

GEOPOLITICAL RISK: A DATABASE OF GENERAL AND BILATERAL INDICES

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GEOPOLITICAL RISK: A DATABASE OF GENERAL AND BILATERAL INDICES ^(*)

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(*) This is a companion paper to Alonso-Alvarez et al. (2025), *Rethinking GPR: the Sources of Geopolitical Risk*, that explains the methodology used in this paper.

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Abstract

This paper presents a comprehensive database of geopolitical risk (GPR) indices for 34 countries, constructed using a standardized textual analysis methodology applied to national news sources. Building on the framework introduced in Alonso-Alvarez et al. (2025), we calculate both general and bilateral GPR indices that reflect the intensity and origin of geopolitical tensions as perceived in domestic media narratives. The indices are derived from a dictionary-based approach applied to press articles accessed via the Factiva platform, with queries translated into 15 languages to ensure linguistic and cultural relevance. Bilateral indices focus on four key regions – Russia, China, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and the Western Bloc – capturing how each country perceives external geopolitical threats. The resulting high-frequency dataset is validated through statistical robustness checks and narrative analysis of index peaks. Our work contributes to the literature by offering a scalable, globally representative tool for analyzing geopolitical risk, complementing existing measurements such as the Caldara-Lacoviello GPR index and enabling new empirical applications in macroeconomics, finance and international relations.

Keywords: geopolitical risk, geopolitical tensions, textual analysis.

JEL classification: C43, E32, F51, F52, H56.

Resumen

Este documento presenta una base de datos exhaustiva de los índices de riesgo geopolítico (GPR, por sus siglas en inglés) para 34 países, construida mediante una metodología estandarizada de análisis textual aplicada a fuentes de noticias nacionales. Basándonos en el marco introducido en Alonso Alvarez et al. (2025), calculamos índices GPR tanto generales como bilaterales que reflejan la intensidad y el origen de las tensiones geopolíticas tal como se perciben en las narrativas de los medios nacionales.

Los índices se derivan de un enfoque basado en diccionarios aplicado a los artículos de prensa obtenidos a través de la plataforma Factiva, con consultas traducidas a 15 idiomas para garantizar su relevancia lingüística y cultural. Los índices bilaterales se centran en cuatro regiones clave —Rusia, China, Oriente Medio y Norte de África (MENA), y el Bloque Occidental— capturando cómo cada país percibe las amenazas geopolíticas externas. El conjunto de datos resultante, de alta frecuencia, se valida mediante pruebas de robustez estadísticas y un análisis narrativo de los picos en los índices. Nuestro trabajo contribuye a la literatura al ofrecer una herramienta versátil y representativa a nivel global para analizar el riesgo geopolítico, complementando medidas existentes (como el índice GPR de Caldara-Lacoviello) y permitiendo nuevas aplicaciones empíricas en macroeconomía, finanzas y relaciones internacionales.

Palabras clave: riesgo geopolítico, tensiones geopolíticas, análisis textual.

Códigos JEL: C43, E32, F51, F52, H56.

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1 Introduction

This paper is a companion to Alonso-Alvarez et al. (2025), which introduces a novel framework for measuring geopolitical risk (GPR) through bilateral indices derived from textual analysis of news media. Building on that foundation, the present work applies the methodology at scale, constructing a global database of both general and bilateral GPR indices for 34 countries.

The relevance of measuring geopolitical risk has been increasingly recognized in the macroeconomic and financial literature. Caldara and Iacoviello (2022) pioneered the construction of a global GPR index based on the frequency of risk-related terms in major Anglo-Saxon newspapers, showing that spikes in GPR are associated with declines in investment, employment, and trade flows. Their work demonstrates that GPR shocks can have significant and persistent effects on economic activity. However, their index reflects a predominantly Western perspective. In fact, Bondarenko et al. (2024) showed that indices constructed using local-language sources better capture country-specific narratives and perceptions of geopolitical tensions, thereby enhancing the granularity and applicability of GPR measures in empirical research. Alonso-Alvarez et al. (2025) reached the same conclusion, stressing that using local sources whilst adding directionality creates bilateral indices that capture the source of the risk, something that is crucial for understanding the exact channel through which geopolitical risk is transmitted to the home economy.

The indices are computed using a dictionary-based approach applied to national press sources accessed via the Dow Jones Factiva platform. For each country, the local GPR index captures the intensity of geopolitical risk as reflected in its domestic media narrative. The methodology ensures cross-country comparability by standardizing source selection, language translation, and query construction. The resulting dataset spans 15 languages and encompasses approximately 78% of global GDP.

In addition to local indices, the paper includes bilateral GPR measures that quantify how each country perceives geopolitical tensions associated with four focal regions: Russia, China, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and the Western Bloc (Europe, USA, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand). These bilateral indices are computed using modified queries that incorporate geographical tagging.

The countries covered in this study are: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States. This selection spans a diverse set of economies and media environments, enabling a rich comparative analysis of geopolitical risk across regions and narratives.

The database is validated through both statistical robustness checks and narrative analysis of index peaks. It offers high-frequency, media-based indicators of geopolitical risk that are well-suited for empirical applications in macroeconomics, finance, and inter-

national relations. This work thus provides a scalable and transparent tool for researchers and policymakers seeking to understand the evolving landscape of global geopolitical tensions.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 details the methodology used to construct the local and bilateral GPR indices, including source selection, query translation, and index computation. Section 3 presents descriptive statistics and coverage metrics for the database, highlighting its temporal and geographical scope. It also explores stylized facts and derivative indices, with particular attention to the European context. Section 4 concludes by summarizing the contributions and outlining potential extensions. Appendices provide additional technical details on source lists, query construction, and validation procedures.

2 Methodology

The local Geopolitical Risk (GPR) index for a given country is defined as the ratio of the number of relevant local newspaper articles relative to the total number of published articles. An article is considered relevant if it contains at least one combination of terms associated with geopolitical risk, as defined in the seminal work of Caldara and Iacoviello (2022). Additionally, there is an implicit requirement that the selected sources be reputable and reasonably representative of the national media landscape, thereby reflecting the prevailing national narrative¹. Consequently, for each country, it is necessary to identify appropriate sources and translate the dictionary of relevant terms into the corresponding language.

The primary constraint of this approach lies in the availability of digitized archives of local press articles. As in Bondarenko et al. (2024) and consistent with our previous work (Alonso-Alvarez et al., 2025), we rely on the Dow Jones Factiva platform. Factiva is a comprehensive news aggregator that offers extensive coverage across a wide range of countries. Alongside LexisNexis, it is one of the most prominent platforms for accessing news and press archives. Its centralized structure ensures that, while coverage might differ across countries, the format of the individual articles is uniform and, crucially, its boolean search functionality applies consistent algorithms—such as lemmatization and stemming—across all texts. For the computation of bilateral GPRs, we also use Factiva’s classification system, which enables geographic attribution of article content. The platform supports wildcard searches to capture variations in word endings, although it does not account for duplicate articles².

To maximize global coverage, we adopt the following approach: we begin by selecting

¹The assumption rests on the premise that these sources are widely read and reliably reflect prevailing investor sentiment

²For this reason we exclude the Daily Telegraph from the list of UK sources, as we observed periods during which the index was distorted by repeated articles, resulting in spurious peaks.

the top 50 countries ranked by GDP. For each candidate country, we assess Factiva's coverage and identify an initial set of potential sources. If at least two sources with coverage starting before 2020 are available, we proceed to translate the dictionary into the relevant language. We then compute a low-frequency version of the index using the initial source set and conduct a statistical robustness check. Based on the results, we either accept, modify, or reject the source set. Finally, we compute the monthly index and perform narrative validation. The following subsections detail each step of this process.

2.1 Initial Source selection

The objective of this step is to select an initial set of news sources for each country, ensuring that coverage is as homogeneous as possible across countries. This selection is subject to constraints related to source type, minimum viable number of sources, locality, popularity, and temporal coverage. To achieve this, we develop a standardized algorithm for source selection. This approach minimizes randomness and researcher bias, particularly in cases where familiarity with certain sources may influence selection, and mitigates the impact of Factiva's uneven global coverage. While Andres-Escayola et al. (2024) demonstrate that a larger number of sources improves index quality, we cap the number at approximately seven, based on the strong performance of indices in Ghirelli et al. (2019), Burriel et al. (2024) and Andres-Escayola et al. (2024). Conversely, we set the minimum viable number of sources at two for any given time period. Both print and online materials are included³, while news agencies and weekly publications are excluded.

To ensure the selection of sources that are both popular and trustworthy, we exclude sensationalist outlets and incorporate the following external evaluations and criteria:

- Reuters Journalism Institute, which provides an objective assessment of the popularity of the national press source. We take this to be more reliable than circulation figures, as the latter only reflect print media.⁴
- Factiva's "Major News and Business Sources" category, which labels some sources as "major".
- Google Trends, which can be used for popularity ranking. It allows comparison of up to five sources at a time to determine relative popularity. This method enables broader comparisons across multiple sources.
- Google Trends, which can be used to evaluate the geographical spread of interest, which in turn can be a proxy for readership. It provides a distribution of popularity values across the regions of the country. We measure the regionality of a source

³This broad inclusion is necessary because Factiva often does not distinguish between print and online editions, or between main publications and their supplements.

⁴<https://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/digital-news-report/2024>

by the (inverse) discrete entropy, which allows one to rank sources based on how universal or regional they are.

The resulting algorithm, detailed in Listing 1, is subsequently applied to each country in the sample. Appendix A offers the resulting comprehensive documentation of the sources utilized in all the countries in the dataset.

Listing 1: Algorithm to select the initial set of sources for a given country

Step 1. Check if the country appears in the Reuters Report. If yes, create a list of all the printed or online press sources. Do not consider agencies or sensationalist (yellow) press. If it is impossible to create such a list, or if the country does not appear, go to step 3.

Step 2. Check if the sources exist in Factiva. If there are at least seven of such sources, accept all such sources. If not, proceed to step 3.

Step 3. Add specific financial/economics publications, if any are present in the TMNB Factiva category. If this results in fewer than seven sources, go to step 4.

Step 4. Create a list of all the sources in Factiva that are classified as major newspapers (rst=tnwp and rst=tmnb) associated with the country of origin (rst=country code). Exclude sensationalist press and weekly periodicals, using expert judgement to evaluate this. Exclude any source that was already included as part of the previous step. Rank the remaining sources in two ways: 1. for popularity, using Google Trends, and 2. for universality, using Google trends with intra-country geographical distribution of popularity. Average the values to compute the composite rank. Add to the initial set the best-ranked sources until the total number of sources in initial set is at most seven. If there are still too few sources in the initial set, go to step 5.

Step 5. Repeat step 4, but allowing for weekly periodicals. If that is not enough, repeat allowing for sources not in the TMNB category.

2.2 Language Selection and Query Translation

The source selection process is entirely language-agnostic, meaning the initial set of sources may include (different) publications in multiple languages. Since sources are predominantly local, most are naturally in the respective local language, as illustrated in Table 1. A language-based decision is only necessary when the same source exists in multiple languages—in such cases, we choose the version with the longest historical availability. As a result, many countries in our analysis feature two or even three languages, typically local or co-official languages (e.g., Belgium), and occasionally English.

All translations begin with the original GPR query, formulated in English as a set of terms. We translate this query using a combination of AI tools (e.g., Copilot, ChatGPT), online dictionaries, and Google Translate. However, this process is not straightforward and requires several robustness checks.

First, translations often yield multiple options for each term. To select the most appropriate ones, we verify whether Factiva’s output aligns with relevant geopolitical

topics (e.g., terrorism, military operations). Direct translations can be misleading. For example, "strike" may translate into sports-related terms, requiring the use of synonyms. When the best synonym is unclear, we compare their performance based on article volume and topic relevance. If multiple synonyms are equally valid, we include all.

Second, we ensure comprehensive term coverage using wildcard operators (e.g., asterisks). AI tools help generate possible word endings, which we manually verify to avoid irrelevant results. For instance, instead of using "war*", which might capture "warning" or "warm", we search explicitly for "war" and "wars". In Spanish, we exclude articles containing "sin embargo" to avoid interference with the term "embargo". We also account for morphological variations, such as plural forms, gendered endings, and compound words. In languages where two terms merge into one (e.g., Chinese), we adjust the query accordingly. For example, the English query "air NEAR2 strike" cannot be replicated in Chinese, where the terms merge; we address this structurally.

Third, we consider language-specific grammatical features. This includes verb conjugations, noun inflections, and grammatical cases. Japanese, for example, has a unique grammar: verbs vary by tense and mood but not by person or number; nouns use quantifiers instead of plural forms; and sentence structure relies on grammatical markers. Importantly, Japanese lacks spaces between words, affecting proximity operators like NEAR. While NEAR2 works for English, in Japanese it spans only two characters, so we test up to NEAR4 for verb-related subqueries. Similarly, Chinese does not use spaces, making wildcard operators ineffective; we instead include common word variants. Languages written right-to-left did not pose any issues and followed the same translation procedure.

Appendix A contains the complete set of translated queries.

Table 1: Coverage of Local GPR Indices by Country, Language, and Start Year

Country	Languages	Start Year
United States	en	1977
China	en, zhcn	1995
Japan	jp	2002
Germany	de	1997
United Kingdom	en	1987
India	en	1996
France	fr	1985
Italy	it	1997
Brazil	pt	1998
Canada	en, fr	1990
Australia	en	1988
Russia	ru	1998
Spain	es	1996
Mexico	es	2003
Switzerland	fr, de	1999
Poland	pl	2001
Argentina	es	2003
Nigeria	en, fr	2017
Belgium	nl, fr	1999
Iran	en	2015
Ireland	en	2001
Egypt	ar, en	2014
Thailand	en	1998
Philippines	en	2003
Austria	de	1993
Malaysia	en, ms	2008
Pakistan	en	2005
Singapore	en, zhcn, ms	1999
Colombia	es	2008
Chile	es	2003
Portugal	pt	2010
New Zealand	en	1997
Algeria	ar, fr	2013
Qatar	ar, en	2011

2.3 Index construction

Given a list of sources and a translated query, we compute two time series: (1) the number of relevant articles, defined as those published by the selected sources and containing at least one query term, and (2) the total number of articles published by those sources. The final index is obtained by dividing the first by the second. This approach aligns with our previous work in Alonso-Alvarez et al. (2025) and follows the methodology used in the original Caldara and Iacoviello (2022) paper. Finally, we normalize the resulting index by

dividing by the mean value between 1980 and 2024, and multiplying by 100. This results in comparable series with the general historical mean of 100.

An alternative method, proposed in Baker et al. (2016), constructs indices at the source level before aggregating them. While this reduces the risk of any single source biasing the results, we do not adopt it here for several reasons. First, given the scale of our database, efficiency is a priority, and the composite approach is more pragmatic. Second, we need to compute bilateral indices for each country, and due to expected data sparsity, using multiple sources helps avoid excessive volatility or zero values. Nonetheless, we apply the source-level method for statistical validation, as detailed in the following section.

2.4 Validation

To assess the robustness of the indices, we implement two validation strategies. First, we verify that structural breaks are not driven by changes in source availability. Second, we conduct a narrative validation, following the approach of Caldara and Iacoviello (2022) and Alonso-Alvarez et al. (2025).

For the first step, we compute two low-frequency versions of each country's index: one using our preferred methodology, and the second aggregating individual source indices following Baker et al. (2016). Significant discrepancies between the two may indicate that changes in the aggregate index are driven by abrupt shifts in coverage, such as the sudden inclusion of a high-volume source. We calculate the correlation between the two versions and, if it falls below a threshold (approximately 0.93), we iteratively remove problematic sources. These include: (i) sources with large, abrupt contributions likely to cause artificial structural breaks; (ii) sources with limited or discontinued coverage; and (iii) sources with sparse data that introduce excessive volatility. If a satisfactory correlation cannot be achieved, the country is excluded from the dataset.

The second step involves narrative validation. We identify index peaks using a 36-month rolling window and a 2-standard-deviation threshold, complemented by visual inspection. These peaks are then labeled and assessed for plausibility, as is standard in the literature (e.g., Baker et al. (2016), Caldara and Iacoviello (2022) and Alonso-Alvarez et al. (2025)). This method primarily detects Type I errors (false positives), where peaks are unrelated to relevant events. As a result, some countries have been excluded from the dataset due to the presence of unidentified peaks or excessive index volatility. This applies, for instance, to Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and Ethiopia, among others.

2.5 Bilateral Index construction

To construct bilateral GPR indices, we adapt the local GPR query by requiring that articles explicitly reference a designated region of interest. Rather than relying solely on keyword mentions, we use Factiva's proprietary regional classification system (the "re" filter) to identify the geographical focus of each article. Combined with country-specific

validation, this approach yields indices that closely capture how local media frames geopolitical risks associated with the focal region. To ensure consistency across indices, we follow the filtering procedure detailed in Alonso-Alvarez et al. (2025), restricting the sample to sources and years in which at least 95% of articles include Factiva’s regional classification. In a few cases, specifically Germany, Malaysia, and Belgium, we shorten the original GPR query to meet length constraints by removing one of its five conceptual components, namely terms related to nuclear weapons. In other instances, bilateral indices are constructed using fewer language sources due to limited availability of the classification filter. Table 2 summarizes all modifications applied in the construction of bilateral GPR indices.

Table 2: Modifications applied in the construction of bilateral GPR indices.

Country	Modification
United States	Series starts in 2003
Germany	Nuclear-related terms removed from query
Singapore	No Bahasa Melayu-language sources available
Malaysia	Nuclear-related terms removed from query
Algeria	No Arabic-language sources available
Qatar	No Arabic-language sources available
Egypt	No Arabic-language sources available
Belgium	No French-language sources available and nuclear terms removed from the query

We define four focal regions: Russia, China, the Western Bloc, and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)⁵, and the Western Bloc (Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand). For MENA, we also include references to ISIS (Daesh). Importantly, the focal region excludes the country of origin, which has two implications: (1) local subqueries may require adjustments to avoid self-referencing, and (2) bilateral indices may not be directly comparable across countries if one of the countries of origin is part of the focal region.

In addition to region-specific indices, we construct a fifth query for each country that captures references to all foreign countries excluding the local one. This allows us to isolate the internal component of the GPR index, defined as the local GPR minus the sum of all external regions. As shown in Alonso-Alvarez et al. (2025), this internal share can be substantial, with up to half of GPR-related articles lacking foreign references. While this may seem counterintuitive, it reflects the prominence of domestic narratives in geopolitical discourse. Our focus, however, is not on measuring the internal component per se, but on constructing an alternative bilateral index in which the bilateral share is expressed relative to the external narrative. Accordingly, for each country and focal region, we report two bilateral indices: one normalized by total article volume, and another by the external

⁵The MENA region includes Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kurdistan, Lebanon, Palestine, the Persian Gulf countries, Syria, Turkey, Yemen, Afghanistan, Cyprus, and the Islamic State (ISIS/Daesh).

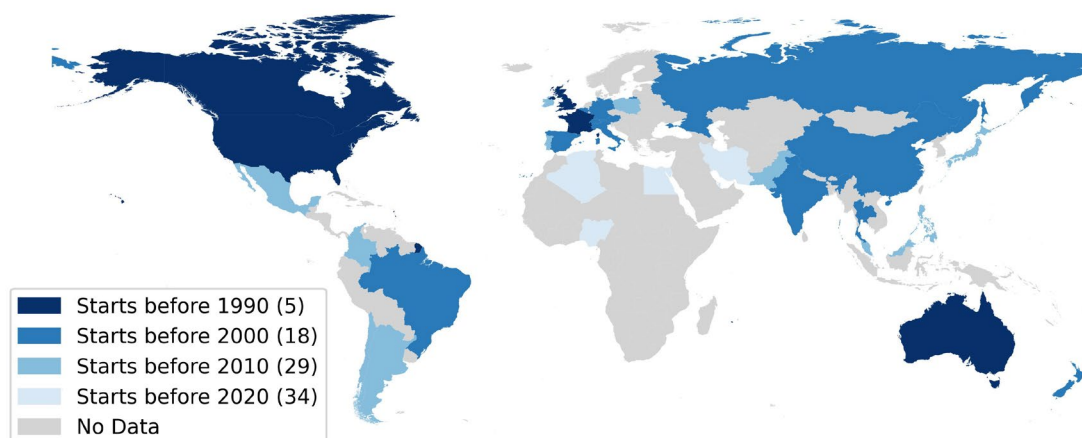
component. In line with the non-bilateral index methodology, we normalize the first series (those with the denominator being the total number of articles) by their mean between 1980 and 2024, and multiply by 100.

We also conduct a systematic check of the resulting normalized bilateral indices, grouping all indices for each focal point and identifying peaks that deviate from the local trend. The only peak attributable to purely statistical fluctuations occurred in the Poland–China index, due to the sparsity of sources in the first year of the bilateral dataset. Consequently, we removed these values from the dataset. Nevertheless, for completeness, we include in the bilateral dataset the raw counts for each numerator and denominator, allowing researchers to set their own thresholds for minimal article counts per period to avoid purely statistical fluctuations.

3 Dataset coverage and stylized patterns

3.1 Dataset composition

Figure 1: GPR Index Coverage



The final database comprises 34 countries, collectively representing nearly 80% of global GDP. As shown in Figure 1, the sample achieves broad geographic coverage, with representation across all continents. Coverage is particularly strong in North America, Europe, and parts of Asia-Pacific. However, Africa remains underrepresented, with only a few countries included and shorter time spans of the available data.

The GPR query was translated into 15 distinct languages, with coverage varying significantly depending on the availability and depth of media sources. The most extensive index corresponds to the United States, where local GPR data begins in 1977; bilateral indices for the U.S. start in 2003. Figures 1 and 2 highlight that several countries, including the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Austria, China, India, Spain, and Germany, offer over two decades of continuous coverage. In contrast,

Figure 2: Temporal Coverage by Country



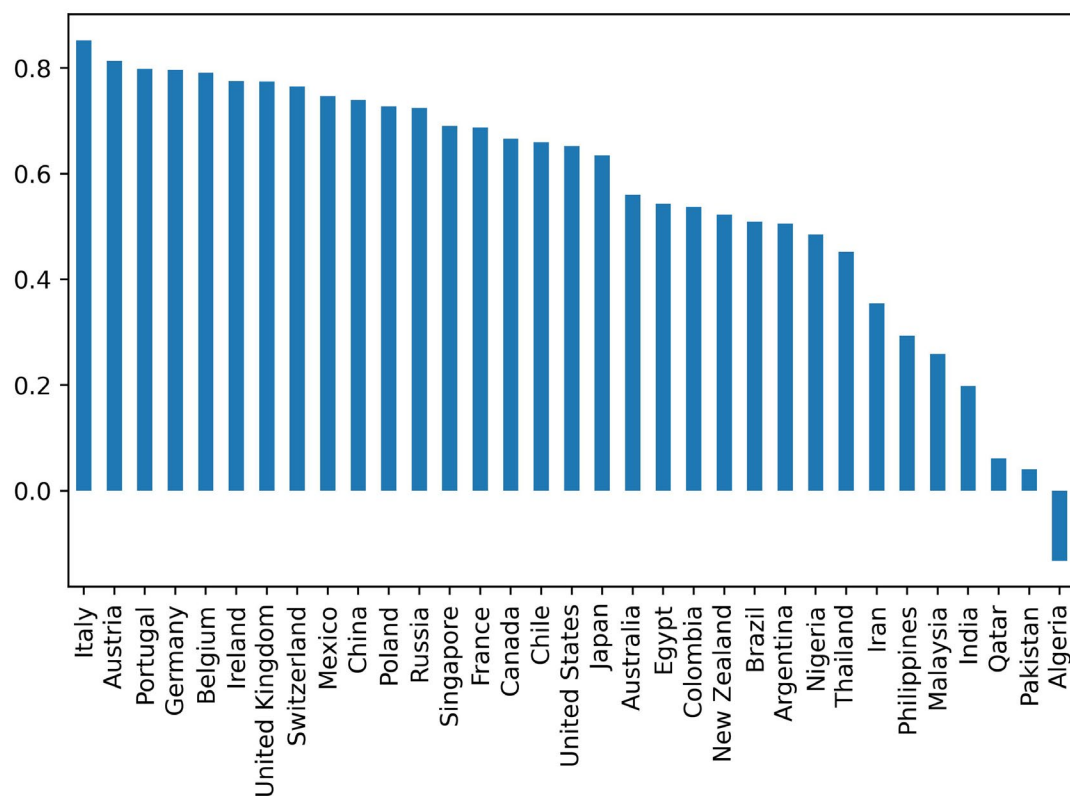
countries such as Nigeria, Iran, Egypt, and Algeria entered the dataset more recently, reflecting limited archival availability and shorter historical spans.

3.2 Local GPR Indices: cross-country dynamics

Our local-press GPR indices for 34 countries are constructed at the monthly frequency. Appendix B presents the Local GPR indices for the 34 countries in our dataset, constructed from national press sources. In addition, we compile a table of event incidences for each country, identifying episodes that exceed two and three standard deviations over the past 36 months, as well as visually prominent peaks. These visual peaks are defined by absolute deviations that may not be flagged by standard statistical thresholds, particularly when they occur early in the sample or follow periods of elevated volatility. A notable example is the Madrid terrorist attack, which registers as a significant spike in Spain's Local GPR

index despite falling outside conventional statistical bounds.

Figure 3: Similarity of Spain's GPR

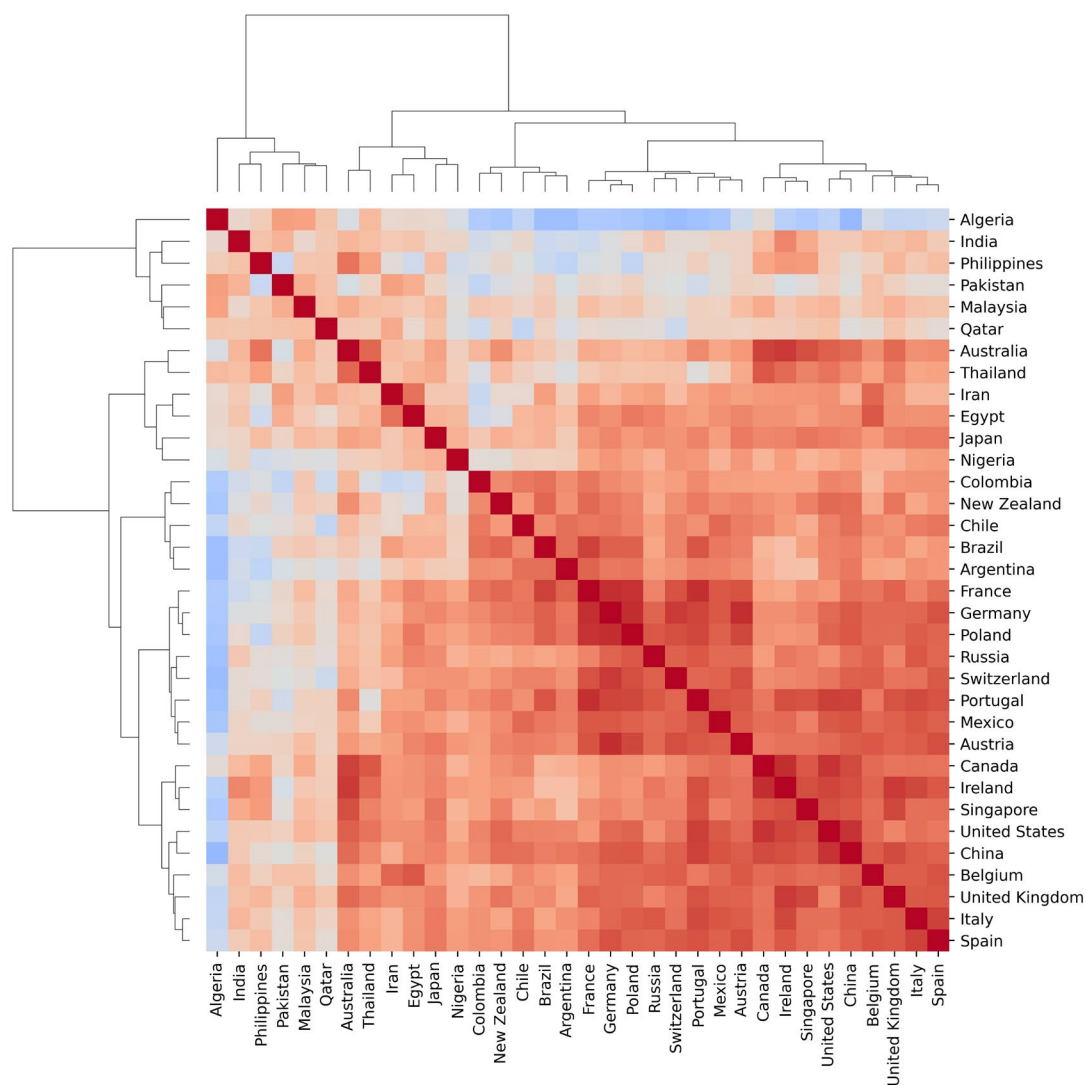


Note: Pairwise correlation between the GPR of Spain and other countries.

Across countries, the indices exhibit reasonable volatility and effectively capture both major global shocks—such as the 9/11 attacks—and salient domestic events. Depending on the time span and source availability, each index identifies between 8 and 20 distinct peaks. Most indices reflect global disruptions (e.g., 9/11 or the invasion of Ukraine), while also registering country-specific shocks. For instance, Japan's index captures North Korea's first nuclear test in October 2006, while Spain's index reflects both international and domestic events, including the Madrid train bombings in March 2004 and the Barcelona attacks in August 2017.

While the indices share broad temporal dynamics, thereby highlighting the global nature of certain geopolitical events such as 9/11, they also reveal meaningful cross-country differences. As shown in Figure 3, Spain's index exhibits a high degree of correlation (close to 80%) with several European economies, including Austria, Portugal, Germany, Belgium, and Ireland. In contrast, correlations with countries such as Qatar and Pakistan are significantly lower. This pattern suggests that geographic proximity and economic similarity contribute to more aligned geopolitical risk perceptions, as reflected in the GPR indices.

Figure 4: Correlations between the GPRs



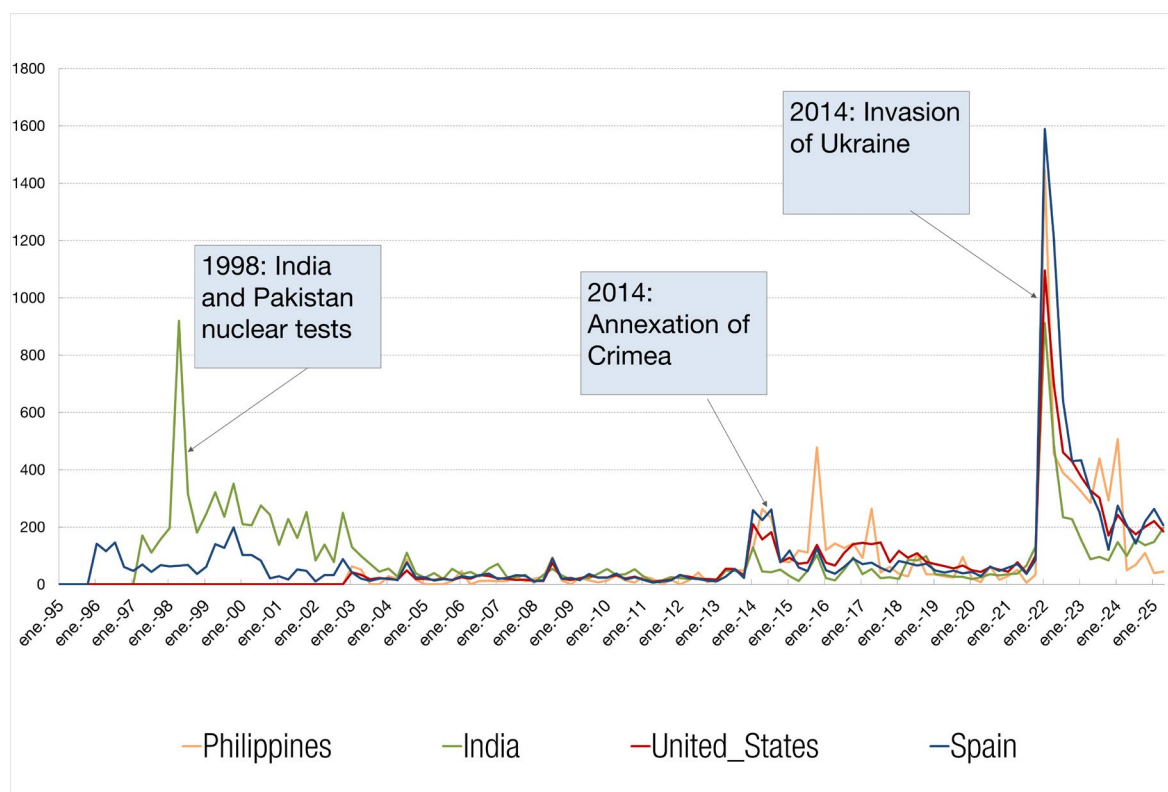
Note: A hierarchically-clustered heatmap, where redder shades indicate higher correlation coefficient, bluer shades lower.

Figure 4 further illustrates these patterns of geopolitical alignment. European countries, such as Germany, France, and Poland, display strong mutual correlations, indicating a shared regional narrative around geopolitical risk. Brazil and Portugal, which maintain historical and linguistic ties, also show closely aligned indices. Conversely, countries like Iran and China exhibit some degree of alignment with each other, yet remain disconnected from European patterns, underscoring broader geopolitical fragmentation. A similar divergence is observed in Pakistan, Malaysia, and Algeria, whose indices reflect distinct regional perspectives with limited overlap with Western counterparts.

3.3 Bilateral GPRs

We provide select bilateral Geopolitical Risk indices for all 34 countries at quarterly frequency. We focus on four key regions of origin: Russia, China, the Western Bloc, and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), as detailed in subsection 2.5.

Figure 5: Bilateral GPRs: Russia

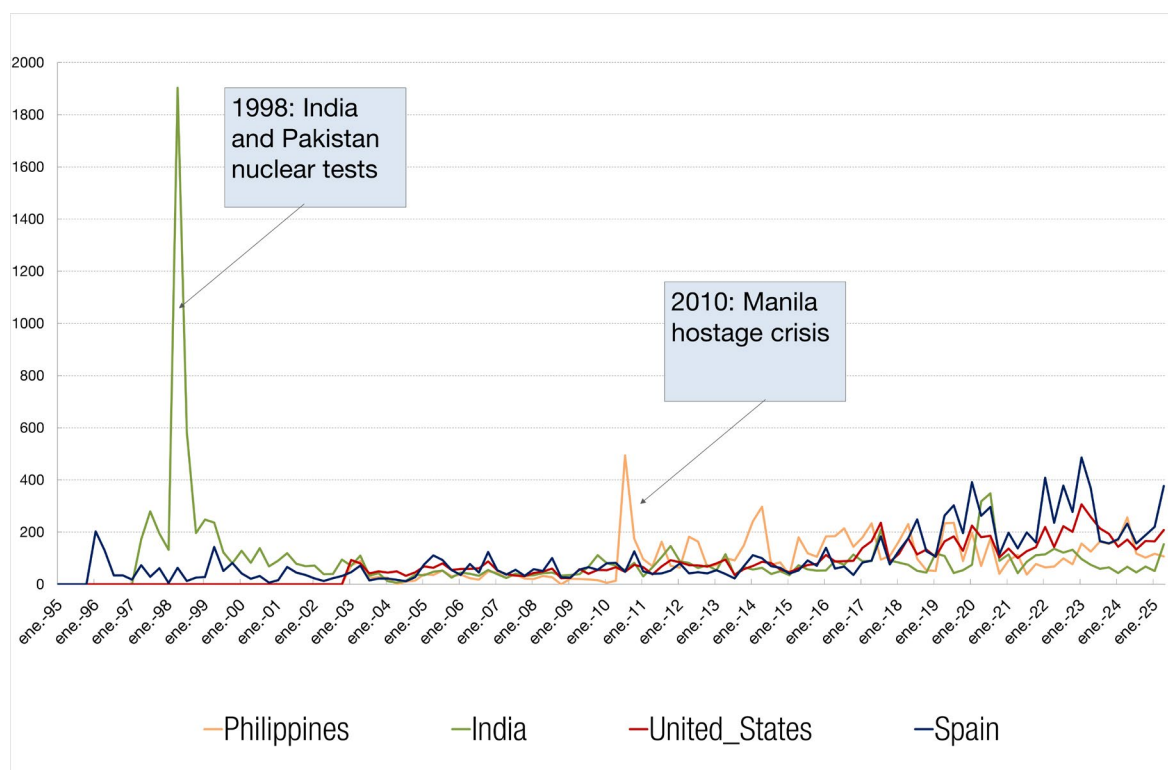


Note: The geopolitical risk associated with Russia, as perceived by the United States, Spain, the Philippines, and India.

These bilateral GPRs effectively trace the sources of geopolitical tension. Figures 5 and 6 illustrate how the United States, Spain, India, and the Philippines perceive the risk originating from Russia and China, respectively. Several patterns emerge. First, there is notable comovement in the GPRs—particularly in response to Russia’s annexation of

Crimea and the invasion of Ukraine. Similarly, perceived risk from China has gradually increased for Spain and the US since 2018.

Figure 6: Bilateral GPR: China



Note: This figure shows the perceived geopolitical risk from China as observed by the United States, Spain, the Philippines, and India.

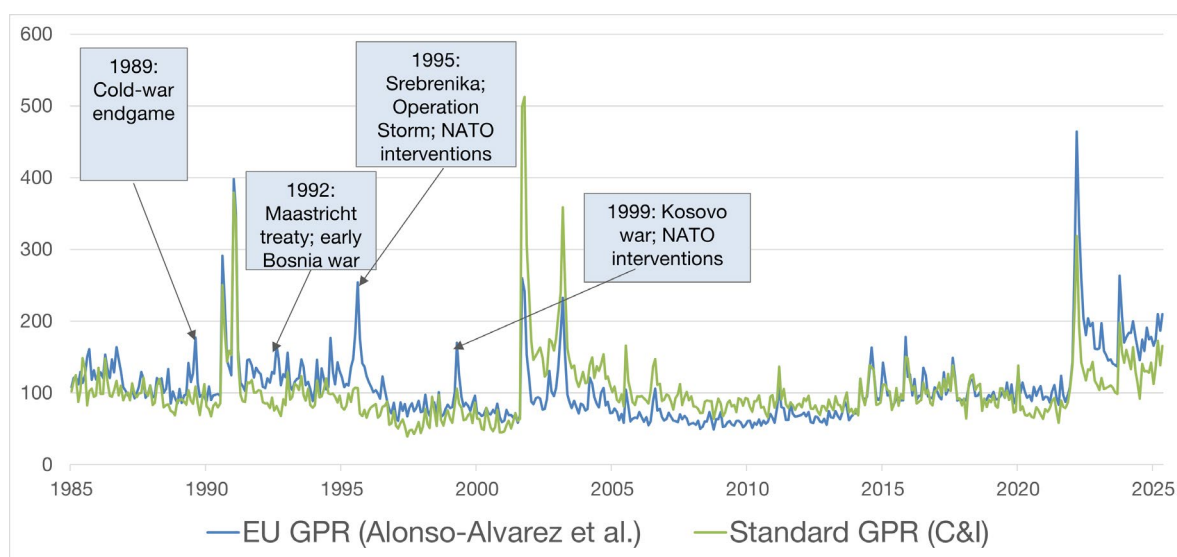
Beyond broad trends, bilateral GPRs also capture country-specific conflicts. For instance, the 1998 India-Pakistan nuclear tests triggered a sharp rise in India's GPR, especially in relation to China, which India viewed as a key supporter of Pakistan's nuclear and missile programs. Russia, while critical of the tests in line with the UN Security Council's consensus, adopted a more restrained tone than the US or China. Another example is the 2010 Manila hostage crisis, which led to a spike in the Philippines-China GPR. The incident, involving the death of eight Hong Kong tourists during a botched rescue, provoked public outrage in Hong Kong and strained its diplomatic ties with China. This increase is reflected solely in the Philippines' GPR, underscoring the local nature of the event.

3.4 Geopolitical Risk Indices: A European perspective

This section provides illustrative examples of the value of Local and Bilateral GPR indices, with a particular focus on the European context.

First, local indices can be grouped together to obtain a regional GPR index, potential useful to keep track of the perception of geopolitical risk on the supranational level. Figure 7 illustrates this by comparing our European-level GPR index with the benchmark GPR of

Figure 7: GPR Indexes



Notes: This figure displays the Local GPR for Europe, constructed as a weighted average of country-level indices, and compares it with the GPR index developed by Caldara and Iacoviello (2022)

Caldara and Iacoviello, a US-centric index. While both indices exhibit notable similarities, particularly in identifying major global events, they also reveal important differences. The European index captures regionally significant episodes that are absent from the US index, such as the end of the Cold War, the Bosnian War, and the Kosovo conflict. These findings underscore the value of localized indices in providing complementary insights, which may be relevant for macroeconomic analysis, as suggested by Bondarenko et al. (2024) and Alonso-Alvarez et al. (2025).

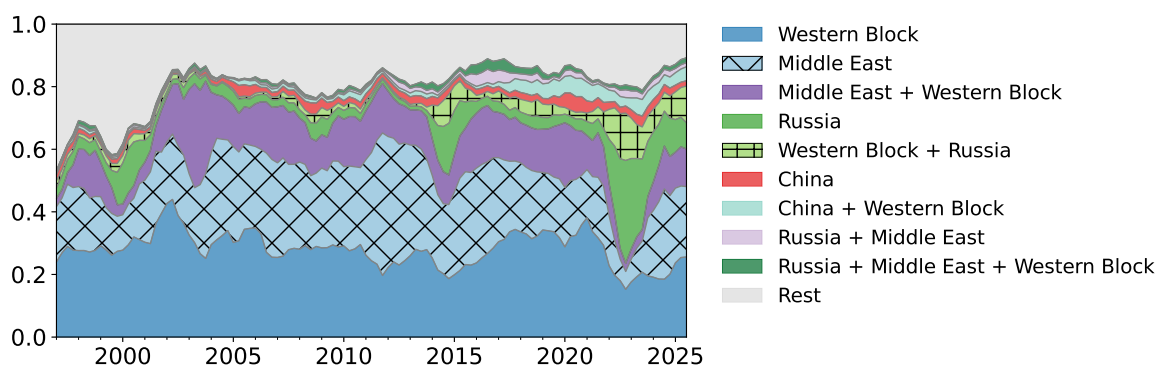
Second, an important advantage of the bilateral framework is that it allows us to decompose geopolitical risk by region of origin. A practical complication arises, however, when trying to take a set of standard (provided) bilaterals and sum all indices originating in a given country: because some articles would simultaneously refer to multiple regions, they would contribute to more than one bilateral. Simply adding all country-specific bilaterals therefore produces totals greater than one. To give a practical example, there will be articles that discuss *both* China and Russia, which would contribute to both the bilateral focused on China and the one focused on Russia.

Therefore, to obtain a unique, non-overlapping decomposition, we must instead construct special bilaterals that explicitly indicate which regions are included and which are excluded. The logic of the bilateral remains the same, but the regions become mutually exclusive by construction⁶. In the example above, this would require one bilateral containing *only* China (excluding Russia), another containing *only* Russia (excluding China), and a third capturing articles that explicitly mention *both* China and Russia. While the

⁶In Alonso-Alvarez et al. (2025), we detail the full procedure for computing an exact, non-overlapping decomposition. This requires generating bilaterals for all possible combinations of regions, which scales as 2^n , with n the number of focal regions.

decomposition presented here relies on these special, non-overlapping bilaterals, we do not provide the full set in the dataset. The indices we release are the standard, marginal bilaterals, which do not enforce exclusivity across regions. The full non-overlapping decomposition requires constructing bilaterals for all combinations of included and excluded regions, and this rapidly becomes unwieldy as the number of countries and regions increases.

Figure 8: Decomposition GPR Europe



Notes: The decomposition of the Geopolitical Risk. Shown are the top non-overlapping components of the external, outward-looking part of the GPR index of each of Europe, based on the weighted average of Germany, France, Italy and Spain. The values are quarterly averages with a subsequent rolling mean of three years.

To illustrate the usefulness of the framework nonetheless, we compute the complete set of non-overlapping bilaterals for a selection of European economies and aggregate them using 2023 GDP weights (see Figure 8). Several conclusions emerge: (1) The Middle East has consistently been a major source of concern for European countries, accounting for approximately 20–30% of perceived geopolitical risk. This is particularly relevant given Europe’s historical dependence on oil and gas imports from the region. However, the relative importance of Middle Eastern risks has changed over time. (2) Russia has become an important source of perceived geopolitical risk, beginning with the annexation of Crimea and intensifying following the full-scale invasion of Ukraine. (3) China’s relevance has slightly increased, although it remains significantly lower than that of the Middle East and Russia in terms of perceived risk.

4 Conclusion

This paper presents a global database of Geopolitical Risk (GPR) indices for 34 countries, constructed using a standardized textual methodology that builds on the framework introduced in Alonso-Alvarez et al. (2025). Drawing on national media sources and applying a consistent dictionary-based approach across 15 languages, we generate both general and bilateral GPR indices that reflect the intensity and geographic origin of geopolitical tensions as perceived within each country’s press landscape.

The inclusion of bilateral indices focused on four key regions — Russia, China, MENA, and the Western Bloc — adds a new dimension to the analysis of geopolitical risk, enabling researchers to disentangle the geographical sources of tension and assess their asymmetric impact across countries. The database is validated through a combination of statistical diagnostics and narrative cross-checks, ensuring both robustness and interpretability.

Our work complements existing GPR measures, such as the Caldara-Iacoviello index, by offering a more localized and diversified perspective on geopolitical risk. The high-frequency nature of the indices and their alignment with national narratives make them particularly valuable for empirical applications in macroeconomics, finance, and international relations.

Future extensions may include expanding country coverage, incorporating additional focal regions, and exploring alternative text-based methodologies such as topic modeling or large language models. The database is designed to be scalable and adaptable, providing a transparent and versatile tool for researchers and policymakers seeking to understand and quantify geopolitical uncertainty in an increasingly fragmented world.

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Appendix

A Index Construction

A.1 Sources

Table A.1: Media Sources by Country for GPR Index Construction

Country	Language	Sources
USA	English	New York Times, USA Today, Washington Post, Wall Street Journal, New York Post, Los Angeles Times, Chicago Tribune
China	Simplified Chinese	Headline Daily, Oriental Daily News, Hong Kong Economic Journal, Sing Tao, Ming Pao, People's Daily, China Times
China	English	South China Morning Post, China Daily
Japan	Japanese	Yomiuri Shimbun, The Asahi Shimbun, Mainichi Shimbun, Sankei Shimbun, Nikkan Kogyo Shinbun, The Chunichi Shimbun, The Hokkaido Shimbun
Germany	German	Süddeutsche Zeitung, Die Welt, Der Tagesspiegel, Börsen-Zeitung, Handelsblatt Wirtschafts, FAZ, Die Tageszeitung, Berliner Zeitung
United Kingdom	English	The Guardian (and the Observer), The Independent, The Times, The Evening Standard, The Economist, The Metro, City AM
India	English	Times of India, India Today, Hindustan Times, The Hindu, Indian Express, Times Now
France	French	Le Monde, Le Figaro, Libération, Les Échos, La Tribune, La Croix, Le Parisien, L'Opinion, L'Agefi Quotidien
Italy	Italian	Corriere della Sera, La Stampa, Il Fatto Quotidiano, La Repubblica, Il Sole 24 Ore, Italia Oggi, Il Giornale
Brazil	Portuguese	O Globo, Folha de Sao Paulo, O Estado de Sao Paulo, Estado de Minas, Correio Braziliense, Gazeta do Povo, Zero Hora
Canada	English	Toronto Star, The Globe and Mail, National Post, Winnipeg Free Press
Canada	French	La Presse Canadienne, Journal de Québec, Le Soleil Online, Le Droit Online
Australia	English	The Australian, Daily Telegraph, The Age, Sidney Morning Herald, The Australian Financial Review, Adelaide Advertiser, The West Australian, Canberra Times
Russia	Russian	Kommersant, Vedomosti, Novaya Gazeta, Argumenty y Fakty, Izvestia, Nezavisimaya Gazeta
Spain	Spanish	La Vanguardia, El País, Cinco Días, El Mundo, 20 minutos, El Confidencial, ABC, El Periódico, El Economista, Expansión, El Español

Country	Language	Sources
Mexico	Spanish	Reforma, El Universal, La Jornada, El Financiero, El Economista (Mexico), El Sol de Mexico, Excelsior
Switzerland	French	24 heures, Le Matin, Le Temps, Tribune de Genève
Switzerland	German	20 minutes, Tages Anzeiger, Sonntags Zeitung, Appenzeller Zeitung
Poland	Polish	Gazeta Wyborcza, Gazeta.pl, Rzeczpospolita, Dziennik Gazeta Prawna, Parkiet, Puls Biznesu, emetro
Argentina	Spanish	Clarín, La Nación, Infobae, El Cronista, El Día, Ámbito Financiero, La Gaceta, La Voz del Interior
Nigeria	English	The Punch, Vanguard, Daily Trust, This Day
Nigeria	French	Le Sahel
Belgium	French	Le Soir, La Libre
Belgium	Dutch	De Standaard, De Morgen
Iran	Arabic	Al Alam News
Iran	English	Iran Daily, Tehran Times, FARS News Agency
Ireland	English	Irish Independent, The Irish Times, The Irish Examiner, The Sunday Independent, Kerryman, Wexford People, Drogheda Independent, The Corkman
Egypt	Arabic	Sawt Al Balad
Egypt	English	Daily News Egypt, Egypt Independent
Thailand	English	Bangkok Post, The Nation, Phuket
Philippines	English	Philippine Daily Inquirer, Philippine Star, Manila Bulletin, Manila Times, Manila Standard
Austria	German	Der Standard, Kurier, Die Presse
Malaysia	Bahasa Melayu	Berita Harian, Berita Minggu
Malaysia	English	Malay Mail, New Straits Times
Pakistan	English	The News International, Dawn, The Nation, The Express Tribune, Business Recorder, The Frontier Post, Pakistan Observer
Singapore	English	Straits Times, The New Paper, Lianhe Zaobao
Singapore	Bahasa Melayu	Berita Harian
Singapore	Simplified Chinese	Lianhe Zaobao
Colombia	Spanish	El Espectador, El Nuevo Siglo, Portafolio, El Tiempo, La República, El Colombiano, El País, El Herald
Chile	Spanish	El Mercurio, La Tercera, El Diario Financiero, Pulso, Bio Bio, El Mostrador, La Nación
Portugal	Portuguese	Observador, Jornal de Notícias, Expresso, Publico, Diário de Notícias, Diário da República
New Zealand	English	The New Zealand Herald, The Christchurch Press, The Post, Waikato Times, The Southland Times, Taranaki Daily News, Evening Standard
Algeria	Arabic	El Khabar El Riadi, Eldjazair Eldjadida, Akher Saa
Algeria	French	L'Expression, El Watan, El Moudjahid, Liberté, L'Express
Qatar	Arabic	Al Sharq, Al Arab, Al Rayah

Country	Language	Sources
Qatar	English	Gulf Times, Qatar Tribune, The Peninsula

A.2 Queries

GPR Query: EN (((war or wars or conflict* or hostilit* or revolution* or insurrection* or uprising* or revolt* or coup* or geopolitic* or terror* or guerrilla* or hostage*) Near2 (threat* or warn* or fear* or risk* or concern* or danger* or doubt* or cris* or trouble* or dispute* or tension* or imminent or inevitable or menace* or brink* or scare* or peril*)) or ((peace or truce or armistice or treat* or parley) Near2 (threat* or menace or reject* or peril or boycott or disrupt*)) or ((military or troop* or missile* or arms or weapon* or bomb* or warhead*) and (buildup or build-up or sanction* or blockade* or embargo* or quarantine or ultimatum or mobiliz*)) or (((nuclear or atomic) Near1 (war* or bomb* or missile*)) or h-bomb* or thermo-nuclear or hydrogen bomb* or nuclear test* or nuclear weapon*) and (threat* or warn* or fear* or risk* or concern* or danger* or doubt* or cris* or trouble* or dispute* or tension* or imminent or inevitable or menace* or brink* or scare* or peril*)) or ((war or wars or conflict* or hostilit* or revolution* or insurrection* or uprising* or revolt* or coup* or geopolitic*) Near2 (begin* or start* or declare* or begun or began or outbreak or broke out or breakout or proclam* or launch*)) or ((allie* or enem* or insurgen* or foe* or army or navy or aerial or troop* or rebel*) Near2 (advance* or attack* or strike* or drive* or shell* or offensive* or invasion* or invad* or clash* or raid* or launch*)) or ((terror* or guerrilla* or hostage*) Near2 (attack* or act* or bomb* or kill* or strike* or hijack*)))

GPR Query: DE ((Krieg* or Konflikt* or Feindseligkeit* or Revolution* or Aufstand or Aufstände or Erhebung* or Revolte* or Putsch* or geopolitisch* or Terror* or Guerilla* or Geisel*) Near3 (Bedrohung* or warn* or Angst or Ängste or Risik* or Bedenken* or Gefahr* or Zweifel* or Krise* or Ärger* or Streit* or Spannung* or unmittelbar* or unvermeidlich* or Bedrohung* or Rand or Schrecken* or Gefahr*)) or ((frieden or waffenstillstand or waffenstillstände or waffenruhe or vertrag or verträge or gespräch*) Near3 (bedrohung* or ablehnen* or gefahr* or boykott* or stören*)) or ((militär or truppe* or rakete* or waffen or waffe* or bombe* or sprengkopf*) and (aufbau or sanktion* or blockade* or embargo* or quarantäne or ultimatum or mobilisierung*)) or ((Krieg* or Konflikt* or Feindseligkeit* or Revolution* or Aufstand or Aufstände or Erhebung* or Revolte* or Putsch* or geopolitisch*) Near3 (beginnen* or starten* or erklären* or begann or begonnen or Ausbruch or ausgebrochen or Proklamation* or start*)) or ((Verbündet* or Feind* or Aufständisch* or Gegner* or Armee* or Marine or Luft* or Trupp* or Rebell*) Near3 (vorstoßen* or vorstöße or angreifen* or schlagen* or treiben* or beschießen* or Offensive* or Invasion* or einmarschieren* or Zusammenstöße or Zusammenstoß or Überfall or Überfälle or starten*)) or ((Terror* or Guerilla* or Geisel*) Near3 (angriff* or akt* or bombe* or töten* or schlag* or entführung*))

GPR Query: FR ((guerre* or conflit* or hostilité* or révolution* or insurrection* or soulèvement* or révolte* or coup d'état* or géopolitique or terror* or guérilla* or otage*) Near3 (menace* or avert* or peur* or risque* or préoccupation* or danger* or doute* or crise* or problème* or dispute* or tension* or imminent or inévitable or menace* or bord* or effrayer* or péril*)) or ((paix or trêve or armistice or trait* or pourparl*) Near3 (menace* or rejet* or péril* or boycott* or perturb*)) or ((militaire* or troupe* or missile* or armes or arme* or

bombe* or ogive*) and (accumulation or sanction* or blocus* or embargo* or quarantaine or ultimatum or mobilisa*)) or (((nucléaire* or atomique*) Near1 (guerre* or bombe* or missile*)) or bombe* H or thermo-nucléaire* or bombe* à hydrogène or essai* nucléaire* or arme* nucléaire*) and (menace* or avert* or peur* or risque* or préoccupation* or danger* or doute* or crise* or problème* or dispute* or tension* or imminent or inévitable or menace* or bord* or effrayer* or péril*)) or ((guerre* or conflit* or hostilité* or révolution* or insurrection* or soulèvement* or révolte* or coup d'état* or géopolitique) Near3 (commenc* or début* or déclar* or éclat* or proclama* or lancer*)) or ((allié* or ennemi* or insurgé* or adversaire or armée or marine* or aérien* or troupe* or rebelle*) Near3 (avanc* or attaq* or frapp* or pouss* or bombard* or offensive* or invasion* or envahir* or affrontement* or raid* or lanc*)) or ((terror* or guérilla* or otage*) Near3 (attaqu* or acte* or bombe* or tue* or frappe* or détournement*))

GPR Query: IT ((guerr* or confitt* or ostilità or rivoluzione* or insurrezion* or sollevament* or rivolt* or colp* di stato or geopolitic* or terror* or guerrigli* or ostaggi*) Near3 (minacc* or avvert* or paura* or rischi* or preoccupazion* or pericol* or dubbi* or crisi or problem* or disput* or tension* or imminent* or inevitabil* or orlo or spavent* or pericol*)) or ((pace or tregua or armistizio or trattat* or parlament*) Near3 (minacc* or rifiut* or pericolo or boicott* or disturb*)) or ((militare or trupp* or missil* or armi or arma or bomb* or testata) and (accumulo or sanzion* or blocc* or embargo or quarantena or ultimatum or mobilitazion*)) or ((guerr* or confitt* or ostilità or rivoluzione* or insurrezion* or sollevament* or rivolt* or colpo di stato or geopolitic*) Near3 (inizia* or comincia* or dichiara* scoppio or scoppia* or proclama* or lancia* or dichiarazione)) or ((alleat* or nemic* or insort* or avversari* or esercit* or marina or aere* or truppa or ribell*) Near3 (avanza* or attacca* or colpi* or spinge* or bombarda* or offensiv* or invasion* or invade* or scontr* or raid or lancia*)) or ((terror* or guerrigli* or ostaggi*) Near3 (attacc* or atto or atti or bomb* or uccide* or colpo* or dirottament*))

GPR Query: ES (((guerra* or conflicto* or hostilidad* or revoluci?n* or insurrecci?n* or levantamiento* or revuelta* or golpe* de estado or geopolític* or terror* or guerrilla* or reh?n*) Near3 (amenaza* or advert* or miedo* or riesgo* or preocupaci?n* or peligro* or duda* or crisis or problema* or disputa* or tensi?n* or inminente* or inevitable* or borde* or susto* or peligro*)) or ((paz or tregua or armisticio or trat*) Near3 (amenaz* or rechaz* or peligro* or boicot* or perturb*)) or ((militar* or tropa* or misil* or armas or arma* or bomba* or ojiva*) and (acumulaci?n* or sancí?n* or bloqueo* or embargo* or cuarentena or ultimátum or moviliza*)) or (((nuclear* or atómico*) Near1 (guerra* or bomba* or misil*)) or bomba* H or termonuclear* or bomba* de hidrógeno or prueba* nuclear* or arma* nuclear*) and (amenaza* or advert* or miedo* or riesgo* or preocupaci?n* or peligro* or duda* or crisis or problema* or disputa* or tensi?n* or inminente* or inevitable* or amenaza* or borde* or susto* or peligro*)) or ((guerra* or conflicto* or hostilidad* or revoluci?n* or insurrecci?n* or levantamiento* or revuelta* or golpe* de estado or geopolític*) Near3 (comenz* or empez* or declar* or brote* or estallido or proclam* or lanz*)) or ((aliad* or enemig* or insurgent* or adversario* or ejército or marina or aéreo* or tropa* or rebelde*) Near3 (avanz* or atac* or golp* or impuls* or bombard* or ofensiva* or invasi?n* or invad* or choque* or redada* or lanz*)) or ((terror* or guerrilla* or reh?n*) Near3 (ataque* or acto* or bomba* or mat* or golpe* or secuestr*)) not (sin embargo)

GPR Query: NL (((oorlog* or conflict* or vijandigheid* or revolut* or oproer* or opstand* or volksopstand* or staatsgre* or geopolitiek* or terr* or guerrilla* or gijzel*) Near2 (dreig* or bedreig* or waarschuw* or angst* or vrees* or risico* or zorg* or gevaar* or twijfel* or crisis* or proble* or geschil* or spanning* or nakend* or onvermijdelijk* or rand* or schrik* or afschrik* or levensgevaar*)) or oorlogsdreig* or terreurdreig*) or ((vrede* or wapenstilstand* or staakt-het-vuren or verdrag* or onderhandeling*) Near2 (dreig* or bedreig* or gevaar* or verwerp* or boycot* or versto*)) or (((militair* or leger* or troep* or raket* or projectiel* or wapen* or bom*) and (opbouw* or uitbreiding* or sanctie* or blokk* or embargo* or quarantine* or ultimatum* or mobilis*)) or troepenopbouw* or wapenembargo) or ((kernoorlog* or atoombom* or kernbom* or kernraket* or thermonucleair* or waterstofbom* or kernproef* or kernwapen* or atoomwapen*) and (dreig* or bedreig* or waarschuw* or angst* or vrees* or risico* or zorg* or gevaar* or twijfel* or crisis* or proble* or geschil* or spanning* or nakend* or onvermijdelijk* or rand* or schrik* or afschrik* or levensgevaar*)) or (((oorlog* or conflict* or vijandigheid* or revolut* or oproer* or opstand* or volksopstand* or staatsgre* or geopolitiek*) Near2 (begin* or begon* or aanva* or start* or verkla* or uitbrek* or brak* uit or verkondig* or lancer* or lanceer*)) or oorlogsverklaring*) or ((bondgeno* or vijand* or opstandeling* or tegenstander* or leger* or marine* or lucht* or troep* or rebel*) Near2 (ruk* op or aanval* or slag* or getrof* or bescho* or bombard* or offensie* or invas* or binnen* or bots* or overval* or lance*)) or (((terr* or guerrilla* or gijzel*) Near2 (gijzel* or aanslag* or daad* or actie* or bom* or dood* or dod* or gedood* or slag* or getrof* or gekaap* or kaping*)) or terreuraanval* or terreurdaad* or gijzelingsactie*)

Query: ZHCN (((战争 or 冲突 or 敌对 or 革命 or 起义 or 造反 or 暴动 or 叛乱 or 反叛 or 政变 or 地缘政治 or 恐怖 or 游击 or 人质) Near2 (威胁 or 警告 or 恐惧 or 风险 or 忧虑 or 岌岌可危 or 担忧 or 危险 or 疑虑 or 危机 or 困境 or 争端 or 紧张 or 迫在眉睫 or 不可避免 or 边缘 or 恐慌)) or ((和平 or 休战 or 停战 or 停战协议 or 条约 or 谈判 or 会谈) Near2 (威胁 or 否决 or 拒绝 or 岌岌可危 or 抵制 or 扰乱 or 破坏)) or ((军事 or 部队 or 导弹 or 武器 or 炸弹 or 弹头) and (集结 or 增强 or 升级 or 制裁 or 封锁 or 禁运 or 隔离 or 最后通牒 or 动员)) or (((核 or 原子) Near1 (战争 or 弹 or 导弹)) or 氢弹 or 热核 or 核试验 or 核武器) and (威胁 or 警告 or 恐惧 or 风险 or 忧虑 or 担忧 or 危险 or 疑虑 or 危机 or 困境 or 争端 or 紧张 or 迫在眉睫 or 不可避免 or 边缘 or 恐慌 or 岌岌可危)) or ((战争 or 冲突 or 敌对 or 革命 or 起义 or 造反 or 暴动 or 叛乱 or 反叛 or 政变 or 地缘政治 or 恐怖 or 游击 or 人质) Near2 (开始 or 发动 or 宣布 or 已经开始 or 开始了 or 爆发 or 宣告)) or (((盟友 or 敌军 or 叛乱分子 or 敌人 or 陆军 or 军队 or 海军 or 空中 or 部队 or 叛军) Near2 (推进 or 攻击 or 袭击 or 打击 or 前进 or 炮击 or 进攻 or 入侵 or 冲突 or 突袭 or 发射) or 空袭)) or ((恐怖 or 游击 or 人质) Near2 (袭击 or 行为 or 爆炸 or 杀害 or 打击 or 劫持)))

Query: JA ((戦争 or 紛争 or 敵対行為 or 革命 or 暴動 or 蜂起 or 反乱 or クーデター or 地政学 or テロ or テロリスト or グリラ or 人質) Near2 (脅威 or 脅す or 警告 or 不安 or 恐怖 or 恐れ or リスク or 懸念 or 危険 or 疑い or 疑う or 危機 or 問題 or 混乱 or 紛争 or 争い or 緊張 or 対立 or 差し迫った or 切迫した or 避けられない or 不可避 or 威嚇 or 脅威 or 瀬戸際 or 寸前 or 恐慌 or 危難)) or ((平和 or 停戦 or 休戦 or 条約 or 交渉) Near2 (脅威 or 脅す or 威嚇 or 脅威 or 拒否 or 危機 or ボイコット or 妨害)) or ((軍事 or 軍隊 or 部隊 or ミサイル or 誘導弾 or 武器 or 兵器 or 爆弾 or 弾頭) and (増強 or 制裁 or 封鎖 or 禁輸 or 検疫 or 最後通告 or 最後通牒 or 動員 or 出動)) or (((核 or 原 or 原子) Near1 (戦争 or 爆弾 or 爆 or ミサイル or 誘導弾)) or 水爆 or 熱核 or 水素爆弾 or 核実験 or 核試験 or 核兵器) and (脅威 or 脅す or 警告 or 不安 or 恐怖 or 恐れ or リスク or 懸念 or 危険 or 疑い or 疑う or 危機 or 問題 or 混乱 or 紛争 or 争い or 緊張 or 対立 or 差し迫った or 切迫した or

避けられない or 不可避 or 威嚇 or 脅威 or 瀬戸際 or 寸前 or 恐慌 or 危難)) or ((戦争 or 紛争 or 敵対行為 or 革命 or 暴動 or 蜂起 or 反乱 or クーデター or 地政学) Near4 (開始 or 始ま or 始め or 宣言 or 発生 or 勃発 or 布告 or 声明 or 発射)) or ((同盟 or 敵 or 反乱者 or 敵対者 or 陸軍 or 軍隊 or 海軍 or 空中 or 部隊) Near4 (推進 or 進軍 or 前進 or 攻撃 or 襲撃 or 推進 or 行動 or 砲撃 or 攻勢 or 侵略 or 侵攻 or 衝突 or 戦闘 or 空爆 or 発射)) or ((テロ or テロリスト or ゲリラ or 人質) Near2 (攻撃 or 行為 or 殺害 or 爆撃 or 爆破 or 襲撃 or 空爆 or ハイジャック))

Query: KO ((전쟁 or 충돌 or 분쟁 or 교전 or 적대 행위 or 혁명 or 반란 or 봉기 or 쿠데타* or 지정학* or 테러 or 테러리스트* or 게릴라* or 인질 or 인질로*) Near4 (위협 or 두려움* or 두려워* or 우려 or 위협 or 의심 or 위기 or 위기에* or 위기를* or 문제 or 문제가* or 문제를* or 분쟁 or 긴장 or 갈등 or 압박한* or 불가피한* or 협박 or 협박하* or 직전 or 공포 or 공포를*)) or ((평화 or 휴전 or 정전 or 조약 or 협상 or 회담) Near2 (위협 or 협박 or 협박하* or 거부 or 위협 or 보이콧* or 혼란 or 방해 or 방해하*)) or ((군대 or 군사 or 부대 or 병력 or 미사일* or 병기 or 군비 or 무기 or 폭탄 or 탄두) and (강화 or 확대 or 배치 or 제재 or 봉쇄 or 금수 조치 or 격리 or 최후통첩* or 동원)) or (((핵 or 원자) Near1 (전쟁 or 폭탄 or 미사일*)) or 수소폭탄* or 열핵 or 핵실험* or 핵무기*) and (위협 or 경고 or 두려움* or 두려워* or 우려 or 위협 or 의심 or 위기 or 위기에* or 위기를* or 문제 or 문제가* or 문제를* or 분쟁 or 긴장 or 갈등 or 압박한* or 불가피한* or 협박 or 협박하* or 직전 or 공포 or 공포를*)) or ((전쟁 or 충돌 or 분쟁 or 교전 or 적대 행위 or 혁명 or 반란 or 봉기 or 쿠데타* or 지정학*) Near2 (시작 or 선언 or 선언하* or 시작되* or 시작했* or 발발 or 발생 or 일으키* or 감행하*)) or (((동맹 or 동맹국* or 우방국* or 적 or 반군 or 군대 or 육군 or 해군 or 공중 or 공군 or 부대 or 병력 or 반란군*) Near2 (작전 or 전진하* or 진격하* or 공격 or 공격하* or 공격했* or 타격하* or 타격했* or 추진하* or 포격 or 공세 or 침공 or 침공하* or 침략 or 침략하* or 충돌하* or 분쟁 or 발사 or 발사하* or 발사했* or 공습)) or ((테러 or 테러리스트* or 게릴라* or 인질 or 인질로*) Near2 (공격 or 공격하* or 공격했* or 행위 or 폭격 or 폭격했* or 살해 or 살인 or 살해한* or 타격하* or 타격했* or 납치 or 납치한*))

GPR Query: ID ((perang* or konflik or permusuhan or revolusi* or merevolusi or pemberontakan or memberont* or kudeta or geopolitik* or teror* or gerilya* or sandera) Near2 (ancaman or mengancam or peringatan or memperingatkan or ketakutan or takut or risiko* or keprihatinan* or bahaya* or keraguan or krisis or masalah or gangguan or kekacauan or sengketa or ketegangan or dalam waktu dekat or tak terhindarkan or ambang)) or ((perdamaian or gencatan senjata or perjanjian or perundingan) Near2 (ancaman or mengancam or bahaya* or menolak* or ditolak* or boikot or memboikot or mengganggu)) or ((tentara or militer or prajurit or rudal* or persenjataan or senjata or bom or hulu ledak) and (peningkatan or penguatan or sanksi or blockade or embargo or karantina or ultimatum or mobilisasi or memobilisasi)) or (((nuklir or atom*) Near2 (perang* or bom or rudal*)) or bom-h or termonuklir or hidrogen bom or nuklir uji coba or nuklir senjata) and (ancaman or mengancam or peringatan or memperingatkan or ketakutan or takut or risiko* or keprihatinan* or bahaya* or krisis or kesulitan or masalah or gangguan or kekacauan or sengketa or ketegangan or dalam waktu dekat or tak terhindarkan or ambang)) or ((perang* or konflik or permusuhan or revolusi* or merevolusi or pemberontakan or memberont* or kudeta or geopolitik*) Near2 (memulai or mulai or menyatakan or pernyataan or dimulai or pecahnya or ledakan or meletus or deklarasi or meluncurkan)) or ((sekutu or musuh or gerilyawan or tentara or angkatan laut or udara or prajurit or pemberontak*) Near2 (maju or serangan or menyerang or serbuan or menyerbu or menembaki or pengeboman or pemboman or ofensif or invasi or menginvasi or bentrok* or menyerbu or meluncurkan)) or ((teror* or gerilya* or sandera*) Near2 (serangan or menyerang or tindakan or bom or membunuh or pembunuhan or ser-

buan or pembajakan or membajak))

GPR Query: PL ((wojn* or konflik* or wrogi* or wrogo* or działań* wojenn* or rewolucj* or insurekcj* or powstani* or bunt* or zamach* stanu or przewr* or geopolity* or terr* or partyzan* or zakładni*) Near2 (grozi* or groż* or ostrzeg* or strach* or ryzyk* or dotyc* or niebezpieczeństw* or wątpliwość* or kryzys* or problem* or spór* or napięci* or blisk* or nieuniknion* or nieuchronn* or zagrożen* or skraj* or straszyć*)) or ((pokoj* or rozejm* or trakt* or układ* or negocjacji*) Near2 (grozi* or groż* or zagrożen* or odrzuc* or niebezpieczeństw* or bojkot* or zakłóc*)) or ((militarn* or wojsk* or rakie* or pocisk* or bron* or oręż* or bomb* or głowic* bojow*) and (gromadzen* or eskalacji* or sankcji* or blokad* or embarg* or kwarantann* or ultimatum or mobilizacji*)) or (((jądro* or nuklearn* or atomow*) Near1 (wojn* or bomb* or rakie* or pocisk*)) or termojądro* or bomb* wodorow* or prób* jądro* or test* jądro* or bron* jądro*) and (grozi* or groż* or ostrzeg* or strach* or ryzyk* or dotyc* or niebezpieczeństw* or wątpliwość* or kryzys* or problem* or spór* or napięci* or blisk* or nieuniknion* or nieuchronn* or zagrożen* or skraj* or straszyć*)) or ((wojn* or konflik* or wrogi* or wrogo* or działań* wojenn* or rewolucj* or insurekcj* or powstani* or bunt* or zamach* stanu or przewr* or geopolity*) Near2 (zacz* or rozpocz* or począł* or oświadczy* or deklar* or wybuch* or ogłos* or wypowied* or przeprowadz*)) or ((sojusz* or wrog* or powstanc* or nieprzyjaci* or armi* or marynar* wojenn* or powietrzn* or wojsk* or buntowni*) Near2 (naciera* or posun* or atak* or uderz* or natarc* or ostrzel* or ostrzał* or pocisk* or ofensyw* or inwazji* or starc* or najazd* or nalot* or uruchom* or wystrzel*)) or ((terr* or partyzan* or zakładni*) Near2 (atak* or akt* or działa* or bomb* or zabi* or uderz* or porwa* or uprowadz*))

GPR Query: PT ((guer* or conflit* or hostile* or revolu* or insurre* or golp* or revolt* or geopolit* or terr* or guerrilh* or réf*) Near2 (amea* or advert* or alert* or med* or tem* or risc* or preocup* or perig* or duvid* or cris* or problem* or disput* or tens* or imin* or inevit* or flagel* or beir* or sust*)) or ((paz* or tregu* or armistic* or trat* or negocia*) Near2 (amea* or rejei* or perig* or boicot* or perturb*)) or ((milit* or trop* or missil* or arma* or bomb* or ogiv*) and (acumul* or refor* or sanção* or bloque* or embarg* or quarenten* or ultim* or mobiliz*)) or (((nucle* or atômico*) Near1 (guer* or bomb* or míssil*)) or bomb* or termonucle* or bomb* de hidrogên* or test* nuclea* or arma* nucle*) and (amea* or advert* or alert* or med* or tem* or risc* or preocup* or perig* or duvid* or cris* or problem* or disput* or tens* or imin* or inevit* or flagel* or beir* or sust*)) or ((guer* or conflit* or hostile* or revolu* or insurre* or golp* or revolt* or geopolit*) Near2 (come* or inici* or declar* or surt* or eclos* or explos* or proclam* or lan*)) or ((alli* or inimig* or insurg* or foe* or exercit* or marin* or aere* or trop* or rebeld*) Near2 (adiant* or ataku* or avanç* or bombard* or ofens* or invas* or invad* or confront* or incurs* or lan*)) or ((terr* or guerrilh* or refem*) Near2 (ataku* or bomb* or mat* or grev* or sequestr*))

GPR Query: MS ((perang* or peperangan or konflik or permusuhan or revolusi* or pemberontakan or kebangkitan or rampasan kuasa or geopolitik* or keganasan or pengganas* or gerila* or tebusan) Near2 (ancaman or mengancam or amaran or peringatan or ketakutan or takut or risiko* or kebimbang* or bahaya* or keraguan or krisis or masalah or pertikaian or ketegangan or akan berlaku or tidak dapat dielakkan or ambang)) or ((keamanan or gencatan senjata or perjanjian or perundingan) Near2 (ancaman or mengancam or bahaya* or

GPR Query: AR ((جيوسياسي or انقلاب or عصيان or انتفاضة or تمرد or ثورة أو أعمال عدائية or صراع or حرب)) Near2 (قلق or مخاطرة or مخاطر or مخاوف or تحذير or حذر or مهدد or يهدد or تهديد) or (رهينة or حرب العصابات or إرهابي or منه or محتّم or مُقبِل or قريب or وشيك or توترات or نزاع or اضطرابات or مأزق or معاناة or أزمة or شكوك or خطر or خَشْيَة or معاهدة or وقف إطلاق النار or اتفاقية هدنة or هدنة or سلام)) or ((مهلكة or خوف or حافة or شفا or وعيد or حتمية or لا مفر منْهَئُكُ or مهلكة or مخاطر or استبعاد or نبذ or رفض or وعيد or خطر or مهدد or يهدد or تهديد) Near2 (مفاوضة or مباحثات or (مفاوضة or مباحثات or معاهدة or وقف إطلاق النار or اتفاقية هدنة or هدنة or سلام)) or ((قطع or تعطيل or عطل or مقاطعة or عطل or مقاطعة or تَهْلُكُ or مهلكة or مخاطر or استبعاد or نبذ or رفض or وعيد or خطر or مهدد or يهدد or تهديد) Near2 (اختبار نووي or نووي حراري or قنبلة هيدروجينية or ((صاروخ or قنبلة or حرب) Near1 (ذري or نووي)))) or ((قطع or تعطيل or أزمة or شكوك or خطر or قلق or مخاطرة or مخاطر or مخاوف or تحذير or حذر or مهدد or يهدد or تهديد) and (سلاح نووي or شفا or وعيد or حتمية or لا مفر منه or محتّم or مُقبِل or قريب or وشيك or توترات or نزاع or اضطرابات or مأزق or معاناة or عصيان or انتفاضة or تمرد or ثورة أو أعمال عدائية or صراع or حرب)) or ((تَهْلُكُ or مهلكة or مخاطر or خوف or حافة or تصريح or نشوب or اندلع or اندلاع or بدأ or أعلن or إعلان or علن or إنطلقَ or شرع or يبدأ) Near2 (جيوسياسي or انقلاب or جندي or جوي or بحري or جيش or جنود or خصم or متمرد or عدو or حلفاء or حليف)) or ((بدء or شَنُّ or أطلق or يصرح or غازِ or غزا or غزو or هُجُوم or قصف or دفع or قاد or ضربة or ضرب or هجوم or هاجم or التقدم or تقدم) Near2 (ثائر or ضرب or قتل or تفجير or فجر or عمل or ارتكب or فعل or هجوم or هاجم)) or ((إطلاق or شَنُّ or أطلق or غار or اشتبك or رهينة or حرب العصابات or إرهابي)) Near2 (خطف or ضربة or

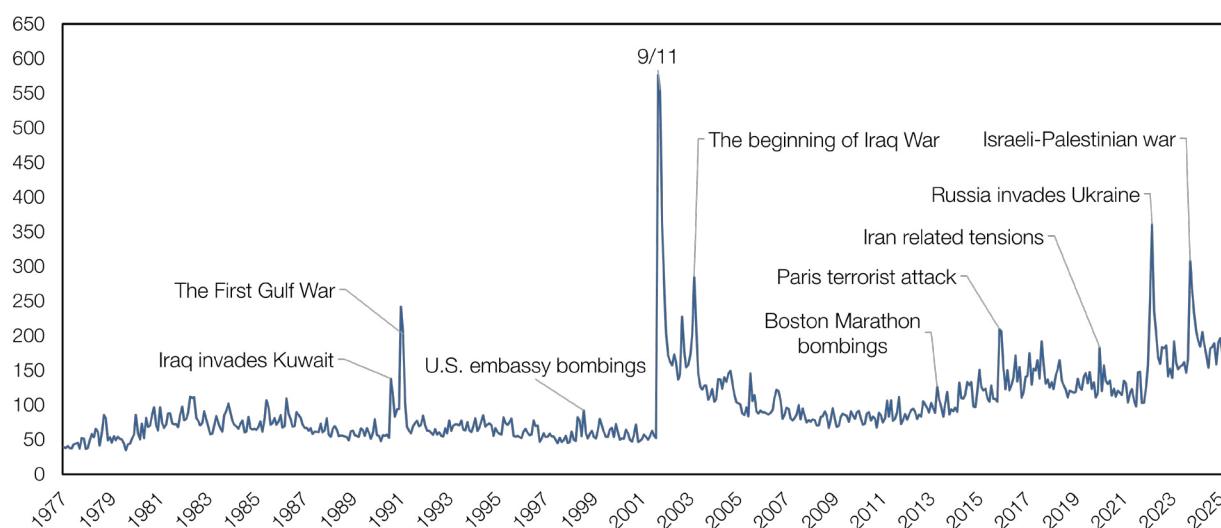
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бои от конфликт* от вражд* от революци* от восстани* от бунт* от переворот* от геополити* от столкновен*)
Near2 (начин* от начал* от обявя* от начат* от вспышк* от вспых* от провозглаш* от эскал* от разжиг*
от обостр*) от ((союзник* от враг* от повстанц* от противник* от арми* от флот* от войск* от повстанец*
от мятежник* от сепаратист*) Near2 (продви* от атак* от удар* от наступлен* от обстрел* от наступат* от
вторжен* от вторга* от столкновен* от рейд* от запущен*) от ((террор* от партизан* от заложник* от боевик*
от мятежник* от сепаратист*) Near2 (атак* от действ* от бомб* от убийств* от удар* от угон* от нападен* от
захва* от акци* от акт*)) от теракт*

B Narrative Validation

B.1 GPR for US

Figure B.1: GPR for the US



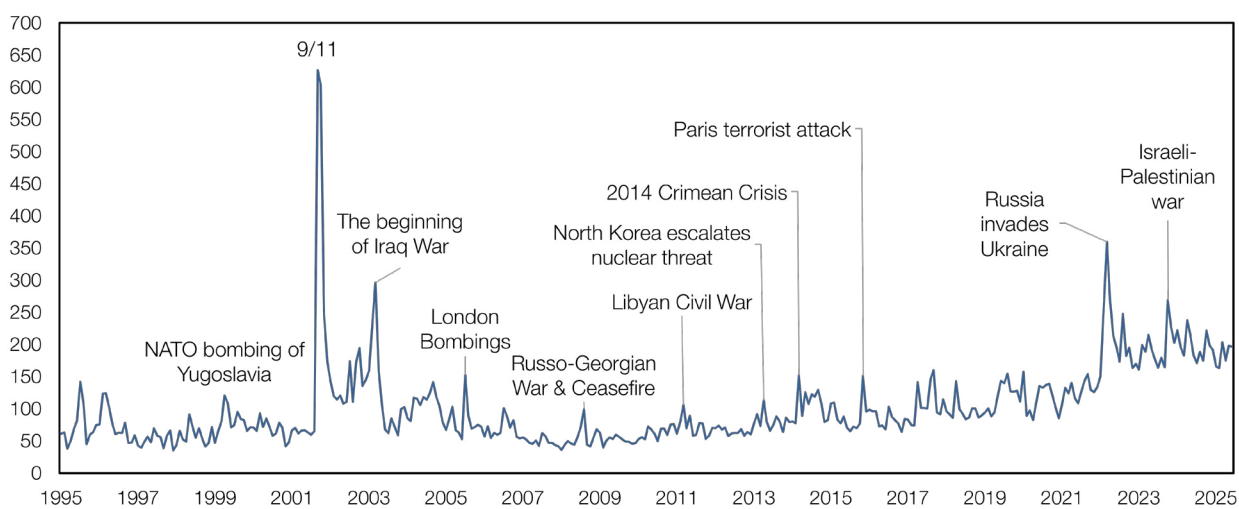
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1985-2024.

Table B.1: Narrative of events: American Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Jan 1980	Soviet–Afghan War		✓	
Jun 1980	West Bank Bombings		✓	
Oct 1980	Iran–Iraq War		✓	
Jan 1981	Resolution of Iran Hostage Crisis		✓	
Apr 1982	Falklands War		✓	
Jun 1985	Israel withdraws forces from Lebanon		✓	
Apr 1986	US bombs Libya; Chernobyl disaster		✓	
Dec 1989	United States invasion of Panama		✓	
Aug 1990	Iraq invades Kuwait		✓	✓
Sep 1990	Operation Desert Shield		✓	
Jan-Feb 1991	Operation Desert Storm		✓	✓
Jun 1994	1994 North Korean nuclear crisis		✓	
May 1998	India’s nuclear tests (Pokhran-II); Pakistan’s counter-tests (Chagai-I)		✓	
Aug 1998	U.S. embassy bombings		✓	✓
Sep - Oct 2001	9/11		✓	✓
Nov 2001	9/11		✓	
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War	1 σ		
Mar 2011	Libyan Civil War		✓	
May 2011	Killing of Osama bin Laden		✓	
Sep 2011	Taliban attacks the U.S. embassy and NATO headquarters in Kabul; 10th anniversary of 9/11		✓	
Apr 2013	Boston Marathon bombings		✓	✓
Sep 2013	Ghouta chemical attack		✓	
Mar 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis		✓	
Jul 2014	2014 Gaza War; Fighting in Ukraine		✓	
Sep 2014	US intervention in the Syrian civil war; Minsk I ceasefire		✓	
Jan 2015	Île-de-France attacks		✓	
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack		✓	✓
Dec 2015	San Bernardino terror attack		✓	✓
Jan 2020	Iran accidentally shoots down a Ukrainian plane		✓	
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	✓
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war		✓	

^aVisual Peak

Figure B.2: GPR for China



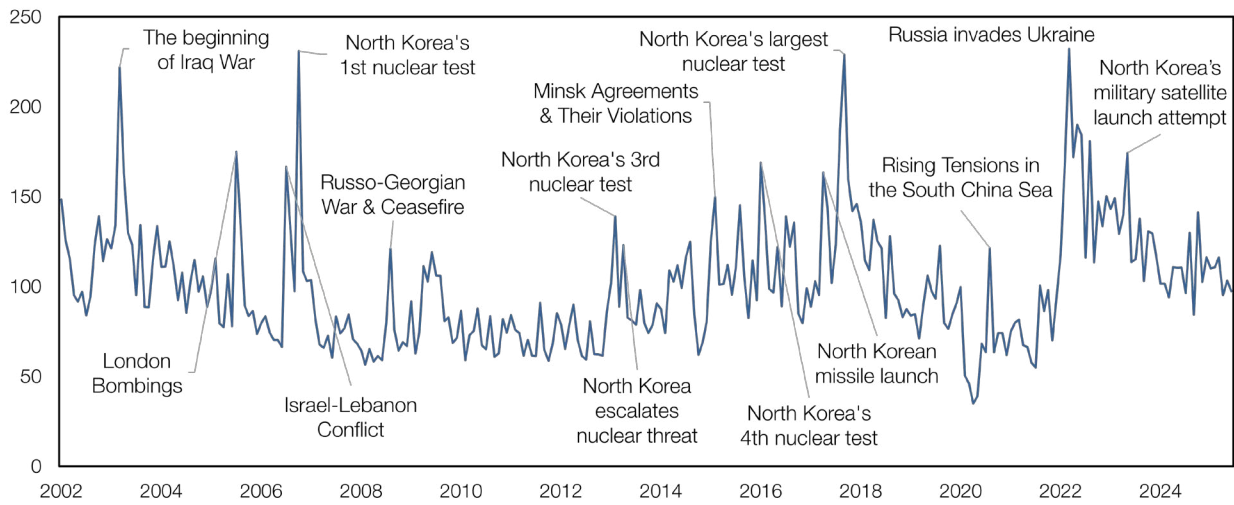
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1995-2024.

Table B.2: Narrative of events: Chinese Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Apr 1999	Unidentified		✓	✓
May 1999	Battles intensify in the ongoing Eelam war III		✓	
Sep - Oct 2001	9/11		✓	✓
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War	1.2 σ		
Jul 2005	London bombings	0.7 σ		
Aug 2008	Russo-Georgian War and Ceasefire		✓	
Mar 2011	Libyan Civil War		✓	✓
Feb 2013	North Korea conducts 3rd nuclear test		✓	
Apr 2013	North Korea escalates nuclear threat		✓	✓
Mar 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis		✓	✓
May 2014	April 2014 Ürümqi attack		✓	
Jul 2014	2014 Gaza War; fighting in Ukraine		✓	
Sep 2014	US intervention in the Syrian civil war; Formation of US-led coalition against ISIS		✓	
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack		✓	
Apr 2017	2017 North Korean missile tests; 2017 Shayrat missile strike		✓	
Aug 2017	Rhetorical conflict escalation between the US and North Korea, North Korea's missile test over Japan		✓	
Sep 2017	North Korea's sixth nuclear test; Second missile test over Japan		✓	
Aug 2019	Ongoing US-China trade war; ongoing protests in Hong Kong		✓	
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	✓
Apr 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	1.7 σ		

^aVisual Peak

Figure B.3: GPR for Japan



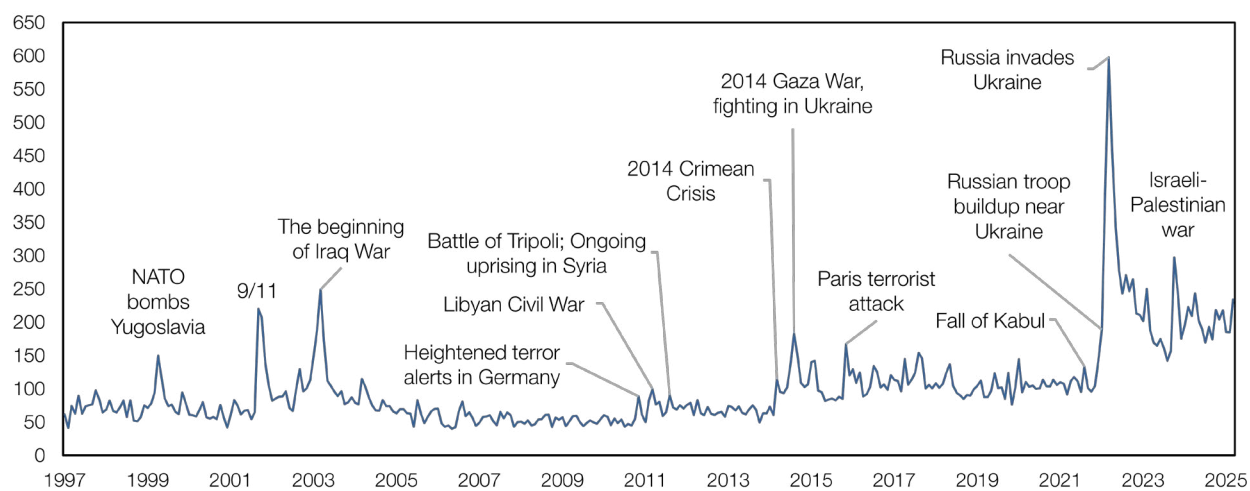
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2002-2024.

Table B.3: Narrative of events: Japanese Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War ^b		✓	
Jul 2005	London bombings		✓	
Aug 2006	Israel-Lebanon Conflict		✓	
Oct 2006	North Korea's 1st nuclear test		✓	✓
Aug 2008	Russo-Georgian War and Ceasefire	1 σ		
Jan 2013	In Amenas hostage crisis		✓	
Feb 2013	North Korea conducts 3rd nuclear test		✓	
Apr 2013	North Korea escalates nuclear threat		✓	✓
Feb 2015	70th Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony		✓	
Jan 2016	North Korea conducts 4th nuclear test		✓	
Apr 2017	North Korean missile launch reaching the Sea of Japan		✓	
Aug 2017	Rhetorical escalation in August 2017; North Korea's missile test over Japan		✓	
Sep 2017	North Korea conducts its largest nuclear test		✓	✓
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	✓
Apr - Jun 2022	Russian invasion of Ukraine		✓	✓
May 2023	North Korea's military satellite launch attempt	1.3 σ		

^aVisual Peak^b12-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.4: GPR for Germany



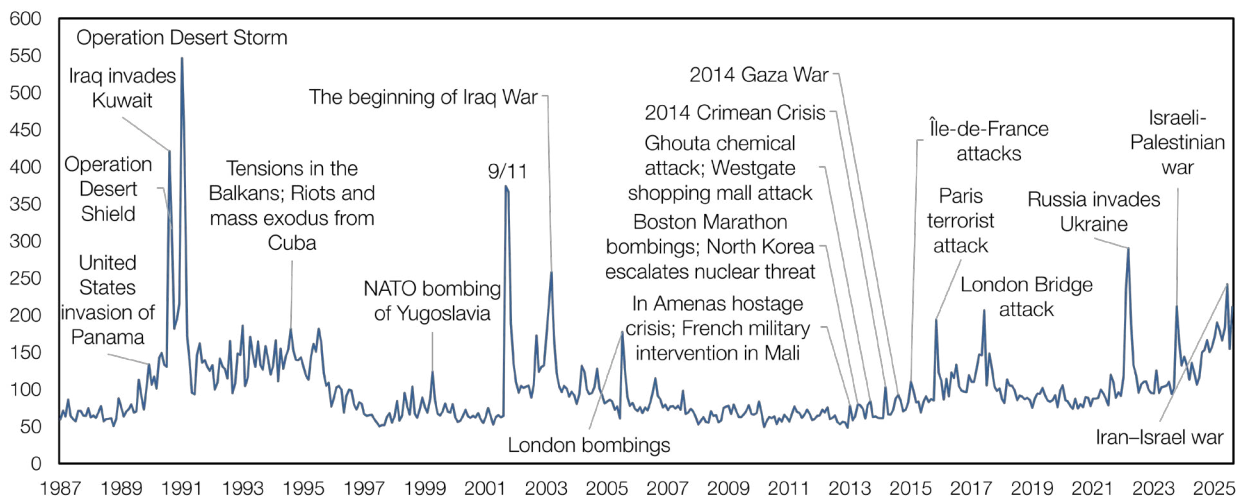
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1997-2024.

Table B.4: Narrative of events: German Media

Date	Event Description	2σ	3σ
Apr 1999	NATO bombs Yugoslavia ^a	✓	✓
Sep - Oct 2001	9/11	✓	✓
Feb 2003	Impending War in Iraq	✓	
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War	✓	✓
Nov 2010	Heightened Terror Alerts in Germany	✓	✓
Feb 2011	Egyptian revolution; The beginning of the Libyan Civil War	✓	
Mar 2011	Libyan Civil War	✓	✓
Aug 2011	Battle of Tripoli; ongoing uprising in Syria	✓	
Mar 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis	✓	✓
Apr 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis	✓	
Jun 2014	Fighting in Ukraine; Battle of Mariupol	✓	
Jul-Aug 2014	2014 Gaza War, fighting in Ukraine	✓	✓
Sep 2014	Battle of Mariupol; Minsk I ceasefire	✓	
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack	✓	
Aug 2021	Withdrawal of the US forces from Afganistan; Taliban's takeover of Kabul	✓	
Dec 2021	Russian ultimatum to NATO	✓	
Jan 2022	The build-up of Russian forces in preparation for the invasion	✓	✓
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	✓	✓

^a24-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.5: GPR for the United Kingdom



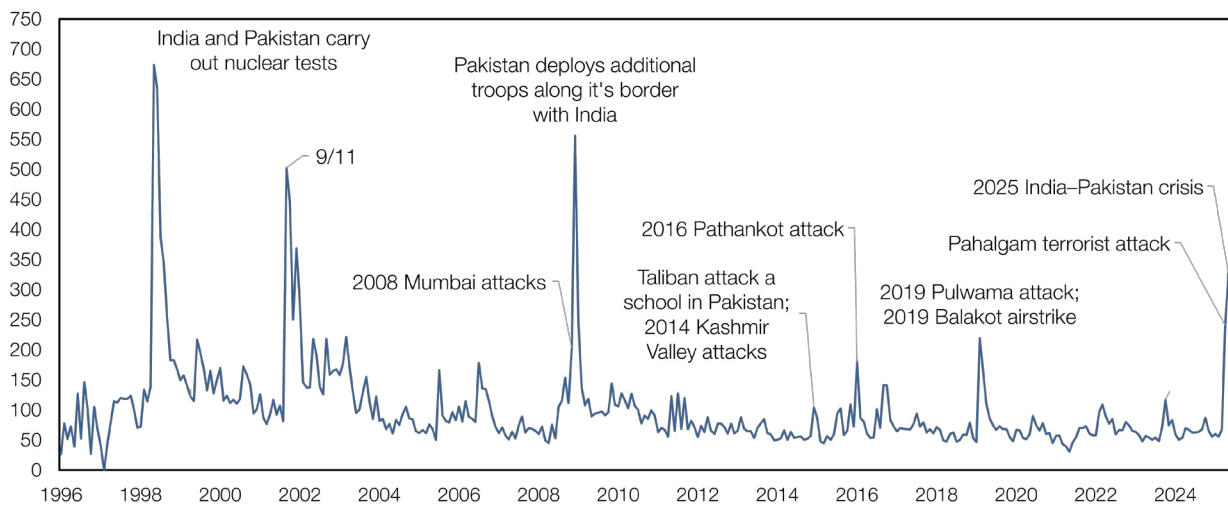
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1987-2024.

Table B.5: Narrative of events: British Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Dec 1989	United States invasion of Panama		✓	✓
Feb 1990	Nelson Mandela's release from prison; Talks about German reunification		✓	
Apr 1990	Soviet economic blockade of Lithuania		✓	
May 1990	Recognition of Lithuania's independence; Gorbachev-Bush meeting about the German reunification and arms treaties		✓	
Aug 1990	Iraq invades Kuwait		✓	✓
Sep 1990	Operation Desert Shield		✓	
Jan 1991	Operation Desert Storm		✓	✓
Feb 1991	Operation Desert Storm		✓	
Aug 1994	Tensions in the Balkans; Riots and mass exodus from Cuba		✓	
Apr 1999	Nato bombs Yugoslavia		✓	✓
Sep - Oct 2001	9/11		✓	✓
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War	1.8 σ		
Jul 2005	London bombings	1.5 σ		
Jan 2013	In Amenas hostage crisis; French military intervention in Mali		✓	
Apr 2013	Boston Marathon bombings; North Korea escalates nuclear threat		✓	
Sep 2013	Ghouta chemical attack; Westgate shopping mall attack		✓	
Mar 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis		✓	✓
Aug 2014	2014 Gaza War; Fighting in Ukraine		✓	
Jan 2015	Île-de-France attacks		✓	
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack		✓	✓
Jun 2017	London Bridge attack		✓	✓
Aug 2021	Withdrawal of the US forces from Afganistan; Taliban's takeover of Kabul		✓	✓
Sep 2021	Withdrawal of the US forces from Afganistan		✓	
Jan 2022	The build-up of Russian forces in preparation for the invasion		✓	
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	✓
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war		✓	

^aVisual Peak

Figure B.6: GPR for India



Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1996-2024.

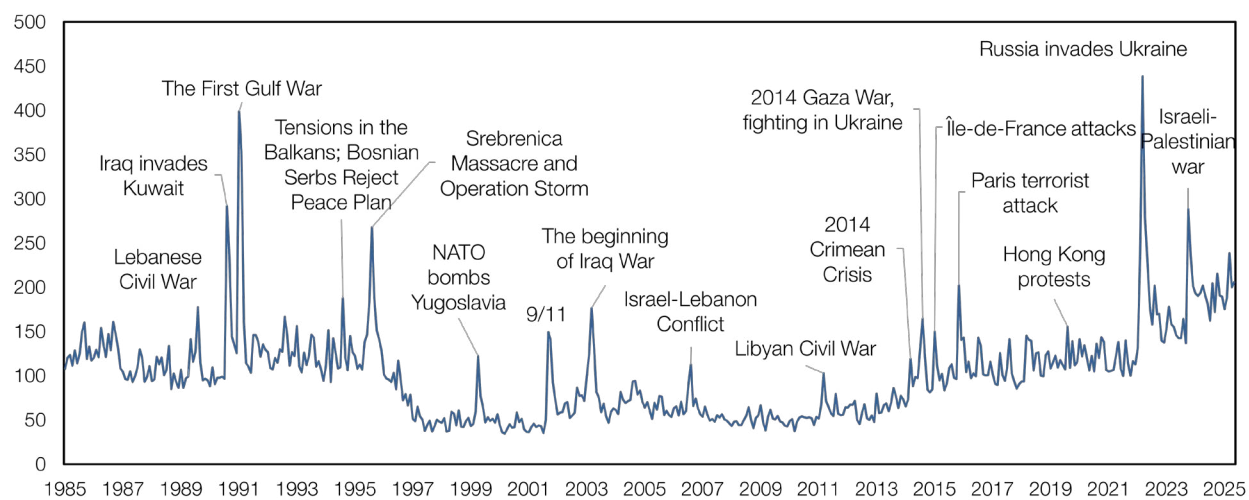
Table B.6: Narrative of events: Indian Media

Date	Event Description	2σ	3σ
May 1998	India's nuclear tests; Pakistan's nuclear tests ^a	✓	✓
Jun 1998	Post Nuclear-Test tensions ^b	✓	✓
Sep - Oct 2001	9/11	✓	✓
Dec 2001	Terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament; India-Pakistan standoff	✓	
Jul 2006	2006 Mumbai train bombings	✓	
Sep 2008	Delhi Bombings	✓	
Nov 2008	2008 Mumbai attacks	✓	✓
Dec 2008	Pakistan deploy additional troops along it's border with India	✓	✓
Dec 2014	Taliban attack a school in Pakistan; 2014 Kashmir Valley attacks	✓	✓
Jul 2015	Gurdaspur attack	✓	
Aug 2015	Heightened tensions on the border between India and Pakistan	✓	
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack	✓	
Jan 2016	2016 Pathankot attack	✓	✓
Sep 2016	India-Pakistan border strikes; Uri attack	✓	
Oct 2016	Quetta police training college attack; India-Pakistan border skirmishes	✓	
Feb 2019	2019 Pulwama attack; 2019 Balakot airstrike	✓	✓
Mar 2019	India-Pakistan border skirmishes	✓	
Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	✓	
Apr 2025	Pahalgam terrorist attack	✓	✓
May 2025	2025 India-Pakistan crisis	✓	✓

^a24-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

^b24-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.7: GPR for France



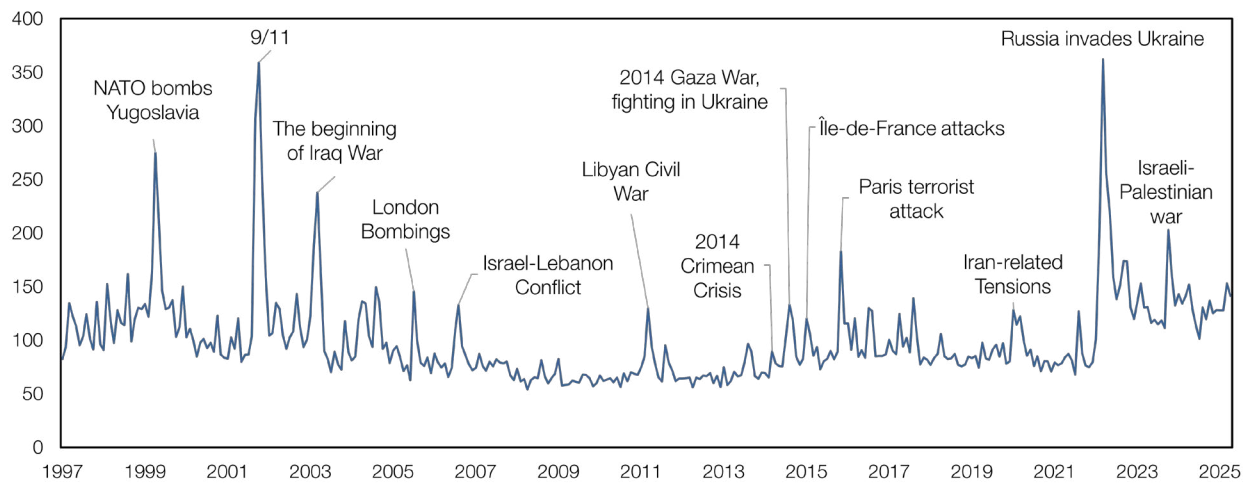
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1985-2024.

Table B.7: Narrative of events: French Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Sept 1986	Paris Terrorist Attacks		✓	✓
Aug 1989	Lebanese Civil War		✓	✓
Aug 1990	Iraq invades Kuwait		✓	✓
Sep 1990	France deploys 18,000 troops to the Persian Gulf as part of Operation Daguet		✓	
Jan-Feb 1991	The First Gulf War		✓	✓
Aug 1994	Tensions in the Balkans; Bosnian Serbs reject peace plan		✓	✓
Jul 1995	Srebrenica Massacre		✓	
Aug 1995	Operation Storm		✓	✓
Apr 1999	Nato bombs Yugoslavia		✓	
Sep - Oct 2001	9/11		✓	✓
Feb 2003	Impending War in Iraq		✓	
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War		✓	✓
Aug 2006	Israel-Lebanon Conflict		✓	✓
Feb 2011	Egyptian Revolution; Libyan Civil War		✓	
Mar 2011	Libyan Civil War		✓	✓
Aug 2011	Battle of Tripoli		✓	
Mar 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis		✓	✓
Apr 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis		✓	
Jul-Aug 2014	2014 Gaza War; fighting in Ukraine		✓	✓
Jan 2015	Île-de-France attacks		✓	
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack		✓	✓
Aug 2019	Protests in Hong Kong; US-China Trade War		✓	
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	✓
Apr 2022	Russian invasion of Ukraine		✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	1.9 σ		

^aVisual Peak

Figure B.8: GPR for Italy



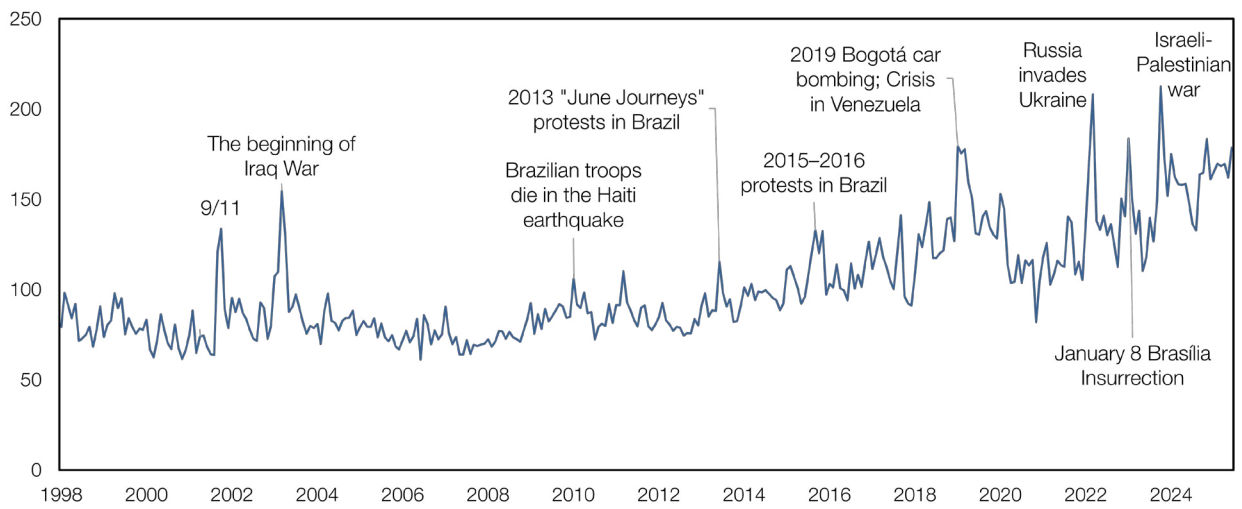
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1997-2024.

Table B.8: Narrative of events: Italian Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Apr 1999	Nato bombs Yugoslavia ^b		✓	✓
Sep - Oct 2001	9/11		✓	✓
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War	1.7 σ		
Jul 2005	London bombings	1 σ		
Aug 2006	Israel-Lebanon Conflict	1.6 σ		
Mar 2011	Libyan Civil War		✓	✓
Mar 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis	1.8 σ		
Jul 2014	2014 Gaza War, fighting in Ukraine		✓	
Jan 2015	Île-de-France attacks		✓	
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack		✓	✓
Jan 2020	Iran-related tensions, accidental downing of a Ukrainian plane		✓	
Aug 2021	Withdrawal of the US forces from Afganistan; Taliban's takeover of Kabul		✓	
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	✓
Apr 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	1.2 σ		

^aVisual Peak^b24-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.9: GPR for Brazil

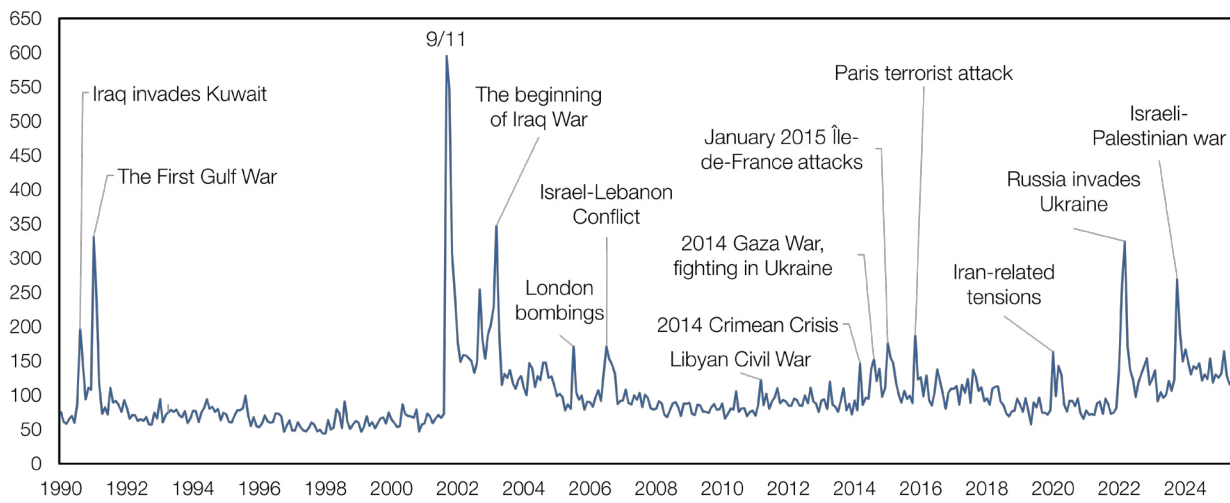


Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1998-2024.

Table B.9: Narrative of events: Brazilian Media

Date	Event Description	2σ	3σ
Sep - Oct 2009	9/11	✓	✓
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War	✓	✓
Apr 2003	Iraq War and its aftermath	✓	
Jan 2009	Gaza War	✓	
Sep 2009	Political instability in Honduras post coup d'état; Iran builds a secret nuclear plant	✓	
Jan 2010	Brazilian troops die in the Haiti earthquake	✓	✓
Mar 2011	Libyan Civil War	✓	
Jun 2013	June Journeys protests in Brazil	✓	✓
Jan 2015	Île-de-France attacks	✓	
Feb 2015	Operation Car Wash, Massive protests in Brazil following the corruption scandal	✓	
Aug 2015	Large-scale protests in relation to the Petrobras scandal	✓	
Sep 2015	Ongoing protests in Brazil	✓	✓
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack	✓	
Sep 2017	2017 North Korean nuclear test	✓	
May 2018	Brazil truck drivers' strike	✓	
Jan 2019	2019 Bogotá car bombing; Crisis in Venezuela	✓	✓
Feb 2019	Closure of the border between Brazil and Venezuela, consequent border clashes	✓	
Mar 2019	Suzano massacre; Escalating protests in Venezuela	✓	
Feb 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	✓	
Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	✓	✓
Jan 2023	January 8 Brasília Insurrection	✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	✓	

Figure B.10: GPR for Canada



Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1990-2024.

Table B.10: Narrative of events: Canadian Media

Date	Event Description	2σ	3σ
Aug 1990	Iraq invades Kuwait ^a	✓	
Jan 1991	The First Gulf War ^b	✓	
Aug 1995	Operation Storm	✓	
Aug 1998	United States embassy bombings; Operation Infinite Reach	✓	
May 2000	Fijian coup d'état; British intervention in Sierra Leone; Sri Lankan Civil War	✓	
Sep - Oct 2001	9/11	✓	✓
Jul 2006	Israel-Lebanon Conflict	✓	
Jun 2010	Gaza flotilla raid	✓	
Mar 2011	Libyan Civil War	✓	✓
Sep 2011	Battle of Tripoli; Attacks on US embassy and NATO base in Kabul	✓	
Apr 2013	Boston Marathon bombings; North Korea escalates nuclear threat	✓	
Mar 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis	✓	✓
Jul 2014	2014 Gaza War, fighting in Ukraine	✓	
Aug 2014	2014 Gaza War, fighting in Ukraine	✓	✓
Oct 2014	Shootings at Parliament Hill, Ottawa	✓	
Jan 2015	Île-de-France attacks	✓	✓
Feb 2015	Mosul offensive; Copenhagen shootings; fighting in Ukraine	✓	
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack	✓	
Jan 2020	Iran fires missiles at U.S. bases; Ukrainian plane downed; Operation Martyr Soleimani	✓	✓
Mar 2020	COVID	✓	
Jan 2022	Russian troop buildup near Ukraine	✓	
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	✓	✓
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	✓	

^a6-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

^b12-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.11: GPR for Australia

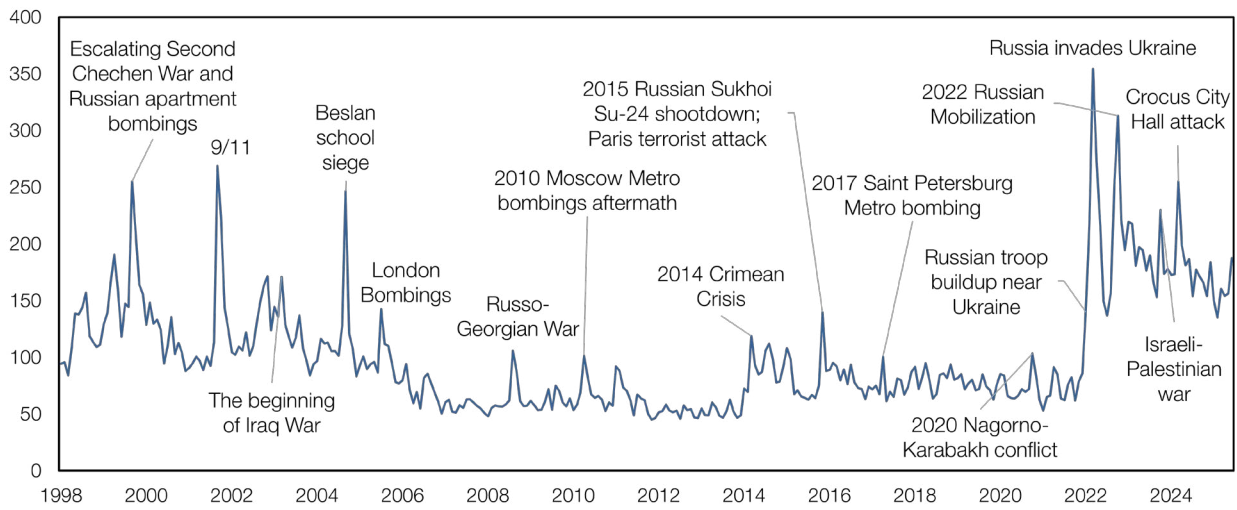


Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1988-2024.

Table B.11: Narrative of events: Australian Media

Date	Event Description	2σ	3σ
Jan 1991	The First Gulf War	✓	✓
Feb 1991	The First Gulf War, final phase and ceasefire	✓	
Jun - Jul 1995	The French announce nuclear testing in the Pacific, protests in Australia and New Zealand	✓	✓
Aug 1995	International concerns over the nuclear testing	✓	
Sep 1999	Ongonig East Timorese crisis, independence referendum results, Scorched Earth Operation	✓	
Sep - Oct 2001	9/11	✓	✓
Apr 2013	Westgate shopping mall attack; Fears over terror training	✓	✓
Aug 2014	Australia delivers arms to Kurdish forces; U.S. airstrikes in Iraq; fighting in Gaza and Ukraine	✓	
Sep 2014	Operation Okra; 2014 Australian counter-terrorism raids	✓	✓
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack	✓	✓
Jun 2017	London Bridge attack	✓	
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	✓	✓
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	✓	
Apr 2024	Bondi Junction stabbings; 2024 Wakeley church stabbing; Iranian strikes on Israel	✓	

Figure B.12: GPR for Russia



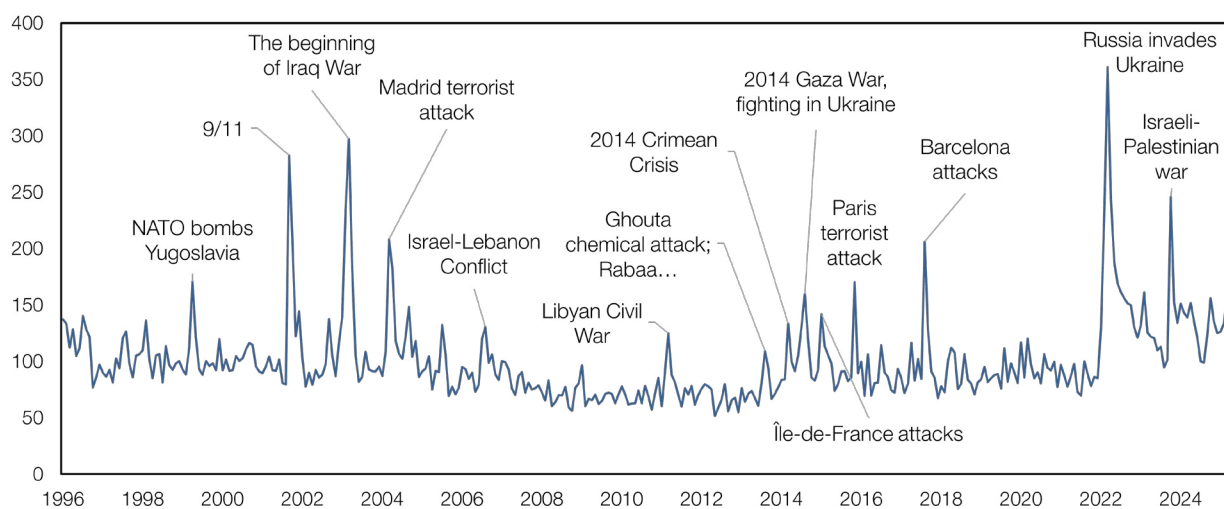
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1998-2024.

Table B.12: Narrative of events: Russian Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Sep 2001	9/11		✓	✓
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War	1.2 σ		
Sep 2004	Beslan school siege		✓	✓
Aug 2008	Russo-Georgian War		✓	
Apr 2010	2010 Moscow Metro bombings aftermath		✓	✓
Jan 2011	Domodedovo International Airport bombing		✓	
Mar 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis		✓	✓
Apr 2014	Fighting in Ukraine		✓	
Jul - Aug 2014	Fighting in Ukraine		✓	
Nov 2015	2015 Russian Sukhoi Su-24 shootdown; Paris terrorist attack		✓	
Apr 2017	2017 Saint Petersburg Metro bombing	1 σ		
Oct 2020	2020 Nagorno-Karabakh conflict		✓	
Jan 2022	Russian troop buildup near Ukraine		✓	✓
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	✓
Apr 2022	Russian invasion of Ukraine		✓	
Sep 2022	Russian annexation of Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk and Zaporizhzhia oblasts		✓	
Oct 2022	2022 Russian Mobilization		✓	
Mar 2024	Crocus City Hall attack	1.2 σ		

^aVisual Peak

Figure B.13: GPR for Spain



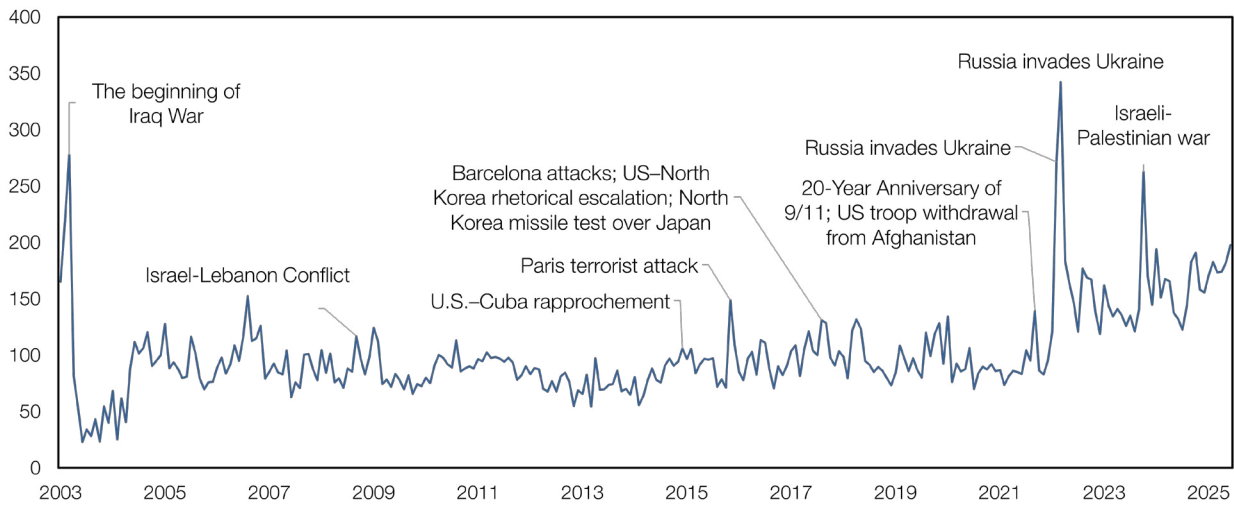
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1996-2024.

Table B.13: Narrative of events: Spanish Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Apr 1999	Nato bombs Yugoslavia		✓	✓
Sep 2001	9/11		✓	✓
Oct 2001	9/11		✓	
Feb 2003	Impending War in Iraq		✓	
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War		✓	✓
Mar - Apr 2004	Madrid terrorist attack	1.6 σ		
Aug 2006	Israel-Lebanon Conflict	0.9 σ		
Feb 2011	The beginning of Libyan Civil War		✓	
Mar 2011	Libyan Civil War		✓	✓
Aug 2013	Ghouta chemical attack; Rabaa massacre		✓	
Mar 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis		✓	✓
Jul 2014	2014 Gaza War, fighting in Ukraine		✓	
Aug 2014	2014 Gaza War, fighting in Ukraine		✓	✓
Jan 2015	Île-de-France attacks		✓	
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack		✓	
Aug 2017	Barcelona attacks		✓	✓
Jan 2022	The build-up of Russian forces in preparation for the invasion		✓	
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	✓
Apr 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	1.9 σ		

^aVisual Peak

Figure B.14: GPR for Mexico

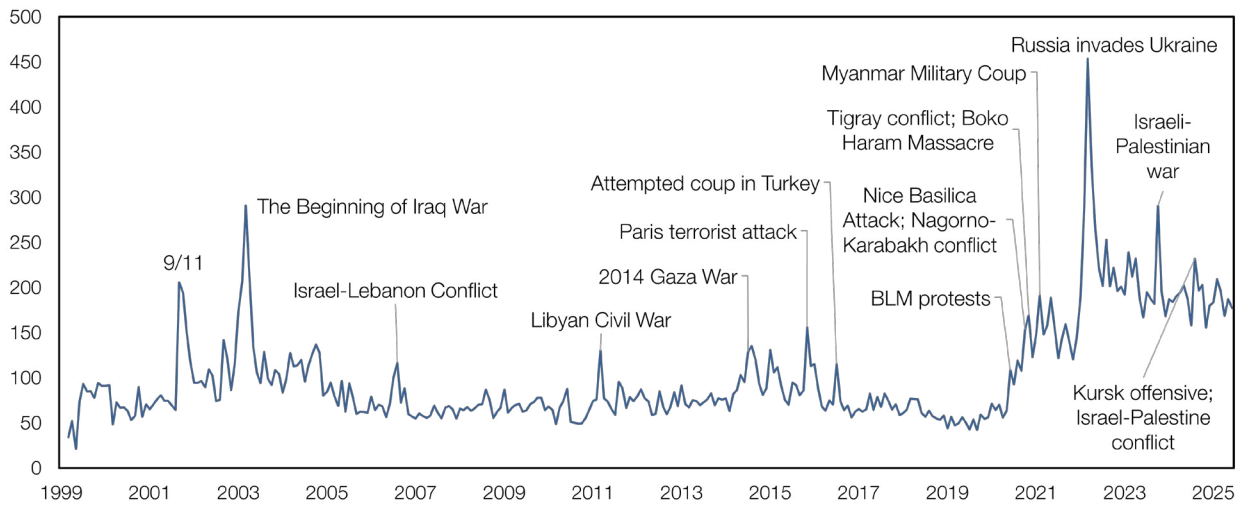


Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2003-2024.

Table B.14: Narrative of events: Mexican Media

Date	Event Description	2σ	3σ
Aug 2006	Ongoing Oaxaca rebellion, post-election protests; Israel-Lebanon Conflict	✓	
Dec 2014	U.S.-Cuba rapprochement	✓	
Feb 2015	Unidentified	✓	
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack	✓	✓
Aug 2017	Barcelona attacks; US-North Korea rhetorical escalation; North Korea missile test over Japan	✓	
Sep 2021	20-Year Anniversary of 9/11; US troop withdrawal from Afghanistan	✓	
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	✓	✓
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	✓	

Figure B.15: GPR for Switzerland



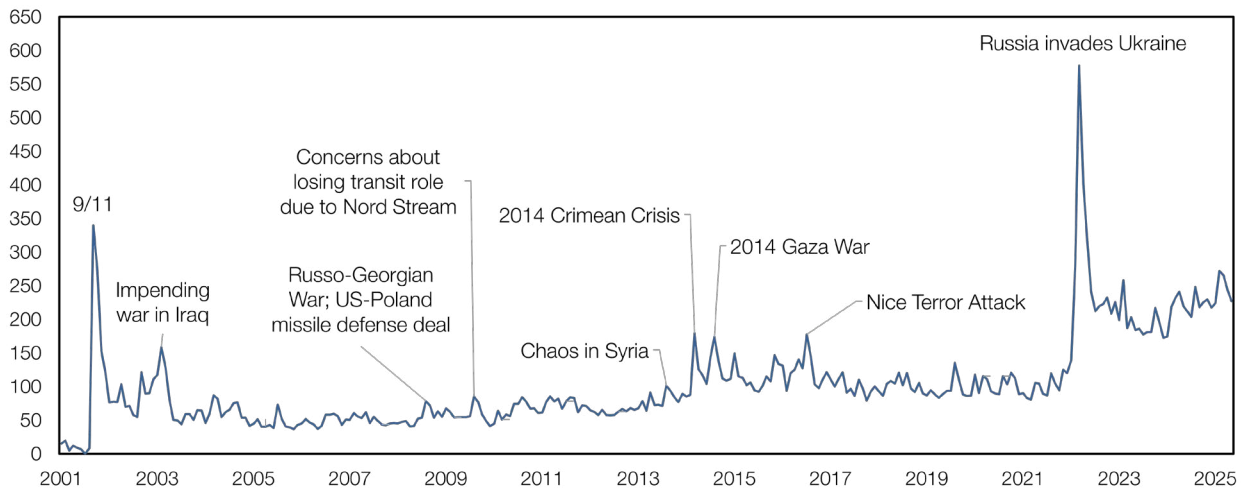
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1999-2024.

Table B.15: Narrative of events: Swiss Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Sep 2001	9/11 ^b		✓	✓
Jan - Feb 2003	Impending war in Iraq		✓	
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War		✓	✓
Aug 2006	Israel-Lebanon Conflict	1.1 σ		
Jun 2010	Gaza flotilla raid		✓	
Mar 2011	Libyan Civil War		✓	✓
May 2014	Ongoing fighting in Ukraine; battles in Donetsk, referendums in Donbass region		✓	
Jul - Aug 2014	2014 Gaza War; Fighting in Ukraine		✓	✓
Sep 2014	Formation of anti-ISIS coalition		✓	
Jan 2015	Île-de-France attacks		✓	
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack		✓	✓
Jul 2016	Attempted coup in Turkey	1 σ		
Jun 2020	US-Russia negotiations; BLM protests and Trump threatens military force		✓	✓
Jul 2020	Escalating tensions between US and China		✓	
Aug 2020	Ongoing protests in Belarus, post-election demonstrations; Beirut explosion		✓	✓
Sep 2020	Second Nagorno-Karabakh War		✓	
Oct 2020	Nice Basilica Attack; Nagorno-Karabakh conflict		✓	✓
Nov 2020	Tigray conflict; Boko Haram Massacre		✓	✓
Jan 2021	Operation Martyr Soleimani		✓	
Feb 2021	Myanmar Military Coup		✓	✓
May 2021	Israel-Palestine crisis		✓	✓
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	✓
Apr 2022	Russian invasion of Ukraine		✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	1.4 σ		

^aVisual Peak^b24-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.16: GPR for Poland



Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2001-2024.

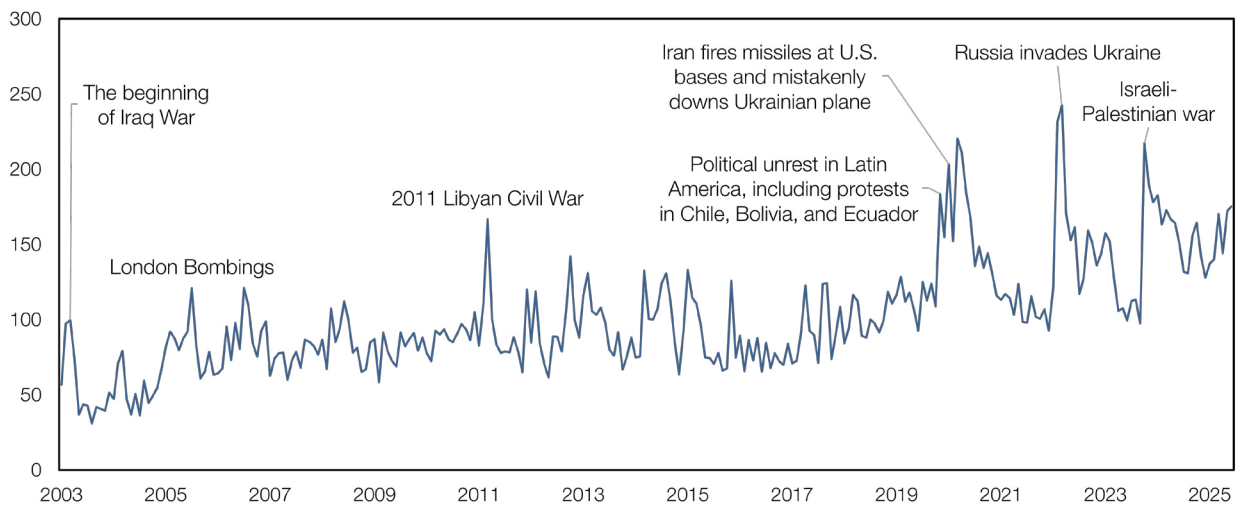
Table B.16: Narrative of events: Polish Media

Date	Event Description	2σ	3σ
Sep 2001	9/11 ^a	✓	
Feb 2003	Impending War in Iraq ^b	✓	
Aug 2008	Russo-Georgian War; US-Poland missile defense deal	✓	✓
Sep 2008	Ramifications of the Russo-Georgian War	✓	
Aug 2009	Fears of losing transit role due to Nord Stream	✓	✓
Sep 2009	Cancellation of U.S. missile defense shield over Poland and Czech Republic; 'Zapad 2009' military exercises by Russia and Belarus	✓	
Aug 2010	Ramifications of the Smolensk air disaster	✓	
Apr 2013	3-Year Anniversary of the Smolensk air disaster	✓	
Aug 2013	Ghoutha chemical attack	✓	
Sep 2013	Destruction of Syria's chemical weapons	✓	
Mar 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis	✓	✓
Apr 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis	✓	
Jul - Aug 2014	2014 Gaza War	✓	
Jul 2016	Nice Terror Attack	✓	
Aug 2019	US-China trade war; collapse of the INF treaty	✓	
Jan 2022	Russian troop buildup near Ukraine	✓	
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	✓	✓
Apr 2022	Russian invasion of Ukraine	✓	

^a6-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

^b12-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.17: GPR for Argentina



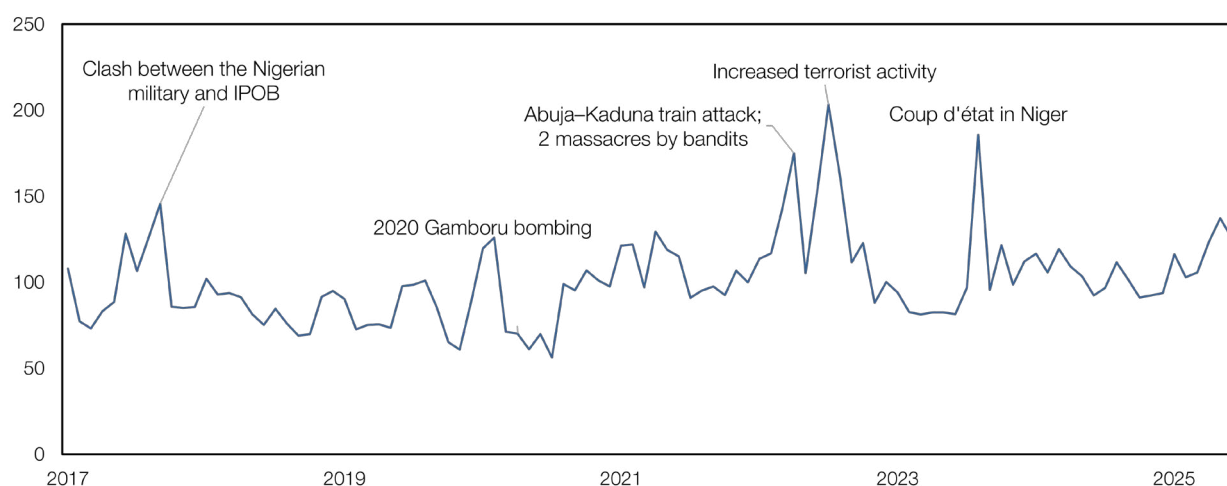
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2003-2024.

Table B.17: Narrative of events: Argentinian Media

Date	Event Description	2σ	3σ
Jul 2005	London bombings ^a	✓	
Jul 2006	Lebanon War	✓	
Mar 2011	2011 Libyan Civil War	✓	✓
Oct 2012	Retention of the frigate Libertad in Ghana	✓	
Mar 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis	✓	
Nov 2019	Political unrest in Latin America, including protests in Chile, Bolivia, and Ecuador	✓	✓
Dec 2019	United States airstrikes in Iraq and Syria; Attack on the United States embassy in Baghdad	✓	
Jan 2020	Iran fires missiles at U.S. bases and mistakenly downs Ukrainian plane	✓	✓
Mar 2020	COVID	✓	✓
Apr 2020	COVID	✓	
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	✓	

^a12-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.18: GPR for Nigeria



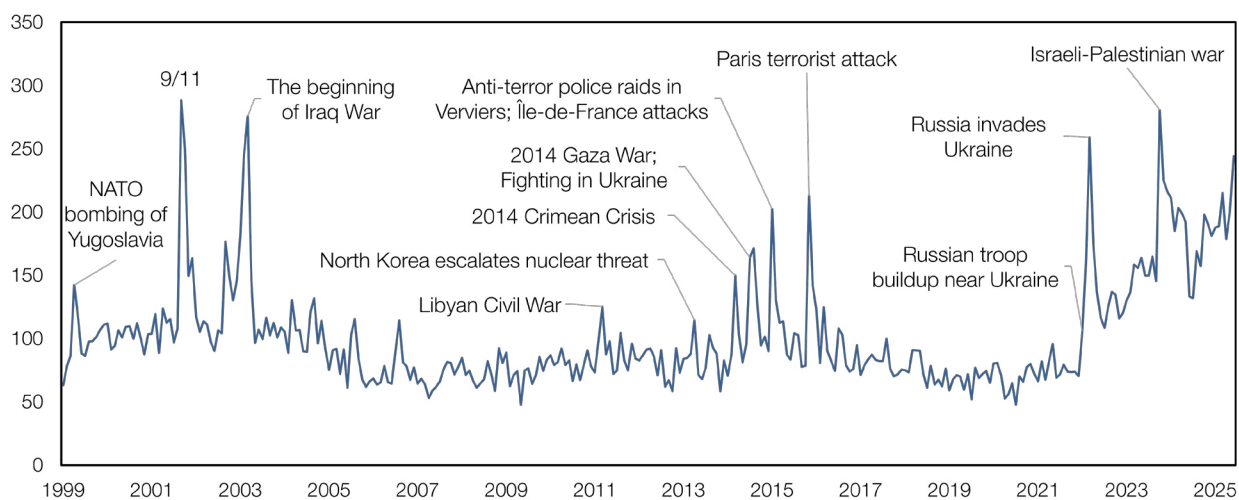
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2017-2024.

Table B.18: Narrative of events: Nigerian Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Jan 2020	2020 Gamboru bombing	1.7 σ		
Jan 2021	Herder-farmer clashes; Ongoing Boko Haram insurgency		✓	
Apr 2021	Owerri prison break, increased terror across the country		✓	
Mar 2022	Abuja-Kaduna train attack; Russian invasion of Ukraine		✓	
Apr 2022	Abuja-Kaduna train attack; 2 massacres by bandits		✓	✓
Jul 2022	Increased terrorist activity		✓	✓
Aug 2023	Coup d'état in Niger		✓	

^aVisual Peak

Figure B.19: GPR for Belgium



Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1999-2024.

Table B.19: Narrative of events: Belgian Media

Date	Event Description	2σ	3σ
Sep 2001	9/11 ^a	✓	
Feb 2003	Impending war in Iraq	✓	
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War	✓	
Feb 2011	The beginning of Libyan Civil War	✓	
Mar 2011	Libyan Civil War	✓	✓
Apr 2013	North Korea escalates nuclear threat	✓	
Mar 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis	✓	✓
Jul-Aug 2014	2014 Gaza War; Fighting in Ukraine	✓	✓
Jan 2015	Anti-terror police raids in Verviers; Île-de-France attacks	✓	✓
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack	✓	✓
May 2021	2021 Israel–Palestine crisis	✓	
Jan 2022	Russian troop buildup near Ukraine	✓	✓
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	✓	✓
Apr 2022	Russian invasion of Ukraine	✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	✓	✓

^a12-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.20: GPR for Iran



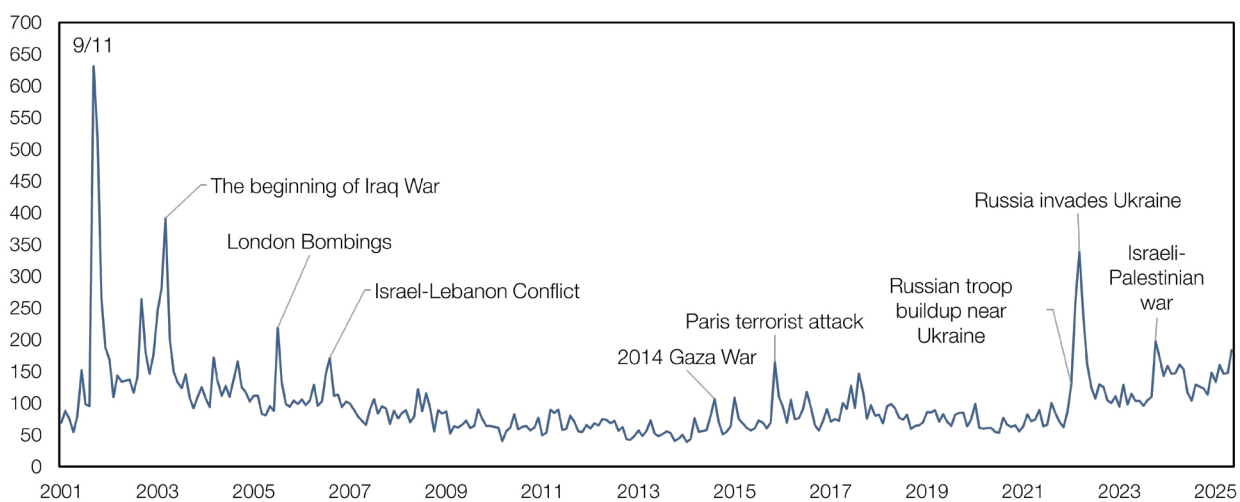
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2015-2024.

Table B.20: Narrative of events: Iranian Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Jun 2017	2017 Tehran attacks ^b		✓	
Jan 2022	Saudi-led coalition airstrike on a prison in Saada; Iran-Russia diplomacy		✓	
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	1.9 σ		
Apr 2022	Al-Aqsa clashes; fighting in Ukraine	1.9 σ		
Nov 2022	Attack on Izeh market; ongoing Mahsa Amini protests		✓	
Dec 2022	Iran-Russia Weaponry Exchange, deepening diplomatic ties		✓	
Aug 2023	Iran convicts a German national for a terrorist attack; Iran is invited to join BRICS		✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war		✓	✓
Jan 2024	Iranian missile strikes in Iraq, Pakistan, and Syria; fighting in Gaza		✓	✓
Aug 2024	Escalation of Conflict in Gaza and the West Bank; Iran-Israel heightened tensions	1.7 σ		

^aVisual Peak^b12-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.21: GPR for Ireland



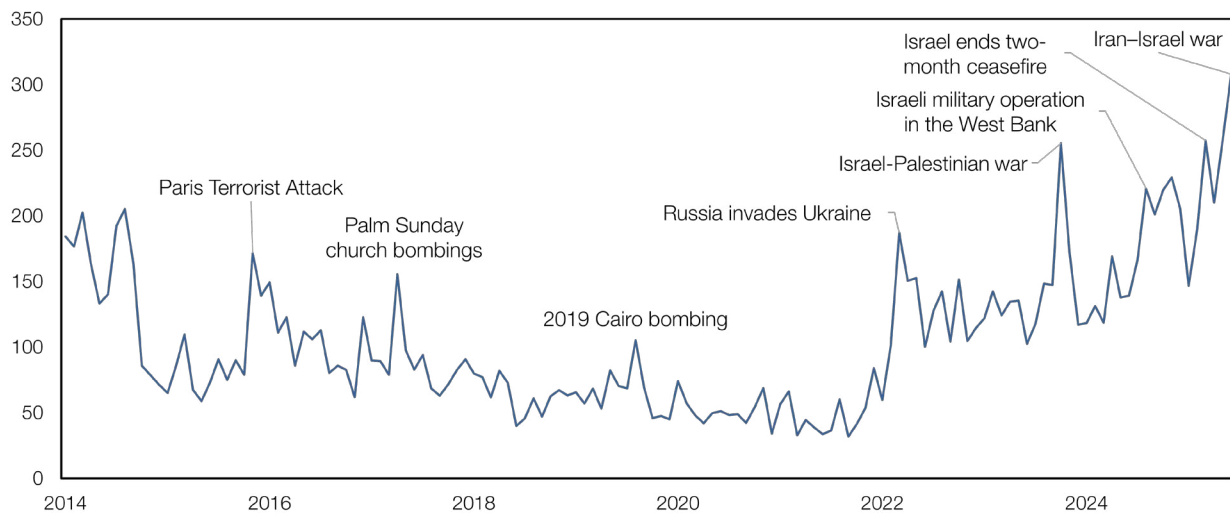
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2001-2024.

Table B.21: Narrative of events: Irish Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Sep 2001	9/11 ^b		✓	
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War ^c		✓	
Jul 2005	London bombings	1.1 σ		
Aug 2006	Israel-Lebanon Conflict	1.9 σ		
Aug 2014	2014 Gaza War; Fighting in Ukraine		✓	✓
Jan 2015	Île-de-France attacks		✓	
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack		✓	✓
Aug 2017	2017 North Korean missile tests; La Rambla attack		✓	
Aug 2021	Withdrawal of the US forces from Afganistan; Taliban's takeover of Kabul		✓	
Jan 2022	The build-up of Russian forces in preparation for the invasion		✓	✓
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	✓
Apr 2022	Russian invasion of Ukraine		✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	1.4 σ		
May 2025	May 2025 Gaza offensive		✓	

^aVisual Peak^b6-month rolling window was used to detect this peak^c24-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.22: GPR for Egypt



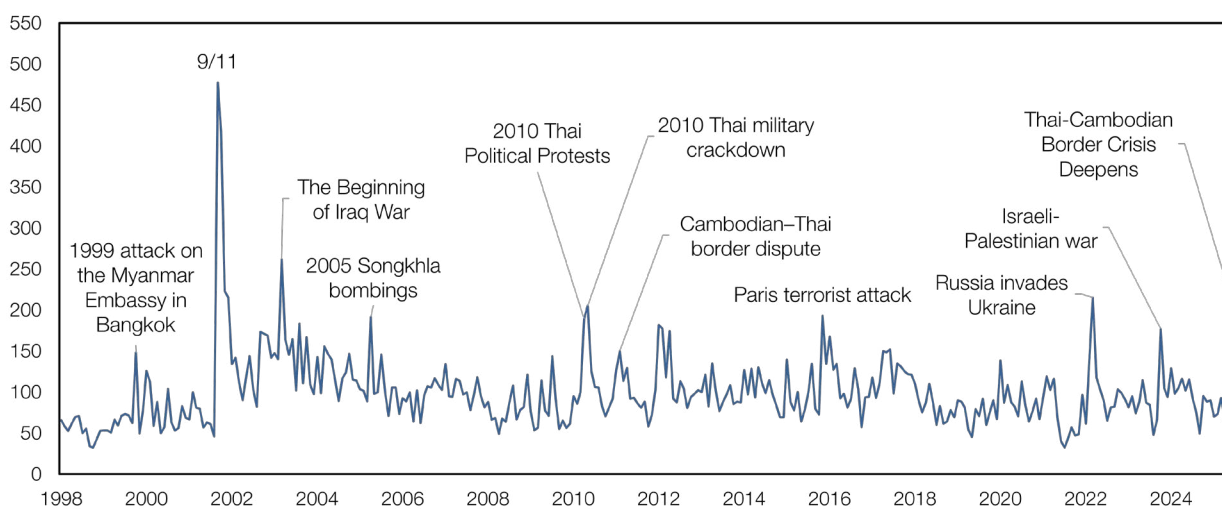
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2014-2024.

Table B.22: Narrative of events: Egyptian Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Nov 2015	Paris Terrorist Attack ^b		✓	
Apr 2017	Palm Sunday church bombings	1.3 σ		
Aug 2019	2019 Cairo Bombing	1.3 σ		
Feb 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	
Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	✓
Apr 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	
May 2022	Russian invasion of Ukraine; ISIS Sinai terror attack and countermeasures		✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war		✓	
Aug 2024	Israeli military operation in the West Bank		✓	
Nov 2024	Israel–Lebanon ceasefire agreement; fighting in Ukraine		✓	
Mar 2025	Israel ends two-month ceasefire		✓	
May 2025	Israel expands its offensive in Gaza		✓	

^aVisual Peak^b12-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.23: GPR for Thailand



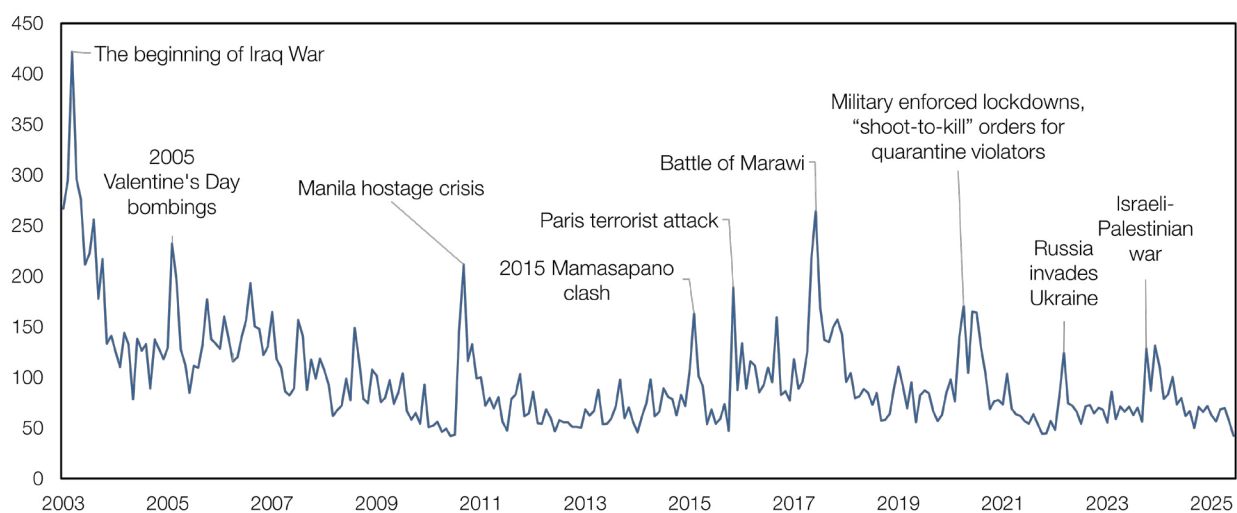
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1998-2024.

Table B.23: Narrative of events: Thai Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Oct 1999	1999 attack on the Myanmar Embassy in Bangkok ^b		✓	
Sep - Oct 2001	9/11		✓	✓
Mar 2003	The Beginning of Iraq War	1.4 σ		
Apr 2005	2005 Songkhla bombings	1.5 σ		
Jul 2007	Ongoing political unrest in Thailand; 2009 Jakarta bombings		✓	
Apr 2010	2010 Thai Political Protests		✓	✓
May 2010	2010 Thai military crackdown; Escalating tensions between North and South Korea due to ROKS Cheonan sinking		✓	✓
Feb 2011	Cambodian–Thai border dispute	1.6 σ		
Jan 2012	Paris terrorist attack		✓	
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack		✓	✓
Jan 2016	2016 Jakarta attacks		✓	
Feb 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	
Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	✓
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war		✓	
May 2025	Thailand-Cambodia border tensions; India-Pakistan crisis		✓	

^aVisual Peak^b12-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.24: GPR for Philippines



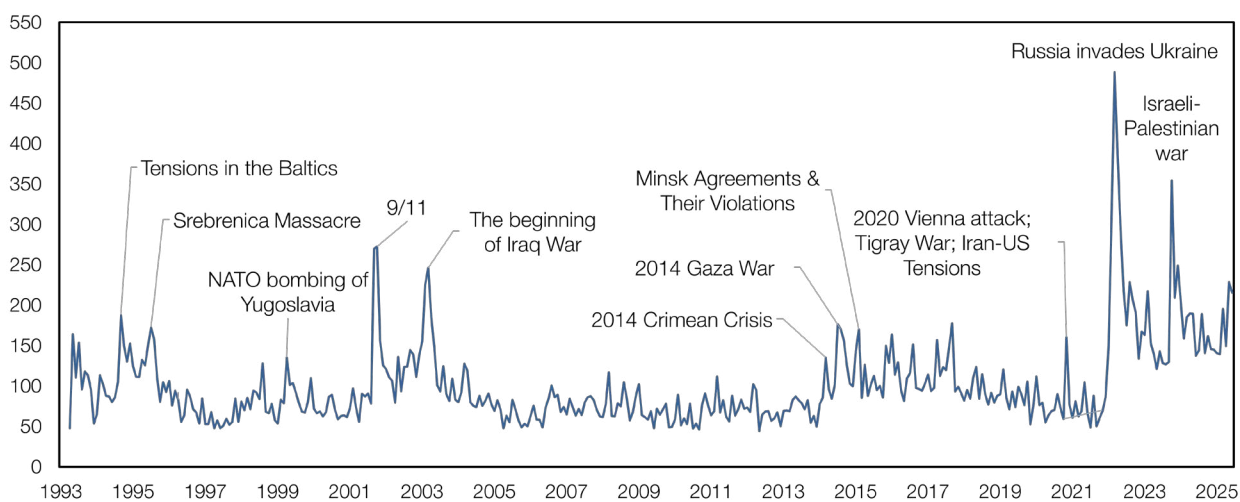
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2003-2024.

Table B.24: Narrative of events: Philippine Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Feb 2005	2005 Valentine's Day bombings ^b		✓	
Aug 2008	Manila hostage crisis		✓	
Sep 2008	Manila hostage crisis		✓	✓
Apr 2014	Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement and protests against it		✓	
Jan 2015	Île-de-France attacks		✓	
Feb 2015	2015 Mamasapano clash		✓	✓
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack		✓	✓
Sep 2016	Davao City bombing; North Korea's fifth nuclear test		✓	
May - Jun 2017	Battle of Marawi		✓	✓
Apr 2020	Military enforced lockdowns, "shoot-to-kill" orders for quarantine violators	1.4 σ		
Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	1.2 σ		
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war		✓	✓
Dec 2023	End of the ceasefire in Gaza; China-Philippines tensions		✓	

^aVisual Peak^b12-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.25: GPR for Austria



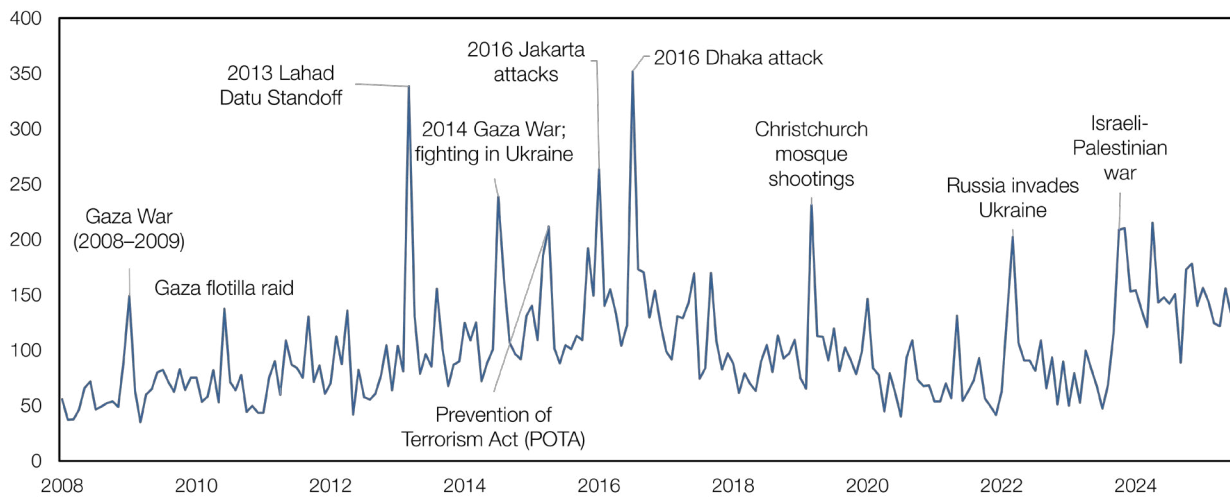
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1993-2024.

Table B.25: Narrative of events: Austrian Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Sep 1994	Tensions in the Baltics ^b		✓	
Jul 1995	Srebrenica Massacre ^c	1.4 σ		
Aug 1998	Ongoing Kosovo War; Operation Infinite Reach		✓	
Apr 1999	Nato bombs Yugoslavia		✓	✓
Sep - Oct 2001	9/11		✓	✓
Feb 2003	Impending war in Iraq		✓	
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War		✓	
Mar 2008	2008 Iraq spring fighting		✓	
Aug 2008	Russo-Georgian war		✓	
Mar 2011	Libyan Civil War		✓	
Mar 2012	Damascus Bombings		✓	
Mar 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis		✓	✓
Jul-Aug 2014	2014 Gaza War, fighting in Ukraine		✓	✓
Dec 2014	Fighting in Ukraine; new sanctions on Russia		✓	
Feb 2015	Minsk Agreements and their violations		✓	
Sep 2017	North Korea's 6th nuclear test		✓	
Nov 2020	2020 Vienna attack; Tigray War; Iran-US Tensions		✓	✓
Jan 2022	Russian troop buildup near Ukraine		✓	
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	✓
Apr 2022	Russian invasion of Ukraine		✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	1.9 σ		

^aVisual Peak^b12-month rolling window was used to detect this peak^c12-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.26: GPR for Malaysia



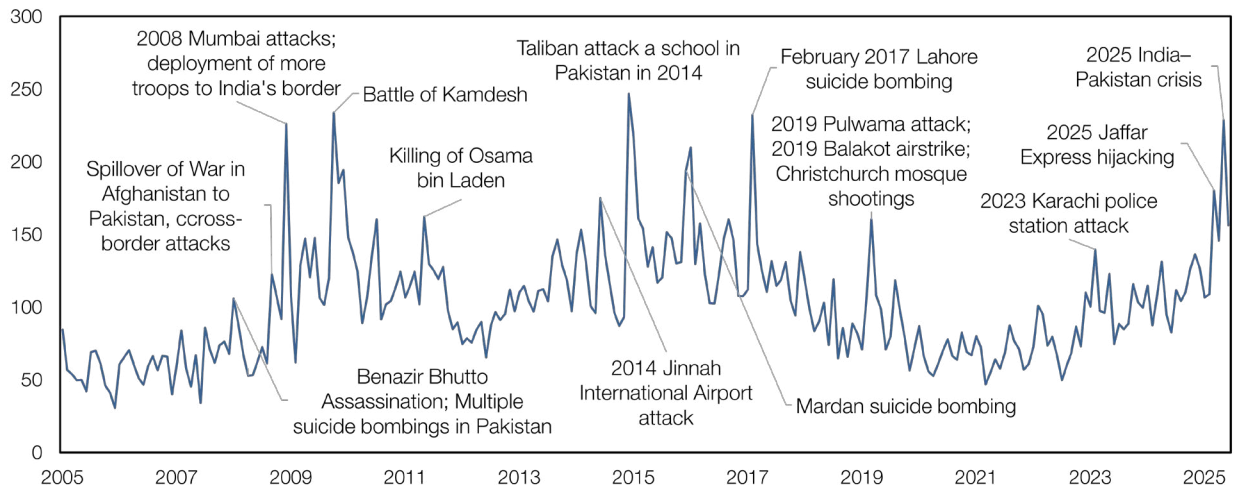
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2008-2024.

Table B.26: Narrative of events: Malaysian Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Jan 2009	Gaza War (2008–2009) ^b		✓	
Jun 2010	Gaza flotilla raid ^c		✓	
Sep 2011	Internal Security and Banishment Acts are repealed		✓	
Apr 2012	Security Offences Bill 2012; bombings in Southern Thailand		✓	
Mar 2013	2013 Lahad Datu Standoff		✓	✓
Jul 2014	2014 Gaza War; fighting in Ukraine		✓	
Apr 2015	Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA)	1.7 σ		
Jan 2016	2016 Jakarta attacks		✓	
Jul 2016	2016 Dhaka attack		✓	✓
Mar 2019	Christchurch mosque shootings		✓	
Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	✓
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war		✓	✓
Nov 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war		✓	
Apr 2024	Fighting in Gaza; Iran-Israel Escalation; KLIA shooting		✓	

^aVisual Peak^b12-month rolling window was used to detect this peak^c12-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.27: GPR for Pakistan

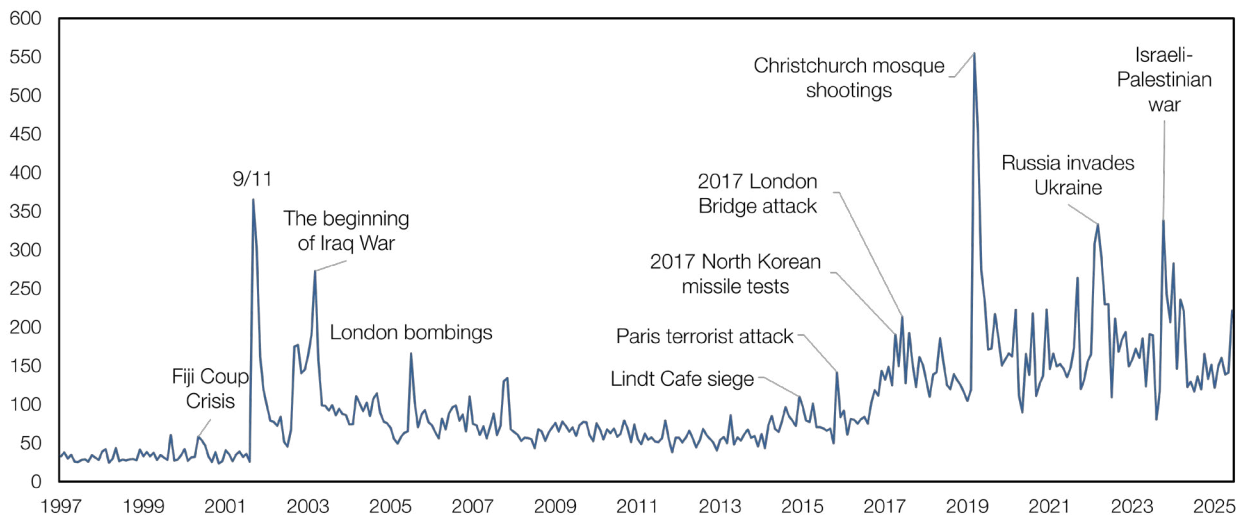


Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2005-2024.

Table B.27: Narrative of events: Pakistani Media

Date	Event Description	2σ	3σ
Jan 2008	Benazir Bhutto Assassination; Multiple suicide bombings in Pakistan	✓	✓
Sep 2008	Spillover of War in Afghanistan to Pakistan, cross-border attacks	✓	✓
Oct 2008	Terror attacks in Pakistan; Cross-border Militancy in Pakistan and Afghanistan	✓	
Dec 2008	2008 Mumbai attacks; deployment of more troops to India's border	✓	✓
Oct 2009	Battle of Kamdesh	✓	✓
Jun 2014	2014 Jinnah International Airport attack	✓	
Dec 2014	Peshawar school massacre	✓	✓
Jan 2015	Shikarpur bombing; Peshawar school massacre ramifications	✓	
Jan 2016	Bacha Khan University attack	✓	
Feb 2017	February 2017 Lahore suicide bombing	✓	
Dec 2022	Bannu CTD centre attack, Kabul Embassy Attack, Rising Terror in Pakistan	✓	
Feb 2023	2023 Karachi police station attack	✓	✓
May 2023	Political unrest in Pakistan, May 9 Protests, Muslim Bagh attack	✓	
Apr 2024	Pakistan strengthens diplomatic ties with Iran and China; 2024 Shangla bombing	✓	
Mar 2025	2025 Jaffar Express hijacking	✓	✓
May 2025	2025 India–Pakistan crisis	✓	✓

Figure B.28: GPR for Singapore



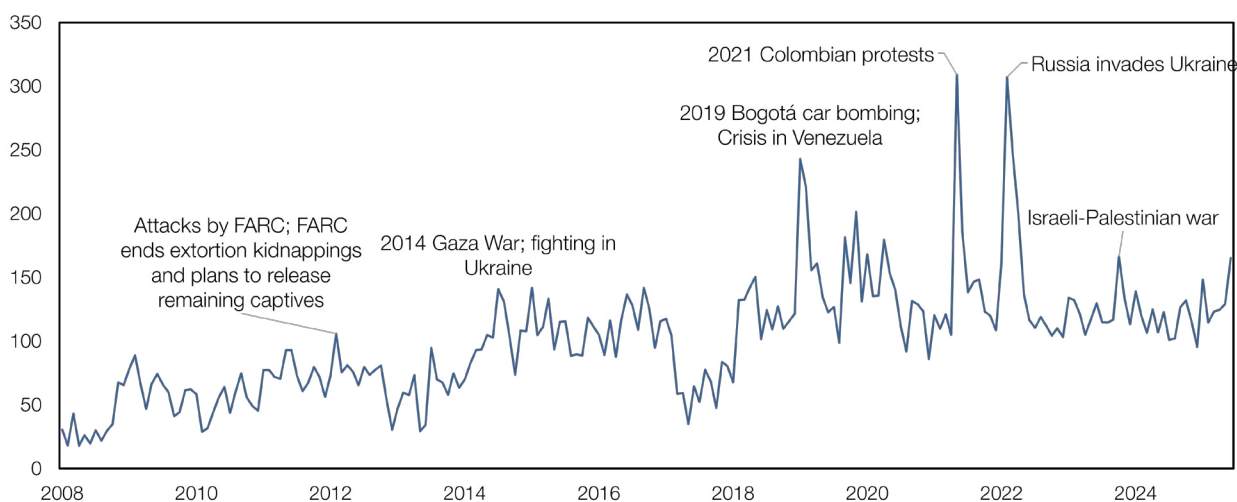
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1997-2024.

Table B.28: Narrative of events: Singaporean Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Sep 2001	9/11 ^b		✓	✓
Oct 2001	9/11 ^c		✓	
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War		✓	
Aug 2012	2008 November Mumbai attacks	1.8 σ		
Mar 2014	2014 Crimean Crisis		✓	✓
Jul 2014	Malaysia Airlines Flight gets shot down by Russian forces; 2014 Gaza War; China-South Korea alignments against North Korea's nuclear programs		✓	
Jan 2015	Île-de-France attacks		✓	
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack		✓	✓
Jan 2016	Jakarta terrorist attack		✓	✓
Jul 2016	Nice Terror Attack; the Permanent Court of Arbitration rules against China's claims in the South China Sea		✓	
Jun 2017	London Bridge attack; Siege of Marawi; US-China tensions		✓	
Sep 2017	North Korea's sixth nuclear test; missile over Japan; Rohingya Crisis		✓	
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	✓
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war		✓	
Nov 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war; Xi-Biden Meeting		✓	

^aVisual Peak^b12-month rolling window was used to detect this peak^c12-month rolling window was used to detect this peak

Figure B.29: GPR for Colombia

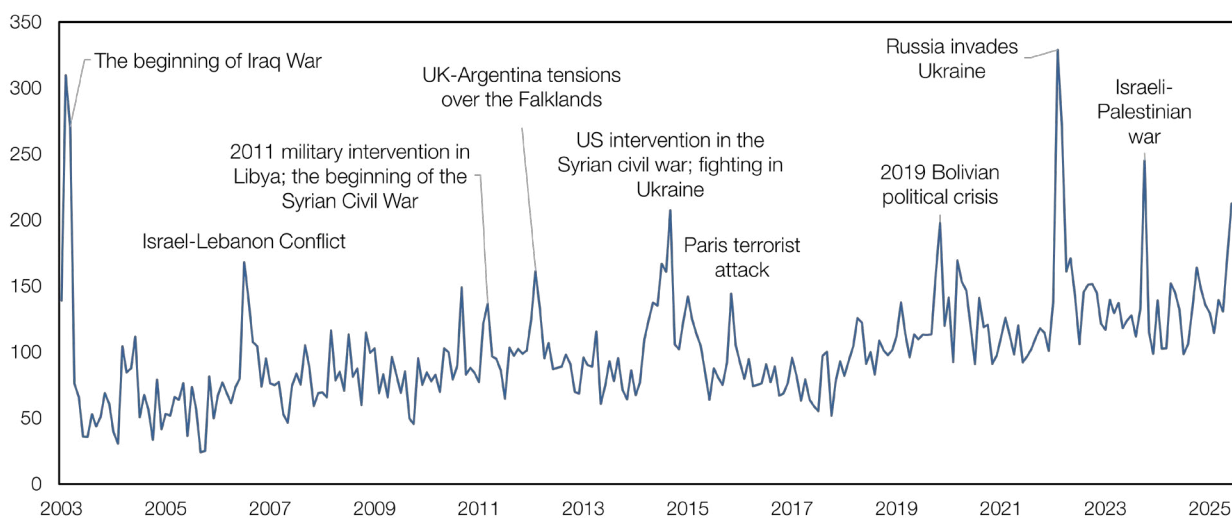


Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2008-2024.

Table B.29: Narrative of events: Colombian Media

Date	Event Description	2σ	3σ
Feb 2012	Attacks by FARC; FARC ends extortion kidnappings and plans to release remaining captives	✓	
Jul 2014	2014 Gaza War; fighting in Ukraine	✓	✓
Aug 2014	Peace talks between FARC and Colombian government; 2014 Gaza War	✓	
Jan 2015	Île-de-France attacks	✓	
Jan 2019	2019 Bogotá car bombing; Crisis in Venezuela	✓	✓
Feb 2019	Protests in Venezuela; ELN terror attacks in Colombia	✓	
May 2021	2021 Colombian protests	✓	✓
Feb 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	✓	✓

Figure B.30: GPR for Chile

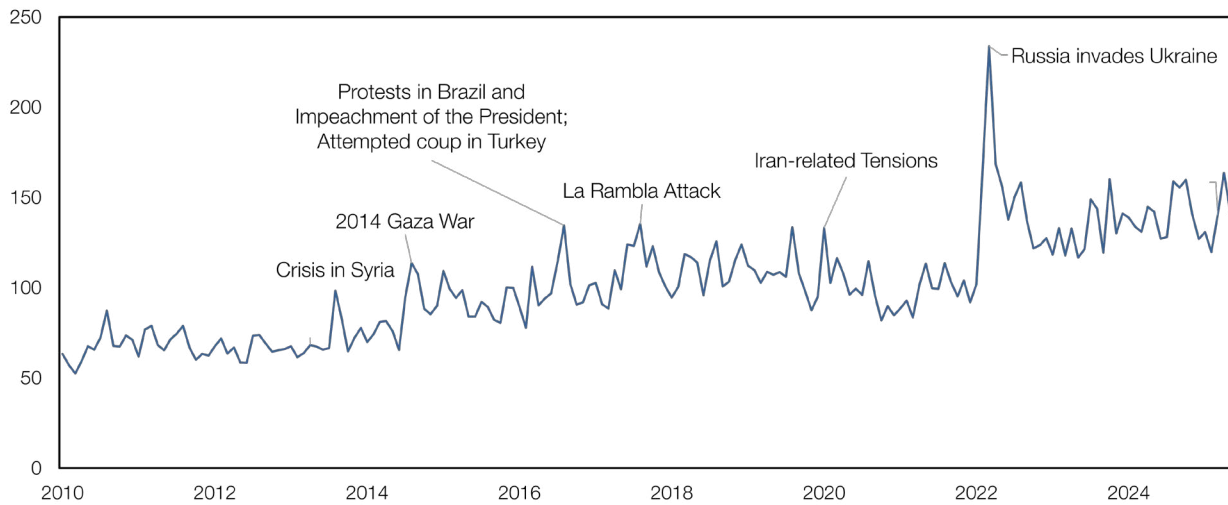


Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2003-2024.

Table B.30: Narrative of events: Chilean Media

Date	Event Description	2σ	3σ
Jul 2006	Israel-Lebanon Conflict	✓	✓
Aug 2006	Israel-Lebanon Conflict	✓	
Sep 2010	FARC activity intensifies in Colombia; Ecuadorian crisis; San Fernando massacre	✓	✓
Mar 2011	2011 military intervention in Libya; the beginning of the Syrian Civil War	✓	
Feb 2012	UK-Argentina tensions over the Falklands; UN Security Council attempt to pass a resolution on Syria	✓	
Jul 2014	Gaza War, fighting in Ukraine	✓	
Aug 2014	Ongoing fighting in Gaza and Ukraine	✓	
Sep 2014	US intervention in the Syrian civil war; fighting in Ukraine	✓	✓
Apr 2018	US, UK, France launch missile strikes on Syrian targets; Inter-Korean summit and denuclearization commitments	✓	
Feb 2019	Protests in Venezuela; ELN terror attacks in Colombia	✓	
Oct 2019	Chilean protests; 2019 Turkish offensive into north-eastern Syria	✓	
Nov 2019	2019 Bolivian political crisis	✓	✓
Mar 2020	COVID	✓	
Feb 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	✓	✓
Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	✓	

Figure B.31: GPR for Portugal

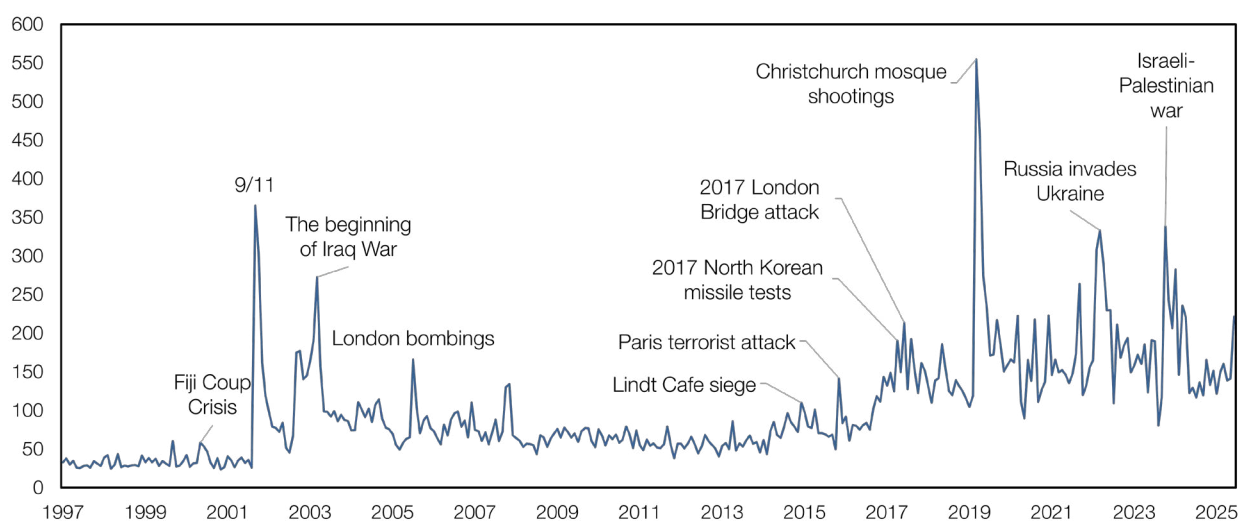


Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2010-2024.

Table B.31: Narrative of events: Portuguese Media

Date	Event Description	2σ	3σ
Aug 2013	Ghouta chemical attack; Rabaa massacre	✓	✓
Jul 2014	2014 Gaza War	✓	
Aug 2014	2014 Gaza War; Fighting in Ukraine	✓	✓
Sep 2014	Formation of anti-ISIS coalition	✓	
Jan 2015	Île-de-France attacks	✓	
Aug 2016	Protests in Brazil and Impeachment of the President; Attempted coup in Turkey	✓	
Jun 2017	London Bridge attack	✓	
Aug 2017	La Rambla Attack	✓	
Aug 2019	US-China trade war	✓	
Feb - Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	✓	✓
Apr 2022	Russian invasion of Ukraine	✓	

Figure B.32: GPR for New Zealand



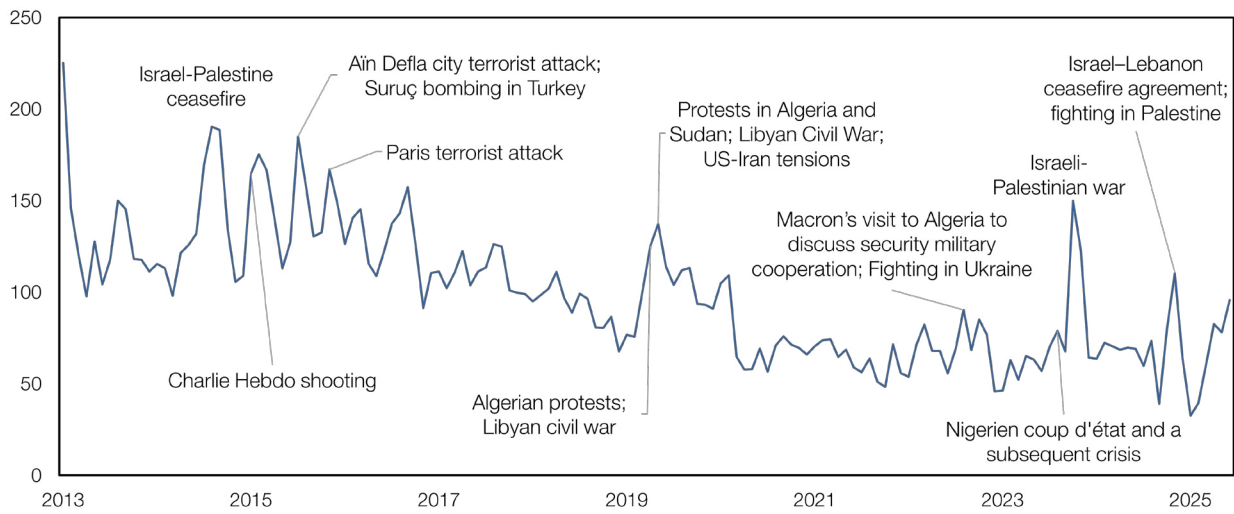
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 1997-2024.

Table B.32: Narrative of events: New Zealand Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
May 2000	Fiji Coup Crisis		✓	✓
Jun 2000	Ongoing coup in Fiji; Solomon Islands coup d'état		✓	
Sep - Oct 2001	9/11		✓	✓
Mar 2003	The beginning of Iraq War		✓	
Jul 2005	London bombings	1.3 σ		
Oct 2007	Anti-terror raids in New Zealand; terrorism bill		✓	
Nov 2007	Aftermath of the anti-terror raids		✓	
Apr 2013	North Korea nuclear threat; Boston Marathon bombings		✓	
Apr 2014	2014 Crimean crisis		✓	
Aug 2014	2014 Gaza War, fighting in Ukraine		✓	
Dec 2014	Lindt Cafe siege		✓	✓
Jan 2015	Île-de-France attacks		✓	
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack		✓	✓
Dec 2016	Syria recaptures Aleppo; Istanbul and Berlin attacks		✓	
Jan 2017	Istanbul nightclub shooting; Russia–Turkey co-operation in Syria		✓	
Feb 2017	Syrian raids undermine peace talks; UK faces the highest terror threat level since 1970s		✓	
Apr 2017	2017 North Korean missile tests		✓	✓
Jun 2017	2017 London Bridge attack		✓	✓
Aug 2017	US–North Korea tensions; Barcelona attacks		✓	
Mar - Apr 2019	Christchurch mosque shootings		✓	✓
Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine		✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war		✓	

^aVisual Peak

Figure B.33: GPR for Algeria



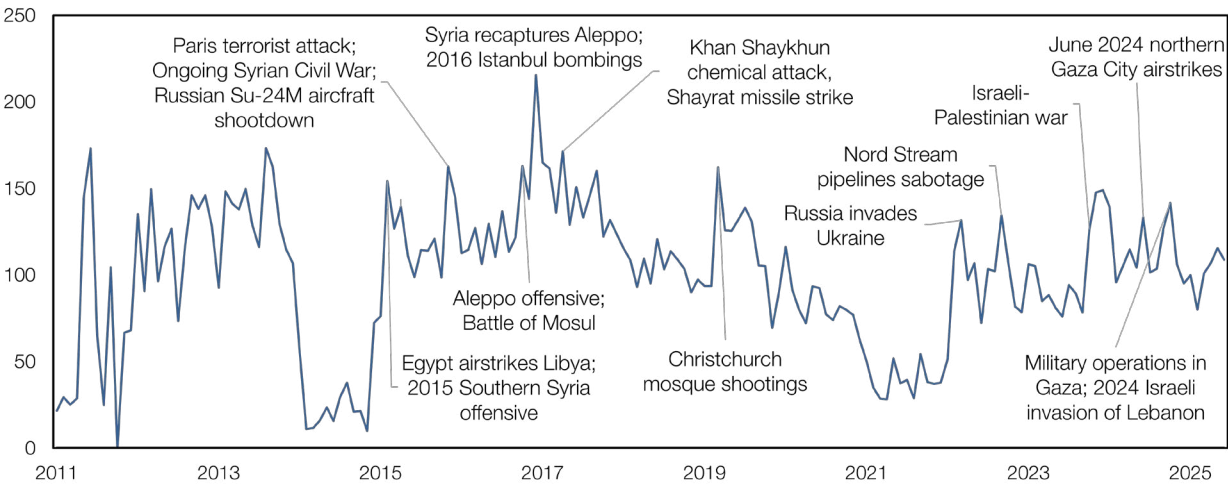
Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2013-2024.

Table B.33: Narrative of events: Algerian Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Aug 2014	Israel-Palestine ceasefire		✓	
Jan 2015	Charlie Hebdo shooting	1 σ		
Jul 2015	Aïn Defla city terrorist attack; Suruç bombing in Turkey	1.5 σ		
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack	1 σ		
Apr 2019	Algerian protests; Libyan civil war	1 σ		
May 2019	Protests in Algeria and Sudan; Libyan Civil War; US-Iran tensions	1.5 σ		
Aug 2022	Macron's visit to Algeria to discuss security military cooperation; Fighting in Ukraine	1.2 σ		
Oct 2022	September 2022 Burkina Faso coup d'état; fighting in Ukraine	1 σ		
Aug 2023	Nigerien coup d'état and a subsequent crisis	1.3 σ		
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war		✓	✓
Nov 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war		✓	
Nov 2024	Israel-Lebanon ceasefire agreement; fighting in Palestine	1.9 σ		

^aVisual Peak

Figure B.34: GPR for Qatar



Notes: GPR index based on the relative article counts normalized to 100 in the period 2011-2024.

Table B.34: Narrative of events: Qatari Media

Date	Event Description	VP ^a	2 σ	3 σ
Feb 2015	Egypt airstrikes Libya; 2015 Southern Syria offensive	1.1 σ		
Nov 2015	Paris terrorist attack; Ongoing Syrian Civil War; Russian Su-24M aircraft shootdown	1.3 σ		
Oct 2016	Aleppo offensive; Battle of Mosul	1.5 σ		
Dec 2016	Syria recaptures Aleppo; 2016 Istanbul bombings		✓	
Apr 2017	Khan Shaykhun chemical attack, Shayrat missile strike	1.2 σ		
Mar 2019	Christchurch mosque shootings	1.2 σ		
Mar 2022	Russia invades Ukraine	1.6 σ		
Sep 2022	Nord Stream pipelines sabotage; Western sanctions on Russia		✓	
Oct 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war	1.6 σ		
Nov 2023	Israeli-Palestinian war		✓	
Jun 2024	June 2024 northern Gaza City airstrikes	1.2 σ		
Oct 2024	Military operations in Gaza; 2024 Israeli invasion of Lebanon	1.5 σ		

^aVisual Peak

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