

ONLINE APPENDIX

GLOBAL MULTIMODAL NEWS FRAMES ON CLIMATE CHANGE:
A COMPARISON OF FIVE DEMOCRACIES AROUND THE WORLD

By Hartmut Wessler, Antal Wozniak, Lutz Hofer, Julia Lück

Published in 2016:
International Journal of Press/Politics 21(4), 423–445.
doi:10.1177/1940161216661848

Correspondence to:

Hartmut Wessler

University of Mannheim
Institute for Media and Communication Studies
Rheinvorlandstr. 5
68131 Mannheim
Germany

Email: wessler@uni-mannheim.de
Phone: +49-621-181-2300
Fax: +49-621-181-1399

Table A1: Distribution of frame elements across clusters (all articles, n=1,311; column percentages)

Text-based frame elements		Global warming victims frame n=226	Political dispute frame n=241	Sustainabl e energy frame n=369	Common sense frame n=475	total n=1,311	λ (symmetri c)
Consequences	increase in temperature	72.6	58.9	23.8	22.5	38.2	0.151
	extreme weather	50.4	29.9	4.9	3.6	16.9	0.094
	melting ice	43.8	12.4	2.7	4.4	12.2	0.078
	economic opportunities	3.1	1.2	3.5	0.6	2.0	0.012
	economic difficulties	17.7	15.8	5.7	6.3	9.8	0.010
	societal consequences	50.4	29.5	6.0	4.4	17.4	0.089
Causes	fossil fuels	41.6	65.6	50.1	34.3	45.8	0.068
	deforestation	5.8	4.1	11.4	7.2	7.6	0.009
	national interests	4.9	34.0	10.6	16.8	16.2	0.002
Remedies	clean energy mentioned	7.1	56.8	77.0	8.6	36.5	0.361
	reforestation mentioned	1.8	9.1	20.1	4.8	9.4	0.053
	new treaty mentioned	4.9	77.2	15.7	9.5	22.9	0.239
	local efforts	0.9	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	0.000
	financial help mentioned	2.7	36.9	37.1	5.1	19.5	0.103
	clean energy endorsed	27.4	39.4	51.2	39.2	40.6	0.009
	reforestation endorsed	4.4	5.4	6.2	10.9	7.5	0.000
	new treaty endorsed	2.2	42.3	10.8	16.2	17.1	0.024

	local efforts endorsed	2.2	6.6	3.0	3.6	3.7	0.000
	financial help endorsed	5.3	26.1	18.7	13.7	15.9	0.004
	no action rejected	12.4	30.3	8.7	15.2	15.6	0.001
	clean energy rejected	0.0	2.5	5.1	0.8	2.2	0.017
	new treaty rejected	1.3	12.4	2.4	3.2	4.3	0.017
<hr/>							
	Visual frame elements	45.6	37.3	45.3	26.5	37.1	0.031
Objects	graph, map	3.5	5.4	3.5	4.0	4.0	0.000
	urban landscape	9.3	3.3	10.8	0.2	5.3	0.043
	natural landscape	20.4	5.0	8.1	2.9	7.8	0.034
	ocean, coast	8.4	1.7	7.0	0.4	3.9	0.027
	snow, ice, glacier	11.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.030
	traffic	2.7	2.1	3.8	1.1	2.3	0.010
	conventional industry	1.3	5.0	4.9	2.9	3.6	0.005
	PR stunt	1.8	0.8	10.3	0.2	3.4	0.042
Actors	politician	3.1	12.0	6.0	6.9	6.9	0.000
	NGO	1.8	7.1	17.1	2.3	7.2	0.056
	scientist	4.4	0.8	1.4	2.5	2.2	0.000
	ordinary citizen	17.3	5.4	8.1	2.9	7.3	0.027

DARK GREY: frequency of at least 40 percent of articles in cluster (for visual elements, 40 percent of illustrated articles); **LIGHT GREY**: frequency between 20 and 39.9 percent of articles in cluster (for visual elements, between 20 and 39.9 percent of illustrated articles); **BOLD**: elements that stand out in cross-cluster comparison (exceeding average relative frequency of element by more than 50 percent).

Table A2: Distribution of multimodal news frames per country (all articles, n=1,311)

Frame/Country	Brazil	Germany	India	South Africa	USA	total (articles)
Global warming victims frame	39 11.9%	74 19.3%	32 12.1%	35 23.8%	46 24.5%	226 17.2%
Political dispute frame	34 10.3%	84 21.9%	58 22.0%	31 21.1%	34 18.1%	241 18.4%
Sustainable energy frame	127 38.6%	83 21.7%	78 29.5%	37 25.2%	44 23.4%	369 28.1%
Common sense frame	129 39.2%	142 37.1%	96 36.4%	44 29.9%	64 34.0%	475 36.2%
n (articles)	329 100.0%	383 100.0%	264 100.0%	147 100.0%	188 100.0%	1,311 100.0%

$\lambda = .000$ (asymmetric with frames as dependent variable)

Table A3: Circulation of newspapers in media sample

Country	Newspaper	2010	2011	2012	2013
Brazil	Folha de Sao Paulo	294,498	286,398	297,650	294,811
	O Globo	262,435	256,259	277,876	267,542
Germany	Frankfurter Allgemeine	363,620	360,446	353,010	329,705
	Süddeutsche Zeitung	428,266	418,717	411,798	400,647
India	The Hindu	1,670,750	1,500,365	1,558,379	1,391,550
	The Times of India	No data	4,090,195	No data	3,321,702
South Africa	Daily Sun	414.192	380.492	No data	297.614
	The Star	64.406	52.905	102.244	80,303
	The New York Times	876.638	1.150.589	1.613.865	1.897.890
United States		(Sundays 1.352.358)	(Sundays 1.645.152)	(Sundays 2.100.893)	(Sundays 2.391.986)
	The Washington Post	545.345 (Sundays 764.666)	507.465 (Sundays 726.990)	462.228 (Sundays (674.751)	431.521 (Sundays 623.979)

CODEBOOK

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I. Introduction

1. General information

This study investigates the possible discursive effects of the United Nations Climate Change Summits 2010 (Cancún), 2011 (Durban), 2012 (Doha), and 2013 (Warsaw) by way of a comparative media content analysis. In particular, this study looks at the extent of cross-references between five countries (Brazil, Germany, India, South Africa, and the United States) and possible convergences in issue framing, use of visual images, as well as narratives.

Our statistical population is the media discourse on **climate change** in the five aforementioned countries, which is operationalized by analyzing two national quality newspapers and two opinion-leading weekly magazines with the highest circulation from all five countries, respectively.

Definition of climate change

“Climate change in IPCC usage refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g. using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. It refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.” (IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, 2007)

2. Sample

The periods of analysis are November 22 to December 19, 2010 (Cancún sample), November 28 to December 14, 2011 (Durban sample), November 19 to December 14, 2012 (Doha), and November 4 to November 29, 2013 (Warsaw).

In order to select an article out of the media sample for inclusion in the content analysis keywords need to appear **in the article’s headline, sub headline or text body. For stand-alone visual images** (i.e., visuals that are not integrated into an article), keywords need to appear in the **caption or the visual’s headline**. Our search function is **[climate change OR global warming OR Cancún OR Durban OR Doha OR Warsaw OR greenhouse effect OR Kyoto Protocol OR Climate summit OR Climate conference OR Climate talks OR Climate politics OR Climate science]**¹. Also included in the analysis are articles which are highlighted by a topical vignette indicating a climate change conference as the subject matter.

Example:

¹ The German search string is [klimawandel ODER erderwärmung ODER globale erwärmung ODER cancún/durban/doha/warschau ODER treibhausgas* ODER kyoto-protokoll ODER klimagipfel ODER klimakonferenz ODER klimaverhandlungen ODER klimapolitik ODER klimaforschung ODER klimawissenschaft]. The Portuguese search string is ["Conferência Climática" OR "Cúpula climática" OR "Cúpula do clima" OR "mudança* climática*" OR "mudança* do clima" OR "protocolo de Kyoto" OR "aquecimento global" OR "efeito estufa" OR "ciência climatic" OR "política climatic"].



To control for relevance, every article found using this search function is read carefully to assess whether it actually deals with the topic of climate change in a significant manner, i.e. whether at least one full paragraph focuses on causes or impacts of global warming, climate change politics and policies, climate science, climate change justice, and/or measures to mitigate or adapt to the effects of global warming. If climate change is merely mentioned in a different context, the article is not included in the analysis.

Example for an article not to be included in the analysis: “He thinks a lot about himself and thinks of himself a lot. In 2007, talking about climate change, which he still believed in then, he singled out polar bears for concern, explaining that his name, Newt, ‘comes from the Danish Knut, and there's been a major crisis in Germany over a polar bear named Knut’”, in a New York Times op-ed on the characteristics and demeanor of then Republican Presidential candidate Newt Gingrich.

3. Format of codebook and structure of category system

Coding takes place on four levels: First, the article as a whole (formal and general content-related categories); second, the visual level, including illustrations to articles as well as stand-alone visual images (formal and content-related categories); third, the written text of the article which is analyzed for the occurrence of narrative elements; and fourth, statements within the written text by individual as well as collective or institutional actors (variables pertaining to issue framing).

Accordingly, the codebook is divided into four parts:

- 1) Instructions for **coding articles**: Chapter II describes the variables on article features such as date, author, and trigger for coverage.
- 2) Instruction for coding **visual images**: Chapter III contains rules for variables that concern visual images that are connected with the topic of climate change.
- 3) Instructions for **coding narrative elements** of the article: Chapter IV also applies to the article level of the coded material and concentrates on variables that pertain to narrative elements of the article.
- 4) Instructions for **coding actors and their statements**: Chapter V contains rules for coding variables with respect to the actors appearing in the articles such as their official capacity and country of origin. Furthermore, this chapter instructs on coding the statements that are attributed to these actors (via direct or indirect speech) by analyzing which frame elements they use in order to establish the actors’ framing of the issue of climate change.

The codebook also contains a list of countries and regions as well as a list of international institutions.

II. Article level

0. Coding procedure

- Before coding, please read the article in its entirety.
- Afterwards, please code all the formal variables and the reference variables on the article level. Only then analyze visual images, narrative elements of the article, and frame elements of actor-statements.
- Ambiguities are discussed with the team immediately. If this is not possible, unclear aspects are noted in the last variable “annotation to the article” and discussed at the next opportunity.
- If a variable (including string variables) is not applicable to the article, visual image, or actor-statement in question, please always code ‘999’.
- **Note:** An article as a piece of writing in a newspaper or a magazine is characterized by a separate headline and/or general layout elements (e.g., frame or different background color of a box) that set it apart from other elements (other articles, advertisements and adverts, obituaries, etc.). **Info boxes** (including those placed under a regular article’s headline) and **stand-alone visual images** are coded as separate articles. A stand-alone visual image is not integrated in an article (i.e. illustrating a written text) but appears independently with or without an accompanying text. The text can be a caption or a short article with a separate headline. The decisive factor is the visual image’s size relative to the article. If the visual image is occupying a larger space than the accompanying text, please code the article as a stand-alone visual image. Advertisements, public service announcements, and articles appearing in sponsored sections or supplements and not written by the media outlet’s own editorial staff are not included in the analysis!

1. Formal variables

V001 Article-ID [ArticleID]

Every article is numbered in sequence according to its appearance in the single issue of the newspaper or magazine, respectively, starting with '1' for every single issue.

V002 Coder-ID [CoderID]

Please note the name of the coder.

- 1 [name omitted for anonymity]
- 2 [name omitted for anonymity]
- 3 [name omitted for anonymity]
- 4 [name omitted for anonymity]
- 5 [name omitted for anonymity]
- 6 [name omitted for anonymity]
- 7 [name omitted for anonymity]
- 8 [name omitted for anonymity]
- 9 [name omitted for anonymity]
- 10 [name omitted for anonymity]

V003 Title [Title]

Please type in the complete main headline of the article (bold headline without kicker or subheadline). If the main headline is not determinable by typography, please write down the first, topmost headline.

V004 Date of publication [Date]

Please code the date on which the article was published according to the following format:

dd/mm/yyyy (e.g., November 8, 2012 → 08.11.2012)

Please do not copy and paste the date from a previous article entry but type in the date for every single case to avoid mistakes.

V005 Media outlet [Medium]

Please code the newspaper in which the article was published.

- 10 Folha de Sao Paolo
- 11 O Globo
- 12 Süddeutsche Zeitung
- 13 Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
- 14 Times of India

- 15 The Hindu
- 16 Hindustan Times
- 17 Daily Sun
- 18 The Star
- 19 New York Times
- 20 Washington Post

V006 Length of article [Length]

Please count the words of the article – the headline, the kicker, and the subheadline, included; the number of words in the caption of an illustrating visual image is not included – using the word count function of MS Office Word or another text editor program if the article is available in digital format.

If the article is only available as a physical copy, please assess and code the approximate word count of the article by counting the number of words in the first five lines of the second paragraph of the article, calculating the arithmetic mean of words per line and multiplying this value with the total number of lines of the article. If the article is a stand-alone visual image with a caption, please count the total number of words in the caption.

Note: If the second paragraph is shorter than five complete lines of text, please count the first five lines of the third paragraph in the article. If the fifth line of the second paragraph of an article ends with the first part of a hyphenated word, please include this word in the word count. Please count any number as one word; additional character such as currency symbols are not counted separately (e.g., '\$100 billion' = two words). Words containing an apostrophe are counted as one word ('you can't' = two words). Please also count hyphenated words as one word (e.g., '20-year history' or 'climate-altering emissions' = two words).

V007 Format of article [Format]

Please code the type of the article.

- 1 Fact-based article (news article, feature, documentation, portrait, info box)
A fact-based article is any news report, feature story, documentation of events, portrait of individuals or groups, info box, etc. which does not represent the personal point of view of a designated author, i.e. which is not unambiguously marked as a commentary, political skit, or a question-and-answer interview.
- 2 Opinion-based article (editorial, commentary, political skit)
Opinion-based articles are usually explicitly designated as such and usually (but not exclusively) appear in the 'commentary' or 'op-ed' section of a newspaper or magazine. Contributions by external authors are also coded as opinion-based articles regardless of their placement since they present the viewpoint of a given individual without synthesis and/or contextualization by a journalist.
- 3 Interview (only Q&A)
Please only code interviews that appear in a question-and-answer-format. If an interview has been processed in a running text article and therefore contains some form of

contextualization and evaluation by the journalist, please code it with '1' as a fact-based article.

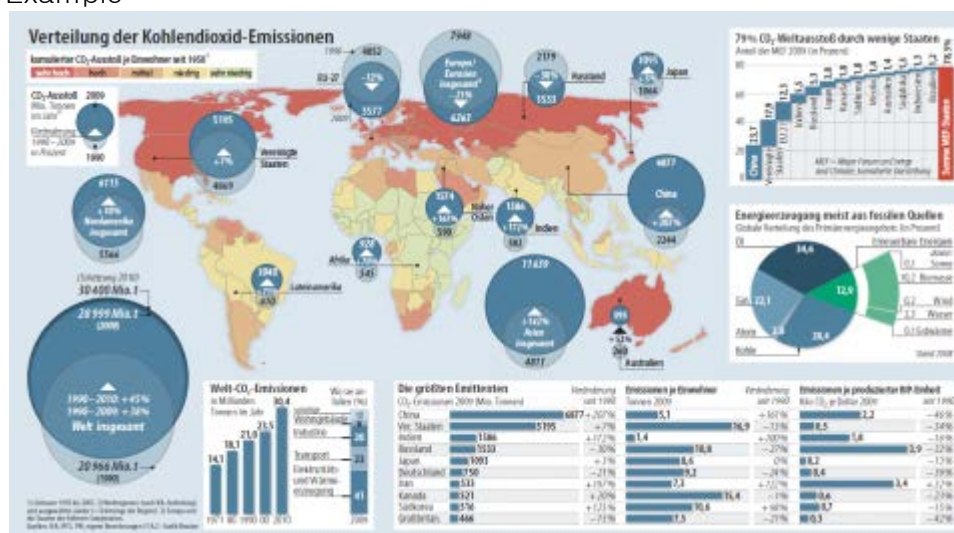
4 Press review

A press review is a short, self-contained summary of or pivotal quote from an article recently published by another media outlet.

5 Stand-alone visual image as an independent article

A stand-alone visual image is presented as an independent article. It is usually accompanied by a caption or a short article text. A visual image is coded as a stand-alone visual image when it is occupying a larger space than the accompanying written text (regardless of that text's formal attributes such as font or number of columns). Please note that a stand-alone visual image as an independent article can itself consist of two or more visual images. In these cases please only code one article and the respective number of visual elements in Chapter III of this codebook.

Example:



Please code as one article consisting of seven visual images (one map with specifications and six graphs).

6 Letter to the editor

A letter to the editor is a letter sent to the newspaper or magazine written by a reader (designated by their full name and often their place of origin) usually concerning some aspect of the publication's prior coverage.

997 Other → please specify! [string]

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

V008 Placement of article [Placement]

Please code how prominently the article is placed in the newspaper or magazine. Does it appear on the front/cover page, does it appear inside the newspaper/magazine but is referenced on the front/cover page in some form, or does the article only appear inside the newspaper or magazine?

0 Online news article

Newspaper

- 1 Front page article
Please code any article – regardless of the number of columns – printed on the front page of the newspaper including those that are continued inside the newspaper.
Please note: Please do not code as a separate front page article short teasers that verbatim quote the first or first two sentences of an article inside the newspaper.
- 2 Article inside the newspaper referenced on the front page
Please code any article – regardless of the number of columns – which begins inside the newspaper and is referred to on the front page in the table of contents, by a small picture, a short teaser text, or by a short news item (which has to be coded as a separate article) referencing more coverage inside the newspaper or magazine.
- 3 Article inside the newspaper without reference on the front page
Please code any article appearing inside the newspaper that is not referred to in any form (short teaser, table of contents, etc.) on the newspaper's front page. This also includes articles which are referenced in a table of contents appearing on a page other than the front page (e.g., 'Inside The New York Times' on page 2 of The New York Times).

V009 Section of newspaper / magazine / news website [Section]

Please code the section of the newspaper or magazine in which the article is published. Articles appearing on the front page of a newspaper are assigned a code according to their content. Front page articles often reference additional coverage inside the newspaper, the placement of which helps to categorize the front page article. Commentaries on the front page are often distinguishable by distinct layout features (such as a different font for headlines) as well as by being marked with the complete name of the author.

Please note: Sometimes, opinion-based articles are designated as such but appear in a section that is not limited to editorials and op-eds such as "Politics" or "Business". In these cases please do not code as "opinion" (as in variable V007, see above) but the respective section (e.g., for a "Forum"-article in the section "Wirtschaft" in the Süddeutsche Zeitung please code '2 – Economy / Business').

- 1 Politics
FAZ: "Politik"
SZ: "Politik"
The Hindu: "News", "International"
Times of India: "Times Nation", "Times Global"
The New York Times: "International", "National"
The Washington Post: "Politics and The Nation", "The World", "The Fed Page"
The Star: "News"
- 2 Economy / Business
FAZ: "Wirtschaft", "Unternehmen", "Finanzmarkt", "Finanzmärkte und Geldanlage"
SZ: "Wirtschaft", "Geld"
The Hindu: "Business Review"
Times of India: "Times Business"
The New York Times: "Business Day/Business"

- The Washington Post: "Washington Business"*
The Star: "Business Report"
- 3 Opinion / Letters to the editor
FAZ: "Zeitgeschehen"
SZ: "Die Seite Drei", "Meinung"
The Hindu: "Editorial", "Op-ed"
Times of India: "The Times of Ideas"
The New York Times: "Editorials/Letters", "Op-ed"
The Washington Post: "Editorials"
The Star: "Business & Analysis"
- 4 Culture & Arts / Feuilleton / Media
FAZ: "Feuilleton", "Medien"
SZ: "Feuilleton", "Medien"
The New York Times: "The Arts", "Media"
The Washington Post: "Performing Arts"
- 5 Local news
SZ: "München - Bayern"
The Hindu: "City", "Tamil Nadu"
Times of India: "Times City"
The New York Times: "New York"
The Washington Post: "Metro", "The Region"
- 6 Science/Technology
FAZ: "Natur und Wissenschaft", "Technik und Motor", „Forschung und Lehre“
SZ: „Wissen“, „Mobiles Leben“
The Hindu: "Information Technology"
- 7 Environment
The Washington Post: "The Environment"
- 8 Miscellaneous /Human interest
FAZ: "Deutschland und die Welt"
SZ: "Panorama"
The Hindu: "Variety"
Times of India: "Times Trends"
The Washington Post: "Style", "The Reliable Source"
- 9 Supplement with editorial responsibility of media outlet
- 997 Other → please specify!
- 998 Unclear
- 999 Not applicable

V010 Author of the article [Author]

Please code the author of the article as designated at the beginning or the end of the article. Multiple authors of the same category are also coded accordingly (e.g., when two full names are stated as authors, please code '2').

Please note: The majority of articles in *The Times of India* are designating "TNN" or "Times News Network" as their source. Since this is the newspaper's own news agency, please do not code as '1 - news agency' but as '2 - newspaper / magazine journalist'.

1 News agency

Please also code when the author is designated by name followed by the name or acronym of a news agency, e.g., 'Max Mustermann, dpa' or 'Barbara Lewis, Reuters'.

10 Reuters

11 AP (Associated Press)

12 AFP (Agence France Press)

13 Graphic News

14 Agencia Estado

15 Agencia O Globo

16 Agencia Folha

17 dpa (Deutsche Presse Agentur)

18 dapd (dapd Nachrichtenagentur)

19 PTI (Press Trust of India)

20 SAPA (South African Press Association)

21 Bloomberg News

22 other news agency → please specify [string]

2 Newspaperjournalist (e.g., staff writer, correspondent, editor, freelance journalist)

Please code when the author is referred to by their full name, an acronym of the name, or when the newspaper's or magazine's title (or the title's acronym, e.g., 'FAZ') is stated as the article's author. Please also code when no author at all is designated!

3 Guest author → please specify if applicable!

A guest author is neither employed by the newspaper or magazine nor a freelance journalist (coded as '2') but an individual with a capacity usually outside of journalism e.g., a politician, a scientist or scholar, a public intellectual, or an artist. If it is explicitly mentioned that the author usually writes for another media outlet, please also code them as a guest author (code '34').

30 Politician

31 Scientist / Scholar

32 NGO representative

33 Business or industry representative

34 Journalist from other media outlet

35 Reader in a letter to the editor

997 Other → please specify

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

2. Content variables

V011 Article trigger [Trigger]

This variable measures the condition or event that triggered the coverage of the analyzed article – not the overall theme of the article. Please detect the decisive factor that induced the production of the article or news story. The trigger event or condition for the article is usually explicitly mentioned in the lead sentence. Commentaries or longer reportages often do not refer to the event or condition that induced their production right at the beginning of the text; in these cases the trigger has to be inferred from the content.

Vliegenthart and Boomgaarden define three types of key real world events which can effectively influence media coverage – **institutional events** (e.g., elections), **unpremeditated events** (e.g., extreme weather events), and deliberative events (e.g., influential speeches, communicative actions of important public people), which we call **communicative events**.

Please note: Only one trigger for the coverage is coded per article. If two or more events or conditions seem to have triggered the coverage, please code the event or condition mentioned first in the article.

Institutional events

Please note: If the article's trigger is a communicative event that happened during a UN Climate Change Summit (e.g., speech by a politician during the opening session), please code the respective COP as the trigger event. Accordingly, if a protest or NGO PR stunt at the site of a COP is the event that triggered the coverage, please do not code '35 - Protest / NGO initiative / mobilizing event' as the trigger but the respective COP during which this event took place.

10 UN Climate Change Conference - Conference of the Parties (COP) 16 in Cancún
Please code when the planning, progression, or aftermath of the UN Climate Change Conference 2010 has triggered the coverage.

11 UN Climate Change Conference - Conference of the Parties (COP) 17 in Durban
Please code when the planning, progression, or aftermath of the UN Climate Change Conference 2011 has triggered the coverage.

Example: "The senior American climate change envoy, Todd D. Stern, is back in Washington from the double-overtime United Nations negotiations in Durban, South Africa, and has declared himself pretty well satisfied with the result, although closing the deal wasn't easy."

12 UN Climate Change Conference - Conference of the Parties (COP) 18 in Qatar
Please code when the planning, progression, or aftermath of the UN Climate Change Conference 2012 has triggered the coverage.

13 UN Climate Change Conference - Conference of the Parties (COP) 19 in Warsaw
Please code when the planning, progression, or aftermath of the UN Climate Change Conference 2013 has triggered the coverage.

14 Other relevant international conference → please specify if applicable!

141 Earth Summit, Rio de Janeiro, June 3 to 14, 1992

- 142 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (“Rio+20”), Rio de Janeiro, June 20 to 22, 2012
- 143 The World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, Tiquipaya, Bolivia, April 19–22, 2010
- 144 G8 summit
- 145 G20 summit
- 146 EU summit
- 147 Other summit or conference

Unpremeditated (unplanned) events

- 20 Current weather event (e.g., abnormal patterns, severe storms, draught) [string]
Please write down – if applicable – the year, location, and name of the weather event (e.g., 2006, USA, Hurricane Katrina), as well as the type of the weather event by using the following codes:

- 201 Measurement of temperature
- 202 Hurricane / tornado / tropical cyclones / thunderstorms
- 203 Floods
- 204 Heat waves
- 205 Winter weather
- 206 Dust storms
- 207 Heavy rain
- 208 Wildfires

- 21 Event related to environmental or social consequences of global warming (e.g., worst or best-case scenarios, predictions and projections for global warming impacts on frequency of natural disasters, average global temperature, sea levels, water supply, changes in terrain such as desertification, conflict over resources, etc.)

Example: “The number of people exposed to natural disasters is expected to more than double to 1.5 billion by 2050, with 200 million of them in India, because of rapid urbanization and the extreme weather stemming from climate change, according to the World Bank.”

- 22 Economic consequences of global warming (e.g., immediate effects of global warming on economy or specific branches of industry, costs of remedies or solutions to counter global warming effects)

Example: “[The company] fears that water shortages caused by climate change may jeopardize the company's very existence in the coming decades by making cotton too expensive or scarce.”

Communicative events

- 30 Presentation of research report or new scientific evidence (e.g., announcement of a new government study, a new scientific report, a new environmental group report)

Example: “Even as delegates from nearly 200 countries were meeting, the Global Carbon Project, an international collaboration of scientists, reported that

emissions from carbon dioxide from fossil fuels, the main greenhouse gas, had jumped 5.9 percent in 2010, the sharpest one-year rise on record.”

- 31 **Scientific controversy (e.g., dispute among members of the scientific community or between political and scientific actors on causes and effects of climate change)**
Example: “The British police said Thursday that they had seized computer equipment at a home in West Yorkshire as part of an investigation into the online dissemination of thousands of private e-mails from servers at the University of East Anglia in late 2009. Skeptics who challenge the science underlying global warming cited them to **argue that scientists had distorted data** to exaggerate the threat of global warming.”
- 32 **Presentation of new technology (includes new technological concepts, prototypes as well as market-ready technology put to use for first time)**
- 33 **Domestic political debate (e.g., debate over domestic environmental policy, laws, regulations, political speeches, campaigns)**
Example: “Brazil, caretaker of the world's largest rain forest, is about to enact broad new regulations that opponents say could **loosen restrictions on Amazon deforestation** and increase the country's greenhouse gas emissions.”
- 34 **International / global politic debate (e.g., debate over international or global environmental policy, laws, regulations, political speeches, campaigns)**
Example: “**Canada** said on Monday that it would withdraw from the **Kyoto Protocol**, the 1997 treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.”
- 35 **Protest / NGO initiative / mobilizing event (includes PR stunts by NGOs if they are not directly linked to the COP; otherwise please code the respective COP at which the PR stunt is performed as the article's trigger event)**
Example: “A broad coalition of civic leaders, elected officials, and labor, environmental and social activists **launched a campaign** Wednesday aimed at convincing U.S. politicians that they should curb greenhouse gas emissions for moral and ethical reasons.”
- 36 **Coverage of newspaper or magazine**
Please code when the trigger is the media outlets own previous coverage regardless of this coverage's content, e.g., when a reader comments on an article in a letter to the editor.
Example: “President Jacob Zuma has been rattling his begging bowl in front of the rich ‘developed’ nations at the COP17 climate talks on behalf of Africa’s poor ‘developing’ nations. ‘Clean energy plans require more funds – Zuma’ (December 5) refers.”
- 37 **Coverage of other mass media (e.g., investigative report by another magazine)**
Note: *Please do not code this value when the trigger for the article is a publication of a scientific study in a science magazine such as Nature or Science. Please code such triggers as ‘30 - Presentation of research report or new scientific evidence’.*
Example: “Naomi Klein, the author of a string of provocative and popular books including ‘The Shock Doctrine,’ recently took on global warming policy and campaigns in ‘Capitalism vs. the Climate,’ a much-discussed **cover story for The Nation** that has been mentioned by readers here more than once in the last few weeks.”

997 Other event → please specify

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

V012 COP references [COP_reference_1-5; multiple codings]

Please code all UN Climate Change Conferences (COPs) that are explicitly mentioned in the article, including the COP that has possibly triggered the coverage (see variable V011). Please note that COPs are sometimes mentioned by only referring to the city in which they took place, e.g., 'Kyoto' or 'Copenhagen'. Whether or not such a reference is a COP reference has to be inferred from the content. Up to **five** different COP references can be coded. If more than five references appear in an article, please code the five mentioned first in the article.

Example: "The developed countries have indicated that they are happy to move the carbon trade under a new deal even as **Kyoto** falls through." → please code as '4'

- 1 Previous COPs in general
- 2 1995: COP 1, The Berlin Mandate
- 3 1996: COP 2, Geneva, Switzerland
- 4 1997: COP 3, The Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change
- 5 1998: COP 4, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 6 1999: COP 5, Bonn, Germany
- 7 2000: COP 6, The Hague, Netherlands
- 8 2001: COP 6, Bonn, Germany
- 9 2001: COP 7, Marrakech, Morocco
- 10 2002: COP 8, New Delhi, India
- 11 2003: COP 9, Milan, Italy
- 12 2004: COP 10, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 13 2005: COP 11/MOP 1, Montreal, Canada
- 14 2006: COP 12/MOP 2, Nairobi, Kenya
- 15 2007: COP 13/MOP 3, Bali, Indonesia
- 16 2008: COP 14/MOP 4, Poznań, Poland
- 17 2009: COP 15/MOP 5, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 18 2010: COP 16/CMP 6, Cancún, Mexico
- 19 2011: COP 17/CMP 7, Durban, South Africa
- 20 2012: COP 18/CMP 8, Doha, Qatar
- 21 2013: COP 19/CMP 9, Warsaw, Poland
- 22 2014: COP20/CMP10, Lima, Peru
- 23 2015: COP21/CMP11, Paris, France

V013 Country references [Prim_Country_reference_1-5, Sec_Country_reference_1-10; multiple codings]

Which countries, regions, or cities are mentioned in the article? Country references are coded both if the country is explicitly referred to and also if the country reference can be clearly deduced from the content of the article, i.e. when the name of a country's capital (e.g., 'Washington' or 'London') is used synonymous with this country's government (e.g., 'USA' or 'Great Britain') or some other topographical reference is made (e.g., the 'Ningxia' region in China). If cities like 'Brussels' or 'New York' are mentioned but the article clearly does not address Belgian or U.S. American politics, please code the corresponding institution that is commonly associated with the city in question (e.g., 'EU' or 'UN' → see variable V014 Institutional reference).

Please note: If a city is mentioned is also coded as a COP reference (e.g., 'climate talks at Copenhagen' or 'Kyoto protocol') in the same article, the reference is not coded as a country reference.

Example: Members of the Sierra group protest on **Durban beach** on Friday. implying that world governments have their head in the sand regarding climate change. Durban is hosting the ongoing **U.N. Climate Change conference** that concludes on December 10. → Please do not code "Durban beach" as a country reference "South Africa".

Please note: 'Europe' is often used synonymous with the 'European Union'. Please code the country reference 'Europe' nonetheless if 'Europe' or 'European' appear as a synonym for the EU.

If the reference occurs in the headline or the first paragraph of the article, please code it as a *primary country reference*. Up to **five** primary country references can be coded per article. If more than five countries are referenced in the headline and the first paragraph of the article, please code the remaining countries as secondary country references.

All countries that are mentioned in the article but have not already been coded as primary country references are coded as *secondary country references*. Up to **ten** secondary country references can be coded per article. If more than ten countries qualify as secondary country references, please only code the first ten that are mentioned in the article.

1-221 [List of United Nations member states, other countries & world regions](#)

222 Developed/industrialized countries (no country specification)

Please also code when an alternative term is used synonymous with 'developed' or 'industrialized countries' such as 'rich nations' or 'Western countries'. Please only code when 'developed' or industrialized countries are referenced without a specification (e.g., '... such as ...') following immediately. If a subsequent specification is made in a new sentence, please code both 'developed/industrialized countries' and the specific country reference(s).

German: "Industriestaaten" or "Industrielländer"; **Portuguese:** "países desenvolvidos", „países avançados“, or „países industrializados“

223 Emerging/newly industrialized countries (no country specification)

Please follow the coding instructions mentioned above at value '222'. Please also code when alternative terms such as 'emerging economies' or 'emerging markets' are used.

German: "Schwellenländer"; **Portuguese:** "países recentemente industrializados" or "economias emergentes"

224 Developing/less-developed countries (no country specification)

Please follow the coding instructions mentioned above at value '222'.

German: "Entwicklungsländer"; Portuguese: "país em desenvolvimento" or "país emergente"

225 Poor/poorest/least-developed countries (no country specification)

Please follow the coding instructions mentioned above at value '222'.

997 Other → please specify!

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

V014 International/transnational institutional references [Prim_Inst_reference_1-3, Sec_Inst_reference_1-5; multiple codings]

Which international or transnational institutions are explicitly mentioned in the article?

If the reference occurs in the headline or the first paragraph of the article, please code it as a *primary institutional reference*. Up to **three** primary institutional references can be coded per article. If more than three institutions are referenced in the headline and the first paragraph of the article, please code the remaining institutions as secondary institutional references.

All international institutions that are mentioned in the article but have not already been coded as primary institutional references are coded as *secondary institutional references*. Up to **five** secondary institutional references can be coded per article. If more than five institutions qualify as secondary institutional references, please only code the first five that are mentioned in the article.

Please note: If the *United Nations* (UN) are explicitly mentioned in conjunction with a COP, e.g., 'the United Nations climate conference', please code the UN as an institutional reference in addition to the respective COP reference.

State agencies (e.g., *Noaa* in the United States) as well as national think tanks (e.g., *World Resources Institute* in Washington), research institutes (e.g., *Potsdam-Institut für Klimafolgenforschung*), and NGOs (e.g., *Germanwatch*) are not coded as international institutional references. If the origin of the respective domestic institution is designated (e.g., a think tank 'in **Washington**' or the '**Potsdam**-Institut'), please code the corresponding country reference in variable V013.

1-52 [List of institutions](#)

997 Other international institution → please specify!

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

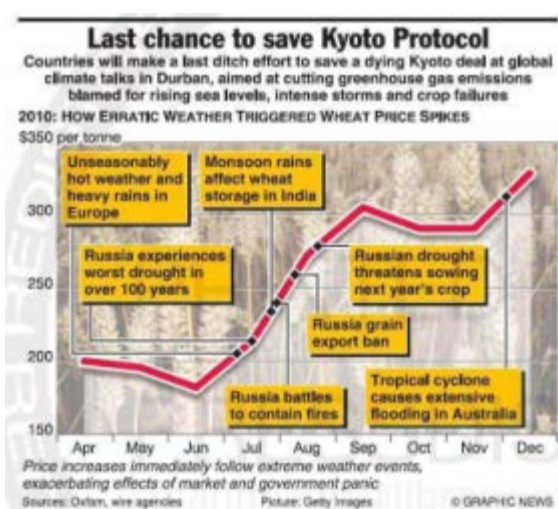
III. Visual level

1. Formal variables

All visual images attached to a climate change article or constituting a climate change article in the form of a stand-alone visual image are included in the analysis. If more than one visual image accompanies an article, please code every single visual image separately starting with variable V017 (see filter below).

Note: Visual images that only serve as a background element behind a written text or graph are not included in the analysis.

Example:



Please only include the graph showing the wheat price development in the analysis. The cornfield visible in the background is not included in the analysis.

V015 Number of visual images [V_Visual_No]

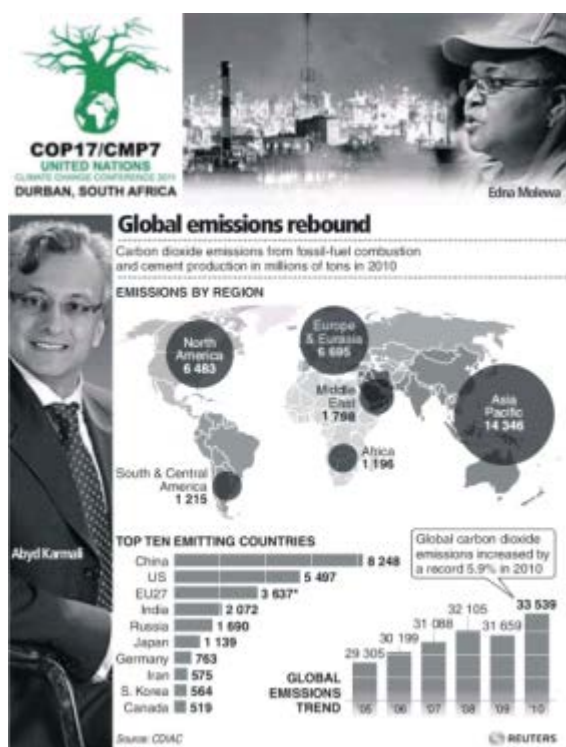
Please count and note the number of visual images that accompany an article or that make up a stand-alone visual image article. If there is no visual image illustrating an article please code '0' and resume coding with chapter IV.

Please count and code separately every distinct visual image that is part of an info box or another type of arrangement of multiple visual images. The exceptions are photomontages (see code '2' in variable V017 Type of visual image) which integrate several visual elements into one coherent visual image.

Examples for multiple visual images:



This arrangement consists of **four** distinct visual images that have to be coded separately: 1) the photo of the fuming power plant; 2) the “Annual Emission” graph; 3) the “Top Ten Emitters” graph; and 4) the “Mean Concentration” graph.



This arrangement consists of **six** distinct visual images that have to be coded separately: 1) the logo of the COP17/CMP7; 2) the photomontage of Edna Molewa and the industry complex; 3) the photograph of Abyd Karmali; and under the headline “Global Emissions Rebound”: 4) the “Emissions by Region” map; 5) the “Top Ten Emitting Countries” graph; and 6) the “Global Emissions Trend” graph.

FILTER: The following variables have to be coded separately for every single visual image.

V016 Visual image-ID [V_VisualID]

The visual image-ID is a composite value consisting of the respective ID of the article to which the visual image belongs extended by a sequential two-digit number for the visual image starting with

'01' (e.g., the second illustration attached to article '3' in a magazine is given the ID '302'). Multiple illustrations to one article are numbered from left to right and top to bottom (i.e. according to the common reading sequence of a page).

V017 Type of visual image [V_Type]

Please specify the type of the visual image.

1 Photograph

A photograph depicts a scene or portrays a person 'as it is', i.e. the camera shot is not mixed with any additional graphical elements.

Example:



2 Photomontage

A photomontage is a composite photograph that combines a number of photographs (at least two) in one picture.

Example:

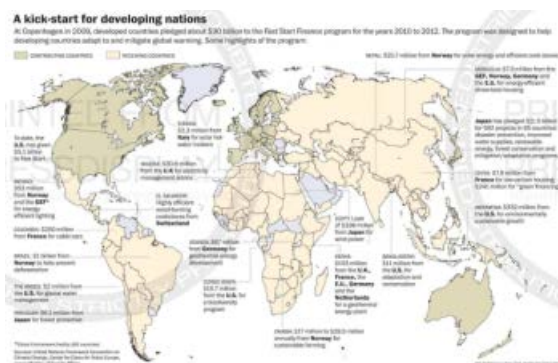


3 Chart / map / table (factual)

Charts, maps, and tables are all non-photographic, schematic illustrations of facts. In some cases a chart or map includes photographic elements. Please code such charts or maps with '3' when the dominating visual element is not the photograph but the non-photographic,

schematic illustration (i.e. when the communicative function is served by the schematic illustration and not the photographic elements).

Example:



4 Cartoon / caricature (expression of opinion)

A cartoon is a drawing intended for satire, caricature (exaggeration of persons or conditions), or humor.

Example:



5 Official logo of COP

Examples:



- 6 Topical vignette by newspaper or magazine

A vignette is a logo designed by the media outlet to denote an article's affiliation with a specific issue or topic.

Example:



997 Other visual image → please specify!

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

V018 Source of visual image [V_Source]

Please code the source of the visual image as it appears right next to or in one of the corners of the visual image. If both the photographer's name and the affiliated institution are designated, please code the institution accordingly (e.g., if photo credit reads "Nicolas Asfour/AF", please code '24 - Getty Images / Agence France Press (AFP)').

- 0 No source designated
- 1 Newspaper / magazine / news website in which the visual image was published
Please code this value when the source of the visual image is given as the newspaper or magazine (full title or acronym) in which the visual image was published.
- 2 Photo agency
 - 21 Reuters
 - 22 Associated Press (AP)
 - 23 Getty Images / Agence France Press (AFP)
 - 24 Graphic News
 - 25 Domestic agency → please specify! (e.g., SAPA - South African Press Agency, dpa - Deutsche Presseagentur) [string]
 - 26 Other international agency → please specify! [string]
- 3 Photographer without institutional affiliation
Please code this value when only the name of the photographer is designated as the visual image's source without any further institutional reference.
- 4 Other newspaper or media outlet (domestic)
Please code when the source of the visual images is a media outlet from the same country as the analyzed newspaper or magazine.
- 5 Other newspaper or media outlet (foreign)
Please code when the source of the visual images is a media outlet from a different country than the analyzed newspaper or magazine.

- 6 Government agency or branches of government
Please code when the source is any kind of government-affiliated agency (e.g., administration, ministry, state agency)
- 7 Intergovernmental organization
Please code when the source is an intergovernmental organization such as the UN or the EU.
- 8 Non-governmental organization
Please code when the source is an NGO such as Greenpeace or the WFF.
- 9 Private person
Please code when the source is designated as a private person (e.g., "private" or name of the depicted person)
- 997 Other → please specify!
- 998 Unclear
- 999 Not applicable

2. Visual framing

FILTER: Please only code the following variables if the visual image is a photograph or a photomontage (VISUTYPE = 1 or 2). Graphs, tables, and maps as well as caricatures or cartoons are not analyzed in the following section.

2.1 Denotative level

The denotative meaning of the image is measured by identifying the discrete elements actually depicted in the visual image, i.e. by answering the question “who or what is being depicted here?”

V019 Institutional reference(s) depicted in photo [V_Inst_reference]

Is a reference to an institution visible in the picture? An institutional reference can be a graphical logo, the written full name or acronym of an institution, or a combination of both. Please only code references that are clearly recognizable in the photograph.

- 0 No institutional reference depicted
- 1 Logo of COP or UNFCCC depicted
Please code when the official logo of the respective COP is visible (see example below) but also when the logo of the UNFCCC or the wording “UN Climate Change Conference” are visible in the photo.

Examples:



United Nations
 Framework Convention on
 Climate Change

Official 2011 logo of the UNFCCC



Official logo of COP17/CMP7 in Durban



Official logo of UNFCCC visible on speaker's desk

2 Other kind of COP reference depicted

Please code when the COP is referenced in some other way than the official logo, e.g., by being mentioned on a protest sign.

Examples:



3 Logo of other institution depicted

- a. see [list of institutions](#) for specification

997 Other

998 Unclear

Content of photo

Please code what is visible in the photograph or photomontage. Please code for every variable whether the element is 'not depicted', 'depicted' or 'depicted and emphasized' with the latter code assigned when the depicted element or person is mentioned in the photograph's caption and/or the photograph's or article's headline.

Please only code elements when they are visible at first glance. If, for example, only a small area of street pavement is visible in one corner of the photograph, please do not code V021 Urban landscape as 'depicted' but as 'not depicted'.

Nature / environment

V020 Urban landscape [V_Urban]

Please code when an urban landscape or parts of it are clearly visible in the photograph, e.g., houses, bridges, parks, city streets or sidewalks.

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



Please code as 'depicted'.

V021 Woods, mountains and/or lake [V_Nature]

Please only code non-cultivated, natural landscapes. If, for example, some trees are visible as part of urban landscaping, please code as 'plant(s)'. Please only code when a real natural environment is visible; do not code drawings or other artistic depictions of woods, mountains, or lakes.

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



Discoloration shows damaged trees among healthy pines in the North Cascades of Washington state. Bark beetles are capitalizing on drought and warm weather to move into areas they once mostly avoided.

Please code as 'depicted and emphasized'.

V022 Plant(s) and/or grassland/meadow [V_Nature²]

Please code when a small number of individually distinguishable trees or other plants are visible or the picture shows grassland or a meadow. Please do not code when the trees, plants, or grasslands are not natural, e.g., Greenpeace activists dressed up as trees (PR stunt installation, see variable V034).

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



Coal train near Gillette, Wyo., where a coal-fired power plant, just one source of global greenhouse gas emissions, is being built.

Please code as 'depicted'.

V023 Ocean and/or ocean coast [V_Ocean]

Please code when an ocean or a coastline is depicted. This also includes beaches.

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:

² Variable V022 and V023 have been recoded as one Variable „natural landscape“ in all datasets.



Please code as 'depicted and emphasized'.

V024 Snow, ice, glacier [V_Ice]

Please code when snow landscapes, ice desert, icebergs, or glaciers are depicted.

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



Please code as 'depicted and emphasized'.

V025 Desert or steppe [V_Desert]

Please code when an extremely dry terrain is depicted. Please do not code when polar deserts such as in the Arctic region or on Antarctica are depicted (see variable V025 for these).

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



Please code as 'depicted'.

V026 Polar bear(s) [V_Polar_Bear]

Please code when one or more live polar bears are depicted. Please do not code drawings of polar bears or activists in polar bear costumes (NGO stunt installation, see variable V034).

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



A polar bear roams the tundra in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. Federal officials must now consider how proposed actions within a set-aside area of Alaska could adversely affect the animal.

Please code as 'depicted and emphasized'.

V027 Other animal(s) [V_Animal]

Please code when live animals other than polar bears are depicted. Please do not code drawings, costumes or other artistic depictions of animals.

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



Please code as 'depicted'.

Industry / technology

V028 Transportation or conventional traffic [V_Transport]

Please code when traffic situations or transportation infrastructure is depicted, e.g., highways, ship traffic, gas stations, commuter traffic, etc.

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



CROWDED: Motorists wait at a traffic junction in Hanoi on Monday, October 31, the day the UN estimated that the world's population reached 7 billion. PICTURE: KHAM / REUTERS

Please code as 'depicted and emphasized'.

V029 Agriculture [V_Agriculture]

Please code when farms or agricultural infrastructure or machines are depicted, e.g., crop fields, agricultural irrigation systems, agricultural utility vehicles, etc.

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted

2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



V030 Conventional energy generation [V_Conv_Energy]

Please code when fossil fueled power plants, nuclear power plants, hydroelectric dams, etc. are depicted.

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



Please code as 'depicted and emphasized'.

V031 Green technology [V_Green_Tech]

Please code when technical devices are depicted that either run on or produce clean energy or contribute to a decrease in environmental pollution such as electric cars, recycling technologies, water or air purification technologies, environmental monitoring devices, photovoltaic, bioreactors and wind turbines.

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



Lend Lease

Big banks have contributed financing for solar panel installation projects like this one in Hawaii.

Please code as 'depicted and emphasized'.

V032 Other industry/technology [V_Industry]

Please code when manufactories or technical devices unrelated to energy generation are depicted.

Please also code when some form of energy generation is visible but it is not discernible (by also using the caption and the article's text) whether it is conventional or green energy generation.

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Symbolic/staged environment

V033 PR stunt installation [V_PR_Stunt]

Please always code when some sort of PR stunt installation such as installed props or permanently positioned signs are visible regardless of the depiction of persons contributing to the installation.

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



MAKING A POINT: Thousands of South African youths form a giant human lion and call for urgent action on climate change. The event was in partnership with international artist John Quigley and supported by the Volkswagen campaign and Portown solar electric vehicles. PICTURE: SHANE FORDSON/GETTY IMAGES

Please code as 'depicted and emphasized'.

Person(s) depicted in photo

Who is depicted in the photo? Please code whether the following types of persons are 'not depicted', 'depicted' or 'depicted and emphasized' in the photograph's caption or headline. In most cases, a photo's caption allows for an unambiguous identification of the person(s). If the caption or the photo provides insufficient information, please consult the article text to determine who the person(s) in the photo is or are.

V034 Political actor(s) [V_Politician]

Please code when one or more political actor(s) are depicted in the photo such as heads of government, heads of state, official state delegates to the COP, Ministers and Secretaries, Representatives of intergovernmental institutions such as the UN or the EU, or local government officials.

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



Please code as 'depicted and emphasized'.

V035 NGO representative(s) or environmental activist [V_NGO]

Please code when either representatives of NGOs such as Greenpeace or the WWF or environmental activists and protesters without an NGO affiliation are depicted (or both).

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



Please code as 'depicted and emphasized'.

V036 Business/industry representative(s) [V_Business]

Please code when the depicted person is a spokesperson for or holding a leadership/executive position in a business or industry interest group. A non-executive employee of a business company is coded as an 'average person' (see variable V041).

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



Torsten Jeworrek ist Vorstandsmitglied der Munich Re und für das Geschäftsfeld Rückversicherung zuständig. Foto: Reuters

Please code as 'depicted and emphasized'.

V037 Scientist(s) or scholar(s) [V_Scientist]

Please code when the depicted person is identified as a government, university, or independent research group scientist.

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



Foto Maria Martin

Die Potsdamer Chaosforscherin Ricarda Winkelmann im eiskalten Element ihrer theoretischen Arbeit: Vor einem Jahr durchquerte sie an Bord der „Polarstern“ das Südpolarmeer bis in die Antarktis.

Please code as 'depicted and emphasized'.

V038 Celebrity/celebrities [V_Celebrity]

Celebrities are artists or athletes who don't have an official political capacity other than being an appointed ambassador for a specific issue. Artists or athletes who at the time of the coverage officiate in a regular political capacity are coded as a 'political actor'.

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



V039 Police / security personnel [V_Police]

Please code when at least one person in the photograph is clearly identifiable (by uniform, badge or writing) as either a police officer or security personnel.

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



Environmental activists and demonstrators confronting police as they attempt to gain access to the United Nations Climate Change conference in Durban. — PHOTO: REUTERS

Please code as 'depicted and emphasized'.

V040 Ordinary citizen(s) [V_Citizen]

Please do not code protesters or people engaged in protests or PR stunts (see variable V036) as 'average person(s)' unless they are explicitly referred to as such (e.g., 'schoolchildren' or 'Durban citizens').

- 0 Not depicted
- 1 Depicted
- 2 Depicted and emphasized

Example:



Please code as 'depicted'.

FILTER: Please only code the following variables if one or more persons are depicted in the photograph. If all variables from V035 to V041 have been coded '0', please resume coding with variable V044.

V041 Origin of depicted person [V_Origin]

Please code where the depicted persons in the photo are from. The photo's caption often provides information as to the depicted person's origin. If two or more persons with differing origins are depicted, please code '224 – various origins'.

Please note: Only code a specific origin if it is made clear in the visual image's caption or can be inferred from the corresponding article text. Please do not code according to the ethnic appearance of the depicted person. If the persons' origin cannot be distinguished clearly, please code as 'unclear'.

1-221 [List of United Nations member states, other countries & world regions](#)

222 Transnational

Please code when the person is identified as a representative of a transnational institution (e.g., United Nations, Greenpeace, World Bank) without a designation of their personal origin.

Please note: The origin of an EU representative (if their personal origin is not mentioned) is coded as 'Europe'.

223 Stateless

224 Various origins

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

V042 Activity of depicted person(s) [V_Activity]

Please code what the depicted person(s) is/are doing in the photograph.

1 Symbolic activity

Other than a demonstration (see code 2), a symbolic activity involves some kind of staged activity with a more or less elaborate concept. The people involved in the activity create an

artistic, symbolic environment or situation using their own bodies (e.g., arranging a sign or slogan), costumes (e.g., walking around dressed up as a tree), or props (e.g., setting up landmarks partly submerged in water near the coastline).

Example:



Ocean activists carry an urgent message in a giant bottle on the shores of a beach in Cancun this week. Mexico is hosting UN climate talks among 193 nations, but no binding accord is expected even though the planet is set for the hottest year on record. Photo: Reuters

2 Demonstration and other form of protest

A demonstration is a gathering of people marching through streets, chanting slogans, and/or holding up signs with written statements or caricatures.

Example:



Environmental activists demonstrate outside the United Nations Climate Change conference (COP17) in Durban on Saturday. The protest march was part of a Global Day of Action to demand a fair climate change deal. – PHOTO: REUTERS

3 Presentation or speech

Please code when the person is giving a presentation or speech in front of an audience (which can be visible or not). In the majority of cases the act of giving a speech is recognizable by a facial expression indicating a speech act, microphone(s) visible in front of the person, an event logo or presentation chart in the background, etc.

Example:



STÉPHANE DE SAKUTIN/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE — GETTY IMAGES
Todd D. Stern, the chief American climate negotiator, spoke on Thursday in Durban, South Africa, at a climate conference.

4 Discussion

Please code when the person is engaged in a discussion with another person. The activity is distinguishable from giving a speech by its interactivity.

Example:



U.S. climate change envoy Todd Stern (left) with an advisor during the final discussions of the last day of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change in Durban. — PHOTO: AFP

5 Other staged political activity (e.g., photo opportunity with politicians)

Staged political activities include staged group photos of politicians, mingling with the crowd, politicians being awarded or presenting an award, etc.

Example:



CALD Party Representatives with Hon. Abhisit Vejjajiva, MP (center, middle right), NLD members Dr. Myo Aung, MP and Mr. Naing Ngan Lin, MP (left), and Hon. Alfredo Arquillano (left)

6 Everyday activity

Everyday activities include all kinds of routine activities most people engage in on a daily basis, including but not limited to regular work, commute, household activities, leisure time activities, etc.

Example:



CROWDED: Motorists wait at a traffic junction in Hanoi on Monday, October 31, the day the UN estimated that the world's population reached 7 billion.
PICTURE: KHAM / REUTERS

7 Struggle / rescue

Please code when people are shown in a dangerous or even life threatening scenario or engage in clean-up or relief activities in the aftermath of a natural disaster.

Example:



Após enchente causada pelo furacão Wilma, saqueadores carregam eletrodomésticos

8 Person(s) in passive state

Please code when the depicted persons do not engage in any sort of overt activity, but are merely waiting, sleeping, relaxing, listening, contemplating, etc.

Please note: When the person is in a passive state but clearly positions him- or herself as well as looks towards the camera, please code as '9 – Portrait shot'.

Example:



A coal-fired plant in China. Many officials seek one set of environmental rules for all countries.

9 Portrait shot

Please code when the person does not engage in any activity other than posing for the camera so that their general appearance can be captured. Most often, a portrait shot focuses

on the person's face (plus shoulders), but the whole body and the background may be included.

Example:



997 Other activity → please specify!

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

END OF FILTER: At least one person depicted

V043 Location of depicted scene [V_Location]

This variable measures the geographic context of the photograph. Please code the country or the world region where the depicted scene takes place. If not discernible from the photograph itself, the caption often explicitly states the location.

1-221 [List of United Nations member states, other countries & world regions](#)

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

2.2 Stylistic level

What are the basic stylistic choices and pictorial conventions utilized by the photographer?

V044 Camera angle [V_Angle]

What is the position of the camera relative to the main subject in the photograph? The main subject is usually the one coded as '2 – Depicted and emphasized' in variables V021 to V042. To identify the main subject in the photograph it is also helpful to look at the lighting and to check which elements are in focus and which are out of focus.

The camera can be 'looking down' on the subject, 'looking up' to the subject, or positioned on the same level as the subject.

1 Low-angle shot

In a low-angle shot the camera is positioned below the eye line of the human figure(s) or the center of the photographed subject, i.e. the camera is 'looking up'.

Example:



A coal-fired plant in China. Many officials seek one set of environmental rules for all countries.

2 Regular-angle shot

In a regular-angle shot the camera is positioned on the vertical axis of the picture, i.e. at eye level with the human figure(s) or at the center of the photographed subject.

Example:



Ativistas protestam diante do prédio da Associação Internacional de Comércio de Emissões, em Bruxelas, na Bélgica



A BATTLE: Saplings planted in straw squares (above) are the weapon used in the fight against desertification (top).
- PHOTOS: ANANTH KRISHNAN

While the people are positioned above the camera, the key objects – the saplings – have been photographed from a regular angle.

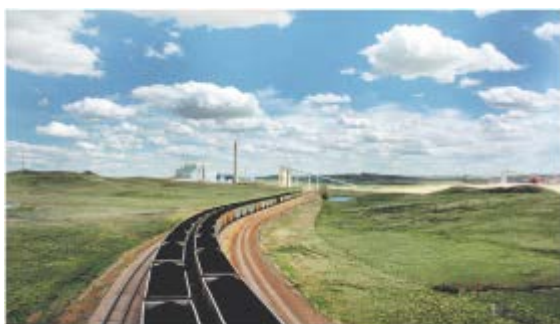


Please code as regular-angle shot since the main subject – the wine bottle – is positioned at the vertical axis of the photo. The people in the background are out of focus; therefore this is not a low-angle shot.

3 High-angle shot

In a high-angle shot the camera is positioned above the eye line of the human figure(s) or the center of the photographed subject, i.e. the camera is 'looking down'.

Example:



While the power plant is in the center of the photograph, the key subjects – the coal trains – have been photographed from above.

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

V045 Distance / field size of photo [V_Distance]

Please code the field size of the photo according to established definitions of film and television grammar. Kress and Van Leeuwen (1996) write: "[T]he close shot (or 'close-up') shows head and

shoulders of the subject, and the very close shot ('extreme close-up', 'big close-up') anything less than that. The medium close shot cuts off the subject approximately at the waist, the medium shot approximately at the knees. The medium long shot shows the full figure. In the long shot the human figure occupies about half the height of the frame, and the very long shot is anything 'wider' than that" (p. 130).

In our analysis we use a classification with fewer dimensions. Both 'close-up' and 'big close-up' are coded as 'close-up' (code 3); 'medium close shot', 'medium shot', and 'medium long shot' are subsumed as 'medium shot' (code 2); and 'long shot' and 'very long shot' are integrated into the value 'long shot / wide shot' (code 1).

1 Long shot / wide shot

In a long shot or wide shot the human figure occupies about half the height of the picture frame or less. Details of the surrounding environment are clearly discernible or even dominating the image.

Example:



Environmental activists and demonstrators confronting police as they attempt to gain access to the United Nations Climate Change conference in Durban. — PHOTO: REUTERS

Please code as long shot since the protesters – who are not merely background but the main subject of the photograph along with the security personnel – are shown in a long shot, i.e., the photo's general field size is that of a long shot with the security personnel (positioned closer to the camera) adding another level to the photo but not abrogating the field size.

2 Medium shot

The medium shot ranges from showing the human figure in full but occupying almost the complete height of the picture frame to showing the human figure from the waist up.

Example:



EMPTY PROMISES?: Women sing highlighting climate fears during a rally outside the U.N. climate change conference venue in Durban, South Africa, on Monday. – PHOTO: AP



Foto Maria Martin

Die Potsdamer Chaosforscherin Ricarda Winkelmann im eiskalten Element ihrer theoretischen Arbeit: Vor einem Jahr durchquerte sie an Bord der „Polarstern“ das Südpolarmeere bis in die Antarktis.

Please code as a medium shot. The main subject in the photograph is the scientist while the ship serves as a background feature to this portrait shot. As opposed to the second example at code 1, this photo clearly prioritizes the scientist, i.e., the photograph also ‘works’ without the ship in the background.

3 Close-up

The close-up shot shows face and shoulders of the human figure or less (e.g., only the face, only the area around the eyes).

Example:



PROUD MOMENT: Jayanthi Natarajan after the closed-door meeting in Durban on Saturday

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

END OF FILTER (VISUTYPE = 1 or 2)

IV. Narration

Following the thoughts of Aristotle the classic understanding of a narrative is that of a “cohesive and coherent story with an identifiable beginning, middle, and end” (Hinyard, 2007, p. 779).

The prototypic narrative (understood as a stereotypic cognitive scheme that helps recognizing the modus of narration) consists of a wide set of factors that are called “narratemes” (Wolf, 2002, p. 35). Narration therefore can be understood as a gradual concept. Accordingly, one single story does not have to be comprised of all possible narratemes to constitute a narrative. Classic journalistic news stories – even if they follow an inverted pyramid style – can contain narratemes to varying degrees.

Variables in this section should still be coded for all articles whether they tend towards a classic journalistic news writing style or to a narrative writing style.

Note: Please code the following elements for the article’s text only. Do not include pictures, images, charts and by-standing headlines or captions as well as interviews (written in question-answer style) into the coding.

1. NARRATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

1.1. Narrativity

In order to identify whether a news story is presented in a narrative writing style please code the following characteristics of narratives as present (code 1) or not present (code 0).

V046 Dramatization [Drama]

Please code whether the article exhibits dramatization or not. In order to fulfill the narrative characteristic of dramatization articles need to have a traditional story structure consisting of beginning, middle, and end. Furthermore, the sequence of the presented events needs to be structured as a plot, i.e., the events are told in a sequential order in contrast to the inverted pyramid style that presents information hierarchically starting with the main idea and adding supportive details later on.

Please note: The sequence of events does not necessarily have to be in a strict chronological order; element such as flashbacks, skipping information, escalation might be used and are also elements of dramatization. Nor does story necessarily have to come to a definite end. A cliffhanger can leave the end open or gives only hints about future events that may be speculative.

0 not present

1 present

Example: “As Wang Youde stands perched atop a hill, a sea of sand is all he can see in every direction. Shielding his eyes from the blazing western China sun and the sandy desert winds of the Gobi, Wang points to the edge of an abandoned grassland in the distance.” → **Beginning of article** does not start with most important information (as inverted pyramid style would do), article continues recalling memories of character.

“But by 2015, when (perhaps) the worst of the economic crisis may be over and the new IPCC report has re—awakened the world to the dangers that climate changes poses, it might just be possible” → **End of article** does not report facts but rather expectations, hopes or fears about the future cause of events. The end is somehow open (“cliffhanger”) and holds the excitement to keep readers interested in following the story beyond the single article.

V047 Emotion [Emotion]

If the emotional state of an agent (individual, collective or institutional actor) is described in the story, then “emotion” can be coded as present. Coders should look for any expressions that give hints about how a character feels in a particular situation. The following expressions are examples for attributes that indicate emotions:

- Positive emotional expression: feeling happy, content, pleased, blessed, glad, joyful, cheerful, delighted, satisfied, comfortable, calm, lucky, peace, saving, recovery, etc.

- Negative emotional expression: sad, upset, miserable, depressing, disappointed, frustrated, disturbed, annoyed, irritated, uneasy, bothered, worried, concerned, anxious, fearful, stressed, afraid, scared, frightened, terrified, fear, disaster, misery, catastrophe, grief, suffering etc.

0 not present

1 present

Example: “Another problem has been relocating and compensating farmers for their land, though farmers in Ningxia said in interviews **most were happy** to move considering the poor condition of their farmlands.”

“But the EU is loathe to reopen the huge and delicate framework of its internal climate policies, which are all tied to 2020, **fearing** that they are more likely to unravel than be tightened.” → institutional actors can be presented as showing some kind of emotion (in this case: fear)

V048 Narrative personalization [Personalization]

In order to fulfill the characteristic of narrative personalization the story needs to focus on agents (including individual, collective and institutional actors) causing events or being affected by circumstances that are caused by other agents, systems, or nature. Acting or reacting persons or other actors are at the center of the story. The agents’ actions are essential for the story to be told in the first place.

The following stylistic elements that can be contained in a story indicate narrative personalization: The story is written through the eyes of (a) character(s) (i.e., the story presents information from a first person perspective); small details about persons (as well as details about the background or personal past are described to create an image.

0 not present

1 present

Example: “Mexico is battling billionaire drug mafias armed with bazookas, but when President Felipe Calderon ranks the threats his country faces, he worries more about methane gas, dwindling forests and dirty refineries. Calderon is a climate wonk. Who knew? [...]” → Story focusing on Mexican president Calderon and his actions concerning climate change

Example: “The European Union (EU) on Friday blamed India for blocking a new legally binding agreement, saying New Delhi was maintaining a “relatively tough stand”, preventing countries from arriving at a conclusion in Durban.” → Two central actors are presented in the introduction. The EU is acting and causes events by “blaming India”. India is affected by the actions of the EU and reacts.

V049 Fictionalization [Fiction]

The characteristic of fictionalization is fulfilled when the story includes any kind of fictional content (e.g., an invented example to explain a hypothetical argument: “One might imagine a person that has

not seen any other human being for a long time”, or speculations about causes of past or future events that are not fully known: “Nobody remembers exactly what had happened back then but people assume that ...”).

Please note: Scientific predictions based on theory and empirical data as well as planned (political) action are not understood as speculations in the sense of fictionalization. Assumptions on how the political process could develop, however, are regarded as speculative in the sense of fictionalization.

0 not present

1 present

Example: “As for the sea rising, maybe we should ask Al Gore. He just purchased a mansion at the edge of the sea somewhere in California or Florida. If he expected his predictions to come true, he would have tried the Rocky Mountains.” → speculation about the true thinking of Al Gore without really knowing anything about his intentions

Example: “Stünde am Ende die Verabredung, in den nächsten Jahren ein rechtsverbindliches Abkommen zu schmieden, hätte der gemeinschaftliche Klimaschutz zumindest eine Perspektive.” → speculation about future events

V050 Stylistic ornamentation [Stylistic]

Please code when the story goes beyond the pure recounting of events and uses a more literarily writing style that beautifies content by descriptive details, anecdotes, examples, or metaphors to provide a more detailed picture of the situation (even if additional content is not necessary to understand the text’s main point). **Please note:** Stylistic ornamentation refers to the content rather than to the linguistic form. The use of linguistic stylistic devices (such as rhetorical questions, alliterations, reduced sentences) alone does not fulfill the criteria for stylistic ornamentation in this study.

0 not present

1 present

Example: “As Wang Youde stands perched atop a hill, a sea of sand is all he can see in every direction. Shielding his eyes from the blazing western China sun and the sandy desert winds of the Gobi, Wang points to the edge of an abandoned grassland in the distance.”

Example: “Es ist die alte Geschichte vom Rock und vom Hemd, nur übersieht man dabei, dass das beste Hemd nichts nützt, wenn es durch den Rock nass hineingeht.”

1.2. Narrative genre

V051 Overall theme [Theme]

Please decide what the story’s main plot is about.

1 Everyday business

The presented events are not unusual but follow a rational logic, e.g., negotiations on details of a climate change treaty without unexpected incidents. The courses of events proceed in the same ways as on other occasions in the past; after past experiences there are no surprises expected. Problems that have been discussed for years but have not yet been solved (and are not expected to be solved soon) are part of the “everyday business” of the climate change politics.

Example: “To those who have followed the negotiations of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change over their nearly 20-year history, **the conflicts and controversies to be taken up in Durban are monotonously familiar**: the differing obligations of industrialized and developing nations, the question of who will pay to help poor nations adapt, the urgency of protecting tropical forests, the need to rapidly develop and deploy clean energy technology.”

Example: “**Seit Jahren** schon befassen sich Klimakonferenzen mit einem Programm für den Waldschutz in Entwicklungsländern, **seit Jahren** sind sie einem Durchbruch angeblich nahe.”

2 Failure after struggle

The course of events takes an undesirable or unpleasant turn, e.g., negotiations for a new climate change treaty fail; activists are not successful in accomplishing their conservation goals. The failure might also be expected for the future.

Example: “**Cancun fails to even address the challenge of climate change.** [...] The Cancun deal is by and for the rich polluters of the world. It does nothing to avert climate change and instead sets up a weak framework for action against pollution. And because it dumps the principle of equity it negates our right to development.”

3 Triumph over adversity

The course of events takes a desirable or pleasant turn, obstacles are overcome, e.g., negotiations over a treaty come to a positive end; activists are successful in having some of their demands turned into political agreements. The triumph might also be expected for the future.

Example: “There is a huge potential for green growth in Mexico,” said Tudela. “We would like to prove that a developing country can mitigate and adapt to climate change without hurting the economy. We want to prove that in Mexico.”
→ End of story about Mexican President Calderon with **expected triumph over adversity**: developing country Mexico can be successful in fight against climate change

4 Struggle over destiny of planet or civilization

Climate change and related topics are presented as the biggest challenge of mankind that needs to be addressed immediately in order to save the planet; scenarios are presented that are expected to occur in case necessary remedial action is not taken.

Example: “Amid fresh **warnings of climate related disasters in the future**, delegates from about 190 countries were gathering in Durban for a two-week conference beginning on Monday. [...] Under discussion was “nothing short of **the most compelling energy, industrial, behavioral revolution that humanity has ever seen,**” she said.”

Example: “And religious leaders will pray for the success of climate talks and the future of mankind.”

5 (Social/ political) conflict

Two (or more) actors stand in opposition to each other, have different motivations, aims, strategies, frames of reference; e.g. developing countries demand financial aid from developed countries to realize adaptation to climate change but meet clear resistance.

Example: “In the overall context one problem seems to remain sticky: climate change and development are inseparably interlinked. An agreement that is optimal for the world and its future generations may not be optimal for some national economies, which would probably have to bear a large burden for significant domestic emissions reductions and which are not among the nation’s most gravely affected and threatened by climate change.” → cleavage between those countries that are responsible but not as much affected as those countries that are less responsible but much more affected by climate change risks

998 Unclear

V052 Tone [Tone]

Please discern the overall character of the story. It might help to ask: How are the events in the story presented? Especially the end of a story gives hints about the overall tone if the rest of the article is ambiguous.

1 Fatalistic

The story shows believe that negative events are predetermined and therefore inevitable; negative emotional expression of despair and disaffection are added to the description.

Example: “The Cancun deal has been struck by letting these countries off the hook. There are no targets. [...] It is no wonder that western media and leaders are ecstatic about the breakthrough. It is their victory. What Cancun has done is to shift the burden of the transition to the developing countries. [...] But then we hate being hated in the rich man's world. It is better if we deal for them. This way we can fete as dealmakers. It is another matter that we get nothing for everything we give up.” → article in Times of India (written by guest author) expresses massive frustration and disappointment about the outcomes of Cancun and shows how helpless and depending the developing world is.

2 Optimistic

The story is hopeful and confident about the future; positive emotional expressions describing hope and confidence are used.

Example: “There is a huge potential for green growth in Mexico,” said Tudela. “We would like to prove that a developing country can mitigate and adapt to climate change without hurting the economy. We want to prove that in Mexico.” → hope and confidence that Mexico will be successful in mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

3 Unexcited/ neutral

Events are presented in a rather pragmatic and not exaggerated way; no emotional expressions are added to the description.

Example: “European countries have this year provided 2.3 billion out of a total of 7.2 billion to be paid by 2012, as “fast start” financing to help developing countries combat climate change, complementing the significant support that the European Union as the world’s largest aid donor already provides to developing countries through its Official Development Assistance (ODA).”

4 Passionate

The story shows a heartfelt and powerful intensity; stronger emotional expressions of passion, spirit, and calls for action are used in the description.

Example: “Such backsliding amounts to a version of **environmental apartheid**, where a citizen of a poor nation is seen as having fewer rights than the world’s worst polluters. **India must resist** such inimical moves. If the rich nations manage to push through their climate change framework **India will have to bear a grossly disproportionate burden**, adversely affecting its economic growth.” → very strong words to express the opinion that India should on no account agree to any deal that demands more of the developing countries than Kyoto has done.

5 Pessimistic

The storyteller shows a tendency to see the worst aspect of things or to believe that the worst will happen; negative emotional expression of alarmism or distrust are part of the description.

Example: “**Hopes were scrapped** for an overall treaty governing global carbon emissions after the collapse of talks at a climate summit in Copenhagen two years ago. [...] But an **underlying division** between rich and poor countries on the future of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol **has stymied the negotiators**.”

998 Unclear

V053 (Expected) outcome [Outcome]

What is the result of the action taken? How does the story end?

0 No conceivable outcome

There either is no problem or conflict addressed that could have an outcome or the addressed problem or conflict is not expected to have any outcome (e.g., because it is not part of the negotiations). Please decide first whether the story addresses any kind of problem or conflict that eventually requires a solution. If any kind of outcome is expected or hoped for, do not code “no conceivable outcome” but decide about how the solution of the conflict might be achieved (or not achieved, respectively).

Example: “Shipping fuel levies opposed – The US, China and India were opposing efforts to use charges on shipping fuel to funnel money into a UN climate aid fund, Greenpeace’s Martin Kaiser said on Friday. The US administration and the Basic group of negotiating countries, that includes South Africa and Brazil, said funds must come from national budgets rather than charges on shipping fuels, said Kaiser, who is the head of international climate politics for Greenpeace.” → The problem addressed is the financing of the

climate aid fund. Shipping fuel levies are a suggested solution but are opposed by certain countries. Even though they justify their opposition it is not clear whether one can expect any other outcome to the problem soon.

1 Conflict fixed

The addressed problem or conflict is solved either by prudence and routine (e.g., decisions of government/administration), by heroic (individual) action or commitment, by compromise (e.g., balance of interest through negotiation) or consensus (general agreement).

Example: "In order to solve the problems of growing deserts in China the government started reforestation programs and takes part in forestry negotiation at climate summit." → **Compromise** and balance of interest (though not all actors are convinced of the success)

2 Conflict not fixed

The addressed problem or conflict is not solved or expected to be solved. The outcome is the same as or even worse than initial situation. Decisions that would be necessary to solve the problem or conflict are not made.

Example: „... der Schutz von Wäldern könnte für Europas Firmen zur Chance werden, billig an Emissionszertifikate zu gelangen. Es ist ein alter Streit, der schon vielfach gefochten wurden. Chancen für eine Einigung: trotz langer Verhandlungen abermals gering.“

Example: "Cancun fails to even address the challenge of climate change." → **Conflict not fixed**

998 Unclear

2. Character specification

There are three main types of characters: victim, villain and hero. Please try to identify the character that represents the victim first and code variables V059 to V067. If more than one victim can be identified, please code these variables only for the first actor mentioned representing a victim. After identifying the victim please continue with identifying the character representing the villain and code variables V068 to V076. If more than one villain can be identified, please code variables only for the first actor mentioned representing a villain. Please then continue with identifying the hero and code variables V077 to V085. If more than one hero can be identified, please code variables only for the first actor mentioned representing a hero.

Please note: One actor can only have one narrative role; please do not code an actor twice assuming different narrative roles.

2.1 Character as victim

V054 Narrative role: victim [Victim]

A person, group, or institution is harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action, e.g. small island states that are threatened by climate change; skeptic climate scientist who is ignored by academic journals.

Please note: Sometimes victims can deliver themselves from their situation in the course of a story (e.g. they become heroes by fighting against the situation with individual commitment). Such actors are not coded as victims but as heroes.

0 not present

1 present

Example: “Here on the edge of the Maowusu desert, in China’s western Nirrgxia region, a battle is being waged to prevent its spreading sands from claiming more victims. [...] Since the 1970s, the farmer has led efforts by local villagers to build a “green shield” at the fringes of the Maowusu to contain its spread. [...] Initially, Wang's efforts received little support from the local government, which, like elsewhere in China, tailored its policies with the sole aim of achieving maximum growth, with little regard for environmental concerns.” → **farmers** of the region are **victims**, one farmer named **Wang** started fighting against growing deserts and can be seen as a **hero** even though he is part of the victim community.”

Example: “Fragt sich allein, was kleine Inselstaaten dazu sagen, die am ehesten von den Folgen eines steigenden Meeresspiegels betroffen sind” → Small Island States most vulnerable to the rising sea level but with almost no influence in negotiations. They are harmed if other countries (USA, China etc.) refuse to agree to a new commitment.

V055 Victim – Type of actor [Victim_Type]

Please code whether the character is an individual, a collective, or an institutional actor according to the following definitions:

Individual actor: A single person who acts or participates in an action or progress. The person is clearly identifiable (e.g. because they are designated by their own name).

Collective actor: A group of individual persons who more or less incidentally act together or participate in an action is understood as a collective actor. This might apply to protesters, citizens, voters, or scientists but also to groups of countries (e.g. the developing countries, Western Europe).

Institutional actor: Collective actors that do not incidentally act together but within any form of institutionalized structure are understood as institutional actors. This applies to organizations such as the UN, the EU, non-governmental organization (e.g., WWF, Greenpeace) but also to countries (e.g. the USA, India, or Mexico), parties (e.g. the Republican Party), workers unions, trade associations, etc.

- 1 Individual actor
- 2 Collective actor
- 3 Institutional actor

Example (see first example for NAR_VICT above): **farmers** of the region are a **collective actor**, Mr. **Wang** is an **individual actor**; the local **government** is an **institutional actor**

V056 Victim – Name [Victim_Name]

Please type in the name of the character as it is presented in the article.

V057 Victim - Action taken [Victim_Action]

In the course of events different actions might be taken or at least attempted. Please decide which of these types of action by the character is the most central to achieving the outcome of the story (explanations apply to all three types of narrative characters).

- 0 No action is taken

Not every actor actually takes any action. If an actor is for example identified as a victim (e.g., small island states as a victim of climate change) but without mentioning any recognizable efforts to do something against it, please code “no action is taken”.

- 1 Problem solving

Taking efforts to find a solution to the problem, e.g., the hero solves a problem (or adds to the solution) through an innovative idea; a negotiation party pushes the progress by bringing up suggestions; interests between opponents are balanced (e.g., consensus/ compromise seeking).

Example: “Simultaneously, host nation, South Africa, attempted to resolve the biggest problem at hand in a separate process called Indaba. Indaba refers to the traditional South African practice of holding a council of indigenous people to resolve problems.”

Example: “Along with Pakistan, other developing countries staved off an attempt to take the Indian proposal off the table on the opening day of the talks, despite the US’ opposition to inclusion of IPR and trade barriers.” → Pakistan tries to

balance the interests by supporting the Indian request to include certain topics in the talks.

Example: "Farmer **Wang** and **farmers of the region** take **try to solve the problem** by alarming local administration; Chinese **government** now supports reforestation (**balancing**) after years of giving no attention to the problem."

2 Accepting

Please code when the character adjusts to the problem instead of trying to solve it.

Example: "Consequently, the African continent needs to pursue the opportunities presented under climate change negotiations to better achieve its development aspirations. At the same time, and irrespective of the outcome of Durban, Africa needs to prepare for already visible effects of a changing climate." → Africa is a victim of climate change and cannot solve the problem. The author of the article suggests now that Africa needs to accept this and start to adapt to the situation.

3 Resisting

Please code when a character actively shows resistance, e.g., by rejecting or opposing the viewpoint, problem definition, or offered solutions of another actor.

Example: "The US had opposed the inclusion of IPR and trade barriers in the talks since it prefers to hold such discussions only under WTO." → the USA don't want to discuss the topics and oppose the wish of India

4 Overwhelming

Please code when a character imposes their will on others, is not seeking compromise or consensus, or is setting someone under pressure.

Example: "... the agenda of rich nations seems to be to reset negotiations and begin again from scratch, preparing a "roadmap" for a future climate agreement in 2020 or later. Junking Kyoto, rich nations now want to link their emissions cuts to those of emerging economies, such as India." → the developed countries seem as if they want to recklessly enforce their interests without being considerate of the developing countries.

5 Complaining

Please code when an actor blames another actor in a communicative act for wrongdoings, mistakes, or faults of others, especially for reasons of expediency. Forms of protesting against proposals or decisions as well as scapegoating are also regarded as communicative acts of complaining.

Example: President Jacob Zuma has been rattling his begging bowl in front of the rich "developed" nations at the COP17 climate talks on behalf of Africa's poor "developing" nations. "Clean energy plans require more funds – Zuma" (December 5) refers. The basis of his appeal to the rich "polluters" appears once again to be that "you owe it to us". → Jacob Zuma complains about the missing financial support of the developing countries by the developed countries.

2.2 Character as villain

V058 Narrative role: villain [Villain]

A villain is understood as any person, group, institution, or thing that is responsible for specific problems, harm, or damage towards others. This could also be an opponent who inhibits progress by refusing to take necessary steps in order to come to a solution; e.g., developed countries that are responsible for carbon emissions, a local factory that pollutes the drinking water of a village, or countries that don't want to engage in a treaty or specific remedial actions.

0 not present

1 present

Example: "Here on the edge of the Maowusu desert, in China's western Ningxia region, a battle is being waged to prevent its spreading sands from claiming more victims. [...] Since the 1970s, the farmer has led efforts by local villagers to build a "green shield" at the fringes of the Maowusu to contain its spread. [...] Initially, Wang's efforts received little support from the local government, which, like elsewhere in China, tailored its policies with the sole aim of achieving maximum growth, with little regard for environmental concerns." → the local **government** is a **villain** because of not caring for the environmental problems and bringing farmers in existential danger.

"The US had opposed the inclusion of IPR and trade barriers in the talks since it prefers to hold such discussions only under WTO." → US as villain because it opposes the Indian request to discuss these topics. With this attitude the US blocks the negotiation progress.

V059 Villain – Type of actor [Villain_Type]

1 Individual actor

2 Collective actor

3 Institutional actor

V060 Villain – Name [Villain_Name]

Please type in the name of the character as it is presented in the article.

V061 Villain - Action taken [Villain_Action]

0 No action is taken

1 Problem solving

2 Accepting

3 Resisting

4 Overwhelming

5 Complaining

998 Unclear

2.3 Character as hero

V062 Narrative role: Hero [Hero]

A hero is a person, group, or institution that is admired for their courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities; someone who helps to make significant progress; e.g., the leader of an environmental movement or a head of state that brings climate talk forward significantly; someone who takes sides for somebody that is in a weaker position (e.g., for someone that has been harmed by a villain).

0 not present

1 present

Example: “Here on the edge of the Maowusu desert, in China’s western Nirrgxia region, a battle is being waged to prevent its spreading sands from claiming more victims. [...] Since the 1970s, the farmer has led efforts by local villagers to build a “green shield” at the fringes of the Maowusu to contain its spread. [...] Initially, Wang's efforts received little support from the local government, which, like elsewhere in China, tailored its policies with the sole aim of achieving maximum growth, with little regard for environmental concerns.” → Mr. Wang used to be part of the victims since he is also one of the affected farmers but he started to lead fighting against growing deserts and therefore takes the role of the hero.

“Pakistan came out in support of India’s demand that equity, intellectual property rights (IPR) and trade barriers be discussed at the climate talks in Durban.” → Pakistan as hero because it supports India whose interests would otherwise not have been discussed because of the opposition of the USA.

V063 Hero – Type of actor [Hero_Type]

1 Individual actor

2 Collective actor

3 Institutional actor

V064 Hero – Name [Hero_Name]

Please type in the name of the character as it is presented in the article.

V065 Hero - Action taken [Hero_Action]

0 No action is taken

1 Problem solving

2 Accepting

3 Resisting

4 Overwhelming

5 Complaining

998 Unclear

V. Actor-statement level

The unit of analysis for the following variables is an actor's statement as a whole. All variables in this section have to be coded separately for every actor-statement appearing in one article. Please code only when the actor in their statement refers to the topic of climate change. This includes all statements on causes and effects of global warming, measures to mitigate the effects or adapt to them, as well as statements related to climate science or climate politics and policies.

1. What is an actor?

Actors are identifiable individuals, collectives, or institutions, usually mentioned by name, which are not only subject of the article but who are given the opportunity – via direct or indirect speech – to communicate their point of view.

Actors can be persons, groups, committees, organizations, or institutions. Journalists can be coded as actors as well when they not merely act as chronicler of events and statements but add context, interpretation and/or evaluation to the article, indicated by a statement which is not solely based or does not merely sum up interpretations and/or evaluations by other quoted actors.

If a country (e.g. "The United States") is present as an actor the respective government / administration is coded as the actor (→ see variable V070).

For some special cases of actors the following rules apply:

- **Actors with more than one office or capacity:** Some actors hold two or more offices at the same time. For coding such actors the following rules apply in this order:
 - If the actor is unambiguously attributed to one organization or capacity in the article they are coded as such.
 - Actors in inter-governmental committees such as the European Council are coded according to their respective domestic capacity (e.g. "national political actor – government"). The exceptions are actors in an executive function such as the President of the European Parliament.

Example: "French President Nicolas Sarkozy, who leads the G20 in 2011, says he will press the group to make the fight against global warming a priority." → actor is coded as "national political actor – administration" and his origin as "France" (see country list for code)

- Actors in supra-national institutions such as the European Parliament are coded according to their capacity in this institution (e.g. "transnational political actor – EU"). Their respective nationality (e.g. "German") is coded separately. The origin of actors in an executive function such as the President of the European Parliament is coded as "transnational".

Example: "Connie Hedegaard, the European commissioner for climate action, said in an interview..." → actor is coded as "transnational political actor – EU" and her origin as "transnational"

- **Diffuse/vague actors:** Actors who are not clearly identifiable by name or institutional affiliation are coded according to their social or occupational status and their country of origin if applicable.

Example: “66 percent of Americans believe global warming is happening” → actor is coded as “the public / public opinion” and the actor’s origin as “USA”

- **Statement within a statement:** If an actor A directly or indirectly quotes a statement by another actor B within a statement, the quote is attributed to actor A and not the quoted actor B. Only the actor who quotes has the opportunity to speak in the media.
 - A specific rule is to be considered: If the interpreting actor is the author of the article, both the author’s statement as well as the quoted statement are coded! This applies to news reports, commentaries, and letters to the editor.
- **Documents:** When an actor refers to a document (e.g. treaties, verdicts, action plans, etc.) but does not quote from it directly or indirectly, the respective actor is coded. He is considered as an interpreting actor. Otherwise, the document is attributed to its author who is coded as an actor.

Example: “Michael Levi, senior fellow for energy and the environment at the Council on Foreign Relations, wrote in an e-mail that [...] the Cancun agreement ‘should be applauded not because it solves everything, but because it chooses not to...’.” → actor is coded as an individual actor “NGO representative – non-environmental” (since the CFR is not a predominantly environmental organization)

- **Multiple actors for a statement:** Different actors – including those affiliated with the same organization or institutions – which make the same statement are coded separately. Some distinctions have to be considered:
 - **Representation of a collective or institutional actor by an individual:** If an individual actor speaks as a representative of a collective or institutional actor only the individual actor is coded.

Example: “Steve Cochran, vice president for climate and air at the Environmental Defense Fund advocacy group, said...” → coded as individual actor “NGO representative – environmental”
 - **Separate appearance of an institution and an institution’s representative:** Both an institutional or collective actor and an individual acting as a representative of this very institution or collective can be quoted – with differing statements – within the same article. They are coded separately.
 - **Research groups** who do not represent an institution are coded as individual actors.

2. What is a statement?

The coding unit “statement” cannot be defined *ex ante* by formal criteria. Statements are defined by semantic criteria. Accordingly, a statement is a **number of related direct or indirect quotes, stated by one and the same actor within an article**. The coded statement of an actor can be distributed in various quotations across the article.

Please note: This definition includes points of views or positions mentioned by the author of the article but clearly attributed to one or more external actors, i.e., assessments apparently based on prior communicative acts. If the author of the article merely mentions what another actor is doing, the statement is attributed to the author of the article and not regarded as a self-contained statement (e.g., ‘Mexico **is** raising efficiency standards’).

Verbs (and there conjugated forms) indicating a point of view or position that is to be interpreted as an external actor’s statement include (but are not limited to): *accept, according to, admit, advise, advocate, affirm, allude to, announce, answer, apologize, appeal, appraise, appreciate, approve, argue, ask, assume, assure, back, beg, believe, bring forward, call, caution, challenge, choose, commend, comment, compliment, concede, condemn, confess, confide, confirm, consider, contradict, covet, criticize, debate, decide, decline, declare, deem, demand, describe, desire, disagree, disapprove, disclaim, disclose, dislike, dismiss, disregard, doubt, dread, emphasize, endorse, estimate, expect, explain, express, favor, fear, feel, guess, highlight, hint, hope, implore, imply, indicate, inform, judge, lament, like, make clear, make an explanation, mean, mention, note, notify, object, opine, place emphasis on, plead, pledge, point out, praise, prefer, presume, proclaim, promise, pronounce, propose, publish, raise concern, reckon, recommend, regard, refuse, regret, reject, remark, repeal, report, request, reveal, revoke, root for, say, seek, signal, solicit, speak, state, stress, suggest, support, suppose, suspect, sympathize, tell, trust, underline, underscore, urge, value, voice, vote, want, warn, wish, worry, would like, write*

Example: “Canada, Japan and Russia **have said** they will not agree to an extension of the protocol next year unless the unbalanced requirements of developing and developed countries are changed.” → please code as three separate statements

- Statements can appear as direct speech (with quotation marks) or indirect speech.
- Single, short labels in quotation marks are not coded as statements.
- Within a statement of an actor only those parts are relevant that refer to the topic of climate change. If an actor additionally speaks about another topic with no relation to climate change of any kind, this part of their statement is ignored. In case of doubt, the statement is coded and referenced under “annotation to the article”.

3. Variables

3.1 Actors

V066 Actor-statement-ID [ActorID]

The actor ID is a composite value consisting of the respective article-ID followed by the sequential number of the actor (in order of appearance) using a two-digit format (e.g. ‘03’ for the third actor quoted in the article). Accordingly, the first actor appearing in article ‘2’ in a newspaper is given the actor-ID ‘201’; the second actor is coded as ‘202’ and so on.

Please always code all the actor-statements in an article in order of their appearance. The exception is the journalist as the author of the article who should always be coded as the last actor in an article.

V067 Name of actor [Actor_name]

Please write down the name or designation of the actor as identified in the article, e.g. 'Todd Stern' or 'major developing countries'. If the actor is the author of the article but no author is designated by name, please write down the name of the media outlet in which the article was published.

V068 Type of actor [Actor_type]

Please code whether the actor is an individual (i.e., designated by their personal name) or a collective/institutional actor (i.e., designated by the name of an institution or a group label).

- 1 Individual actor (e.g., 'Barack Obama', 'Jayanthi Natarajan', or "an unnamed source from within the administration")
- 2 Collective or institutional actor (e.g., 'China', 'environmentalists' or 'the African Union')

V069 Occupation/office of actor [Actor_office]

Please code the occupation, office, function, or institutional affiliation of the actor. Please always try to code the four-digit codes; if in doubt, the two-digit codes might be used.

11 NGO (representatives) / activists

- 1101 NGO/Think Tank (representative) – environmental
Please code as environmental if the constituting issue of the NGO or think tank is an environmental one, e.g., Greenpeace, WWF, Friends of the Earth, or Climate Action Network.
- 1102 NGO/Think Tank (representative) – non-environmental
Please code as non-environmental if the constituting issue of the NGO or think tank is (at least not exclusively) an environmental one, e.g., Oxfam, Amnesty International, or World Energy Council.
- 1103 Environmental activist(s)/protester(s) without NGO affiliation
Please code when the activist(s) or protester(s) is/are demonstrating for an environmental cause.
- 1104 Non-environmental activist(s)/protester(s) without NGO affiliation
Please code when the activist(s) or protester(s) is/are demonstrating for a non-environmental (e.g., human rights, labor rights) cause.

12 National political actors

- 1201 Government in general
*Please also code when the actor is simply referred to by a country's name, e.g., 'Canada, Japan and Russia have said they will not agree [...]'.
Example: "Denmark has pledged its support for the fund but has not made any commitments."
Example: "Between 1993 and 2003 the increase was twice as much as in the decades before, the government [of Greenland] declared."*
- 1202 Head of government (e.g., 'U.S. President Barack Obama')

- 1203 Head of state (e.g., ‘Chadian President Idriss Deby’)
If the actor is both head of government and head of state (e.g., the Presidents of France, Mexico, and the United States), please code as ‘1202 - Head of government’.
- 1204 Political actor – administration (e.g., Minister/Secretary, state agency)
This also includes the official government delegates to the COP often labeled ‘chief [country] negotiator’ or similar.
 Example: “Todd D. Stern, the **chief American climate negotiator**, revealed his qualms ...”
 Example: “[2011] is headed toward position ten in the ranking of the hottest years on record, according to the **American agency** for atmosphere and oceans, NOAA.”
- 1205 Political actor – government party/coalition
Brazil: PT (Partido dos Trabalhadores), PMDB (Partido do Movimento Democrático Brasileiro), PP (Partido Progressista), PSB (Partido Socialista Brasileiro), PDT (Partido Democrático Trabalhista), PTB (Partido Trabalhista Brasileiro);
Germany: CDU/CSU (Christlich Demokratische Union/Christlich-Soziale Union), FDP (Freie Demokratische Partei);
India: UPA ("United Progressive Alliance"), ITC (Indian Trinamool Congress), DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam), NCP (Nationalist Congress Party), JMM (Jharkhand Mukti Morcha), NC (National Conference), RLD (Rashtriya Lok Dal);
South Africa: ANC (African National Congress);
USA: Democratic Party
- 1206 Political actor – opposition
Brazil: DEM (Democratas), PSDB (Partido da Social Democracia Brasileira), PPS (Partido Popular Socialista); PV (Partido Verde)
Germany: SPD (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschland), Bündnis90/Die Grünen, Die Linke;
India: BJP (Bharatiya Janata Party), BJD (Biju Janata Dal), SS (Shiv Sena), JDU (Janata Dal – United), AIADMK (All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam);
South Africa: DA (Democratic Alliance), COPE (Congress of the People), IFP (Inkatha Freedom Party);
USA: Republican Party
- 1207 Political actor – affiliation unclear (e.g., ‘members of parliament’)
- 1208 Local government official
 Example: “Logi Naidoo from eThekweni Municipality told the youngsters ...”
- 1209 Other national institution: courts, unions, sport associations and so on

13 International political actors

- 1301 United Nations (UN) or affiliated organization (e.g., UNFCCC)
- 1302 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
German: “Weltklimarat”
- 1303 European Union (EU) or affiliated organization (e.g., European Commission, European Parliament, European Council)
- 1304 Council of Europe

German: “Europarat”; **Portuguese:** “Conselho da Europa”. Please do not confuse with the European Council or the Council of the European Union (→ coded as ‘1303 – European Union’).

- 1305 BRICS
*An association of emerging economies consisting of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. **Please note:** If BRICS is identified as an actor and all or some of its member countries are merely mentioned as an explanation, please only code BRICS as an actor.*
- 1306 BASIC
*A bloc of four large developing countries - Brazil, South Africa, India, and China - committed to act jointly at the UN Climate Change Conferences. **Please note:** If BASIC is identified as an actor and all or some of its member countries are merely mentioned as an explanation, please only code BASIC as an actor.*
- 1307 Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
- 1308 African Union (AU)
- 1309 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
- 1310 Organization of American States (OAS)
- 1311 Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA)
- 1312 Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)
- 1313 Arctic Council
- 1314 World Bank
- 1315 International Energy Agency (IEA)
- 1316 G8/G8+5
- 1317 G20
- 1318 G77
- 1319 Other international institution: OSCE, ASEAN, CIS and so on → please specify! [string]

14 Business/Industry (representatives)

- 1401 Business/industry (representative) - single company
Please only code representatives speaking on behalf of their company and/or within their capacity on the management level. An employee without any executive or communicative function is coded as ‘1605 – average person’.
- 1402 Business/industry (representative) - interest group or branch of industry

15 Scientists / Researchers

- 1501 Scientist or researcher / research institute
*Please code when the actor is a university or government scientist, a research institute or a scientific expert commission. **Please note:** A scientist speaking in their capacity as a member of the IPCC is coded as ‘1302’!*

16 Other actors

- 1601 Journalist as author of the article
- 1602 Other journalist (not the author of the article) or ‘the media’ in general
- 1603 Church / religious community (representative)
- 1604 Debates

Please code only if the article refers to a debate without any more specific reference or citation, e.g., “the debate on global warming in the U.S.”

1605 The public / average person

Please also code when the ‘average person’ is the author of a letter to the editor.

1606 Intellectual(s)

We define an intellectual as a person of notable cultural and artistic expertise whose knowledge grants him or her intellectual authority in public discourse, e.g. Jürgen Habermas or Richard Dawkins.

1607 Artist(s) or celebrity(-ies)

997 Other → please specify! [string]

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

V070 Origin of actor [Actor_origin]

Please code the origin of the actor. International organizations and intergovernmental institutions as well as their respective spokespersons are coded as ‘222 - transnational’ unless the spokesperson’s country or world region of origin is mentioned explicitly.

Please note: An exception is made for representatives of the EU or an EU institution (e.g., European Commission). Please code their origin as ‘Europe’ instead of ‘transnational’ unless their respective country of origin is explicitly designated.

1-221 [List of United Nations member states, other countries & world regions](#)

222 Transnational

223 Stateless

224 Various origins

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

V071 Type of quotation [Actor_quotation]

Please code whether the actor-statement appears as a direct quote (with quotation marks) or as an indirect quote (i.e., paraphrased by the author of the article).

0 Statement / interpretation by author of the article

1 Direct quote

Please also code when the actor-statement is a compilation of direct and indirect quotes.

Example: “Deby said [that] COP16 in Cancun, Mexico last year had ‘revived hope for a minimum agreement’ but had really been just a face-saving exercise.”

2 Indirect quote

Please code when the actor-statement does not contain any direct quotations.

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

V072 Prominence of actor-statement [Actor_prominence]

Please code how prominently the actor-statement is featured in the article or news report by noting how much space is occupied by the statement in the article.

Note: If the actor in question is the author of the article, please code '0' regardless of the space their statement occupies in the article.

- 0 Statement / interpretation by author of the article
- 1 One sentence or less
- 2 Up to two sentences
- 3 Up to three sentences
- 4 Up to four sentences
- 5 More than four sentences
- 998 Unclear
- 999 Not applicable

V073 Type of 'we' reference [Actor_We_reference]

What community does the actor in their statement identify with? Please code a 'we' reference whenever pronouns such as 'we', 'us', or 'our' are used in an actor-statement. A 'we' reference can be either inclusive, i.e. include the respective audience, for example 'we Americans' in a U.S. newspaper, or exclusive, i.e. not include the majority of the audience, for example 'we, the Liberal Party' or 'we, the members of Greenpeace'.

Note: If the actor-statement includes more than one 'we' reference, please code the first 'we' reference mentioned.

- 0 No we-reference
- 1 Global 'we' (e.g., 'we, the world' or 'we, humankind')
Please also code when the 'we' reference is somewhat unclear but can easily interpreted as encompassing a multitude of people without a specific delimitation.
Example: "I feel **we** are losing completely the scientific rationale for action."
- 2 We, the developed countries
- 3 We, the developing countries
- 4 Regional 'we' (e.g., 'we Africans' or 'we, the EU')
- 5 National 'we' (e.g., 'we Brazilians' or 'we, the Chinese government')
- 6 Exclusive 'we' reference (e.g., 'we, the environmental activists' or "we New Yorkers in a media outlet other than *The New York Times*)
- 7 Other inclusive 'we' reference → please specify! [string] (e.g., 'we, the ordinary people', 'us readers' or 'we New Yorkers' in *The New York Times*)
- 998 Unclear
- 999 Not applicable

3.2 Frames

The framing analysis follows the definition by Robert Entman (1993) who explains framing as “selecting some aspects of a perceived reality and make(ing) them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation” (p. 52). Drawing upon this definition we operationalize the four functions of frames (frame elements) as follows:

- 1 *defining problematic effects/conditions*
 - a. central problematic aspect that the author of the statement addresses
 - b. topographic area where the author of the statement localizes the problematic effect or condition
- 2 *identifying cause/agent*
 - c. situation identified as being responsible for the problem
- 3 *endorsing remedy*
 - d. course of action which the author of the statement recommends to be followed (or to be avoided) in order to solve the problem
- 4 *conveying moral judgment*
 - f. attribution of responsibility for causing the problem
 - g. attribution of responsibility to solve the problem
 - h. urgency of action to address global warming

V074 Denial of reality of global warming [Actor_denial_warming]

Please code whether the actor denies the reality of global warming or not. If the actor talks about some aspect of climate change (causes, consequences, remedies, politics, etc.) and does not explicitly deny the reality of global warming, please code as '2'.

- 1 Actor denies reality of global warming → *continue with variable V077 [CON_TEMP]*
- 2 Actor does not deny reality of global warming
- 3 Actor is undecided whether global warming is real or not → *continue with variable V077 [CON_TEMP]*

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

V075 Denial of problematic character / urgency of action [Actor_denial_problem]

Please code whether the actor denies that global warming (and its effects) is a problem and necessitates urgent action or not.

- 1 Actor denies problematic character of global warming
Please code if the actor either explicitly calls global warming unproblematic or if they refer to positive consequences exclusively.
- 2 Actor does not deny problematic character of global warming

3 Actor is explicitly undecided on whether global warming is problematic or not

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

Central aspect of problem definition

What effects or conditions of the issue of climate change does the actor define as problematic (or unproblematic) in their statement? This can relate to consequences of global warming (for society, the environment, the economy or general politics) or to conditions pertaining to climate change politics (mostly centered but not exclusively confined to the negotiations at the UN Climate Change Summits), mitigation and adaptation actions, or climate science.

V076 Increase in temperature [Increase]

Please code whenever an actor mentions an (average) increase in temperature. Please also code when the increase in temperature (as a measurable consequence or condition of climate change) is identified as causing other phenomena (e.g., melting glaciers).

Example: “But most scientists predict that **global warming is on the rise** ...”

Example: “... allows UN law to retain some value in trying to stop the **planet overheating**.”

0 not mentioned

1 mentioned

V077 Extreme weather [Weather]

Please code whenever an actor mentions extreme weather or any kind of natural disaster such as floods, droughts, storms, heavy rains, landslides, etc. Please also code when extreme weather is identified as causing other phenomena (e.g., forced migration of people).

0 not mentioned

1 mentioned

V078 Melting ice or glaciers/ rising sea level [Melting]

Example: “Small island states are heading to certain disappearance when we consider the speed at which **glaciers are melting**.” → please also code as V082 Societal consequences (loss of living environment in this example)!

0 not mentioned

1 mentioned

V079 Economic opportunities due to global warming [Economic_opp]

Please code when economic opportunities are mentioned due to global warming and other effects of climate change, e.g., changes in tourism, opening of new trade routes, or development of arable land.

- 0 not mentioned
- 1 mentioned

V080 Economic difficulties and hardships due to global warming [Economic_diff]

Please code when economic difficulties or hardships are mentioned due to global warming or other effects of climate change, e.g., costs for repairing damages, costs for adaptation processes, etc.

Example: “[Climate change] is a **threat to development** and peace ...”

- 0 not mentioned
- 1 mentioned

V081 Other societal consequences [Societal]

Please code when one or more of the following consequences are mentioned:

- forced migration of people / loss of living environment,
- increase in diseases,
- increase in mortality, and/or
- increase in violent conflicts/war.

- 0 not mentioned
- 1 mentioned

Causal attribution (situation)

Which situations or processes does the actor identify as causing or contributing to global warming?

Natural causes

V082 Natural causes [Natural]

Please code when the actor mentions natural causes in general or specific natural causes for climate change such as natural fluctuations of world’s average temperature, solar activities, movement of the earth axis, or natural carbon dioxide emissions.

Example: “The explosion of Mount Merapi in 1815 in Indonesia left a haze of dust that stayed in the atmosphere for four years and altered the climate accordingly.”

- 0 not mentioned
- 1 mentioned

Anthropogenic causes

V083 Burning of fossil fuels / greenhouse gas emissions [Fossil]

Please code when (amount of) the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, or methane gas is mentioned or the actor refers to (the amount of) greenhouse gas emissions in general.

Please note: Do not code as cause for climate change when only the reduction (or slowing down of the increase) of greenhouse gas emissions is mentioned (e.g., 'deeper emissions cuts are needed') → in these cases please code V091 Clean energy.

- 0 not mentioned
- 1 mentioned

V084 Deforestation [Deforestation]

Please code when the actor refers to deforestation such as (but not exclusive to) the destruction of rain forests.

- 0 not mentioned
- 1 mentioned

V085 Colliding national interests [Interests]

Please code when colliding national interests - both political and/or economical - are identified as causing the continuation of climate change.

Example: "This is the third time this conference has been hijacked by the Ping-Pong of the US and China ..."

Example: "What really is at play here are politics on the broadest scale, the relations among Europe, the United States, Canada, Japan and three rapidly rising economic powers, China, India and Brazil."

- 0 not mentioned
- 1 mentioned

V086 Other cause → please specify [Cause_other]

- 0 not mentioned
- 1 mentioned

V087 Countries responsible for causing global warming [Cause_country_1-3; multiple codings]

Please code which countries or groups of countries are mentioned explicitly as being responsible for causing global warming because of their greenhouse gas emissions, e.g., which countries are identified as 'top emitters' of greenhouse gases. Up to three countries or groups of countries can be coded.

Please note: Countries blamed for forestalling progress in climate change negotiations are not coded in this variable.

0 No country explicitly mentioned as being responsible for causing global warming

1-221 [List of United Nations member states, other countries & world regions](#)

Example: „For example, while the US emits 19.3 metric tons of carbon dioxide per capita, India’s share is 1.4 tons.“ → please code ‘185 – United States’.

Example: “China and the US, as well as being the two biggest carbon emitters, are ...” → please code ‘36 – China’ and ‘185 – United States’

222 Developed/industrialized countries (no country specification)

Please also code when an alternative term is used synonymous with ‘developed’ or ‘industrialized countries’ such as ‘rich nations’ or ‘Western countries’. Please only code when ‘developed’ or industrialized countries are referenced without a specification (e.g., ‘... such as ...’) following immediately. If a subsequent specification is made in a new sentence, please code both ‘developed/industrialized countries’ and the specific country reference(s).

223 Emerging countries (no country specification)

Please follow the coding instructions mentioned above at value ‘221’. Please also code when alternative terms such as ‘emerging economies’ or ‘emerging markets’ are used.

224 Developing countries (no country specification)

Please follow the coding instructions mentioned above at value ‘221’.

225 Poor/poorest/least-developed countries (no country specification)

997 Other → please specify!

998 Unclear

999 Not applicable

Endorsed and rejected remedies

What are the measures the actor suggests or demands to be taken or to be avoided in their statement? This can refer to actions that have not been taken yet (a call for action) or to measures already applied, which the actor refers to as necessary or inefficient if not even harmful steps to counter global warming. Please only code the remedies the actor mentions, endorses or rejects explicitly.

Please note: Often actors point out that they would support or contribute to an action only under specific conditions. Please also code such conditioned endorsements as ‘endorsed’.

V088 No action should be taken [Nothing]

0 not mentioned

1 mentioned

2 endorsed

3 rejected

Mitigation action

Mitigation refers to an “anthropogenic intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.” (IPCC Glossary)

V089 Clean energy [Clean]

Please code when the actor refers to one of the following aspects of a remaking of energy production: reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, use of renewable energy sources (e.g., solar power, wind power, or biomass), and energy efficiency and conservation (e.g., sustainable transport such as bio-fueled or hydrogen cars, urban planning, sustainable architecture, eliminating waste methane, recycling.

Example: “In the end, what drives **emissions reduction** is national policy, not international targets”

Example: “New Delhi has already initiated a host of environment–friendly measures, most notable among them being its ambitious **solar policy**.”

Example: “[The EU] is only expected to half–meet a third, non–binding aim of a 20 percent **improvement in energy efficiency** through measures such as insulation and better building design.”

Example: “Mexico is **raising efficiency standards** and helping citizens replace old refrigerators and air conditioners that don’t meet them.”

- 0 not mentioned
- 1 mentioned
- 2 endorsed
- 3 rejected

V090 Reforestation and avoided deforestation [Reforestation]

Please code when any kind of reforestation activity (e.g., the “Plant for the Planet” campaign) or efforts to protect forests such as the tropical rainforests is mentioned.

Example: “This will bring [...] further beautification of streets and parks, including plans for **planting 10.000 trees** per year.”

- 0 not mentioned
- 1 mentioned
- 2 endorsed
- 3 rejected

Adaptation action

While *mitigation* refers to policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, *adaptation* refers to “initiatives and measures to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems against actual or expected climate change effects.” (IPCC glossary)

V091 Adaptation in agricultural production [Adaptation]

Please code when adaptation in agriculture is mentioned such as breeding drought tolerant crop varieties or erosion control through tree planting.

Example: “The smart response is to improve how humans produce food by **applying ever-more-efficient agricultural techniques** more widely.” → please code as ‘endorsed’

- 0 not mentioned
- 1 mentioned
- 2 endorsed
- 3 rejected

Adjusting political process

V092 Adoption of new legally binding, all-inclusive treaty on emission cuts [Treaty]

Example: “Their aim was to roar for action at COP17 – in the form of **an agreement that will force countries** to reduce their carbon emissions ...” → please code as ‘endorsed’.

Example: “Chinese negotiators raised the **prospect of negotiating a legally binding climate pact** at U.N. talks over the weekend in South Africa, but they laid out stringent requirements.” → please code as ‘endorsed’

- 0 not mentioned
- 1 mentioned
- 2 endorsed
- 3 rejected

V093 Stronger focus on local efforts/ ‘working on the ground’ [Local]

Example: “Others think that real progress will not emerge from any global forum but from **action at the ground level ...**”

- 0 not mentioned
- 1 mentioned
- 2 endorsed
- 3 rejected

Other measures

V094 Financial assistance to disadvantaged countries [Finance]

Example: “He said there was a need to **start the Green Climate Fund.**” → please code as ‘endorsed’

Example: [It] will be seen whether COP17 optimally paved the way in setting up the **much-needed Green Climate Fund ...**” → please code as ‘endorsed’

Example: “But South Africa does not need more **donated foreign ‘aid’ money.**” → please code as ‘rejected’

- 0 not mentioned
- 1 mentioned
- 2 endorsed
- 3 rejected

V095 Attributed responsibility for solving the problem [Remedy_country_1-3; multiple codings]

Please code which countries are being deemed responsible for solving the problem of global warming by reducing (or at least slowing down the increase of) its greenhouse gas emissions, i.e. who is addressed by the speaker with a demand to slow the progress of or cut greenhouse gas emissions. Up to three countries can be coded.

- 0 No country explicitly mentioned as being responsible for solving the problem by cutting greenhouse gas emissions

1-221 [List of United Nations member states, other countries & world regions](#)

Example:

222 Developed/industrialized countries (no country specification)

Please also code when an alternative term is used synonymous with ‘developed’ or ‘industrialized countries’ such as ‘rich nations’ or ‘Western countries’. Please only code when ‘developed’ or industrialized countries are referenced without a specification (e.g., ‘... such as ...’) following immediately. If a subsequent specification is made in a new sentence, please code both ‘developed/industrialized countries’ and the specific country reference(s).

223 Emerging countries (no country specification)

Please follow the coding instructions mentioned above at value ‘221’. Please also code when alternative terms such as ‘emerging economies’ or ‘emerging markets’ are used.

224 Developing countries (no country specification)

Please follow the coding instructions mentioned above at value ‘221’.

225 Poor/poorest/least-developed countries (no country specification)

Please follow the coding instructions mentioned above at value ‘221’.

999 Not applicable

V096 Annotations to article [Annotations]

List of UN member states, other countries & world regions (as of 04-11-2012)

Official designations – common/alternative designations in parentheses

UN member states

- 1 Afghanistan
- 2 Albania
- 3 Algeria
- 4 Andorra
- 5 Angola
- 6 Antigua and Barbuda
- 7 Argentina
- 8 Armenia
- 9 Australia
- 10 Austria
- 11 Azerbaijan
- 12 Bahamas
- 13 Bahrain
- 14 Bangladesh
- 15 Barbados
- 16 Belarus
- 17 Belgium
- 18 Belize
- 19 Benin
- 20 Bhutan
- 21 Bolivia
- 22 Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 23 Botswana
- 24 Brazil
- 25 Brunei Darussalam (Brunei)
- 26 Bulgaria
- 27 Burkina Faso
- 28 Burundi
- 29 Cambodia
- 30 Cameroon
- 31 Canada
- 32 Cape Verde
- 33 Central African Republic
- 34 Chad
- 35 Chile
- 36 China
- 37 Colombia
- 38 Comoros
- 39 Republic of the Congo (Congo)
- 40 Costa Rica
- 41 Côte d'Ivoire

- 42 Croatia
- 43 Cuba
- 44 Cyprus
- 45 Czech Republic
- 46 Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)
- 47 Democratic Republic of the Congo (DR Congo, Congo-Kinshasa)
- 48 Denmark
- 49 Djibouti
- 50 Dominica
- 51 Dominican Republic
- 52 Ecuador
- 53 Egypt
- 54 El Salvador
- 55 Equatorial Guinea
- 56 Eritrea
- 57 Estonia
- 58 Ethiopia
- 59 Fiji
- 60 Finland
- 61 France
- 62 Gabon
- 63 Gambia
- 64 Georgia
- 65 Germany
- 66 Ghana
- 67 Greece
- 68 Grenada
- 69 Guatemala
- 70 Guinea
- 71 Guinea-Bissau
- 72 Guyana
- 73 Haiti
- 74 Honduras
- 75 Hungary
- 76 Iceland
- 77 India
- 78 Indonesia
- 79 Iran
- 80 Iraq
- 81 Ireland
- 82 Israel
- 83 Italy
- 84 Jamaica
- 85 Japan
- 86 Jordan
- 87 Kazakhstan

- 88 Kenya
- 89 Kiribati
- 90 Kuwait
- 91 Kyrgyzstan
- 92 Lao People's Democratic Republic (Laos)
- 93 Latvia
- 94 Lebanon
- 95 Lesotho
- 96 Liberia
- 97 Libya
- 98 Liechtenstein
- 99 Lithuania
- 100 Luxembourg
- 101 Madagascar
- 102 Malawi
- 103 Malaysia
- 104 Maldives
- 105 Mali
- 106 Malta (Maltese Islands)
- 107 Marshall Islands
- 108 Mauritania
- 109 Mauritius
- 110 Mexico
- 111 Federated States of Micronesia (Micronesia)
- 112 Monaco
- 113 Mongolia
- 114 Montenegro
- 115 Morocco
- 116 Mozambique
- 117 Myanmar (Burma)
- 118 Namibia
- 119 Nauru
- 120 Nepal
- 121 Netherlands (Holland)
- 122 New Zealand
- 123 Nicaragua
- 124 Niger
- 125 Nigeria
- 126 Norway
- 127 Oman
- 128 Pakistan
- 129 Palau
- 130 Panama
- 131 Papua New Guinea
- 132 Paraguay
- 133 Peru

- 134 Philippines
- 135 Poland
- 136 Portugal
- 137 Qatar
- 138 Republic of Korea (South Korea)
- 139 Republic of Moldova (Moldova)
- 140 Romania
- 141 Russian Federation (Russia)
- 142 Rwanda
- 143 Saint Kitts and Nevis
- 144 Saint Lucia
- 145 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- 146 Samoa
- 147 San Marino
- 148 Sao Tome and Principe
- 149 Saudi Arabia
- 150 Senegal
- 151 Serbia
- 152 Seychelles
- 153 Sierra Leone
- 154 Singapore
- 155 Slovakia
- 156 Slovenia
- 157 Solomon Islands
- 158 Somalia (Somaliland)
- 159 South Africa
- 160 South Sudan
- 161 Spain
- 162 Sri Lanka
- 163 Sudan
- 164 Suriname
- 165 Swaziland
- 166 Switzerland
- 167 Sweden
- 168 Syria
- 169 Tajikistan
- 170 Thailand
- 171 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Macedonia)
- 172 Timor-Leste (East Timor)
- 173 Togo
- 174 Tonga
- 175 Trinidad and Tobago
- 176 Tunisia
- 177 Turkey
- 178 Turkmenistan
- 179 Tuvalu

- 180 Uganda
- 181 Ukraine
- 182 United Arab Emirates
- 183 United Kingdom (Great Britain, England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland)
- 184 United of Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania)
- 185 United States (United States of America, USA, America)
- 186 Uruguay
- 187 Uzbekistan
- 188 Vanuatu
- 189 Venezuela
- 190 Viet Nam (Vietnam)
- 191 Yemen
- 192 Zambia
- 193 Zimbabwe

non-UN states

- 194 Holy See
- 195 Kosovo
- 196 Palestine
- 197 Taiwan (Republic of China/Chinese Taipei)E

World regions

- 200 Europe
- 201 Western Europe
- 202 Eastern Europe
- 203 Southern Europe
- 204 Northern Europe/Scandinavia
- 205 Central Europe
- 206 Balkans
- 207 Middle East/Gulf region/Arab countries
- 208 Americas
- 209 North America
- 210 Central America
- 211 South America
- 212 Asia
- 213 Central Asia
- 214 Southeast Asia
- 215 Africa
- 216 Central and Sub-Saharan Africa
- 217 Maghreb countries
- 218 Oceania
- 219 Pacific states
- 220 Arctic
- 221 Antarctica

List of institutions

United Nations

- 1 United Nations (UN/UNO) in general
- 2 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- 3 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- 4 Other UN institution: UNEP, WMO, UNDP and so on

European Union

- 10 European Union (EU) in general
- 11 European Commission
- 12 European Council
- 13 European Parliament
- 14 Council of the European Union
- 15 Other EU institutions

Economic Forums

- 20 G8/G8+5
- 21 G20
- 22 G77

Intergovernmental organizations

- 30 Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate
- 31 BRICS
- 32 BASIC
- 33 Council of Europe
- 34 Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
- 35 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
- 36 African Union (AU)
- 37 Organization of American States (OAS)
- 38 Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA)
- 39 Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)
- 40 Arctic Council
- 41 World Bank
- 42 International Energy Agency (IEA)
- 43 Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
- 44 Other intergovernmental organization: WTO, OECD, CIS, GEF and so on

International non-governmental organizations

- 45 Greenpeace
- 46 World Wide Fund for Nature/World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
- 47 Friends of the Earth
- 48 Climate Action Network (CAN)
- 49 Indigenous Environmental Network (IEN)
- 50 Global Carbon Project (GCP)
- 51 other environmental INGO: IUCN, IPEN and so on
- 52 non-environmental INGO