	TZA
Susu	sus	GIN, SEN, SLE, MLI
Swahili	swa	TZA, KEN, MOZ, COM
Swazi	ssw	LSO, MOZ, SWZ, ZAF
Swedes	swe	AUS, CAN, DEU, DNK, ESP, FIN, FRA, GBR, ITA, NOR, SWE
Swiss French	swf	CHE
Swiss Germans	gsw	AUT, CHE, DEU, ITA
Swiss Italian	swt	CHE
Tabasaran	tab	RUS
Tagalog	tgl	PHL
Tahitian	tah	PYF
Tai (Tha/Tai-Lu/Tai-Yuan)	tai	CHN, LAO, MMR, THA, VNM
Taiwanese	twn	AUS, CAN, CHN, JPN, KOR, PHL, SGP
Tajik (Pamir Tajiks)	tgk	AFG, CAN, CHN, DEU, IRN, KGZ, PAK, QAT, RUS, TJK, UZB, USA
Tama	tms	SDN, TCD
Tamil	tam	IND, LKA, MYS
Tatars	tat	AZE, BLR, CHN, EST, FIN, GEO, KAZ, LTU, LVA, MDA, POL, ROM, RUS, TJK, TKM, TUR, UKR, USA, UZB
Tawahka	taw	HND

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Tay	tay	VNM
Telugu	tel	IND
Temne	tem	SLE
Terenan	ter	BRA
Ternate	trn	IDN
Teso	tes	KEN, UGA
Tetum	tet	AUS, IDN, PRT, TMP
Thai	tha	AUS, CHN, FRA, JPN, KHM, LAO, MMR, MYS, SGP, THA, VNM, USA
Tibetan	tib	BTN, CAN, CHE, CHN, IND, NPL, USA
Tigray-Tigrinya (Tigry)	tir	DJI, ERI, ETH, ISR, ITA, SDN, YEM
Tigre	tig	ERI, SDN
Tiv	tiv	CMR, NGA
Tlingit	tli	CAN, USA
Tok Pisin	tpi	PNG
Tokelauan	tkl	TKL
Tonga (Africa)	tog	MOZ, MWI, ZMB
Tonga (Pacific)	ton	TON
Tooro	tor	UGA
Toubou	tou	LBY, NER, SDN, TCD
Transnistrians	tra	MDA, RUS
Tripuri	tri	BGD, IND
Tsimshian	tsi	CAN, USA
Tsonga (Tsonga-Chopi)	tso	MOZ, SWZ, ZAF, ZWE
Tswana	tsn	BWA, ZAF
Tuareg	tmh	BFA, DZA, LBY, MLI, NER
Tujia	tuj	CHN
Tumbuka	tum	MWI, TZA, ZMB
Tupi (Tupi-Guarani)	tup	ARG, BRA, PRY, URY
Turkish (Turks)	tur	AUS, AUT, AZE, BEL, BGR, BIH, CAN, CHE, CYP, DEU, DNK, EGY, FRA, GBR, GRC, IRQ, KAZ, LBN, MKD, NLD, ROM, RUS, SAU, SWE, SYR, TUR, USA
Turkmen	tuk	AFG, IRN, IRQ, SYR, TKM
Tutsi (Tutsi-Banyamulenge)	tts	BDI, COD, RWA
Tuvaluans	tvl	TUV
Tuvans (Tuvinians)	tyv	CHN, MNG, RUS
Udmurt	udm	RUS
Ukranian	ukr	ARG, ARM, AZE, BLR, EST, GEO, GRC, ITA, KAZ, KGZ, LTU, LVA, MDA, POL, RUS, UKR, USA
Upper Sorbian	hsb	DEU
Urban ni-Vanautu	bis	VUT
Urdu	urd	IND, PAK
Uyghur (Uighur)	uig	CHN, KAZ, KGZ, RUS

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Ethnic Group Name	Code	Selected Countries
Uzbeks	uzb	AFG, CHN, KGZ, MNG, PAK, RUS, TKM, TJK, USA, UZB
Va (Wa)	vaa	CHN, MMR
Vai	vai	LBR, SLE
Venda	ven	ZAF, ZWE
Venezuelan	vnz	CAN, COL, ESP, GBR, USA, VEN
Vietnamese (Kinh)	vie	AUS, CAN, CHN, CZE, FIN, FRA, JPN, KHM, LAO, MYS, NLD, NOR, PHL, POL, RUS, THA, USA, VNM
Vili	vil	COG
Votes	vot	EST, RUS
Wakashan	wak	CAN
Walloons	wln	ARG, BEL, BRA, USA
Waray	war	CAN, DEU, PHL, USA
Washoe	was	USA
Welayta	wal	ETH
Welsh	wel	ARG, AUS, CAN, GBR, IRL, NZL, USA
Whites	whi	ARG, AUS, BRA, CAN, CHL, CRI, CUB, DEU, MEX, MLI, NAM, PER, URY, USA
Wolof	wol	GMB, MRT, SEN
Xhosa	xho	ZAF
Xibe	xib	CHN
Xinca	xnc	GTM
Yakuts	sah	CAN, CHN, RUS, UKR, USA
Yao (Africa)	yao	MWI
Yao (Asia) (Dao)	dao	CHN, LAO, THA, VNM
Yapese	yap	FSM
Yi	iii	CHN
Yoruba	yor	BEN, GHA, NGA, TGO
Yugur	yug	CHN
Yupik	ypk	RUS, USA
Zaghawa	zag	SDN, TCD
Zaidiyya (Zaydis)	zay	SAU, YEM
Zapotec	zap	MEX
Zaza	zza	DEU, GEO, KAZ, NLD, TUR
Zenaga	zen	MAR, MRT
Zhuang	zha	CHN
Zomi (Chins)	zom	BGD, IND, MMR
Zulu	zul	ZAF
Zuni	zun	USA

Chapter 6

CAMEO EVENT CODES

01: MAKE PUBLIC STATEMENT
010: Make statement, not specified below
011: Decline comment
012: Make pessimistic comment
013: Make optimistic comment
014: Consider policy option
015: Acknowledge or claim responsibility
016: Deny responsibility
017: Engage in symbolic act
018: Make empathetic comment
019: Express accord

02: APPEAL
020: Make an appeal or request, not specified below
021: Appeal for material cooperation, not specified below
- 0211: Appeal for economic cooperation
- 0212: Appeal for military cooperation
- 0213: Appeal for judicial cooperation
- 0214: Appeal for intelligence

022: Appeal for diplomatic cooperation (such as policy support)
023: Appeal for aid, not specified below
- 0231: Appeal for economic aid
- 0232: Appeal for military aid
- 0233: Appeal for humanitarian aid
- 0234: Appeal for military protection or peacekeeping

024: Appeal for political reform, not specified below
- 0241: Appeal for change in leadership
- 0242: Appeal for policy change
- 0243: Appeal for rights
- 0244: Appeal for change in institutions, regime

025: Appeal to yield, not specified below
- 0251: Appeal for easing of administrative sanctions
- 0252: Appeal for easing of political dissent

0253: Appeal for release of persons or property
0254: Appeal for easing of economic sanctions, boycott, or embargo
0255: Appeal for target to allow international involvement (non-mediation)
0256: Appeal for de-escalation of military engagement
026: Appeal to others to meet or negotiate
027: Appeal to others to settle dispute
028: Appeal to engage in or accept mediation

03: EXPRESS INTENT TO COOPERATE
030: Express intent to cooperate, not specified below
031: Express intent to engage in material cooperation, not specified below
0311: Express intent to cooperate economically
0312: Express intent to cooperate militarily
0313: Express intent to cooperate on judicial matters
0314: Express intent to cooperate on intelligence
032: Express intent to engage in diplomatic cooperation (such as policy support)
033: Express intent to provide material aid, not specified below
0331: Express intent to provide economic aid
0332: Express intent to provide military aid
0333: Express intent to provide humanitarian aid
0334: Express intent to provide military protection or peacekeeping
034: Express intent to institute political reform, not specified below
0341: Express intent to change leadership
0342: Express intent to change policy
0343: Express intent to provide rights
0344: Express intent to change institutions, regime
035: Express intent to yield, not specified below
0351: Express intent to ease administrative sanctions
0352: Express intent to ease popular dissent
0353: Express intent to release persons or property
0354: Express intent to ease economic sanctions, boycott, or embargo
0355: Express intent to allow international involvement (non-mediation)
0356: Express intent to de-escalate military engagement
036: Express intent to meet or negotiate
037: Express intent to settle dispute
038: Express intent to accept mediation
039: Express intent to mediate

04: CONSULT
040: Consult, not specified below
041: Discuss by telephone
042: Make a visit
043: Host a visit
044: Meet at a "third" location
045: Mediate
046: Engage in negotiation

05: ENGAGE IN DIPLOMATIC COOPERATION
050: Engage in diplomatic cooperation, not specified below
051: Praise or endorse
052: Defend verbally
053: Rally support on behalf of
054: Grant diplomatic recognition
055: Apologize
056: Forgive
057: Sign formal agreement

06: ENGAGE IN MATERIAL COOPERATION
060: Engage in material cooperation, not specified below
061: Cooperate economically
062: Cooperate militarily
063: Engage in judicial cooperation
064: Share intelligence or information

07: PROVIDE AID
070: Provide aid, not specified below
071: Provide economic aid
072: Provide military aid
073: Provide humanitarian aid
074: Provide military protection or peacekeeping
075: Grant asylum

08: YIELD
080: Yield, not specified below
081: Ease administrative sanctions, not specified below
  0811: Ease restrictions on political freedoms
  0812: Ease ban on political parties or politicians
  0813: Ease curfew
  0814: Ease state of emergency or martial law
082: Ease political dissent
083: Accede to requests or demands for political reform, not specified below
  0831: Accede to demands for change in leadership
  0832: Accede to demands for change in policy
  0833: Accede to demands for rights
  0834: Accede to demands for change in institutions, regime
084: Return, release, not specified below
  0841: Return, release person(s)
  0842: Return, release property
085: Ease economic sanctions, boycott, embargo
086: Allow international involvement, not specified below

0861: Receive deployment of peacekeepers
0862: Receive inspectors
0863: Allow humanitarian access
087: De-escalate military engagement
0871: Declare truce, ceasefire
0872: Ease military blockade
0873: Demobilize armed forces
0874: Retreat or surrender militarily

09: INVESTIGATE
090: Investigate, not specified below
091: Investigate crime, corruption
092: Investigate human rights abuses
093: Investigate military action
094: Investigate war crimes

10: DEMAND
100: Demand, not specified below
101: Demand material cooperation, not specified below
1011: Demand economic cooperation
1012: Demand military cooperation
1013: Demand judicial cooperation
1014: Demand intelligence cooperation
102: Demand diplomatic cooperation (such as policy support)
103: Demand material aid, not specified below
1031: Demand economic aid
1032: Demand military aid
1033: Demand humanitarian aid
1034: Demand military protection or peacekeeping
104: Demand political reform, not specified below
1041: Demand change in leadership
1042: Demand policy change
1043: Demand rights
1044: Demand change in institutions, regime
105: Demand that target yields, not specified below
1051: Demand easing of administrative sanctions
1052: Demand easing of political dissent
1053: Demand release of persons or property
1054: Demand easing of economic sanctions, boycott, or embargo
1055: Demand that target allows international involvement (non-mediation)
1056: Demand de-escalation of military engagement
106: Demand meeting, negotiation
107: Demand settling of dispute
108: Demand mediation

11: DISAPPROVE
110: Disapprove, not specified below
111: Criticize or denounce
112: Accuse, not specified below
    1121: Accuse of crime, corruption
    1122: Accuse of human rights abuses
    1123: Accuse of aggression
    1124: Accuse of war crimes
    1125: Accuse of espionage, treason
113: Rally opposition against
114: Complain officially
115: Bring lawsuit against
116: Find guilty or liable (legally)

12: REJECT
120: Reject, not specified below
121: Reject material cooperation
    1211: Reject economic cooperation
    1212: Reject military cooperation
122: Reject request or demand for material aid, not specified below
    1221: Reject request for economic aid
    1222: Reject request for military aid
    1223: Reject request for humanitarian aid
    1224: Reject request for military protection or peacekeeping
123: Reject request or demand for political reform, not specified below
    1231: Reject request for change in leadership
    1232: Reject request for policy change
    1233: Reject request for rights
    1234: Reject request for change in institutions, regime
124: Refuse to yield, not specified below
    1241: Refuse to ease administrative sanctions
    1242: Refuse to ease popular dissent
    1243: Refuse to release persons or property
    1244: Refuse to ease economic sanctions, boycott, or embargo
    1245: Refuse to allow international involvement (non mediation)
    1246: Refuse to de-escalate military engagement
125: Reject proposal to meet, discuss, or negotiate
126: Reject mediation
127: Reject plan, agreement to settle dispute
128: Defy norms, law
129: Veto

13: THREATEN
130: Threaten, not specified below
131: Threaten non-force, not specified below
    1311: Threaten to reduce or stop aid

1312: Threaten with sanctions, boycott, embargo
1313: Threaten to reduce or break relations
132: Threaten with administrative sanctions, not specified below
1321: Threaten with restrictions on political freedoms
1322: Threaten to ban political parties or politicians
1323: Threaten to impose curfew
1324: Threaten to impose state of emergency or martial law
133: Threaten with political dissent, protest
134: Threaten to halt negotiations
135: Threaten to halt mediation
136: Threaten to halt international involvement (non-mediation)
137: Threaten with repression
138: Threaten with military force, not specified below
1381: Threaten blockade
1382: Threaten occupation
1383: Threaten unconventional violence
1384: Threaten conventional attack
1385: Threaten attack with WMD
139: Give ultimatum

14: PROTEST
140: Engage in political dissent, not specified below
141: Demonstrate or rally, not specified below
1411: Demonstrate for leadership change
1412: Demonstrate for policy change
1413: Demonstrate for rights
1414: Demonstrate for change in institutions, regime
142: Conduct hunger strike, not specified below
1421: Conduct hunger strike for leadership change
1422: Conduct hunger strike for policy change
1423: Conduct hunger strike for rights
1424: Conduct hunger strike for change in institutions, regime
143: Conduct strike or boycott, not specified below
1431: Conduct strike or boycott for leadership change
1432: Conduct strike or boycott for policy change
1433: Conduct strike or boycott for rights
1434: Conduct strike or boycott for change in institutions, regime
144: Obstruct passage, block, not specified below
1441: Obstruct passage to demand leadership change
1442: Obstruct passage to demand policy change
1443: Obstruct passage to demand rights
1444: Obstruct passage to demand change in institutions, regime
145: Protest violently, riot, not specified below
1451: Engage in violent protest for leadership change
1452: Engage in violent protest for policy change
1453: Engage in violent protest for rights
1454: Engage in violent protest for change in institutions, regime

15: EXHIBIT FORCE POSTURE
150: Demonstrate military or police power, not specified below
151: Increase police alert status
152: Increase military alert status
153: Mobilize or increase police power
154: Mobilize or increase armed forces
155: Mobilize or increase cyber-forces

16: REDUCE RELATIONS
160: Reduce relations, not specified below
161: Reduce or break diplomatic relations
162: Reduce or stop material aid, not specified below
  1621: Reduce or stop economic assistance
  1622: Reduce or stop military assistance
  1623: Reduce or stop humanitarian assistance
163: Impose embargo, boycott, or sanctions
164: Halt negotiations
165: Halt mediation
166: Expel or withdraw, not specified below
  1661: Expel or withdraw peacekeepers
  1662: Expel or withdraw inspectors, observers
  1663: Expel or withdraw aid agencies

17: COERCE
170: Coerce, not specified below
171: Seize or damage property, not specified below
  1711: Confiscate property
  1712: Destroy property
172: Impose administrative sanctions, not specified below
  1721: Impose restrictions on political freedoms
  1722: Ban political parties or politicians
  1723: Impose curfew
  1724: Impose state of emergency or martial law
173: Arrest, detain, or charge with legal action
174: Expel or deport individuals
175: Use tactics of violent repression
176: Attack cybernetically

18: ASSAULT
180: Use unconventional violence, not specified below
181: Abduct, hijack, or take hostage
182: Physically assault, not specified below
1821: Sexually assault

1822: Torture
1823: Kill by physical assault
183: Conduct suicide, car, or other non-military bombing, not specified below
1831: Carry out suicide bombing
1832: Carry out vehicular bombing
1833: Carry out roadside bombing
1834: Carry out location bombing
184: Use as human shield
185: Attempt to assassinate
186: Assassinate

19: FIGHT
190: Use conventional military force, not specified below
191: Impose blockade, restrict movement
192: Occupy territory
193: Fight with small arms and light weapons
194: Fight with artillery and tanks
195: Employ aerial weapons, not specified below
1951: Employ precision-guided aerial munitions
1952: Employ remotely piloted aerial munitions
196: Violate ceasefire

20: USE UNCONVENTIONAL MASS VIOLENCE
200: Use unconventional mass violence, not specified below
201: Engage in mass expulsion
202: Engage in mass killings
203: Engage in ethnic cleansing
204: Use weapons of mass destruction, not specified below
    2041: Use chemical, biological, or radiological weapons
    2042: Detonate nuclear weapons

Chapter 7

KEDS Project Actor Codes

This is a list of all actor codes present in the dictionaries for the KEDS project, circa 2003. This alphabetically ordered list of codes can be utilized to identify different actors that might appear in TABARI outputs. "(d.r.)" denotes that the actor identified is date-restricted and is present in the dictionary under a different code for a different period. This listing now includes generic role codes however only the individual role codes are listed *not* the various permutations of actor and role codes. Therefore `AGR` (indicating an actor concerned with the field of agriculture) is listed but there are not separate listings for each `XXXAGR` where `XXX` represents a unique actor code.

Table 7.1: List of KEDS Project Actor Codes

Code	**Actor**
AFG	Afghanistan
ABN	ethnic Albanian
ABW	Aruba
AFG	Afghanistan
AFGGOVTAL	Taliban (d.r.)
AFGREBTAL	Taliban (d.r.)
AFR	Africa
AGO	Angola
AGOCAB	Cabinda Enclave
AGOREBUNI	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)
AGR	Agriculture (secondary role code)
AIA	Anguilla
ALA	Åland Islands
ALB	Albania
AND	Andorra
ANT	Netherlands Antilles
ARB	Arab (ethnic group)
ARBBTH	Baath Party
ARE	United Arab Emirates
ARG	Argentina
ARM	Armenia
ASA	Asia (region)

Continued on next page

Code	Actor
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 (d.r.)
BIHBHF	Bosniak/Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (d.r.)
BIHSRP	Bosnian Serb Republika Srpska (d.r.)
BLK	Balkans
BLR	Belarus
BLZ	Belize
BMU	Bermuda
BOL	Bolivia
BRA	Brazil
BRB	Barbados
BRN	Brunei Darussalam
BTN	Bhutan
BUD	Buddhist
BUS	Business (secondary role code)
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

Continued on next page

Code	Actor
CHRMRN	Maronite
CHRPRO	Protestant
CHRRAD	"fundamentalist" Christian
CIV	Cte 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	Cop (primary role code)
CPV	Cape Verde
CRB	Caribbean
CRI	Costa Rica
CRM	Criminal (secondary role code)
CRO	ethnic Croat
CUB	Cuba
CVL	Civilian (secondary role code)
CYM	Cayman Islands
CYP	Cyprus
CYPGRK	Greek Cypriot
CYPTRK	Turkish Cypriot
CZA	Czechoslovakia
CZE	Czech Republic
DEV	Development (secondary role code)
DEU	Germany
DJI	Djibouti
DMA	Dominica
DNK	Denmark
DOM	Dominican Republic
DZA	Algeria
DZAGOVFLN	National Liberation Front (FLN)
DZAGOVMSP	Movement of the Society for Peace
DZAGOVRND	Democratic National Rally
DZAOPPENN	Ennahda Movement
DZAOPPFIS	Islamic Salvation Front
DZAOPPFLN	National Liberation Front (FLN)
DZAOPPMSP	Movement of the Society for Peace
DZAREBFIS	Islamic Salvation Army
DZAREBGIA	Armed Islamic Group (GIA)
DZAREBGSP	Salafist Group
EAF	Eastern Africa
ECU	Ecuador
EDU	Education (secondary role code)

Continued on next page

Code	Actor
EEU	Eastern Europe
EGY	Egypt
EGYREBMBR	Muslim Brotherhood
EIN	East Indies (region)
ELI	Elites (secondary role code)
ENV	Environment (secondary role code)
ERI	Eritrea
ESH	Western Sahara
ESP	Spain
ESPBSQ	Basque
EST	Estonia
ETH	Ethiopia
EUR	Europe
FIN	Finland
FJI	Fiji
FLK	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
FRA	France
FRO	Faeroe Islands
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
FRYKSV	Kosovo (d.r.)
FRYMTN	Montenegro (d.r.)
FRYSRB	Serbia (d.r.)
FRYVVD	Vojvodina (d.r.)
FSM	Micronesia
GAB	Gabon
GBR	United Kingdom
GBRREBIRA	Irish Republican Army
GEO	Georgia
GHA	Ghana
GIB	Gibraltar
GIN	Guinea
GLP	Guadeloupe
GMB	Gambia
GME	Democratic Republic of Germany (East Berlin)
GMW	Federal Republic of Germany (Bonn)
GNB	Guinea-Bissau
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea
GOV	Government (primary role code
GRC	Greece
GRD	Grenada
GRL	Greenland
GTM	Guatemala
GUF	French Guiana
GUM	Guam
GUY	Guyana
GYP	Gypsy

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Code	Actor
HIN	Hindu
HKG	Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)
HLH	Health (secondary role code)
HND	Honduras
HRV	Croatia (d.r.)
HTI	Haiti
HUN	Hungary
HUT	Hutu (ethnic group)
IDN	Indonesia
IGO	Inter-governmental organizations
IGOAGRCPA	Cocoa Producer's Alliance
IGOAGRCPC	Association of Coffee Producing Countries
IGOAGRICO	International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)
IGOAGRIGC	International Grains Council
IGOAFRAFU	African Union
IGOAFRAGRIAC	Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO)
IGOAFRBUSCES	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
IGOAFRBUSCFA	Franc Zone Financial Community of Africa
IGOAFRDEVAFB	African Development Bank
IGOAFRDEVATD	Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank
IGOAFRDEVNEP	New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development
IGOAFROAU	Organization of African Unity (OAU)
IGOAFRPAP	Pan African Parliament
IGOARBAPE	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)
IGOARBDEVABD	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
IGOBUSBIS	Bank for International Settlements
IGOBUSGOE	Group of Eight (G-8)
IGOBUSGOS	Group of Seven (G-7)
IGOBUSGSS	Group of Seventy-Seven (G-77)
IGOBUSHIP	Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)
IGOBUSIMF	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
IGOBUSOPC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
IGOBUSPRC	Paris Club
IGOBUSWTO	World Trade Organization (WTO)
IGOCAFBCA	Bank of Central African States (BEAC)
IGOCAFECA	Economic Community of Central African States
IGOCAFCEM	Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)
IGOCASCIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
IGOCOPITP	Interpol
IGOCWN	Commonwealth of Nations
IGOEAFDEVIAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
IGOEAFEAC	East African Community
IGOEURBUSEFT	European Free Trade Association
IGOEURCOE	Council of Europe
IGOEURDEVEBR	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IGOEUREEC	European Union

Continued on next page

Code	Actor
IGOEURSCE	Council of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
IGOJUDICC	International Criminal Court
IGOLEGIPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IGOMEAAEU	Arab Economic Unity Council
IGOMEAACC	Arab Cooperation Council
IGOMEAAMF	Arab Monetary Fund for Economic and Social Development
IGOMEAAMU	Arab Maghreb Union
IGOMEAARL	Arab League
IGOMOSDEVIDB	Islamic Development Bank
IGOMOSOIC	Organization of Islamic Conferences (OIC)
IGONAFCSS	Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CENSAD)
IGONON	Organization of Non-Aligned Countries
IGOOAS	Organization of American States
IGOPGSGCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
IGOPKO	Peacekeeping force (organization unknown)
IGOSAFDEVSAD	Southern African Development Community
IGOSASSAA	South Asian Association
IGOSEAASN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
IGOSEASOT	Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (SEATO)
IGOSEADEVADB	Asian Development Bank
IGOUNO	United Nations
IGOUNOAGRFAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
IGOUNOAIE	International Energy Agency
IGOUNODEVWBK	The World Bank
IGOUNOHLHWHO	World Health Organization (WHO)
IGOUNOHRIHCH	United Nations High Commission for Human Rights (OHCHR)
IGOUNOIAE	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
IGOUNOJUDICJ	International Court of Justice (ICJ)
IGOUNOJUDWCT	International War Crimes Tribunals
IGOUNOKID	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
IGOUNOLABILO	International Labor Organization
IGOUNOREFHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees (OHCR)
IGOUNOWFP	World Food Program
IGOWAFDEVWAM	West Africa Monetary and Economic Union
IGOWAFUEM	Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa (UEMOA)
IGOWAFWAD	West Africa Development Bank
IGOWAFWAS	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
IGOWEU	Western European Union
IGOWSTNAT	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
IMGMOSALQ	Al Qaeda
IMGSEAMOSASF	Abu Sayyaf
IMGSEAMOSJMA	Jemaah Islamiya
IMY	Isle of Man
IND	India
INDKAS	Indian-controlled Kashmir
INT	Ambiguous international or transnational actor

Continued on next page

Code	Actor
IRL	Ireland
IRN	Iran
IRQ	Iraq
IRQBAG	Baghdad
IRQKURKDP	Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP)
ISL	Iceland
ISR	Israel
ISRGOVCMN	Israeli Communist Party (d.r.)
ISRGOVLBA	Israeli Labor Party (d.r.)
ISRGOVLKD	Likud Party (d.r.)
ISRGOVMRZ	Meretz Party (d.r.)
ISRGOVSHA	Shas Party (d.r.)
ISRGOVCMN	Israeli Communist Party (d.r.)
ISROPPLBA	Israeli Labor Party (d.r.)
ISROPPLKD	Likud Party (d.r.)
ISROPPMRZ	Meretz Party (d.r.)
ISROPPSHA	Shas Party (d.r.)
ISRSET	Israeli Settlers
ITA	Italy
JAM	Jamaica
JAN	Jain
JEW	Jew
JEWHSD	Hasidic Jew
JEWUDX	Ultra-Orthodox Jew
JOR	Jordan
JOROPPIAF	Islamic Action Front
JPN	Japan
JUD	Judiciary (primary role code)
KAS	Kashmir
KAZ	Kazakhstan
KEN	Kenya
KGZ	Kyrgyzstan
KHM	Cambodia
KHMREBKMR	Khmer Rouge
KIR	Kiribati
KNA	Saint Kitts-Nevis
KOR	Republic of Korea (Seoul)
KUR	Kurd (ethnic group)
KWT	Kuwait
LAB	Labor (secondary role code)
LAM	Latin America
LAO	Laos
LBN	Lebanon
LBNREBAML	Amal Militia
LBNREBASL	South Lebanon Army
LBNREBHEZ	Hezbullah

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Code	Actor
LBR	Liberia
LBRBOM	Bomi (Liberia)
LBRBON	Bong (Liberia)
LBRCAP	Grand Cape Mount (Liberia)
LBRGBA	Grand Bassa (Liberia)
LBRGGC	Grand Gedeh (Liberia)
LBRGOVLAP	Liberia Action Party (d.r.)
LBRGOVNDP	National Democratic Party of Liberia (d.r.)
LBRGOVNPF	National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) (d.r.)
LBRGOVUPP	United People's Party (d.r.)
LBRKRH	Krahn (ethnic group)
LBRKRU	Grand Kru (Liberia)
LBRLOF	Lofa (Liberia)
LBRMAN	Mandingo, Mandingoe (ethnic group)
LBRMNT	Montserrado (Liberia)
LBRMRG	Margibi (Liberia)
LBRMRY	Maryland (Liberia)
LBRNIM	Nimba (Liberia)
LBROPPALC	All Liberia Coalition Party
LBROPPLAP	Liberia Action Party (d.r.)
LBROPPNDM	New Deal Movement
LBROPPNDP	National Democratic Party of Liberia (d.r.)
LBROPPUPP	United People's Party (d.r.)
LBRREBAFL	Armed Forces of Liberia (d.r.)
LBRREBINP	Independent NPFL
LBRREBLPC	Liberia Peace Council
LBRREBLUR	Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD)
LBRREBNPF	National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) (d.r.)
LBRREBULM	United Liberation Front for Democracy
LBRRVC	Rivercess (Liberia)
LBRSIN	Sino (Liberia)
LBY	Libya
LCA	Saint Lucia
LEG	Legislature (secondary role code)
LIE	Liechtenstein
LKA	Sri Lanka
LKAREBJVP	People's Liberation Front
LSO	Lesotho
LTU	Lithuania
LUX	Luxembourg
LVA	Latvia
MAC	Macao (Special Administrative Region of China)
MAR	Morocco
MARREBPLS	Polisario Guerillas
MCO	Monaco
MDA	Moldova

Continued on next page

Code	Actor
MDG	Madagascar
MDT	Mediterranean
MDV	Maldives
MEA	Middle East
MED	Medical (secondary role code)
MEX	Mexico
MHL	Marshall Islands
MIL	MIlitary (primary role code)
MKD	Macedonia
MLI	Mali
MLT	Malta
MMR	Myanmar (Burma)
MNC	Multi-national corporation
MNG	Mongolia
MNP	Northern Mariana Islands
MOD	Moderate (tertiary role code)
MOS	Muslim
MOSALE	Alewi
MOSDRZ	Druze
MOSRAD	"Fundamentalist," "radical," "extremist" Muslim
MOSSFI	Sufi
MOSSHI	Shia
MOSSUN	Sunni
MOZ	Mozambique
MRT	Mauritania
MSR	Montserrat
MTN	Montenegro
MTQ	Martinique
MUS	Mauritius
MWI	Malawi
MYS	Malaysia
MYT	Mayotte
NAF	North Africa
NAM	Namibia
NCL	New Caledonia
NER	Niger
NFK	Norfolk Island
NGA	Nigeria
NGAABI	Abia (Nigeria)
NGAABU	Abuja (Nigeria)
NGAADA	Adamawa (Nigeria)
NGAAKI	Akwa Ibom (Nigeria)
NGAANB	Anambra (Nigeria)
NGABAU	Bauchi (Nigeria)
NGABAY	Bayelsa (Nigeria)
NGABIA	Biafra (Nigeria)

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Code	Actor
NGABNU	Benue (Nigeria)
NGABOR	Borno (Nigeria)
NGACRR	Cross River (Nigeria)
NGADEL	Delta (Nigeria)
NGAEBO	Edo (Nigeria)
NGAEKI	Ekiti (Nigeria)
NGAENU	Enugu (Nigeria)
NGAGOM	Gombe (Nigeria)
NGAHAU	Hausa (ethnic group)
NGAIBO	Ibo, 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)
NGAKOG	Kogi (Nigeria)
NGAKWA	Kwara (Nigeria)
NGALAG	Lagos (Nigeria)
NGANAS	Nassarawa (Nigeria)
NGANDR	Niger Delta Region (Nigeria)
NGANGR	Niger (Nigeria)
NGANNG	North Nigeria (Nigeria)
NGAOGO	Ogoni (ethnic group)
NGAOGU	Ogun (Nigeria)
NGAOND	Ondo (Nigeria)
NGAOPPANP	All Nigeria People's Party
NGAOPPCFD	Campaign for Democracy
NGAOPPNDC	National Democratic Coalition of Nigeria (NADECO)
NGAOSU	Osun (Nigeria)
NGAOYO	Oyo (Nigeria)
NGAPLA	Plateu State (Nigeria)
NGAREBMAD	Movement for the Advancement of Democracy (MAD)
NGARIV	Rivers (Nigeria)
NGASOK	Sokoto (Nigeria)
NGATAR	Taraba (Nigeria)
NGATIV	Tiv (ethnic group, language)
NGAYOB	Yobe (Nigeria)
NGAYRB	Yoruba (ethnic group)
NGAZAM	Zamfara (Nigeria)
NGM	Non-governmental movements
NGMGRP	Greenpeace
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
NGOCHRCSI	Christian Solidarity International
NGOHLHCRC	International Fed. of Red Cross and Red Crescent (ICRC)

Continued on next page

Code	Actor
NGOHLHIRC	Red Cross
NGOHLHMSF	Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)
NGOHLHRCR	Red Crescent
NGOHRIAMN	Amnesty International
NGOHRIFID	International Federation of Human Rights (FIDH)
NGOHRIHRW	Human Rights Watch
NGOHRIIHF	International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights
NGOICG	International Crisis Group
NGOJUDJUR	International Commission of Jurists
NGOREFIOM	International Organization for Migration
NGOUAJ	Union of Arab Journalists
NGOWEF	World Economic Forum
NGOXFM	Oxfam
NIC	Nicaragua
NIU	Niue
NLD	Netherlands
NMR	North America
NOR	Norway
NPL	Nepal
NRU	Nauru
NZL	New Zealand
OMN	Oman
OPP	Opposition (primary role code)
PAG	Animist/Pagan
PAK	Pakistan
PAKKAS	Pakistani-controlled Kashmir
PAL	Palestinian
PALPLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
PALREBANO	Abu Nidal Organization
PALREBPLF	Palestine Liberation Front
PAN	Panama
PCN	Pitcairn
PER	Peru
PGS	Persian Gulf
PHL	Philippines
PLW	Palau
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PNGBOU	Bougainville
POL	Poland
PRI	Puerto Rico
PRK	Democratic People's Rep. of Korea (Pyongyang)
PRT	Portugal
PRY	Paraguay
PSE	Palestinian Occupied Territories
PSEGOVFTA	Fatah (d.r.)
PSEGOVHMS	Hamas (d.r.)

Continued on next page

Code	Actor
PSEGZS	Gaza Strip
PSEREBAAM	Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade
PSEREBDFL	Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP)
PSEREBHMS	Hamas (d.r.)
PSEREBISJ	Palestinian Islamic Jihad
PSEREBPFL	People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
PSEWSB	West Bank
PYF	French Polynesia
QAT	Qatar
RAD	Radical (tertiary role code)
REB	Rebel (primary role code)
REF	Refugee (secondary role code)
REU	Runion
ROM	Romania
RUS	Russia
RUSCNY	Chechnya
RWA	Rwanda
RWAGOVRPF	Rwandan Patriotic Front (d.r.)
RWAUAFRPF	Rwandan Patriotic Front (d.r.)
SAF	Southern Africa
SAM	South America
SAS	South Asia
SAU	Saudi Arabia
SCG	Serbia and Montenegro (d.r.)
SCGKSV	Kosovo (d.r.)
SCGMTN	Montenegro (d.r.)
SCGSRB	Serbia (d.r.)
SCGVVD	Vojvodina (d.r.)
SCN	Scandinavia
SDN	Sudan
SDNDFR	Darfur
SDNREBNDA	National Democratic Alliance
SDNREBSPL	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SEA	Southeast Asia
SEN	Senegal
SENREBMDF	Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance
SER	ethnic Serb
SGP	Singapore
SHN	Saint Helena
SIK	Sikh
SJM	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
SLA	Slav
SLB	Solomon Islands
SLE	Sierra Leone
SLEREBKAM	Kamojor militia
SLEREBRUF	Revolutionary United Front

Continued on next page

Code	Actor
SLV	El Salvador
SMR	San Marino
SNL	Sinhalese (ethnic group)
SOM	Somalia
SPM	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
SPY	Spy (primary role code)
SRB	Serbia (d.r.)
SRBKSV	Kosovo (d.r.)
SRBVVD	Vojvodina (d.r.)
STP	Sao Tome and Principe
SUR	Suriname
SVK	Slovakia
SVN	Slovenia
SWE	Sweden
SWZ	Swaziland
SYC	Seychelles
SYR	Syria
TAM	Tamil (ethnic group)
TAO	Taoist
TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands
TCD	Chad
TER	Terai (region in northern India/southern Nepal)
TGO	Togo
THA	Thailand
TJK	Tajikistan
TKL	Tokelau
TKM	Turkmenistan
TMP	East Timor (Timor-Leste)
TON	Tonga
TRG	Tuareg (ethnic group)
TRK	ethnic Turk
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
TUN	Tunisia
TUR	Turkey
TURANK	Ankara
TURGOVAKP	Justice and Development Party (AKP) (d.r.)
TURGOVANP	Motherland Party (ANAP) (d.r.)
TURGOVCHP	Republican People's Party (CHP) (d.r.)
TURGOVDSP	Democratic Left Party (DSP) (d.r.)
TURGOVDYP	True Path Party (DYP) (d.r.)
TURGOVMHP	National Action Party (MHP) (d.r.)
TURGOVREP	Welfare Party (Refah) (d.r.)
TURIST	Istanbul
TURIZM	Izmir
TUROPPAKP	Justice and Development Party (AKP) (d.r.)
TUROPPANP	Motherland Party (ANAP) (d.r.)

Continued on next page

Code	Actor
TUROPPCHP	Republican People's Party (CHP) (d.r.)
TUROPPDSP	Democratic Left Party (DSP) (d.r.)
TUROPPDTP	Democratic Society Party (DTP)
TUROPPDYP	True Path Party (DYP) (d.r.)
TUROPPFAZ	Virtue Party (Fazilet)
TUROPPHDP	Democratic People's Party (DEHAP/HADEP)
TUROPPMHP	National Action Party (MHP) (d.r.)
TUROPPREP	Welfare Party (Refah) (d.r.)
TURREBDSL	Dev-Sol
TURREBPKK	Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)
TURSOE	Southeast Turkey
TUT	Tutsi (ethnic group)
TUV	Tuvalu
TWN	Taiwan
TZA	Tanzania
UAF	Unidentified Armed Force (tertiary role code)
UGA	Uganda
UGAREBADF	Allied Democratic Forces
UGAREBLRA	Lord's Resistance Army
UIG	Uighur (Chinese ethnic minority)
UIS	Unidentified state actors
UKR	Ukraine
URY	Uruguay
USA	United States
USR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
UZB	Uzbekistan
VAT	Holy See (Vatican City)
VCT	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
VEN	Venezuela
VGB	British Virgin Islands
VIR	U.S. Virigin Islands
VNM	Vietnam
VUT	Vanuatu
WAF	West Africa
WLF	Wallis and Futuna Islands
WSM	Samoa
WST	"the West"
YEM	Yemen
YMN	North Yemen
YMS	South Yemen
YUG	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (d.r.)
YUGBSN	Yugoslavia's Republic of Bosnia (d.r.)
YUGCTA	Yugoslavia's Republic of Croatia (d.r.)
YUGKSV	Kosovo (d.r.)
YUGMCD	Yugoslavia's Republic of Macedonia (d.r.)
YUGMTN	Montenegro (d.r.)

Continued on next page

Code	**Actor**
YUGSLN	Yugoslavia's Republic of Slovenia (d.r.)
YUGSRB	Yugoslavia's Republic of Serbia (d.r.)
YUGVVD	Vojvodina (d.r.)
ZAF	South Africa
ZMB	Zambia
ZRO	Zoroastrian
ZWE	Zimbabwe

Chapter 8

CAMEO Religious Classification System

The comprehensive list of all religious codes is arranged by its subsections as follows: first into named religions, followed by religious categories, each alphabetically arranged; second alphabetically; and third, numerically. The newest version of the CAMEORCS directory will be made available on http://cameocodes.wikispaces.com/.

The current version is 0.1.1, finalized on May 27, 2011.

Table 8.1: Directory of all Religious Codes (v.1.0)

Heirarchical Code	Religion and Comments
REL	Unspecified Religious
ATH	Agnostic/Atheist
ATH010	Freethought
BAH	Bahai Faith inc. all non-schismatic Bahai
BAH010	Baha'is Under the Provisions of the Covenant
BAH020	Faith of God a.k.a. the House of Mankind and the Universal Palace of Order
BAH030	Free Baha'i Faith
BAH040	Orthodox Baha'i Faith a.k.a. Mother Baha'i Council
BAH050	Orthodox Baha'i Faith Under the Regency
BAH060	Charles Mason Remey Society
BAH070	The Friends Newsletter
BUD	Buddhism
BUDMAH	Mahayana Buddhism
BUDMAH100	Pure Land Buddhism a.k.a. Amidism
BUDMAH110	Jodo Shinshu a.k.a. Shin Buddhism
BUDMAH111	Hongan-ji School a.k.a. Jodo Shinshu Hompa Hongwanji-ha, Nishi Hongan-ji
BUDMAH112	Otani School a.k.a. Jodo Shinshu Otani-ha, Higashi Hongan-ji
BUDMAH113	Takada School
BUDMAH114	Bukkoji School
BUDMAH115	Kosho School
BUDMAH116	Kibe School
BUDMAH117	Izumoji School
BUDMAH118	Joshoji School
BUDMAH120	Jodo Shu (mainline group: "Chinzei" branch)
BUDMAH121	Seizan branch
BUDMAH130	Vietnamese Pure Land Buddhism (specifically, Vietnamese Pure Land Buddhism Association)
BUDMAH140	Yuzu Nembutsu
BUDMAH200	Zen Buddhism a.k.a. Chan Buddhism
BUDMAH210	Classic Zen
BUDMAH211	Caodong school inc. Soto sect (Japanese line)
BUDMAH212	Fayan school
BUDMAH213	Guiyang school
BUDMAH214	Linji school inc. Rinzai school (Japanese line)
BUDMAH215	Yunmen school
BUDMAH220	Japanese Zen (excluding classical schools)
BUDMAH221	Obaku
BUDMAH223	Soto
BUDMAH230	Seon Buddhism a.k.a. Korean Zen
BUDMAH231	Jogye Order
BUDMAH240	Thien Tong a.k.a. Thien Buddhism, Vietnamese Zen
BUDMAH300	Nichiren Buddhism (note that a number of names are shared by multiple schools/sects)
BUDMAH301	Fuji Taisekiji Kenshokai

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Heirarchical Code	Religion and Comments
BUDMAH302	Fuju-fuse Nichiren Komon Shu
BUDMAH303	Hokke Nichiren Shu
BUDMAH304	Hokkeshu
BUDMAH305	Hompa Nichiren Shu
BUDMAH306	Honke Nichiren Shu
BUDMAH307	Honmon Butsuryu Shu Ja
BUDMAH308	Honmon Hokke Shu
BUDMAH309	Honmon Kyoo Shu
BUDMAH310	Honmon Shoshu
BUDMAH311	Kempon Hokke Shu
BUDMAH312	Kokuchukai— a.k.a. Kokuchukai ja
BUDMAH313	Nichiren Hokke Shu
BUDMAH314	Nichiren Honshu
BUDMAH315	Nichiren Komon Shu
BUDMAH316	Nichiren Shoshu
BUDMAH317	Nichiren Shu
BUDMAH318	Nichiren Shu Fuju-fuse-ha a.s.a. Nichirenshu Fuju-fuse-ha
BUDMAH319	Nipponzan Myohoji
BUDMAH320	Reiyukai a.k.a. Spiritual-Friendship-Association
BUDMAH321	Rissho Kosei Kai
BUDMAH322	Shobo Hokke Shu
BUDMAH323	Shoshinkai
BUDMAH324	Soka Gakkai
BUDMAH400	Tiantai and regional variants thereof
BUDMAH410	Cheontae
BUDMAH420	Tendai
BUDMAH500	Shinnyo-en
BUDMLN	millenarian Buddhist movements
BUDMLN010	Aum Shinrikyo a.k.a. Aleph
BUDMLN011	Hikari No Wa
BUDNRM	new Buddhist movements
BUDNRM010	Santi Asoke
BUDSYN	syncretic Buddhism
BUDSYN010	Tara Center
BUDTHR	Therevada Buddhism
BUDTHR400 (+500)	Therevada monastic orders
BUDTHR410	Amarapura Nikaya
BUDTHR420	Dhammayuttika Nikaya
BUDTHR430	Dvara Nikaya
BUDTHR440	Maha Nikaya
BUDTHR441	Dhammakaya Movement
BUDTHR450	Mahasthabir Nikaya
BUDTHR460	Ramanna Nikaya
BUDTHR470	Sangharaj Nikaya
BUDTHR480	Shwekyin Nikaya
BUDTHR490	Siam Nikaya
BUDTHR500	Thudhamma Nikaya
BUDVAJ	Vajrayana Buddhism a.k.a. Tantra, Diamond Vehicle, Esoteric Buddhism,
BUDVAJ100	Newar Buddhism
BUDVAJ200	Shingon Buddhism a.k.a. Orthodox Esoteric Buddhism, Japanese Esoteric Buddhism
BUDVAJ210	Kogi Shingon School a.k.a. Ancient Shingon School
BUDVAJ220	Shingi Shingon School a.k.a. Reformed Shingon School
BUDVAJ300	Shugendo
BUDVAJ400	Tibetan Buddhism (N.B. all forms of Tibetan Buddhism other than Gelug are called "Red Hat sects")
BUDVAJ410	Gelug a.k.a. Gelug-pa, dGe Lugs Pa, dge-lugs-pa, Dgelugspa, Yellow Hat Sect; includes Dalai Lama
BUDVAJ420	Kagyu a.k.a. Kagyupa, Kagyud
BUDVAJ421	Barom Kagyu
BUDVAJ422	Drubgyu Karma Kamtsang a.k.a. Karma Kagyu, Karma Kamtsang, Karmapa Sect
BUDVAJ423	Drikung Kagyu
BUDVAJ424	Drukpa Kagyu
BUDVAJ425	Shangpa Kagyu
BUDVAJ426	Taklung Kagyu
BUDVAJ430	Nyingma a.k.a. Nyingmapa
BUDVAJ440	Rime Movement (ecumenical/"eclectic" movement)
BUDVAJ450	Sakya a.k.a. Sakyapa
BUDVAJ451	Ngor
BUDVAJ452	Tshar
CHR	**Christianity**
CHR001	Charismatic Christianity
CHR002	conservative Christianity
CHR003	evangelical Christianity
CHR004	liberal Christianity
CHR005	Prosperity theology
CHR100	ecumenical Christian movements
CHR101	World Council of Churches
CHRANG	Anglican Communion
CHRANG001	Anglican
CHRANG002	Episcopalian
CHRANG011	"conservative" Anglican
CHRANG012	"liberal" Anglican
CHRANG013	"high" Anglican
CHRANG014	"low" Anglican
CHRANG015	"Catholic" Anglican
CHRANG900	schismatic Catholics within the Anglican Communion
CHRANG901	Philippine Independent Church
CHRANG902	(Old Catholic Church inc. Union of Utrech and any other Old Catholic members of the Anglican Communion)
CHRCTH	Roman Catholic (Latin Rite is defined as the mainstream)
CHRCTH001	Liberation Theology
CHRCTH200 (+300)	Roman Catholic laity

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Heirarchical Code	Religion and Comments
CHRCTH201	Apostolate for Family Consecration
CHRCTH202	Catholic Charismatic Renewal
CHRCTH203	Catholic Worker Movement
CHRCTH204	Communion and Liberation
CHRCTH205	Community of Sant'Egidio
CHRCTH206	Cursillo Movement
CHRCTH207	Focolare Movement
CHRCTH208	L'Arche
CHRCTH209	Legion of Mary
CHRCTH210	Madonna House Apostolate
CHRCTH211	Neocatechumenal Way
CHRCTH212	Regnum Christi
CHRCTH213	Schoenstatt Movement
CHRCTH214	Worldwide Marriage
CHRCTH400 (+500)	Roman Catholic monastic orders
CHRCTH401	Adorers a.k.a. Adorers of the Blood of Christ
CHRCTH402	Adornos a.k.a. Clerics Regular Minor
CHRCTH403	Assumptionists a.k.a. Augustinians of the Assumption
CHRCTH404	Society of the Atonement a.k.a. Atonement Friars/Graymoor Friars/Sisters
CHRCTH405	Augustinians a.k.a. Order of Saint Augustine
CHRCTH406	Baladites a.k.a. Order of Lebanese Maronite
CHRCTH407	Barnabites a.k.a. Clerics Regular of Saint Paul
CHRCTH408	Basilians a.k.a. Congregation of St. Basil
CHRCTH409	Benedictines a.k.a. Order of Saint Benedict
CHRCTH410	Bridgettines a.k.a. Order of Our Savior
CHRCTH411	Brothers of Christian Instruction of St Gabriel
CHRCTH412	Brothers of the Christian Schools a.k.a. Lasallian Brothers or Christian Brothers
CHRCTH413	Brothers of Mercy of Our Lady of Perpetual Help
CHRCTH414	Camaldolese a.k.a. Camaldolese Benedictines
CHRCTH415	Camillians a.k.a. Order of Saint Camillus
CHRCTH416	Canossians a.k.a. Canossian Daughters and Sons of Charity
CHRCTH417	Canons Regular of the New Jerusalem
CHRCTH418	Capuchins a.k.a. Order of Friars Minor Capuchin
CHRCTH419	Carmelites a.k.a. Order of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel
CHRCTH420	Carmelites of Mary Immaculate
CHRCTH421	Carthusians
CHRCTH422	Celestines defunct
CHRCTH423	Cistercians
CHRCTH424	Claretians a.k.a. Claretian Missionaries
CHRCTH425	Columbans a.k.a. Missionary Society of St. Columban
CHRCTH426	Congregatio Immaculatae Cordis Mariae a.k.a. Scheutfathers, Scheutists, Missionhurst
CHRCTH427	Congregation of the Disciples of the Lord
CHRCTH428	Congregation of Holy Cross
CHRCTH429	Congregation of Notre Dame
CHRCTH430	Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary
CHRCTH431	Conventual Franciscans a.k.a. Conventuals or Order of Friars Minor Conventual
CHRCTH432	Crosiers a.k.a. Canons Regular of the Holy Cross
CHRCTH433	Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul
CHRCTH434	Dehonians a.k.a. Priests of the Sacred Heart of Jesus
CHRCTH435	Divine Word Missionaries
CHRCTH436	Discalced Carmelites
CHRCTH437	Dominicans a.k.a. Order of Friars Preachers
CHRCTH438	Dottrinari a.k.a. Congregazione dei Preti della Dottrina Cristiana
CHRCTH439	Eudists a.k.a. Congregation of Jesus and Mary
CHRCTH440	Franciscan Brothers of Brooklyn
CHRCTH441	Franciscans a.k.a. Order of Friars Minor
CHRCTH442	Franciscan Missionaries of Divine Motherhood
CHRCTH443	Franciscan Missionaries of Mary
CHRCTH444	Franciscan Friars of the Third Order Regular
CHRCTH445	Fransalians a.k.a. Missionaries of St. Francis de Sales
CHRCTH446	Grey Nuns of the Sacred Heart
CHRCTH447	Good Shepherd Sisters
CHRCTH448	Handmaids of the Blessed Sacrament and of Charity
CHRCTH449	Handmaids of the Sacred Heart of Jesus
CHRCTH450	Holy Cross Fathers a.k.a. Congregation of Holy Cross
CHRCTH451	Order of Hospitalers a.k.a. Hospitaler Brothers of St. John of God
CHRCTH452	Infant Jesus Sisters a.k.a. Nicolas Barre
CHRCTH453	Institute of Christ the King Sovereign Priest
CHRCTH454	Jesuits a.k.a. Society of Jesus
CHRCTH455	Josephines of Asti a.k.a. Oblates of St. Joseph
CHRCTH456	Josephite Fathers and Brothers a.k.a. St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart
CHRCTH457	Lazarists a.k.a. Vincentians, Congregation of the Mission
CHRCTH458	Legionaries of Christ
CHRCTH459	Little Sisters of the Poor
CHRCTH460	Loreto Sisters a.k.a. Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary
CHRCTH461	Marian Fathers
CHRCTH462	Marianists a.k.a. Marists, Daughters of Mary Immaculate, Society of Mary
CHRCTH465	Marist Brothers
CHRCTH466	Maryknoll a.k.a. Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America
CHRCTH467	Mercedarians a.k.a. Order of Our Lady of Mercy
CHRCTH468	Missionaries of Charity
CHRCTH469	Missionaries of the Sacred Heart
CHRCTH470	Missionary Contemplative Movement "P. de Foucauld" a.k.a. Centro Missionario "P. de Foucauld"
CHRCTH471	Norbertines or Premonstratensians a.k.a. Canons Regular of Prmontr
CHRCTH472	Olivetans a.k.a. Order of Our Lady of Mount Olivet
CHRCTH473	Oblates Of Mary Immaculate
CHRCTH474	Oblate Sisters of Providence
CHRCTH475	Oratorians a.k.a. Oratory of St. Philip Neri
CHRCTH476	Order of St. Elisabeth
CHRCTH477	Pallottines a.k.a. Society of the Catholic Apostolate

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Heirarchical Code	Religion and Comments
CHRCTH478	Paris Foreign Missions Society a.k.a. Missions Etrangres de Paris
CHRCTH479	Passionists a.k.a. Congregation of the Passion
CHRCTH480	Paulists a.k.a. Congregation of St. Paul
CHRCTH481	Piarists a.k.a. Clerics Regulars Poors of the Mother of God of the Pious Schools
CHRCTH482	Poor Clares a.k.a. Nuns of the Order of St. Clare/(Order of Poor Ladies
CHRCTH483	Presentation Brothers
CHRCTH484	Presentation Sisters a.k.a. Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary
CHRCTH485	Priestly Fraternity of St. Peter
CHRCTH486	Redemptorists a.k.a. Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer
CHRCTH487	Religious of the Cenacle
CHRCTH488	Resurrectionists
CHRCTH489	Rogationists of the Heart of Jesus
CHRCTH490	Rosminians a.k.a. Institute of Charity
CHRCTH491	Sacramentines a.k.a. Congregation of the Blessed Sacrament
CHRCTH492	Salesians of St. John Bosco a.k.a. Salesian Society, Salesians of John Bosco, Society of St. Francis de Sales
CHRCTH493	Salesian Sisters a.k.a. Daughters of Mary Help of Christian, (Daughters of St. Francis de Sales?)
CHRCTH494	Salvatorians a.k.a. Society of the Divine Savior
CHRCTH495	Scalabrians a.k.a. Congregation of the Missionaries of St. Charles Borromeo
CHRCTH496	School Sisters of Notre Dame
CHRCTH497	Servites a.k.a. Order of Friars, Servants of Mary
CHRCTH498	Sisters of Charity
CHRCTH499	Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary
CHRCTH500	Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary
CHRCTH501	Sisters of Mercy or Religious Sisters of Mercy
CHRCTH502	Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur
CHRCTH503	Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy
CHRCTH504	Sisters of St Joseph
CHRCTH505	Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart
CHRCTH506	Society of the Precious Blood a.k.a. Precious Blood Fathers
CHRCTH507	Spiritans or Holy Ghost Fathers a.k.a. Congregation of the Holy Ghost
CHRCTH508	Stigmatines a.k.a. Congregation of the Sacred Stigmata
CHRCTH509	Sulpician Fathers a.k.a. Society of Saint Sulpice
CHRCTH510	Theatines a.k.a. Congregation of Clerics Regular
CHRCTH511	Trappists a.k.a. Order of Cistercians of the Strict Observance
CHRCTH512	Trinitarians a.k.a. Order of the Most Holy Trinity
CHRCTH513	Ursulines a.k.a. Ursuline Nuns of the Roman Union, also Ursuline Sisters of Tildonck
CHRCTH514	Verbum Dei Missionary Fraternity
CHRCTH515	Viatorians a.k.a. Clerics of Saint Viator
CHRCTH517	Vocationists a.k.a. Clerics of the Divine Vocation
CHRCTH518	Xaverians or Xaverian Brothers a.k.a. Missionary Society of St. Francis Xavier
CHRCTH600	miscellaneous Roman Catholic organizations
CHRCTH601	Opus Dei
CHRCTH602	personal ordinariates of former Anglicans
CHRCTH603	Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem of Rhodes and of Malta a.k.a. Order of Malta
CHRCTH800	Eastern Catholic Church
CHRCTH810	Alexandrian liturgical tradition
CHRCTH811	Coptic Catholic Church
CHRCTH812	Ethiopian Catholic Church
CHRCTH820	Antiochan liturgical tradition
CHRMRN	Maronite Church (could also call it "CHRCTH921")
CHRCTH822	Syriac Catholic Church
CHRCTH823	Syro-Malankara Catholic Church
CHRCTH830	Armenian liturgical tradition
CHRCTH831	Armenian Catholic Church
CHRCTH840	Chaldean/East Syrian liturgical tradition
CHRCTH841	Chaldean Catholic Church
CHRCTH842	Syro-Malabar Church
CHRCTH850 (+860)	Byzantine liturgical tradition
CHRCTH851	Albanian Catholic Church
CHRCTH852	Belarusian Catholic Church
CHRCTH853	Bulgarian Catholic Church
CHRCTH854	Eparchy of Krizevci
CHRCTH855	Eucharistic Catholic Church
CHRCTH856	Greek Byzantine Catholic Church
CHRCTH857	Hungarian Catholic Church
CHRCTH858	Italo-Albanian Catholic Church
CHRCTH859	Macedonian Catholic Church
CHRCTH860	Melkite Greek Catholic Church
CHRCTH861	Romanian Church United with Rome
CHRCTH862	Russian Catholic Church
CHRCTH863	Ruthenian Catholic Church
CHRCTH864	Slovak Catholic Church
CHRCTH865	Ukrainian Catholic Church
CHRCTH900	schismatic Catholics
CHRCTH901	African Church Incorporated
CHRCTH902	Antiochian Catholic Church in America (we can reserve the 100's for Catholic schisms)
CHRCTH903	Worldwide Communion of Catholic Apostolic Churches (led by Brazilian Catholic Apostolic Church)
CHRCTH904	Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association
CHRCTH905	Heenum Catholic Church
CHRCTH906	Independent Catholic Churches
CHRCTH907	Liberal Catholic Church
CHRCTH908	Mariavite Church
CHRCTH909	Polish National Catholic Church (and Polish Catholic Church)
CHRCTH910	Society of Saint Pius X
CHRDOX	Orthodox Christian (Note: category includes all non-Catholic forms of "Eastern" Christianity)
CHRDOX100	Orthodox Communion (listed in order of seniority, rather than alphabetized)
CHRDOX101	Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople
CHRDOX102	Orthodox Church of Alexandria
CHRDOX103	Orthodox Church of Antioch
CHRDOX104	Orthodox Church of Jerusalem

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Heirarchical Code	Religion and Comments
CHRDOX105	Orthodox Church of Russia
CHRDOX106	Orthodox Church of Serbia
CHRDOX107	Orthodox Church of Romania
CHRDOX108	Orthodox Church of Bulgaria
CHRDOX109	Orthodox Church of Georgia
CHRDOX110	Orthodox Church of Cyprus
CHRDOX111	Orthodox Church of Greece
CHRDOX112	Orthodox Church of Poland
CHRDOX113	Orthodox Church of Albania
CHRDOX114	Orthodox Church of the Czech lands and Slovakia
CHRDOX115	Orthodox Church in America
CHRDOX200	autonomous, unrecognized, and separated Orthodox
CHRDOX201	American World Patriarchs
CHRDOX202	Belarusian Autocephalous Orthodox Church
CHRDOX203	Chinese Orthodox Church
CHRDOX204	Croatian Orthodox Church
CHRDOX205	Estonian Orthodox Church
CHRDOX206	Finnish Orthodox Church
CHRDOX207	Greek Old Calendarists
CHRDOX208	Japanese Orthodox Church
CHRDOX209	Latvian Orthodox Church
CHRDOX210	Macedonian Orthodox Church
CHRDOX211	Metropolitan Church of Bessarabia
CHRDOX212	Moldovan Orthodox Church
CHRDOX213	Montenegrin Orthodox Church
CHRDOX214	Old Believers
CHRDOX215	Old Calendar Bulgarian Orthodox Church
CHRDOX216	Old Calendar Romanian Orthodox Church
CHRDOX217	Orthodox Church in Italy
CHRDOX218	Orthodox Church of Greece (Holy Synod in Resistance)
CHRDOX219	Orthodox Ohrid Archbishopric
CHRDOX220	Patriarchal Exarchate in Western Europe
CHRDOX221	Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia
CHRDOX222	Russian True Orthodox Church
CHRDOX223	Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Kyiv Patriarchate)
CHRDOX224	Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate)
CHRDOX300	Oriental Orthodox Oriental Orthodox
CHRDOX301	Armenian Apostolic Church
CHRCPT	Coptic Orthodox (could also call it "CHRDOX202")
CHRDOX303	Eritrean Orthodox
CHRDOX304	Ethiopian Orthodox
CHRDOX305	Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church (also known as Indian Orthodox)
CHRDOX306	Syriac Orthodox
CHRDOX400	Assyrian Church of the East
CHRDOX500	Ancient Church of the East
CHRDOX900	schismatic Orthodox
CHRDOX910	Old Believers - Bespopovtsy
CHRDOX911	Pomortsy a.k.a. Danilovtsy
CHRDOX912	Novopomortsy a.k.a. New Pomortsy
CHRDOX913	Staropomortsy a.k.a. Old Pomortsy
CHRDOX914	Fedoseevtsy a.k.a. Society of Christian Old Believers of the Old Pomortsy Unmarried Confession
CHRDOX915	Fillipovtsy
CHRDOX916	Chasovennye a.k.a. Semeyskie
CHRDOX920	Old Believers - Popovtsy
CHRDOX921	Belokrinitskaya hierarchy a.k.a. Russian Orthodox Old-Rite Church
CHRDOX922	Novozybkovskaya hierarchy a.k.a. Russian Old-Orthodox Church
CHRGNO	gnostic Christianity
CHRGNO010	Anthroposophy
CHRGNO020	Foundation for Inner Peace i.e. A Course in Miracles
CHRGNO030	Order of the Solar Temple
CHRGNO040 (041-059)	Rosecrucianism (maybe? Esoteric knowledge Gnosticism?)
CHRGNO041	Ancient Mystical Order Rosae Crucis
CHRGNO042	Antiquus Ordo Rosicrucianis a.k.a. Ancient Order of the Rosicrucians
CHRGNO043	Fraternitas Rosae Crucis
CHRGNO044	Lectorium Rosicrucianum
CHRGNO045	Rosicrucian Fellowship
CHRGNO046	Societas Rosicruciana
CHRGNO060	Summum
CHRJHW	Bible Student Movement (mainline group: Jehovah's Witnesses)
CHRJHW010	Chicago Bible Students
CHRJHW020	Christian Millennial Fellowship
CHRJHW030	Dawn Bible Students
CHRJHW040	Free Bible Students
CHRJHW041	Berean Bible Students Church
CHRJHW042	Christian Millennial Fellowship a.k.a. Free Bible Students
CHRJHW050	Friends of Man a.k.a. Philanthropic Assembly of the Friends of Man, The Church of the Kingdom of God
CHRJHW070	Goshen Fellowship
CHRJHW080	Independent Bible Students
CHRJHW090	Laymen's Home Missionary Movement hostile to JW church
CHRJHW100	True Faith Jehovah's Witnesses Association
CHRLDS	Latter Day Saints a.k.a. Mormonism
CHRLDS010	Aaronic Order numbering Aaronic Order isn't mainstream, right?
CHRLDS020	Church of Christ (Temple Lot)
CHRLDS030	Church of Christ with the Elijah Message
CHRLDS040	Church of the Firstborn of the Fulness of Times
CHRLDS050	Church of the Lamb of God
CHRLDS060	Community of Christ a.k.a. Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
CHRLDS061	Restoration Branches
CHRLDS070	Confederate Nations of Israel
CHRLDS080	Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints a.k.a. FLDS

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Heirarchical Code	Religion and Comments
CHRLDS090	Latter-day Church of Christ a.k.a. Kingston Clan, Kingston Group, Davis County Cooperative, The Co-op Society
CHRLDS100	Rigdonites
CHRLDS110	Righteous Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
CHRLDS120	The Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonite)
CHRLDS130	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Strangite)
CHRLDS140	Zion's Order
CHRMAY	"maybe" Christian churches of controversial status
CHRMAY001	esoteric Christianity
CHRMAY110 (111-139)	Armstrongism (the "mainline" group is Grace Communion International)
CHRMAY111	Christian Churches of God
CHRMAY112	Christian Educational Ministries
CHRMAY113	Church of God, 21st Century
CHRMAY114	Church of God, an International Community
CHRMAY115	Church of God International (USA)
CHRMAY116	Church of God, The Eternal
CHRMAY117	Church of God Preparing for the Kingdom of God
CHRMAY118	Church of the Eternal God
CHRMAY119	Church of the Great God
CHRMAY120	Global Church of God (and offshoots)
CHRMAY121	Intercontinental Church of God
CHRMAY122	Living Church of God
CHRMAY123	Philadelphia Church of God
CHRMAY124	Restored Church of God
CHRMAY125	Church of God Fellowship
CHRMAY126	Church of the Great God
CHRMAY127	Sabbath Church of God
CHRMAY128	United Church of God
CHRMAY120	Assemblies of Yahweh
CHRMAY130	Bethel Ministerial Association
CHRMAY140	Christadelphianism a.k.a. Thomasites
CHRMAY150	Christian Conventions a.k.a. Two-by-Twos, the Workers and Friends
CHRMAY151	Cooneyites
CHRMAY160	Christian Science a.k.a. Church of Christ, Scientist
CHRMAY170	Church of the Blessed Hope
CHRMAY180	Friends of Man
CHRMAY190	Iglesia ni Cristo
CHRMAY200	The Local Church a.k.a. Little Flock
CHRMAY210	Members Church of God International
CHRMAY220	Mita Congregation
CHRMAY230	New Thought Movement inc. only the Christian, official New Thought movements
CHRMAY231	Church of Divine Science
CHRMAY232	Religious Science
CHRMAY233	Unity School of Christianity a.k.a. Unity Church
CHRMAY240	Oneness Pentecostalism (maybe delete some members
CHRMAY241	United Pentecostal Church International
CHRMAY242	Pentecostal Assemblies of the World
CHRMAY250	Spiritual Christianity
CHRMAY251	Molokans
CHRMAY252	Dukhobors a.s.a. Doukhobors
CHRMAY253	Khlysts
CHRMAY254	Skoptsy
CHRMAY255	Ikonobortsy
CHRMAY260	Swedenborgianism a.k.a. The Lord's New Church, Church of the New Jerusalem
CHRMAY270	The Way International
CHRMAY271	American Fellowship Services
CHRMAY272	Great Lakes Fellowship
CHRMAY273	Pacific West Fellowship
CHRMAY280	Unification Church (Moonies)
CHRMLN	millenarian Christianity
CHRMLN010	Branch Davidians
CHRMLN020	The Brethren a.k.a. The Body of Christ, The Garbage Eaters
CHRMLN030	Concerned Christians
CHRNRM	new Christian movements
CHRNRM010	The Body of Christ
CHRNRM020	Church of the Living Word a.k.a. The Walk
CHRNRM030	The Family International
CHRNRM040	Foundation of Human Understanding
CHRNRM050	International Community of Christ
CHRNRM060	Shepherding Movement
CHROFF	offshoots of Christianity
CHROFF010	National Spiritualist Association of Churches
CHROFF020	Spiritualism
CHROFF030	Unitarian-Universalism
CHROFF031	Covenant of Unitarian Universalist Pagans
CHROFF032	Unitarianism
CHROFF033	Universalism
CHROFF040	Urantia Foundation
CHRPRO	Protestant
CHRPRO010	(Protestant - generic terms/non-denominational movements)
CHRPRO011	charismatic Protestantism
CHRPRO012	cyberchurch
CHRPRO013	dispensationalism
CHRPRO014	evangelical Protestantism
CHRPRO015	pietism
CHRPRO110 (111-139)	Adventism
CHRPRO111	Advent Christian Church
CHRPRO112	Church of God (Seventh Day)
CHRPRO113	Church of God and Saints of Christ
CHRPRO114	Church of God General Conference
CHRPRO115	Davidian Seventh-day Adventist Association

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Heirarchical Code	Religion and Comments
CHRPRO116	Seventh Day Adventist Reform Movement
CHRPRO117	Seventh-day Adventist Church
CHRPRO118	United Church of God
CHRPRO119	Worldwide Church of God
CHRPRO120	Assembly of Yahweh
CHRPRO121	Primitive Advent Christian Church
CHRPRO122	United Seventh-Day Brethren
CHRPRO123	True and Free Adventists
CHRPRO124	United Sabbath-Day Adventist Church
CHRPRO140 (141-159)	African-initiated churches and denominations
CHRPRO141	Ethiopian churches
CHRPRO142	Zionist churches
CHRPRO143	Messianic churches
CHRPRO144	Apostolic churches
CHRPRO145	Aladura Pentecostal Churches
CHRPRO160 (161-179)	Anabaptism
CHRPRO161	Amish
CHRPRO162	Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean)
CHRPRO163	Brethren in Christ
CHRPRO164	Bruderhof
CHRPRO165	Church of God in Christ, Mennonite
CHRPRO166	Church of the Brethren
CHRPRO167	Hutterites a.k.a. "New Baptists"
CHRPRO168	Mennonites
CHRPRO169	Old German Baptist Brethren a.k.a. Hutterian Brethren, Hutterian Society of Brothers
CHRPRO170	Schwarzenau Brethren
CHRPRO180 (181-189)	Baptist churches
CHRPRO181	Free and General Baptists
CHRPRO182	Seventh Day Baptists
CHRPRO183	Strict and Particular Baptists
CHRPRO190 (191-209)	Congregationalism
CHRPRO210 (211-229)	Lutheranism
CHRPRO211	Confessional Evangelical Lutheran Conference
CHRPRO212	Evangelical Catholic Lutheranism a.k.a. High Church Lutheranism
CHRPRO213	International Lutheran Council
CHRPRO214	Lutheran World Federation
CHRPRO215	Unaffiliated Lutheran denominations
CHRPRO230 (231-239)	Methodism and Wesleyanism
CHRPRO240 (241-249)	Nazarene Church
CHRPRO250 (251-269)	Pentecostalism
CHRPRO251	Independent Pentecostalism
CHRPRO252	Reformed/Higher Life Pentecostalism (most prominent group: Assemblies of God)
CHRPRO253	Wesleyan/Holiness Pentecostalism
CHRPRO270 (271-279)	Plymouth Brethren
CHRPRO280 (281-299)	pre-Lutheran Protestants
CHRPRO281	Czechoslovak Hussite Church
CHRPRO282	Moravian Church
CHRPRO283	Unity of the Brethren
CHRPRO284	Waldensian Evangelical Church
CHRPRO300 (301-309)	Presbyterianism
CHRPRO310 (311-319)	Quakerism a.k.a. Religious Society of Friends or Society of Friends
CHRPRO320 (321-329)	Reformed Church
CHRPRO330 (331-349)	Restoration Movement
CHRPRO331	Churches of Christ (mainline)
CHRPRO332	Disciples of Christ a.k.a. Christian Church
CHRPRO333	Independent Christian Churches/Churches of Christ
CHRPRO334	International Churches of Christ
CHRPRO350 (351-389)	united and uniting churches
CHRPRO351	China Christian Council
CHRPRO352	Church of Christ in Thailand
CHRPRO353	Church of North India
CHRPRO354	Church of Pakistan
CHRPRO355	Church of South India
CHRPRO356	Evangelical Church in Germany
CHRPRO357	Evangelical Free Church
CHRPRO358	Indonesia Christian Church a.k.a. Gereja Kristen Indonesia
CHRPRO359	International Council of Community Churches
CHRPRO360	Protestant Church in the Netherlands
CHRPRO361	Union of Waldensian and Methodist Churches
CHRPRO362	United Church in Jamaica and the Cayman Islands
CHRPRO363	United Church in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands
CHRPRO364	United Church of Canada
CHRPRO365	United Church of Christ
CHRPRO366	United Church of Christ in Japan a.k.a. Nihon Kirisuto Kyodan
CHRPRO367	United Church of Christ in the Philippines
CHRPRO368	United Free Church of Scotland
CHRPRO370	United Reformed Church
CHRPRO371	Uniting Church in Australia
CHRPRO900	otherwise excluded denominations, associations, churches or movements
CHRPRO901	American Evangelical Christian Churches
CHRPRO902	Apostolic Christian Church of America
CHRPRO903	Association of Vineyard Churches
CHRPRO904	Born Again Movement a.k.a. Word of Life Church/Movement
CHRPRO905	British New Church Movement
CHRPRO906	Brunstad Christian Church
CHRPRO907	Calvary Chapel
CHRPRO908	Charismatic Episcopal Church (not an offshoot of Anglicanism, but mostly uses its doctrines and materials)
CHRPRO909	Christian World Liberation Front a.k.a. the Spiritual Counterfeits Project
CHRPRO910	Community of Jesus
CHRPRO911	Followers of Christ Church

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Heirarchical Code	Religion and Comments
CHRPRO912	Great Commission church movement
CHRPRO913	Greater Grace World Outreach
CHRPRO914	Independent Fundamental Churches of America
CHRPRO915	Jews for Jesus
CHRPRO916	Moody Church
CHRPRO918	Most Holy Church of God in Christ Jesus
CHRPRO919	New Apostolic Church
CHRPRO920	New Life Fellowship
CHRPRO921	The Christian Community a.k.a. Christian Community Church, Christengemeinschaft
CHRPRO922	True Jesus Church
CHRPRO923	United Church of Christ
CHRRAC	Christian groups with racial theologies
CHRRAC010	British Israelism a.k.a. Anglo-Israelism
CHRRAC011	Anglo-Saxon Federation of America
CHRRAC020	Christian Identity
CHRRAC021	Aryan Nations Church
CHRRAC022	Assembly of Christian Soldiers
CHRRAC023	Christian Identity Church
CHRRAC024	Church of Israel
CHRRAC025	The Covenant, the Sword, and the Arm of the Lord
CHRRAD	fundamentalist Christian
CHRSYN	syncretic Christianity
CHRSYN010 (010-129)	Messianic Jews
CHRSYN011	Union of Messianic Jewish Congregations
CHRSYN020	Native American Church
CHRSYN030	Sacred Name Movement a.k.a. Yahwehism
CHRSYN031	Assemblies of the Called Out Ones of Yah"
CHRSYN032	Assemblies of Yahweh
CHRSYN033	Yahwehs Assembly in Messiah
CHRSYN034	Yahweh's Assembly in Yahshua
CHRSYN035	Yahweh's Restoration Ministry
CHRSYN036	Yahweh's Philadelphia Truth Congregation
CHRSYN040	Spiritual Baptist
CHRSYN050	Uniao do Vegetal
CON	**Confucianism**
CONSYN	Neo-Confucianism (or CON100)
CON200	New Confucianism
HIN	**Hinduism**
HIN100	ecumenical Hindu movements
HIN101	Hindu Aikya Vedi
HIN102	Hindu Forum of Britain
HIN103	Vishva Hindu Parishad
HIN104	Malaysia Hindudharma Mamandram
HIN105	Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
HIN106	Sanatan Sanstha
HIN108	Hindu Munnani ("of Tamilnadu")
HIN109	Hindu Youth Network
HINAST	Hinduism by school of astika (orthodox) philosophies
HINAST100	Mimamsa
HINAST200	Nyaya-Vaisheshika (inc. either of the parts separately)
HINAST300	Samkhya
HINAST400 (401-699)	Vedanta
HINAST410	Advaita Vedanta
HINAST420	Vishishtadvaita
HINAST430	Dvaita
HINAST440	Dvaitadvaita
HINAST450	Shuddhadvaita
HINAST460	Achintya Bhedabheda
HINAST470	Purnadvaita a.k.a. Integral Advaita
HINAST700 (701-999)	Yoga
HINAST710	Bhakti Yoga
HINAST711	Hanuman Foundation
HINAST720	Hatha Yoga
HINAST730	Jnana Yoga
HINAST740	Karma Yoga
HINAST750	Kriya Yoga
HINAST751	Self-Realization Fellowship
HINAST752	Yogoda Satsanga Society of India
HINAST760	Natya Yoga
HINAST770	Purna Yoga a.k.a. Integral Yoga
HINAST771	Aurobindo Ashrama
HINAST780	Raja Yoga
HINAST790	named Yogic organizations
HINAST791	Kripalu Yoga Retreat
HINAST792	Himalayan Institute of Yoga Science and Philosophy
HINDEN	Hinduism by denomination prioritize this categorization
HINDEN100	Shaivism
HINDEN110	Kashmir Shaivism
HINDEN111	Krana
HINDEN112	Kula
HINDEN113	Pratyabhijna
HINDEN114	Siddha Yoga
HINDEN115	Spanda
HINDEN121	Shaiva Siddhanta
HINDEN122	Lingayatism
HINDEN123	Visishtadvaita
HINDEN124	Agama Hindu Dharma
HINDEN125	Arsha Vidya Gurukulam

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Heirarchical Code	Religion and Comments
HINDEN126	Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University
HINDEN200	Shaktism
HINDEN210	Hindu tantra
HINDEN211	Ananda Marga
HINDEN300	Smartism
HINDEN310	Ramakrishna Movement (a.k.a. Vedantic Movement)
HINDEN311	Ramakrishna Mission (the aid work portion of the Movement)
HINDEN312	Ramakrishna Math
HINDEN313	Sri Sarada Math
HINDEN314	Ramakrishna Sarada Mission
HINDEN320	(Smarta) Advaita Vedanta
HINDEN321	Ramachandrapura Math a.k.a. Sri Sri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Mahasamstanam SriSamstana Gokarna
HINDEN322	Sri Ramana Ashram a.k.a. Sri Ramanasramam
HINDEN331	Sharada Pitha a.k.a. Sringeri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri Mutt
HINDEN332	Jyotirmatha Pitha
HINDEN333	Govardhana Pitha
HINDEN334	Dwaraka Pitha
HINDEN335	Kanchi Kamakoti Pitha
HINDEN336	Vivekananda Kendra
HINDEN337	Divine Life Society
HINDEN339	Transcendental Meditation movement a.k.a. International Meditation Society
HINDEN340	Sivananda Yoga
HINDEN341	Divine Life Society
HINDEN342	Sathya Sai Baba
HINDEN343	Art of Living Foundation
HINDEN345	Dwaraka Pitham
HINDEN346	Govardhana Matha
HINDEN347	Jyotirmath
HINDEN348	Swarnavalli Mutt
HINDEN350	Kanchi Kamakoti Peetham
HINDEN400	Vaishnavism
HINDEN410	Brahma sampradaya inc. Gaudiya Vaishnavism (sole subset)
HINDEN411	Gaudiya Math
HINDEN412	International Society for Krishna Consciousness a.k.a. ISKON, or Hare Krishnas
HINDEN420	Halumatha
HINDEN421	Kaginele Kanaka Guru Peetha
HINDEN422	Mata Amritanandamayi Math
HINDEN430	Shri Vaishnava a.k.a. Sri Sampradaya
HINDEN431	Andavan Ashramam
HINDEN432	Ahobila Matha
HINDEN433	Parakala Matha
HINDEN434	Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam
HINDEN435	Sree Narayana Dharma Sangham
HINDEN450	Swaminarayan Hinduism
HINDEN451	Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha
HINDEN452	Swaminarayan Maninagar
HINDEN453	Swaminarayan Sampraday
HINDEN451	Astha Mathas
HINDEN452	Kumara sampradaya
HINDEN453	Mahapuruxiya Dharma
HINDEN454	Rudra sampradaya inc. Shree Vallabha Nidhi (sole subset)
HINDEN456	Sri Narasingha Caitanya Matha (Dvaita philosophy)
HINDEN457	The Ramanandi movement
HINDEN458	Vaisnava-Sahajiya
HINDEN500	Other Hindu denominations
HINDEN510	Ganapatya
HINDEN520	Saura
HINMAY	Hindu groups of controversial status
HINMAY010	Ayyavazhi
HINNRM	New Hindu Movements
HINNRM010	Arya Samaj
HINOFF	offshoots of Hinduism
HINOFF010	Brahmoism
HINOFF011	Sadharan Brahmo Samaj
HINSYN	syncretic Hindu movements
HINSYN010	Sant Mat and related movements
HINSYN011	Radha Soami a.k.a. Radhasoami
HINSYN012	Divine Light Mission
HINWLB	wellbeing-related Hindu movements
HINWLB010	Chopra Center
JAN	**Jainism**
JAN100	Digambar
JAN110	Digambar Terapanthi
JAN120	Taran Panth
JAN200	Svetambara
JAN210	Baissamprada a.k.a. Bastola
JAN220	Murtipujaka
JAN230	Sthanakvasi
JAN240	Svetambar Terapanth
JEW	**Judaism**
JEW001	(any) ecumenical Jewish organization
JEW010	Conservative Judaism (should we have a Sephardic Jewish code, too?)
JEW011	Conservadox Judaism (could also go under Orthodoxy)
JEW012	Masorti Judaism
JEW020	Humanistic Judaism
JEW030	Jewish Renewal
JEW050	Liberal Judaism
JEW060	Neolog Judaism

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Heirarchical Code	Religion and Comments
JEW070	Orthodox Judaism
JEW071	Chief Rabbinate of Israel
JEWUDX	Haredi/Ultra-orthodox a.s.a. Chareidi, Charedi
JEWUDX010	Central Rabbinical Congress of the United States and Canada
JEWHSD	Hasidic Judaism
JEWHSD010	Chabad a.k.a. Chabad-Lubavitch
JEWHSD020	Satmar
JEWUDX030	Lithuanian/Yeshiva Haredi Judaism
JEW073	Modern Orthodoxy inc. three subgroups: Edah; Orthodox Union; and Religious Zionist Movement
JEW074	Union of Orthodox Rabbis
JEW075	World Agudath Israel inc. any type of Orthodox Jew
JEW080	Reconstructionist Judaism
JEW090	Reform/Progressive Judaism
JEW800	quasi-ethnic divisions of Judaism
JEW810	Ashkenazi Judaism
JEW820	Mizrahi Judaism
JEW830	Sephardic Judaism
JEWNRM	
JEWNRM010	Jewish Science
JEWOFF	offshoots of Judaism
JEWOFF010	Samaritanism
JEWRAC	Judaism with racial theologies
JEWRAC010	Black Hebrew Israelites
JEWRAC011	African Hebrew Israelites of Jerusalem
JEWRAC012	Church of God and Saints of Christ
JEWRAC013	Commandment Keepers a.k.a. Holy Church of the Living God
JEWRAC014	Nation of Yahweh
MOS	Islam
MOSMAY	Muslims of controversial status
MOSMAY010	Ahmadiyya (check this one again)
MOSMAY011	Lahore Ahmadiyya Movement
MOSMAY012	Ahmadiyya Muslim Community
MOSMAY020	United Submitters International
MOSMAY030	Zikri
MOSOFF	offshoots of Islam
MOSOFF010	Bawa Muhaiyaddeen Fellowship
MOSOFF020	Universal Sufism
MOSOFF021	Dances of Universal Peace
MOSRAC	racialist Islam
MOSRAC100	Black Muslim movements
MOSRAC110	American Society of Muslims (make a Black Islam section)
MOSRAC120	Moorish Science Temple of America
MOSRAC130	Nation of Islam
MOSRAC140	Nuwaubianism
MOSRAC141	United Nuwaubian Nation of Moors
MOSRAC142	Yamassee Native Americans
MOSRAC150	The Nation of Gods and Earths
MOSRAC160	United Nations of Islam
MOSRAD	fundamentalist Muslim
MOSSFI	Sufi
MOSSFI010	Mawlawi Order a.k.a. Whirling Dervishes
MOSSFI020	Naqshbandi
MOSSHI	Shia
MOSSHI100	Twelver
MOSSHISFI	Bektashi the Twelver Sufis
MOSSHI200	Zaidi/Zaiddiyah
MOSSHI300	Ismaili
MOSSHI310	Alavi Bohra
MOSSHI320	Dawoodi Bohra
MOSSHI330	Mustaali
MOSSHI331	Hebtiahs Bohra
MOSSHI332	Abta-i-Malak
MOSSHI340	Nizari
MOSSHI350	Sulaimani Bohra
MOSDRZ	Druze
MOSALE	Alawi/Alewi
MOSSUN	Sunni
MOSSUNI010	Hanafi school
MOSSUN011	Berailvi
MOSSUN012	Deobandi
MOSSUN020	Hanbali school
MOSSUN030	Maliki school
MOSSUN040	Shafi'i school
MOSSYN	syncretic Islam
MSSYN010	Moorish Science Temple of America
SHN	Shinto
SHN	Old Shinto Schools
SHN010	folk Shinto or Ko Shinto
SHN020	Imperial Shinto
SHN030	Koshinto
SHN040	Shrine Shinto
SHNNRM	"New Japanese Religions" (note, many groups in this section are offshoots)
SHNNRM100 (+200)	Sect Shinto
SHNNRM110	Fusokyo
SHNNRM120	Izumo Oyashirokyo
SHNNRM130	Jikkokyo
SHNNRM140	Konkokyo
SHNNRM150	Kurozumikyo

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Heirarchical Code	Religion and Comments
SHNNRM160	Kyoha Shinto Rengokai
SHNNRM170	Misogikyo
SHNNRM180	Ontakekyo
SHNNRM190	Shinrikyo (N.B. This is not the same as Aum Shinrikyo)
SHNNRM200	Shinto Shuseiha
SHNNRM210	Shinto Taikyo
SHNNRM220	Shinto Taiseikyo
SHNNRM230	Tenrikyo
SHNNRM300 (+400)	Shinshukyo (the second category of new religions based on Shinto)
SHNNRM301	Ananaikyo
SHNNRM302	Byakko Shinkokai
SHNNRM303	Chikakusan Minshukyo Kyodan
SHNNRM304	Chushinkai
SHNNRM305	Daihizenkyo
SHNNRM306	Ennokyo
SHNNRM307	Hachidai Ryuo Daishizen Aishinkyodan
SHNNRM308	Hachidai Ryuojin Hakko Seidan
SHNNRM309	Hachirakukai Kyodan
SHNNRM310	Hi no Oshie
SHNNRM311	Hikari Kyokai
SHNNRM312	Hizuki no Miya
SHNNRM313	Honbushin
SHNNRM314	Honmichi
SHNNRM315	Ishinkyo
SHNNRM316	Izumo Shinyu Kyokai
SHNNRM317	Izumokyo
SHNNRM318	Jieido
SHNNRM319	Jingukyo
SHNNRM320	Kakushin Shukyo Nipponkyo
SHNNRM321	Kannagarakyo
SHNNRM322	Kikueikai Kyodan
SHNNRM323	Kogi Shinto
SHNNRM324	Koshinto Senpokyo
SHNNRM325	Koso Kotai Jingu Amatsukyo
SHNNRM326	Kuzuryu Taisha
SHNNRM327	Kyuseishukyo
SHNNRM328	Makoto no Michi
SHNNRM329	Makoto no Michikyo
SHNNRM330	Maruyamakyo
SHNNRM331	Misogikyo Shinpa
SHNNRM332	Mitamakyo
SHNNRM333	Miyaji Shinsendo
SHNNRM334	Nihon Jingu Honcho
SHNNRM335	Nihon Seido Kyodan
SHNNRM336	Nikkokyo
SHNNRM337	Okanmichi
SHNNRM338	Omiwakyo (Kojima)
SHNNRM339	Omiwakyo (Sako)
SHNNRM340	Omoto a.k.a. Oomoto
SHNNRM341	Omoto Hikari no Michi
SHNNRM342	Oyamanezu no Mikoto Shinji Kyokai
SHNNRM343	Perfect Liberty Kyodan a.k.a. PL Kyodan, Church of Perfect Liberty
SHNNRM344	Reiha no Hikari Kyokai
SHNNRM345	Renmonkyo
SHNNRM346	Renshindo Kyodan
SHNNRM347	Samuhara Jinja
SHNNRM348	Seicho no Ie
SHNNRM349	Seikokyo
SHNNRM350	Seimeikyo
SHNNRM351	Seishin Myojokai
SHNNRM352	Sekai Kyuseikyo
SHNNRM353	Sekai Mahikari Bunmei Kyodan
SHNNRM354	Sekai Shindokyo
SHNNRM355	Shidaido
SHNNRM356	Shin Nihon Shukyo Dantai Rengokai
SHNNRM357	Shindo Tenkokyo
SHNNRM358	Shinji Shumeikai
SHNNRM359	Shinmei Aishinkai
SHNNRM360	Shinreikai Kyodan
SHNNRM361	Shinreikyo
SHNNRM362	Shinri Jikko no Oshie
SHNNRM363	Shinsei Tengan Manaita no Kai
SHNNRM364	Shinto Shinkyo
SHNNRM365	Shinto Shinshinkyo
SHNNRM366	Shizensha
SHNNRM367	Shoroku Shinto Yamatoyama
SHNNRM368	Shukyo Hojin Shiko Gakuen
SHNNRM369	Shuyodan Hoseikai
SHNNRM370	Soshindo
SHNNRM371	Soshindo Kyodan
SHNNRM372	Subikari Koha Sekai Shindan
SHNNRM373	Sukui no Hikari Kyodan
SHNNRM374	Sukyo Mahikari
SHNNRM375	Sumerakyo
SHNNRM376	Taiwa Kyodan
SHNNRM377	Tamamitsu Jinja
SHNNRM378	Tenchikyo
SHNNRM379	Tengenkyo
SHNNRM380	Tenjokyo
SHNNRM381	Tenjokyo Hon'in

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Heirarchical Code	Religion and Comments
SHNNRM382	Tenkokyo
SHNNRM383	Ten'onkyo
SHNNRM384	Tensei Shinbikai
SHNNRM385	Tensha Tsuchimikado Shinto Honcho
SHNNRM386	Tenshin Seikyo
SHNNRM387	Tenshindo Kyodan
SHNNRM388	Tenshinkyo Shin'yuden Kyokai
SHNNRM389	Tensho Kotai Jingukyo
SHNNRM390	Tenshokyo
SHNNRM391	Tenshukyo
SHNNRM392	Tokumitsukyo
SHNNRM393	Worldmate f.k.a. Cosmomate
SHNNRM394	Yamakage Shinto
SHNNRM395	Yamatokyo
SHNNRM396	Zenrinkyo
SHNSYN	syncretic Shinto
SHNSYN010	Shinbutsu shugo a.k.a. Shinbutsu konko (combines Shinto and Buddhism)
SIK	Sikh
SIK000	mainline Sikh
SIK010	Khalsa
SIK011	Nihang
SIK020	Sahajdhari Sikh
SIK100	Namdhari or Kuka Sikhs
SIKNRM	new religious movements of Sikh origin
SIKNRM010	3HO a.k.a. Healthy, Happy, Holy Organization
TAO	Taoist
TAO100	organized Taoism
TAO200	folk Taoism
ABR	(other) Abrahamic religions
ABR010	Freemasonry
ABR011	Prince Hall Freemasonry
ABR012	Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine a.k.a. Shriners
ABRNRM	new Abrahamic movements
ABRNRM010	Builders of the Adytum
ABRNRM020	House of Yahweh
ABRNRM030	Pilgrims of Ares
ABRRAC	racial Abrahamic religions
ABRRAC010	Rastafarianism
ABRRAC011	Bobo Shanti
ABRRAC012	Nyahbinghi Order
ABRRAC013	Twelve Tribes of Israel
INR	(other) Indian religions
INR010	Ravidasi
INR020	Din-i-Ilahi
INRNRM	Indian NRMs
INRNRM010	Adidam
INRNRM020	Adventures in Enlightenment
INRNRM040	Elan Vital
INRNRM050	Meher Baba followers
INRNRM060	Sant Nirankari Mission
INRSYN	Syncretic Indian religions
INRSYN010	Radha Soami Satsang Beas
EAR	(other) East Asian religions
EAR010	Chinese Folk Religion
EARMLN	
EARMLN010	Jeung San Do
EARNRM	
EARNRM010	Falun Gong
EARSYN	
EARSYN010	Caodaism
EARSYN020	Chondogyo a.k.a. Chendogyo, Chendoism, Chondoism
EARSYN030	I-Kuan Tao
EARSYN040	Kejawen/Kebatinan
ADR	African diasporic religions
ADR010	Arara
ADR020	Candomble (Animism, Batuque)
ADR021	Ketu Candomble
ADR022	Bantu/Angola Candomble
ADR023	Jeje Candomble
ADR030	Kumina
ADR040	Macumba
ADR050	Mami Wata (the name refers to the deity, not the religion)
ADR060	Obeah (can also be used to describe some folk practices within local Protestant denominations)
ADR070	Palo/Las Reglas de Congo
ADR080	Winti
ADRSYN	syncretic African diasporic religions
ADRSYN010	Hoodoo
ADRSYN020	Quimbanda
ADRSYN030	Santera a.k.a. Lukum
ADRSYN040	Santo Daime
ADRSYN050	Umbanda
ADRSYN060	Vodou

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Heirarchical Code	Religion and Comments
ADRSYN061	Louisianan Voodoo
ADRSYN062	Haitian Vodou
IRR	(other) Iranic religions
IRR010	Ahl-e Haqq/Yarsan
IRR020	Yazidism
IRRGNO	gnostic Iranic religion
IRRGNO010	Mandaeanism
ZRO	Zoroastrianism
ITR	indigenous tribal religions
ITRCRB	indigenous Caribbean religions
ITRCRB010	Espiritismo
ITRCRB011	Espiritismo de Cordon
ITRCRB012	Puerto Rican Espiritismo
ITRCRB013	Table Espiritismo
ITRCRB020	Santerismo (syncretizes Espiritsmo and Santera)
ITRNAM	North American First Nations religions
ITRNAM010	Native American Church (Peyotism)
ITRWAF	indigenous West African religions
ITRWAF010	West African Vodun
NRM	new religious movements (category of last resort)
NRM010	Agasha Temple of Wisdom
NRM020	Amica Temple of Radiance
NRM030	Arica School
NRM040	Arcane School
NRM050	Association for Research and Enlightenment
NRM060	Breatharians
NRM070	Eckankar
NRM071	Ancient Teachings of the Masters
NRM080	Esalen Institute
NRM090	Foundation for Higher Spiritual Learning
NRM100	Institute of Noetic Sciences
NRM110	Kerista
NRM120	Landmark Education
NRM130	Lucis Trust a.k.a. Lucifer Trust
NRM140	Philosophical Research Society
NRM150	Rainbow Family
NRM160	Rama computer cult
NRM170	Satanism
NRM171	Casual/Adolescent Satanism
NRM172	LaVeyan Satanism
NRM173	Luciferianism
NRM174	Order of Nine Angels
NRM175	Our Lady of Endor Coven/Ophite Cultus Satanis
NRM176	Palladists
NRM177	Symbolic Satanism
NRM178	Temple of Set
NRM180	Spiritual Frontiers Fellowship
NRM190	Subud
NRM200	Universal Faithists of Kosmon
NRM210	Universal Great Brotherhood
NRM220	Universal Life Church
NRM230	White Eagle Lodge
NRMGNO	new gnostic religious movements
NRMGNO100	Fraternity of the Inner Light
NRMGNO200	Ordo Templi Orientis
NRMGNO300	Theosophy and offshoots
NRMGNO310	Aquarian Christine Church Universal
NRMGNO320	Ascended Master Teachings
NRMGNO321	I AM Activity a.k.a. I AM Movement, Saint Germain Foundation
NRMGNO322	Summit Lighthouse inc. Church Universal and Triumphant
NRMGNO330	Theosophy proper (mainstream is Theosophical Society)
NRMGNO331	United Lodge of Theosophists
NRMGNO400	The Word Foundation
NRMMLN	
NRMMLN010	Adelphi Organization
NRMPAG	modern paganism a.k.a. Neopaganism
NRMPAG010	ecumenical Paganism
NRMPAG011	Council of Magickal Arts
NRMPAG020 (020-039)	Celtic Neopaganism a.k.a. Neo-Druidism
NRMPAG021	Ancient Order of Druids
NRMPAG022	r nDraocht Fin
NRMPAG023	British Druid Order
NRMPAG024	Celtic Neoshamanism
NRMPAG025	Celtic Reconstructionist Paganism
NRMPAG026	Celtic Wicca
NRMPAG027	Church of the Universal Bond
NRMPAG028	Gorsedd Beirdd Ynys Prydain
NRMPAG029	Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn
NRMPAG030	Order of Bards, Ovates and Druids
NRMPAG031	Reformed Druids of North America
NRMPAG032	The Druid Order a.k.a. An Druidh Uileach Braithreachas
NRMPAG030	Baltic Neopaganism
NRMPAG040	Eco-paganism
NRMPAG041	Church of Aphrodite
NRMPAG050	Finnish Neopaganism
NRMPAG060	German Neopaganism a.k.a. Asatru, Heathenism, Heathenry, Odinism, Forn Sior, Vor Sior, Theodism

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Heirarchical Code	Religion and Comments
NRMPAG061	Asatruarfelagio
NRMPAG062	Germanische Glaubens-Gemeinschaft
NRMPAG070	Hellenic Neopaganism
NRMPAG071	Church of All Worlds
NRMPAG072	Feraferia
NRMPAG073	Hellenion
NRMPAG074	Supreme Council of Ethnikoi Hellenes
NRMPAG080	Kemetism
NRMPAG081	Ausar Auset
NRMPAG082	Church of the Eternal Source
NRMPAG083	Fellowship of Isis
NRMPAG084	Kemetic/Tameran Wicca
NRMPAG085	Kemetic Orthodoxy
NRMPAG086	Kemetic Reconstructionism/Revivalism
NRMPAG087	Neo-Atenism
NRMPAG090	Neoshamanism
NRMPAG100	Norse paganism a.k.a. Forn Sed, Nordisk Sed, Folktro
NRMPAG101	Core Shamanism
NRMPAG110	Polytheistic Reconstructionism
NRMPAG120	Roman Neopaganism
NRMPAG130	Slavic Neopaganism
NRMPAG131	Native Faith Association of Ukraine
NRMPAG132	Native Polish Church
NRMPAG133	RUNVira
NRMPAG140	Wicca
NRMPAG141	Covenant of the Goddess
NRMPAG142	Dianic Wicca
NRMPAG143	New Reformed Orthodox Order of the Golden Dawn
NRMRAC	new racial religious movements
NRMRAC010	Ansaaru Allah Community a.k.a. Nuwaubiansm
NRMRAC020	Creativity
NRMRAC021	Creativity Movement
NRMRAC022	Creativity Alliance
NRMRAC030	Esoteric Nazism
NRMRAC040	Wotanism
NRMSYN	syncretic NRMs
NRMSYN010	Astara, Inc.
NRMSYN020	Lucis Trust
NRMSYN021	Arcane School
NRMSYN030	Movement of Spiritual Inner Awareness
NRMSYN040	Oceaniaic cargo cult
NRMSYN041	John Frum
NRMSYN042	Johnson Cult
NRMSYN050	Thelema
NRMSYN060	Vale do Amanhecer
NRMUFO	UFO cults
NRMUFO010	Aetherius Society
NRMUFO020	Chen Tao a.k.a. God's Salvation Church, God Saves the Earth Flying Saucer Foundation
NRMUFO030	Heaven's Gate
NRMUFO040	Raelism
NRMUFO050	Scientology
NRMUFO051	Process Church of the Final Judgement
NRMUFO060	Unarius Academy of Science
NRMUFO070	Universal Faithists of Kosmon
NRMWLN	wellbeing-related new religious movements
NRMWLN010	Alcoholics Anonymous
NRMWLN020	Erhard Seminar Training
NRMWLN030	Heart Consciousness Church inc. New Age Church of Being
NRMWLN040	Human Potential Movement
NRMWLN041	Silva Mind Control
NRMWLN050	Lifespring (and offshoots)
NRMWLN060	Narcotics Anonymous
NRMWLN070	White Dove International

Chapter 9

ISO-3166 Codes

The following table lists the ISO-3166-Alpha3 codes, which are the core of our state-level coding system. To translate between these and various other coding systems, you can use

- `CountryInfo.txt`, which contains ISO-3166 numeric, alpha2 and alpha3 codes, FIPS-10 code, IMF code, COW alpha and numeric codes, `http://eventdata.psu.edu/software.dir/dictionaries.html`
- Vincent Arel-Bundock's `countrycode` package for R includes a set of regular expressions which can be used to match country names in character strings to country codes, `http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/countrycode/index.html`
- `kountry` Stata module by Rafal Raciborski, `http://ideas.repec.org/c/boc/bocode/s453301.html`

Table 9.1: United Nations Country Codes

Country	**UN Code**
Afghanistan	AFG
Åland Islands	ALA
Albania	ALB
Algeria	DZA
American Samoa	ASM
Andorra	AND
Angola	AGO
Anguilla	AIA
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG
Argentina	ARG
Armenia	ARM
Aruba	ABW
Australia	AUS
Austria	AUT
Azerbaijan	AZE
Bahamas	BHS
Bahrain	BHR
Bangladesh	BGD
Barbados	BRB

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Country	UN Code
Belarus	BLR
Belgium	BEL
Belize	BLZ
Benin	BEN
Bermuda	BMU
Bhutan	BTN
Bolivia	BOL
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH
Botswana	BWA
Brazil	BRA
British Virgin Islands	VGB
Brunei Darussalam	BRN
Bulgaria	BGR
Burkina Faso	BFA
Burundi	BDI
Cambodia	KHM
Cameroon	CMR
Canada	CAN
Cape Verde	CPV
Cayman Islands	CYM
Central African Republic	CAF
Chad	TCD
Chile	CHL
China	CHN
Columbia	COL
Comoros	COM
Congo, Democratic R. of the (Kinshasa)	COD
Congo, People's R. of the (Brazzaville)	COG
Cook Islands	COK
Costa Rica	CRI
Cte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	CIV
Croatia	HRV
Cuba	CUB
Cyprus	CYP
Czech Republic	CZE
Denmark	DNK
Djibouti	DJI
Dominica	DMA
Dominican Republic	DOM
East Timor (Timor-Leste)	TMP
Ecuador	ECU
Egypt	EGY
El Salvador	SLV
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ
Eritrea	ERI
Estonia	EST

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Country	UN Code
Ethiopia	ETH
Faeroe Islands	FRO
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FLK
Fiji	FJI
Finland	FIN
France	FRA
French Guiana	GUF
French Polynesia	PYF
Gabon	GAB
Gambia	GMB
Georgia	GEO
Germany	DEU
Ghana	GHA
Gibraltar	GIB
Greece	GRC
Greenland	GRL
Grenada	GRD
Guadeloupe	GLP
Guam	GUM
Guatemala	GTM
Guinea	GIN
Guinea-Bissau	GNB
Guyana	GUY
Haiti	HTI
Holy See (Vatican City)	VAT
Honduras	HND
Hong Kong Special Adm. Region of China	HKG
Hungary	HUN
Iceland	ISL
India	IND
Indonesia	IDN
Iran	IRN
Iraq	IRQ
Ireland	IRL
Isle of Man	IMY
Israel	ISR
Italy	ITA
Jamaica	JAM
Japan	JPN
Jordan	JOR
Kazakhstan	KAZ
Kenya	KEN
Kiribati	KIR
Korea, Democratic People's R. (Pyongyang)	PRK
Korea, Republic of (Seoul)	KOR
Kuwait	KWT

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Country	UN Code
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ
Laos	LAO
Latvia	LVA
Lebanon	LBN
Lesotho	LSO
Liberia	LBR
Libya	LBY
Liechtenstein	LIE
Lithuania	LTU
Luxembourg	LUX
Macao Special Adm. Region of China	MAC
Macedonia	MKD
Madagascar	MDG
Malawi	MWI
Malaysia	MYS
Maldives	MDV
Mali	MLI
Malta	MLT
Marshall Islands	MHL
Martinique	MTQ
Mauritania	MRT
Mauritius	MUS
Mayotte	MYT
Mexico	MEX
Micronesia	FSM
Moldova	MDA
Monaco	MCO
Mongolia	MNG
Montenegro	MTN
Montserrat	MSR
Morocco	MAR
Mozambique	MOZ
Myanmar	MMR
Namibia	NAM
Nauru	NRU
Nepal	NPL
Netherlands	NLD
Netherlands Antilles	ANT
New Caledonia	NCL
New Zealand	NZL
Nicaragua	NIC
Niger	NER
Nigeria	NGA
Niue	NIU
Norfolk Island	NFK
Northern Mariana Islands	MNP

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Country	UN Code
Norway	NOR
Occupied Palestinian Territory	PSE
Oman	OMN
Pakistan	PAK
Palau	PLW
Panama	PAN
Papua New Guinea	PNG
Paraguay	PRY
Peru	PER
Philippines	PHL
Pitcairn	PCN
Poland	POL
Portugal	PRT
Puerto Rico	PRI
Qatar	QAT
Runion	REU
Romania	ROM
Russia	RUS
Rwanda	RWA
Saint Helena	SHN
Saint Kitts-Nevis	KNA
Saint Lucia	LCA
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	SPM
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT
Samoa	WSM
San Marino	SMR
Sao Tome and Principe	STP
Saudi Arabia	SAU
Senegal	SEN
Serbia	SRB
Seychelles	SYC
Sierra Leone	SLE
Singapore	SGP
Slovakia	SVK
Slovenia	SVN
Solomon Islands	SLB
Somalia	SOM
South Africa	ZAF
Spain	ESP
Sri Lanka	LKA
Sudan	SDN
Suriname	SUR
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	SJM
Swaziland	SWZ
Sweden	SWE
Switzerland	CHE

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Country	**UN Code**
Syria	SYR
Tajikistan	TJK
Tanzania	TZA
Thailand	THA
Togo	TGO
Tokelau	TKL
Tonga	TON
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO
Tunisia	TUN
Turkey	TUR
Turkmenistan	TKM
Turks and Caicos Islands	TCA
Tuvalu	TUV
Uganda	UGA
Ukraine	UKR
United Arab Emirates	ARE
United Kingdom	GBR
United States	USA
United States Virgin Islands	VIR
Uruguay	URY
Uzbekistan	UZB
Vanuatu	VUT
Venezuela	VEN
Viet Nam	VNM
Wallis and Futuna Islands	WLF
Western Sahara	ESH
Yemen	YEM
Zambia	ZMB
Zimbabwe	ZWE

Chapter 10

Regional Dictionaries

At various points in the KEDS project we developed dictionaries focused on specific geographical regions. We currently have three main regional dictionaries—the Middle East, the Balkans, and West Africa. We have also developed a unique, separate dictionary for Turkey. 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 additional entries that are relevant only for the issues and the countries in that particular region; the difference occurs because we develop separate dictionaries—verbs and actors—for each region using leads relevant for that region. However, because the creation of dictionaries is systematic and consistent process, the regional dictionaries can be compared and merged at any time to build comprehensive main dictionaries. (We do merge our dictionaries periodically; hence, the initial dictionaries we use in our regional dictionary developments were at one time created from the merging of a number of smaller and more regional dictionaries.) 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, as well as the special group identity codes—that are found in respective dictionaries.

A major difference that sets the actors dictionary for Turkey apart from our other actor dictionaries is its incorporation of idiosyncratic codes—typically dealing with generic agents who are assumed to be Turkish (see Table 10.4)—that make the dictionary unsuitable for use in coding other countries. Its merging with other dictionaries would therefore require the elimination of certain entries. See the sub-section on Turkey for more details.

Note that the actual dictionaries are much longer than what are listed in this codebook; what is listed here are the codes that one encounters in our dictionaries or in the output at the analysis stage, and not all the entries that correspond to each code. In many cases, domestic actors are also simply assigned generic codes (such as country or identity code plus the domestic role code) when they are entered in the dictionaries. It is only when one wants to make a distinction 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 different codes refer to will not have been documented (except in the dictionary itself).

10.0.4 Ethnicity and Religion

In the regional dictionaries, some identity groups are specifically identified as residing in particular countries, generally explicitly (e.g. "Canadian Tamils" or "Christians in Baghdad"). In such cases,

religious/ethnic identity codes are added to the country codes (e.g. `HRVSER` for ethnic Serbs living in Croatia).

These identity codes can in some cases also be composed of six letters, instead of three. For example, the code for the Druze is `MOSDRZ`, and when an actor is specifically known to be a Lebanese Druze, then the code becomes `LBNMOSDRZ`. In instances where the actor is known to be religious in nature (such as a reference to priest, monk, abbot, etc.) but the religious affiliation is not identified the Generic Religious (`REL`) code should be used. Lists of such identity codes exist in Tables 10.1 and 10.2.

The original religious codes were adapted from HURIDOCS but are very general and give uneven levels of specificity. We eventually intend to replace this with the far more detailed religious group classification in CAMEORCS (Chapter but the older system will be found in many of the regional dictionaries.

By convention, ethnicity always precedes religion in a CAMEO code.

Table 10.1: Main Ethnic Group Codes in KEDS Regional Dictionaries

Ethnic Group	**Code**
Albanian	ABN
Arab	ARB
Bedouin	BED
Chakma	CKM
Croat	CRO
Gypsy	GYP
Hausa	HAU
Hutu	HUT
Ibo	IBO
Ijaws	IJW
Krahn	KRH
Kurd	KUR
Mandingoe	MAN
Ogoni	OGO
Palestinian	PAL
Serb	SER
Slav	SLV
Sinhalese	SNL
Tamil	TAM
Tuareg	TRG
Turk	TRK
Tutsi	TUT
Uighur	UIG
Yoruba	YRB

Table 10.2: Main Religious Group Codes (from HURIDOCS)

Religious Group	**Code**
Unspecified Religious	REL
Agnostic/Atheist	ATH
Alewi	MOSALE
Animist/Pagan	PAG
Bahai	BAH
Buddhist	BUD
Christian	CHR
Catholic	CHRCTH
Coptic	CHRCPT
Jehovah's Witnesses	CHRJHW
Latter Day Saints	CHRLDS
Maronite	CHRMRN
Orthodox Christian	CHRDOX
Protestant	CHRPRO
Confucian	CON
Hindu	HIN
Jain	JAN
Jew	JEW
Hasidic	JEWHSD
Orthodox/Ultra-Orthodox Jew	JEWUDX
Muslim	MOS
Druze	MOSDRZ
Shi'a	MOSSHI
Sikh	SIK
Sufi	MOSSFI
Sunni	MOSSUN
Taoist	TAO
Zoroastrian	ZRO

10.0.5 The Middle East

The Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians, has been our primary focus in coding the Middle East. Hence, our dictionary is most developed with respect to domestic political actors in Israel and Palestine. As part of a separate project, we have also extensively coded Algeria, and the actors dictionary from that project has been merged with our Levant dictionary. We started coding Turkey using this more general Middle East dictionary. Due to the presence of idiosyncratic codes, we have not merged the actors dictionary we developed for Turkey back into this dictionary; this could still be done, however, selectively.

Table 10.3 shows a list of the actors with special codes in the Middle East dictionary. 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. 'd.r.' refers to 'date-restricted'; for the exact dates refer to the dictionary itself.

While the code `PSE` (UN code) 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`, `PSECOP`, 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`.)

Table 10.3: Special Actor Codes for the Middle East

Actor/Domestic Region	**Code**
Abu Nidal Organization	PALREBANO
Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade	PSEREBAAM
Al Qaeda	IMGMOSALQ
Amal Militia	LBNREBAML
Arab (ethnic group)	ARB
Arab Israeli	ISRARB
Armed Islamic Group (GIA)	DZAREBGIA
Baath Party	ARBBTH
Baghdad	IRQBAG
Democratic Front for the Lib. of Palestine (DFLP)	PSEREBDFL
Democratic National Rally	DZAGOVRND
Ennahda Movement	DZAOPPENN
Fatah	PALPLO, PSEGOVFTA (d.r.)
Gaza Strip	PSEGZS
Hamas	PSEREBHMS, PSEGOVHMS (d.r.)
Hezbullah	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
Likud Party	ISRGOVLKD, ISROPPLKD (d.r.)
Meretz Party	ISRGOVMRZ, ISROPPMRZ (d.r.)
Movement of the Society for Peace	DZAGOVMSP, DZAOPPMSP (d.r.)
Muslim Brotherhood	EGYREBMBR
National Liberation Front (FLN)	DZAGOVFLN, DZAOPPFLN (d.r.)
Occupied Palestinian Territories	PSE
Palestine Liberation Front	PALREBPLF
Palestine Liberation Organization	PALPLO
Palestinian	PAL
Palestinian Islamic Jihad	PSEREBISJ
People's Mujahedeen	IRNREBPMD
Polisario Guerillas	MARREBPLS
People's Front for the Lib. of Palestine (PFLP)	PSEREBPFL
Salafist Group	DZAREBGSP
Shas Party	ISRGOVSHA, ISROPPSHA (d.r.)
South Lebanon Army	LBNREBASL
Taliban	AFGGOVTAL, AFGREBTAL (d.r.)
West Bank	PSEWSB

10.0.6 Turkey

As mentioned above, CAMEO's actor dictionary for Turkey is unique in that it includes idiosyncratic codes which require that it not be used without certain modifications when coding other countries. The reason is that it gives vaguely identified actors codes that identify them as actors associated specifically with Turkey (even if the information is not explicit in the new leads). For example, "rebels" who are not further specified are coded as `TURREB` and "soldiers" similarly unspecified are coded as `TURMIL`. We were able to do that since Turkey was the only country included in that project and it was the only country listed in our search string for news leads; we could reasonably assume that the insufficiently specified actors we come across would in most cases be associated with Turkey.

Table 10.4 shows a list of these unique codes which are present only in our special actors dictionary for Turkey. Note that because TABARI gives precedence to longer patterns over less specified, shorter entries, when news leads further specify the identity of these actors and they are entered into the dictionary as such, these idiosyncratic codes are trumped. For example, "Kurdish rebels" are coded as `KURREB` and "Iraqi police" is coded as `IRQCOP`.

In the context of Turkey, "village guards" refer to Kurdish locals in Southeast Turkey recruited by the military to fight Kurdish guerrillas, mainly the rebels associated with the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)–coded `TURREBPKK`. Hence, although they are not officially associated with the Turkish state and the Turkish military, village guards are coded as `TURMIL`; this is how we would code state-sponsored paramilitaries.

We also deviate from the normal CAMEO protocol in coding what are called "State Security Courts" (Devlet Guvenlik Mahkemeleri, DGMs) in Turkey. Until June 1999, these courts included military judges and were commonly regarded as being controlled by the Turkish Armed Forces. Therefore, although court systems are typically coded as `JUD` (or `TURJUD` in case of Turkey), we code "State Security Courts" as `TURMIL` for dates prior to 990618. These courts were finally abolished in May 2004.

Unlike Table 10.4, Table 10.5 presents a list of special actor codes which could be integrated into other dictionaries. Again, note that what is listed here are the *codes* that one encounters in the dictionary or in the output at the analysis stage, and not all the entries that correspond to each code. The key for coding Turkey is to get the date-restrictions right; with the exception of post-2003, the multi-party period in Turkey has been marked by short-lived coalition governments and frequent elections. Furthermore, the banning of political parties and their rebirths with slightly changed names have been commonplace in Turkey, thereby requiring date-restrictions to null-code closed parties.

Also, while Turkey is a unitary state and there was little legal basis for giving geographic regions or cities their own special codes, it proved essential to introduce certain regions and cities as different actors in order to facilitate the coding of domestic contentious politics events.

Table 10.4: Ambiguous Actors and Idiosyncratic Codes for Turkey

Ambiguous Actor	**Code**
"Activist(s)"	TUROPP
"Guerilla(s)"	TURREB
"Gunman/Gunmen"	TURREB
"Police"	TURCOP
"Prisoner(s)"	TUROPP
"Protester(s)"	TUROPP
"Rebel(s)"	TURREB
"Soldier(s)"	TURMIL
"State Security Court(s)"	TURMIL
"Village Guard(s)"	TURMIL

Table 10.5: Special Actor Codes for Turkey

Actor/Domestic Region	**Code**
Ankara	TURANK
Democratic People's Party (DEHAP/HADEP)[1]	TUROPPHDP
Democratic Left Party (DSP)	TUROPPDSP, TURGOVDSP (d.r.)
Democratic Society Party (DTP)	TUROPPDTP
Dev-SOL	TURREBDSL
Istanbul	TURIST
Izmir	TURIZM
Justice and Development Party (AK Party)	TUROPPAKP, TURGOVAKP (d.r.)
Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)	TURREBPKK
Kurds in Turkey	TURKUR
Motherland Party (ANAP)	TUROPPANP, TURGOVANP (d.r.)
National Action Party (MHP)	TUROPPMHP, TURGOVMHP (d.r.)
Republican People's Party (CHP)	TUROPPCHP, TURGOVCHP (d.r.)
Southeast Turkey	TURSOE
True Path Party (DYP)	TUROPPDYP, TURGOVDYP (d.r.)
Virtue Party (Fazilet)	TUROPPFAZ
Welfare Party (Refah)	TUROPPREP, TURGOVREP (d.r.)

[1]DEHAP and HADEP are in fact different political parties, both representing the Kurdish opposition in Turkey. DEHAP, which later joined DTP in 2005, is seen as the continuation of HADEP, which was banned in 2003.

10.0.7 West Africa

In addition to coding West Africa in general with CAMEO, we also coded Liberia and Nigeria for 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 10.6 and those for Liberia are listed in Table 10.7. 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.

Other region-specific special codes are listed in Table 10.8. 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. 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.

Table 10.6: Nigerian States/Regions with Special Codes

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

Table 10.7: Liberian Counties/Regions with Special Codes

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

Table 10.8: West African Actors with Special Codes

Actor	**Code**
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	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, LBRGOVNPF (d.r.)
National Union for the Total Ind. 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

10.0.8 The Balkans

Our focus in coding the Balkans has primarily been on the conflict and conflict resolution events during the first half of 1990s. The Balkans actors dictionary is, therefore, most developed with respect to ethnic and territorial divisions (as opposed to specific political parties or organizations).

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`).

Bosnia and Herzegovina, created with the Dayton Agreement of 14 December 1995 which 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. If an actor with a given ethnicity is associated with either one of the federal units specifically, the ethnicity code can be attached to the six-character unit code (e.g. `BIHBHFSER`). Generic role codes (such as `GOV`, `MIL`, `OPP`, `REB`) can also be used as the last three-character.

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 consisted of the two states of Serbia (`SCGSRB`) and Montenegro (`SCGMTN`), as well as the two autonomous provinces of Kosovo (`SCGKSV`) and Vojvodina (`SCGVVD`). With Montenegro's unilater declaration of independence on 3 June 2006, followed by Serbia's declaration on 5 June 2006, SCG also ceased to exist and gave way to two independent states: `MTN` and `SRB` (with `SRBKSV` and `SRBVVD` as autonomous provinces).

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 major actor groups in the region and their respective codes can be found in Table 10.9. 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 the whole dictionary-that exist in the dictionaries so that codes which show up in the output can be easily identified during analysis. Actors listed in the last group 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 10.9: Special Actor Codes for the Balkans

	Actor	**Full Code**
States, Federal Units, Autonomous Regions	Albania	ALB
	Croatia	HRV
	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	MKD
	Bosnia and Hercegovina	BIH
	Federation of Bosnia-Hercegovina	BIHBHF
	Republika Srpska	BIHSRP
	Serbia	SRB
	Montenegro	MTN
	Kosovo	SRBKSV
	Vojvodina	SRBVVD
Main Ethnic Groups	Albanian	ABN
	Croat	CRO
	Serb	SER
	Turk	TRK
	Gypsy	GYP
	Slav	SLV
Examples of Ethnic Group Derivations	Bosnian Croat	BIHCRO
	Croatian Serb	HRVSER
	Kosovar Albanian	SRBKSVABN
	Bosnian Muslim	BIHMOS
	Bosnian Serb	BIHSER
	Kosovar Serb	SRBKSVSRB

Chapter 11

SUPPLEMENTS

11.1 Actor Coding Cheatsheet

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2010

- Underscore, underscore, underscore.
- Never use "a", "an", or "the" in the beginning of an entry in the actors dictionary.
- When entering just a name (e.g. `KOFI_ANNAN`) without a job title (specifying organization, ethnicity, etc.), always date restrict! The entry `U.N._SECRETARY_GENERAL_KOFI_ANNAN` does not require a date restriction, because you can assume he is `[IGOUNO]` by definition.
- Do not use only first or last names such as `ROBERTS` or `ABDULLAH` that can be confused with other actors. In 99% of cases, you need to use the full name and/or attach the title (for example, `SAUDI_KING_ABDULLAH`).
- Remember to include all information given.

```
GOVERNMENT_OWNED_BUSINESS [~GOVBUS]
MILITARY_COURT [~MILJUD]
STATE_OWNED_NEWS [~GOVMED]
```

- Use your judgment on when one identity supersedes another.

```
AMERICAN_U.N._OBSERVER [IGOUNO]
FIJIAN_PEACEKEEPING_SOLDIER [IGOPKO].
```

- Dont confuse ethnicity with territory. Be careful with [PAL] vs. [PSE], and [ARB] vs. [MEA].
- Dont be fooled when the title is not in the code.

```
ARAB_ALLY_JORDAN [JOR]
ARAB_CAPITALS [MEA]
```

- Any political party should be opposition or government with date restrictions. This also goes for Labor and Communist parties (not `[ LAB]` OR `[CMN]`).
- When entering nouns and adjectives, only add an "s" if necessary. For example, never add "negotiations", but rather "negotiation" so that you do not have add it again when the singular form comes up.
- Never inject your own bias.

  ```
  EGYPTIAN_FUNDAMENTALIST_GROUP  [EGYMOSRAD] ;*** 7/17/01
  ```

  This entry assumes that all fundamentalist groups in Egypt are also Islamic.

11.2 Ten (or Eleven) Commandments on Verb Phrases

1. There are some verbs that innately express intent such as plan, prepare, promise, pledge, vow etc. But most all others, like "provide" or "sign", need a `WILL`, `IS_TO_` etc. in order to code in the `[030]`'s to differentiate betweens events that have taken place and those that have not. Instead of individualized codes for each, use brackets to cover your bases:

   ```
   ACCEPT
   - { WOULD | IS_TO_ | WILL } *  MEDIATION [039]
   (Express intent to mediate)
   ```

2. When there is a formal agreement between two actors that describes a specific form of cooperation, always be as specific as possible, instead of always coding it as `[057:057]`.

   ```
   SIGN
   - % * MILITARY ACCORD  [062:062]
   ```

   It is most accurate to say the parties are engaging in military cooperation.

3. Only use the code `[139] (give ultimatum)` if cannot you specify another type of threat:

   ```
   ATTEND
   - WILL_NOT_* TALKS UNLESS +
   ```

   In this case, use `[134] (Threaten to halt negotiations)` instead of `[139]`.

4. Codes such as `RECEIV` → `+ * SUPPORT FROM $` produce miscodes because they can be so many different ones: `[070]`, `[051]`, etc. Add (the minimally needed number of) words to give such vague phrases context.

   ```
   RECEIV
   - + * FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM $ [071]
   ```

5. Especially with problematic verbs like strike, always be sure to include necessary contextual information.

   ```
   SAID WOULD * AGAINST +
   ```

   This could be `[138] (threaten with military force)` or `[133] (threaten with political dissent).` Instead, make the code

```
SAID WORKERS WOULD GO_ON_* AGAINST + [133]
```

to erase the ambiguity.

6. Restoring diplomatic relations is coded as `[050:050] (Engage in diplomatic cooperation)`, but establishing diplomatic relations is coded as `[054:054] (Grant diplomatic recognition)`.

7. When Peacekeepers arrive and are received, it is a reciprocal event: `[074:0861]`.

8. Use `[175] (Use tactics of violent repression)`, instead of `[173] (Impose curfew)`, for events where protesters/demonstrators/etc. are arrested, as we are capturing the fact that the government is using repression to restore order.

9. Adding nouns as verbs gets messy. Try to avoid this at all cost.

10. When in doubt, consult the CAMEO or TABARI codebook!

11. Whenever sensible, file a verb pattern under the *first* verb to appear in the pattern. The first verb in a pattern is almost always the conjugated verb.

```
ATTACK
- PROMIS TO_*
PROMIS
- * TO_ATTACK
```

These two verb patterns are essentially identical—there's no reason to have both. However, the second is preferable, because it will be read first in a sentence. Hence, if we have the sentence "`Gondor promised to attack Mordor with tanks`", and the verb pattern

```
PROMIS
- * TANKS [1384]
```

the second verb pattern will overwrite the third, but the first pattern will not.

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