

Misinformation in Ukrainian Media Coverage of the War:

What is out there and where do we find it?



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Introduction

At the beginning of 2014 many changes were happening in Ukraine resulting in political turmoil and eventually the annexation of Crimea and the outbreak of a war in the Donbass. Alongside this war on the ground between the Ukrainian military and Russian-backed separatists in the East of the country, another war started: a full-scale information war. In 2014, journalists and academics described how both sides in the conflict engaged in the spreading of false facts (Dougherty, 2014; Walker, 2014). Since then, much attention has been paid to the development of the propaganda by the Russians and pro-Russian separatists in the conflict (for instance: Gerber and Zavisca, 2016; Saran, 2014; Suleymanov, 2015; Zaliznyak, 2016). However, little has been written about how coverage of the war has developed in the Ukrainian media. Makhortykh and Lyebedyev did a study on the use of twitter by both camps in 2015, and investigative journalists at the Ukrainian centre ‘Stopfake’ have since 2014 been reporting cases of false or misleading content in the Ukrainian media, but the kind of study into what is published as happens with the Russian news regularly has not yet taken place for the Ukrainian media.

Since many changes have taken place in Ukraine since 2014, most important of which are the democratisation process and the move away from corruption, it is needed that the media, and specifically the coverage of the war is evaluated. After all, the many changes in the country’s society and political environment have likely resulted in changes in the media as well, which means possibly to the way media report on the war has changed significantly as well. Most importantly, this thesis will investigate whether there still is misinformation in the coverage of the war by Ukrainian media, and if so, what kind of misinformation that exactly is. The hypothesis is that if there is misinformation, it does not compare to the propaganda spread by the pro-Russian side in the information war, because of the democratisation process that has been taking place in Ukraine since 2014.

To place this study in a larger framework the first chapter of this thesis will explain the kinds of misinformation that exist in different environments, after which the current situation in Ukraine and in its media landscape will be evaluated. Then, a case study on four of the most used Ukrainian media will be presented to investigate how Ukrainian media report on the war, and if this is different from what one would expect regarding the kinds of misinformation that exists and the media landscape Ukraine has. The results of the case study will therefore not only be useful to determine how Ukrainian media report on the war, it will also be an indicator of the state of the media overall and of the extent to which the democratisation processes of the last years are already visible in the media.

Chapter 1. What forms can misinformation take and where do we find it?

There are many ways in which misinformation can end up in the news, sometimes because people intended to distribute fake news, sometimes because of mistakes in the news-making processes. Misinformation does not necessarily have to mean the news is entirely fake, to the contrary, often misinformation is about distorted facts, lack of context, half-truths and one-sided news (Davies, 2008). Because of these many shapes misinformation can take, there are several terms that need to be discussed here to distinguish between forms of misinformation.

In the second part of this chapter three different environments and the forms of misinformation we tend to see in them will be discussed, namely: (semi-)authoritarian countries, democracies, and countries at war.

Terminology

There is a great amount of terms to describe different forms of misinformation and definitions on these terms can vary as well. For instance, a well-known term is *propaganda*, which has been described by social psychologist Alex Carey rather neutral as “communication where the form and content is selected with the purpose of bringing some target audience to adopt attitudes and beliefs chosen in advance by the sponsors of communication” (Gutstein, 2009, 59), and by international communications professor Philip Taylor as “a practical process of persuasion” (Scriver, 2015, 395). Meanwhile, it has also been defined in much more negative language, for instance by writer Stanley Cunningham, as “the systematic mistreatment of truth and information and their procedural safeguards” (idem, 395), and by political scientist Terence Qualter as “the deliberate attempt by the few to influence the attitudes and behaviour of the many by the manipulation of symbolic communication” (Gutstein, 2009, 59). Still, while their definitions may vary, usually academics do agree on what amounts to propaganda, which means the best way to define such terms is by exemplifying what characteristics they have, and perhaps more importantly, by clarifying what they are not. The terms to be defined in this part will be: misinformation and disinformation, and propaganda and psychological warfare.

Misinformation and disinformation

The broad term *misinformation* is usually defined simply as ‘false information,’ which can for instance be “false rumours, deceptions, and other inaccuracies” (Gordon-Murnane, 2012, 107). Some authors distinguish between false news by mistake and the deliberate spreading of false information through the word ‘intentional’, like Gordon-Murnane, who writes about “intentional political misinformation” (idem, 116). However, most academics prefer to use the word *disinformation* in the case of deliberately spread falsehoods (Lewandowsky, Stritzke, Freund, Oberauer and Krueger, 2013, 488; Clements, 2014; Gutstein, 2009), while still others refer to false information, whether intentional or not, as disinformation (Pottier, 2002).

Of course if false information refers not only to false facts, but to lack of context and one-sided news too, the distinction between misinformation and disinformation becomes less clear-cut. After all, most news serves the interests of certain stakeholders who are the sources of the disinformation (Davies, 2008, 87, 88), and therefore it is difficult to think of unintentional misinformation, except for cases of badly translated news or misinterpreted information and sources. Thus, to distinguish between misinformation and disinformation, it is important to note how broad misinformation is defined, and when misinformation is seen as deliberately disseminated, meaning, seen as disinformation. When discussing misinformation and disinformation in the media, one can for instance argue that falsehoods are misinformation as long as the media spreading them did not know the facts were false, whereas there is disinformation when media willingly and knowingly participate in the spreading of falsehoods (Lewandowsky, Stritzke, Freund, Oberauer and Krueger, 2013, 488), rather than defining news as misinformation or disinformation based on the possible intentions of the source of the news. Unless specified otherwise, this is the distinction that will be used in this article.

Propaganda and psychological warfare

First it should be noted that disinformation can differ from propaganda, although in both cases an actor intentionally spreads falsehoods. The main difference lies in the method of spreading false information: in the case of propaganda, the information is spread systematically, repeatedly, and it is a process towards an end (Aliaksandrau, 2014, 57; Gutstein, 2009, 59; Scriver, 2015, 395), whereas disinformation is not necessarily part of a campaign and can simply be one person once spreading false information on the internet (Smith, 2012, 15). Therefore, propaganda is disinformation, but disinformation does not have to be propaganda.

The systematic nature of propaganda lies in the fact that frames and narratives are constructed that are false or at least extremely one-sided. In every society, certain frames and narratives are constructed to ensure people can understand the world around them (Lewandowski, Stritzke, Freund, Oberauer and Krueger, 2013, 488). However, when facts are represented in a false way, or worse, when false facts are presented to make the news match a certain narrative, it is propaganda. The main actor behind these false narratives and frames can be a government, providing the narrative to which the facts should match, or the media itself, when a certain frame is dominant in society to such an extent that media will ignore evidence that proves the narrative not or no longer to be true (Herman and Chomsky, 1994, 143). The longer people are exposed to false narratives, the stronger the effect of the misinformation will be (Ayers and Reder, 1998). This is the reason why propaganda is so harmful: at a certain point, people will discard new information that does not match the propaganda narrative. To the contrary, people tend to believe even stronger in the propaganda they have been exposed to after they are confronted with news that proves the narrative they believe in is wrong (Lewandowski, Stritzke, Freund, Oberauer and Krueger, 2013). However, existing narratives and frames can also prevent propaganda is accepted by the public. Contrary to popular belief that the public is always vulnerable to propaganda, especially by the state, Patrick and Thrall found that propaganda must align to a certain extent with common beliefs for it to be effective (Patrick and Thrall, 2007).

Propaganda used by the military has been understood to be psychological warfare, as it is “the application of parts of science called psychology to the conduct of war” (Linebarger, 1948, 8). However, today psychological warfare is a much broader concept, also known as informational warfare or the use of information operations (Zaliznyak, 2016, 26). With society increasingly dependent on technology and information, these concepts, however, have a still broader meaning, as they also refer to phenomena like cyberterrorism and cybersecurity operations (Liptak, 2012, 83). The more narrow *psychological warfare* usually refers to the use of propaganda and operations to counter propaganda (Zaliznyak, 2016). Therefore, a government or organisation can practise psychological warfare without spreading falsehoods, in which case the psychological warfare will usually be defensive in nature, opposed to propaganda, which is a more offensive form of psychological warfare (Zaliznyak, 2016; Liptak, 2012). In the second chapter of this article will be examined what kind of psychological warfare, if any, is practised in Ukraine.

Environments that show different kinds of misinformation

Looking at concepts like psychological warfare and its definition, one could get the impression that misinformation will usually occur in conflict environments, when there is an enemy who needs to be weakened, people on one’s own side that need to be convinced of the rightness of their side, and third parties that need to be convinced to become allies (Mor,

2007). However, even though conflict impacts on media massively, with the truth being the first casualty in war (Tehrani, 2005, 237), misinformation can be found in media also in the absence of conflict. The environment the media finds itself in does have consequences for the types of misinformation that are more likely to occur, for instance because certain social environments make it easier for governments to disseminate false information. In the following sections first two different environments will be discussed, namely authoritarian or semi-authoritarian regimes and democracies. After that, the impact of (violent) conflict on these environments regarding media and misinformation will be evaluated.

Authoritarian and semi-authoritarian regimes

Political scientist Mark Gasiorowski has written a political regime typology which will be mainly used here to distinguish between the regime types to be discussed in this and the following sections. In his typology, there are three main regime types: authoritarian, totalitarian and democratic regimes. It should be noted that variations on these regime types are possible, with authoritarian regimes having some of the characteristics of democracies, which will be labelled 'semi-authoritarian regimes' here. The totalitarian regime type will not be discussed in this article in much detail, since its characteristics are "no freedom of organisation or expression, no representative process for selecting government officials, no representative state institutions, a 'totalist' ideology, state or party domination of societal organisations, and political repression (Gasiorowski, 1990, 111). These characteristics determine that the media is state-led, which means that these regimes usually abound with propaganda, as could be seen in Nazi-Germany for example (Gutstein, 2009, 64).

Authoritarian regimes differ from totalitarian regimes on three important points: they may have representative state institutions, they do not have a 'totalist' ideology, and may not have state or party domination of societal organisations (Gasiorowski, 1990, 111). This means that there is less state control over media compared to totalitarian regimes, even though freedom of expression will still be restricted (Stier, 2015). The extent to which the government can exert control over media to disseminate misinformation will vary, and this is a process with costs and benefits (Clements, 2014). Especially in the semi-authoritarian regimes in which elections take place, although they are not free and fair, the regime needs a certain degree of freedom of media to stay in power: it is the democratic ideas of elections and free media that legitimise their position (Stier, 2015, 1280). How then, can governments in authoritarian and semi-authoritarian regimes ensure the media freedom is restricted enough for the survival of their regime, and to what forms of misinformation does this lead?

One way to ensure the media publish the news the regime wishes is threatening journalists. In authoritarian regimes, restrictive laws on what content should be published are usually vaguely worded, giving the government lots of leeway to shut down news outlets or jail journalists when they wish to, mostly under the pretext of preventing social disorder or terrorism (Radsch, 2015, 96). Moreover, acts of violence against journalists critical of the regime occur too. The Committee to Protect Journalists publishes a report every year with the number of unsolved murders of journalists as a percentage of each country's population, in which a vast majority of the countries listed should be labelled as authoritarian or semi-authoritarian (CPJ, 2016). The result is clear censorship, when the regime shuts down a news outlet or a journalist gets killed, or self-censorship, when journalists choose to stop writing and news outlets stop publishing material that criticises the regime to avoid being threatened or worse.

A more sophisticated way of keeping the media in line is ensuring the media bosses are working with the ruling elite. Yavuz Baydar describes how in Turkey, media bosses know what should and what should not be published to receive public tenders, which has resulted in journalists losing their job when they were too critical of the regime (Baydar, 2015). Of course, besides ensuring that the regime has the media bosses in its pockets, the government can always nationalise (parts of) the media or restrict access to media that the government cannot easily control, such as the internet (Stier, 2015, 1283). An example is the firing of Pavel Durov, founder of VKontakte, the Russian version of Facebook, to bring the platform that had been used by the opposition more under government control (Reuters, 2014a).

The result of this all is that at best, the media will provide their audience always with a one-sided point of view, uncritical of the regime, and at worst, that they will disseminate material that is completely in line with what the regime propagates, and therefore, that is nothing other than propaganda. This does, however, not mean that there are no authoritarian or semi-authoritarian regimes in which media are largely free from disinformation, although this is rare (Whitten-Woodring, 2009). Nor does it mean that news that is in line with the regime's ideas is always state-propaganda, as there does not necessarily have to be a coercive factor at play: a news outlet or journalist can simply agree with the regime's ideas (Stier, 2015, 1288). Still, if the news written or published by these pro-government outlets or journalists is false, it is disinformation, or if it happens systematically, propaganda, even though the regime did not directly or indirectly give order to disseminate it.

Democracies

Contrary to governments in authoritarian countries, governments elected in a free and fair democratic process will not have the need to disseminate propaganda to legitimise their position, nor do they have as much leeway to do so, since one of the characteristics of a functioning democracy is free media (Stier, 2015, and Gasiorowski, 1990, 111). However, this does not mean that democracies are free of misinformation per se. Writer and journalist Davies explains how several economic processes have made it more likely that misinformation slips into the news in the UK and worldwide. The result is a list of what he calls 'the rules of production', that come down to two basic principles of news outlets: cutting costs and increasing revenue (Davies, 2008, 114-154).

The 'rules of production' according to Davies are: (1) Run cheap stories; (2) select safe facts; (3) avoid the electric fence; (4) select safe ideas; (5) always give both sides of the story; (6) give them what they want; (7) the bias against the truth; (8) give them what they want to believe in; (9) go with the moral panic; and (10) ninja turtle syndrome¹ (idem, 114-147). Together these rules make it less likely that news will be published that does not fit into the existing narratives, since that might require investigative journalism and as such would be more expensive; could hit an 'electric fence', or in other words, could anger a certain group in society; its facts and ideas would not be 'safe'; and it could simply be not what the public wants or believes in, which would result in less people buying the newspaper (idem). Thus, it can be expected that certain stories will not be told, certain points of view will be underrepresented in the news, and media may even publish big stories when there is really no story to tell. Several other academics share Davies' view that the incentive to produce cheap

¹ Ninja Turtle Syndrome refers to parents feeling guilty for not letting their children watch the Ninja Turtles, because all the other kids can watch them. As a rule of production, it means that news outlets will produce news that other outlets produce, simply because the other outlets produce this news.

news fast to increase the news outlets' revenue can lead to misinformation (Gordon-Murnane, 2012; Herman and Chomsky, 1994; Gutstein, 2009). For instance, news stories will be short and provide not enough context, since that is cheaper (Davies, 2005, 114).

A second factor that can lead to misinformation in media in democracies is the fact that eventually, media have to rely on their sources. If these sources intent to spread propaganda, and journalists have no means to verify whether the information they received is true, the propaganda may end up published. Moreover, at times, governments and businesses have found ways to deceive the media, for instance through the creation of seemingly independent think-tanks, which actually served to provide the media with information in their interests (Gutstein, 2009, 19). With journalists having increasingly less time to produce their stories, there is less time to check whether the information is correct and unbiased (Davies, 2008, 73). Therefore, it is possible that disinformation or even propaganda goes unchecked and ends up in the media.

Finally, there are many forms of misinformation on the internet. This is of course not just an issue in democracies, but democratic governments are less likely to clamp down on internet media or social media compared to authoritarian and semi-authoritarian regimes (Stier, 2015, 1286), which means that in democracies, disinformation and propaganda disseminated by citizens or organisations will spread more easily online. The internet is also of growing importance to other media as a source: Gordon-Murnane explains how the "traditional media's news stream is fuelled by blogs, social networks, Twitter, YouTube, stories from news aggregators such as Google News, and the mobile web" (Gordon-Murnane, 2012, 107). Again, it may be difficult to check whether the online information is false or not, and even if the news is checked, found to be propaganda and therefore not published by the traditional media, it will still be on the internet, readily available to the public. With many people relying entirely on the internet to get information, a lot of people in democracies could potentially be exposed to disinformation and propaganda (idem, 107-108).

The impact of violent conflict on the amount of misinformation

Violent conflicts have a negative impact on media freedom, both in authoritarian and democratic regimes. At the very least, it will be difficult and dangerous to cover news on the conflict from the front lines (Mahony, 2015), but usually a government will be more restrictive on (online) media during war as well to counter possible acts of terrorism, cyber-attacks or propaganda by the other side in the conflict (Stier, 2015, 1283). The likelihood that there will be propaganda in the media will increase too, for several reasons.

First of all, propaganda as part of psychological warfare can strengthen the position of the army in the conflict, increasing the chance of victory (Clements, 2014). This makes it worth considering to disseminate false information, although there are still substantial costs involved in the process and for some governments it will not be beneficial or even possible to engage in propaganda (Stier, 2015). Secondly, the media tend to become more patriotic when their country is involved in a conflict. Of course, government media follow the line the government proposes, while other media are dependent on the information they receive (Tehrani, 2005, 237). Artz explains how this led to one-sided news in the gulf wars: journalists and reporters were allowed to accompany the military, and thus saw the war through the eyes of the American military, which could shape their view of the war (Artz, 2005, 82, 83). Lastly, a government or other actors in a country may initially not seek to engage in propaganda, but can be forced to do so by the other side of the conflict (Mor, 2007, 668). As explained before, psychological warfare also consists of strategies to counter

propaganda by the other side in the conflict, but sometimes this defensive psychological warfare will eventually be accompanied by more offensive psychological warfare, namely propaganda (Linebarger, 1948, 46).

Besides the increased difficulty to cover news, possible increased restrictions on media to ensure security and stability in society, and the increased likelihood of propaganda being present in media, self-censorship often springs up in times of conflict (Shahar, Hameiri, Bar-Tal and Raviv, 2016). When a nation is at war, there are more 'electric fences', more sensitive topics that are difficult to cover since shedding light on them might anger a group or groups in society (Davies, 2008, 121). When a nation is in conflict, there is also the danger of news having negative consequences for the nation, for instance loss of support for the nation from the international community (Shahar, Hameiri, Bar-Tal and Raviv, 2016). Journalists may therefore decide not to write about these topics or leave some facts out of their stories, even if there are no real repercussions for covering these topics: the unpleasant thought of writing negatively about a group, especially one's 'own' group, can be enough for journalists to decide to self-censure (idem, 2016).

The effect of self-censure reinforces and is reinforced by the increasing patriotic nature of the media, since both the journalists and media eventually work within the possibilities of the narrative of the conflict they have constructed: media expect the journalists to cover stories according to this narrative and will not doubt the narrative so long as journalists engage in self-censure, and journalists engage in self-censure because they believe this is expected from them, and will not actively look for facts that undermine the narrative as long as the media they write for is patriotic. As explained before, this behaviour that is a consequence of the existing narrative in a nation is hard to break, and eventually, facts not fitting the narrative will only lead to people believing even stronger in the existing narrative, discarding all evidence proving their narrative wrong (Lewandowski, Stritzke, Freund, Oberauer and Krueger, 2013).

Lastly, violent conflicts affect many people and therefore, it is likely that there will be misinformation, disinformation and propaganda on the internet. People will post photos, videos and stories online, sometimes to let the world know what is happening at the front lines, but usually to persuade people to support one side of the conflict (Makhortykh and Lyebyedyev, 2015, 252). The chance that content on the internet is not (entirely) correct, or will be altered later by others to make it fit the narrative they support is unfortunately significant. The ease with which it is possible to publish one's thoughts and to spread them further means that in times of conflict it may be hard to know what exactly is going on, not because of a general lack of information, but as a result of the massive streams of misinformation online (Smith, 2012). Governments and other organisations may try to stop this kind of misinformation when the online campaigns support the opposing side in the conflict, but online misinformation is almost impossible to stop. Restricting internet access is one way of fighting online misinformation, but even in authoritarian regimes this method is hard to sustain for a long period, and not always successful (Stier, 2015, 1283). Defensive psychological warfare is usually what democratic regimes opt for, namely campaigns to raise awareness about misinformation online (Zaliznyak, 2016). As explained before, whether this is an effective strategy depends on the extent to which the public has been affected by the online propaganda.

Concluding remarks

Misinformation can take various forms, with differing levels of severity and with different possible effects in different environments. Misinformation as incidental errors as a consequence of human mistakes are not that harmful to society since they can usually be retracted by the news outlets that disseminated the misinformation. Disinformation is already worse, since there is the intention of spreading false information to influence society in a certain way. If this happens systematically, and therefore it is propaganda, society or parts of society will likely be negatively affected. Psychological warfare can both be positive and negative, depending on whether it is fighting propaganda (positive) or the dissemination of propaganda to influence one's own public or the enemy (negative).

Authoritarian and semi-authoritarian regimes usually show higher levels of the more negative forms of misinformation compared to democratic regimes, partially because the governments in these regimes are more able to disseminate propaganda, and partially because these governments need to disseminate propaganda to stay in power, whereas democracies make it harder and less necessary for governments to engage in propaganda. Misinformation in democracies is mostly a consequence of economic processes in the news world that make it harder on journalists to check their sources and write truth. Violent conflict has a negative impact on truth in both authoritarian or semi-authoritarian and democratic regimes. The need to disseminate propaganda, or at least give more attention to one side, increases. Media and journalists themselves are more patriotic and can engage in self-censure. Meanwhile, the internet is a huge source of misinformation since anyone can post or alter content online to influence others. However, the amount of misinformation in democracies in conflict usually is lower compared to authoritarian and semi-authoritarian regimes, because in democracies governments tend to not have the means to suddenly clamp down on the media, while in authoritarian regimes the media usually are already largely in the hands of the regime.

The Ukrainian government claims it is not engaged in propaganda and only intends to fight Russian propaganda (Zaliznyak, 2016, 33), which would fit the image of Ukraine as a developing democracy. There are, however, more factors that need to be taken into account to evaluate what social environment Ukraine currently has, and therefore, what kinds of misinformation we can expect to see. The social, political and economic environment in Ukraine and specifically the media landscape will be discussed in detail in the next chapter to evaluate where Ukraine fits into the environments described above.

Chapter 2. What media landscape does Ukraine have?

As has become clear in the previous chapter, there are several factors that can determine what kind of media landscape a country has. The political environment is probably the most important. The economic situation in countries can also have an influence in the media landscape, as it can impact on the amount and kind of media that exist. Of course, culture plays an important role in this regard as well. Therefore, this chapter will first address the political, economic and cultural environment in Ukraine. Second, the way these environments are reflected in the Ukrainian media landscape will be addressed. The impact of the war on the media landscape will receive attention of course as well. The evaluation of the overall situation in Ukraine, and of Ukraine's landscape in particular, will help to determine what kind of misinformation we can possibly expect to find in Ukraine.

The political, economic and cultural environment in Ukraine

Ukraine is in transition since the Euromaidan of 2014, which set in motion many political, economic and social changes. Then-President Yanukovich had to flee the country after long protests against the massive corruption that had crippled Ukraine for years, and a new, pro-European government took office. During the first months of 2014, Russia took advantage of the instability in Ukraine and annexed the Crimean peninsula through a referendum that was internationally widely condemned (United Nations, 2014). Separatists in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts in the East of Ukraine, supported by Russia, have been fighting for independence of these regions for three years now, with peace negotiations having no result thus far (Sushko and Prysytko, 2017). However, the Ukrainian government has managed to bring relative stability in Ukraine since 2014 (Ibid.). The next sections will provide more detailed information about the current situation in Ukraine.

The political environment

Ukraine has a presidential-parliamentary political system, in which the power of the president is significantly more balanced since 2014 (Averchuk, 2016). Important political figures are among others President Petro Poroshenko, Prime Minister Volodymyr Groysman, Minister of Finance Oleksandr Danyliuk, Minister of Foreign affairs Pavlo Klimkin, and the leaders of the two coalition parties in Ukraine's parliament, the Verkhovna Rada: Vitali Klitchko of the Petro Poroshenko Block 'Solidarity' and Arseniy Yatsenyuk of the People's Front (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2016). The coalition is not large enough to have a majority in the Verkhovna Rada, therefore it needs the support of other political factions and members of parliament to adopt laws (Sushko and Prysytko, 2017). This means that not one person or group is able to entirely control Ukrainian politics. Nonetheless, there are some problems in the Ukrainian political environment, most important of which is corruption.

Because the government has taken action to fight corruption, including in government institutions, corruption levels in Ukraine are nowadays already lower than four years ago (Trading Economics, 2017a). Still, Ukraine has a long way to go, as oligarchs have had enormous power in the country since they could capture the state in the nineties (Aslund, 2014). The fact that Poroshenko is also an oligarch, owning businesses as 'Roshen', the country's largest confectionary, shows that the new government, although it is fighting corruption, also has clear linkages with Ukrainian businesses. Some other influential oligarchs are Ihor Kolomoisky, Viktor Pinchuk and Rinat Akhmetov, but their influence is decreasing as both the Ukrainian government and international actors are fighting oligarchs that use their position to influence politics or are involved in corrupt activities (The Economist, 2015). It is positive that nowadays, Ukrainian politicians cannot get away with overtly corrupt behaviour, as Ukrainians know well that corruption is one of, if not *the* largest problem of the country. The strong Civil Society Ukraine has is actively engaged in various ways in reforming the country, increasing the power of citizens in Ukrainian politics. The fact that the government not only allows Civil Society to engage in transforming the country, but also seeks the help of Civil Society when needed (Sushko and Prysytko, 2017), should be noted, as this indicates the government wishes to grow stronger links between the government and its citizens.

Another problem in the Ukrainian political environment is that politics are highly personalised and fragmented, with political parties without a real ideological basis (Kuzio, 2014). This means that political parties can be as quickly dissolved as they are created, with politicians switching from one party to another in what would normally be a U-turn ideologically speaking. Political alliances are formed, usually not because of the politicians

having a similar opinion on major issues, but to increase chances on a positive outcome at elections (Whitmore, 2014). The fact that the political parties are hardly ever able to gain support from all regions of Ukraine adds to the fragmentation of the parliament (Kuzio, 2014; Whitmore, 2014). There are many causes of these problems, for example the (Soviet) history of Ukraine and the size of the country, and it is clear that a lot of the problems in the political environment in Ukraine have an institutional nature (Kuzio, 2014), which means that they are extremely difficult to solve. It does seem however that the political environment is slowly becoming more democratic, as can be seen in the ratings of Freedom House: not only has the rating for ‘democracy’ overall improved over the last years, especially the points on which Ukraine used to fare the worst, ‘corruption’, ‘Judicial Framework and Independence’, and ‘National Democratic Governance,’ have significantly improved (Freedom House, 2017).

Thus, the Ukrainian political environment is democratic, but has several major problems, most of which are structural, as this democracy is relatively ‘new’. This has consequences for the Ukrainian media environment too, as will become clear later in this chapter. Also, some of the problems of Ukraine’s political environment are not purely political problems, but rather problems coming from Ukraine’s economy, into which the next sections will provide more insight.

The economic environment

The Ukrainian economy has a couple of strong sectors, most notably agriculture and IT (World Bank, 2017; Wauters, 2016), but some other sectors have seen economic growth over the last year as well, such as construction, manufacturing and transport (World Bank, 2017). Just like the political environment, the economic environment in Ukraine is in transition, especially since relations with Russia have deteriorated enormously. Exports to Russia shrunk significantly, as did exports to countries for which Russia was on the transit route (ICPS Press, 2016). Russia still is one of the most important export partners of Ukraine, although exports to the EU are now a larger share of Ukrainian exports compared to exports to CIS countries, including Russia (Trading Economics, 2017b). The economic transition Ukraine has been going through since 2014 has not been without pain: economic decline reached 15 per cent in 2015 and the recovery is slow with around 2 per cent growth since mid-2016 (Trading Economics, 2017c). This is reflected in the low average salary of Ukrainians and in the purchasing power parity (PPP) that has declined significantly in 2015 and is only slowly growing to pre-2014 levels (Trading Economics, 2017d). The economic outlook for this and upcoming years is positive with reservations: economic recovery will continue, but unless the promised economic reforms are undertaken, there will be annual economic growth of not more than the current 2 to 3 per cent (World Bank, 2017).

Another characteristic of Ukraine’s economy is the presence of the aforementioned oligarchs. Opinions on their current importance and influence in the Ukrainian economy vary, with NGO ‘Ukraine Crisis Media Center’ estimating that the ten richest Ukrainians together had over 11 billion dollars in 2016 (UCMC, 2017), which was more than 10 per cent of Ukraine’s GDP of that same year (Trading Economics, 2017e). Economist Anders Aslund however, has stated that the oligarchs are not anymore a great factor to reckon with, as they have lost a great part of their wealth already over the past years, and some are removed from their powerful position altogether (Filipiak, 2016). Nonetheless, the oligarchs that are still around are able to influence the economy to some extent, mainly because they usually own (parts of) the media (UCMC, 2017). This, of course, not only has consequences for the

economic environment in Ukraine but for the media landscape as well, as will be explained in more detail later.

Corruption and the fight against it should be mentioned as one of the characteristics of Ukraine's economy as well. The shadow economy in Ukraine used to be around 50 per cent of official GDP in 2000 and slowly declined to 44 per cent in 2012 (Vinnychuk and Ziukov, 2013, 143). According to the Ministry of Trade and Economic Development, the shadow economy further shrunk to 34 per cent of GDP in 2016 (Ministry of Trade and Economic Development, 2017), which is remarkable considering the huge decline of official GDP in 2015. Still, the shadow economy is relatively large compared to, for instance Poland, at 25 per cent in 2012, but comes close to some other EU member states, namely Romania, Bulgaria and the Baltics, which also had a shadow economy around 30 per cent of their GDP in 2012 (Vinnychuk and Ziukov, 2013, 143). This relative large shadow economy, and of course other consequences of corruption such as lack of trust which results in less investments (idem, 145), are a constraint on the Ukrainian economy. This is why the economic growth, as earlier mentioned, is expected to not exceed 3 per cent unless the government and people in Ukraine keep reforming the economy and fight the corruption in it (World Bank, 2017).

Of course, the continuing war in the East of Ukraine impacts majorly on the economy and possible economic growth too. The aforementioned deteriorated relations with Russia, the loss of an important industrial part of the country, loss of (financial) resources that need to be used for Ukraine's army instead of economic development, human losses, instability, loss of investments, and social unrest all negatively affect Ukraine's economy (Havlik and Astrov, 2014; Iwanski, 2017). Not only does the war in this regard determine for a significant part what the economic environment of Ukraine looks like, it also affects the social environment.

The social environment

The political and economic crises that Ukraine has seen since the Maidan have left their mark on the social environment on the country. For instance, unemployment rates rose rapidly (Trading Economics, 2017f), and social unrest and the ongoing war in the East have led to an increase in support for nationalistic groups in society (Freedom House, 2017). However, the war does not affect all Ukrainians as much as one might expect: the percentage of people in the country as a whole that considers itself happy or rather happy has only slightly decreased since 2014 (Coupe and Obrizan, 2016, 231). Ukrainians in regions that were directly affected by the violence have seen a major drop in their level of happiness: in 2015, in the Donbass almost 30 per cent of people less compared to 2014 considered themselves happy or rather happy, while regions neighbouring the Donbass saw a 5 per cent drop in the level of happiness (idem, page 233). Still, considering that there are at least 1,476,226 internally displaced people in the country (IDMC, 2017), over 10.000 people have been killed and 25.000 people were wounded as a result of the violent conflict (Bonenberger, 2017), it is hard to overestimate the impact the war in Eastern Ukraine has on the social environment in the country.

Besides the huge impact these recent developments have and have had on the social environment in Ukraine, centuries-old history and the different views thereof still affect Ukraine today. Some historical myths about the origins of the Ukrainian people and state even go back to 4000 BC, with some scholars and linguists emphasising that Ukraine has always been different from what is now Russia and the Russians. In this historical view, Ukraine is and has always been a European state, contrary to Russia, which has always been Asian (for an overview of these historical views, see Wilson 1998). Another view on history is presented

from Russia. In this view, the ‘Russian’ people, which includes Russian-speaking people outside of Russia, are and should be one people (Wanner, 2014, 428). These contrasting views have created a problem in Ukraine, where people tend to be Ukrainian-speaking, Russian-speaking, or bilingual. Traditionally, the country’s society is marked by regionalism, with Russian-speaking Orthodox Christians in the East of Ukraine who favour stronger relations with Russia, and Ukrainian-speaking Catholics in the West who favour stronger relations with European countries. This leads some academics to argue that Ukrainian society is divided (Barrington and Herron, 2004).

However, this would be oversimplifying the situation. Rather, even though local identities are quite strong, this does not divide Ukrainian society as, according to Wanner, “social differences understood in terms of ethnicity, language choice, and religious affiliation have become less defined, as Ukrainians have embraced fluid linguistic and religious practices that defy easy characterization” (Wanner, 2014). This has made Ukraine’s social environment vulnerable for identity politics, and since 2014, conflict based on these identity politics (Zhurzhenko, 2014). Both politicians within Ukraine and outside forces, notably Russia, can emphasise differences in identity of Ukrainians (*idem*), but as long as Ukrainians are not ‘forced’ to choose between the different sides of their identity, the fluidity of Ukrainian identity causes no problems (Wanner, 2014). How exactly this comes to the forefront in the media landscape will be explained in the second part of this chapter.

Lastly, it is useful to mention some of Ukraine’s demographics and statistics here, as these affect the social environment in Ukraine too. The total population of Ukraine (excluded the annexed Crimea) is little over 42.3 million people. The birth rate is lower than the death rate, and over 70 per cent of the population is aged 15 to 65, with an average age of 40 (CountryMeters, 2017). Over 12 million people are retired with roughly the same amount of people contributing to the social pension fund (Van Rooden, 2017, 1). Around 700.000 people were working abroad in 2014-2015 (IOM Ukraine, 2016, 12), with EU member states growing in popularity among the growing number of Ukrainians that wish to work abroad (Ratinggroup, 2017). Finally, percentages on languages spoken in Ukraine vary, and as explained before, many people actually are bilingual, but according to a poll of 2003, around 48 per cent of Ukrainians (including Crimea) predominantly spoke Russian, almost 40 per cent predominantly spoke Ukrainian, and the rest mostly spoke Surzhyk, a mix of Ukrainian and Russian (Pereltsvaig, 2014). Now Crimea *de facto* is not anymore part of Ukraine, and Russian has become less popular in the country because of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine, the use of Russian has declined somewhat (*idem*).

These facts of course do not only affect the social environment of Ukraine, they are, together with the changes and continuity in the political and economic sphere, important factors that determine what the media landscape looks like. Especially when combined together, some of these factors can have a great impact on media as will become clear in the second part of this chapter.

The Ukrainian media landscape

Ukrainians use media regularly, with only a mere 1 per cent of Ukrainians not having access to media to get their news (Sharpe, 2016). People in Ukraine can get their news from a wide range of sources and kinds of media. There are for instance around 40 TV channels that are regularly watched (TIC, 2017a), while according to research in 2015, a “selection of seven new news sites had a combined total of more than 20 million visitors per month” (Reporters without borders, 2016, 29). Thus, the Ukrainian media landscape is really pluralistic and

people make us of it too. The following sections will provide more general information about the characteristics of the Ukrainian media landscape, after which the changes that have taken place in it in the last few years will be put forward.

Ukraine's news outlets and their background

The footprint that the oligarchs have left in Ukrainian politics and economics is also clearly visible in the media landscape. Although the use of internet as a source for news is rapidly on the rise, TV is still the main source of news for most Ukrainians (Sharpe, 2017). The most popular and influential of these TV stations are from media groups led or owned by oligarchs, as is clear in the scheme below:

TV channel	Watched by % of people watching TV	Media group	Oligarch connected to the media group
Kanal Ukraina	11.40	System Capital Management	Rinat Akhmetov
Unian TV	9.5	1+1 Media	Igor Kolomoysky
ICTV	8.9	StarLightMedia	Viktor Pinchuk

Sources: TIC, 2017a; Reporters without borders, 2016.

Some other oligarchs that own or are otherwise connected to media are Dmytro Firtash, Serhiy Lyovochkin, and the president, Petro Poroshenko (Reporters without borders, 2016). How media are influenced by the presence of these oligarchs usually becomes clear in the months before elections take place when the different news outlets are used as campaign tools (idem). Biased news items or news that is paid for by politicians and businessmen can therefore find a way into Ukrainian news. There is even a term for this kind of news in Ukrainian: *jeansa* (IMI, 2017). The corruption in the Ukrainian media is monitored by organisations like the Institute for Mass Information and Freedom House, and therefore awareness among Ukrainians on who owns the media has grown considerably. (Sharpe, 2016). Meanwhile, groups of journalists have started networks for investigative journalism to combat the corruption in the media (Irex Media, 2016). Also, even though it can hardly be seen as a positive situation that oligarchs own media, Freedom House notices that media is at least not in the hands of one particular political or societal group. As Ukraine's politics are pluralistic or even fragmented, there are always media critical of the current government which keeps the pro-government media from portraying a too rosy picture as well (Freedom House, 2017). Still, it seems that Ukrainians have come to trust traditional media less compared to internet media (including social media) because of the clear links most traditional media have with politics and business (Sharpe, 2016).

Another reason for the increase in use of online news is the economic decline. Whereas before, people also regularly read newspapers, nowadays Ukrainians prefer the mostly free online media over the generally costly print media (Reporters without borders, 2016, 22). Also, it is mostly people older than 35 that watch TV as a primary source of news, whereas the younger Ukrainians prefer online news (Sharpe, 2016). As about half of the Ukrainian people are aged over 40 (CountryMeters, 2017), it can be expected that TV will remain quite popular in the upcoming years, although there will be a slowly growing group of younger people that will no longer rely in television for their news. Another trend in Ukrainian media is the decline in use of Russian media (both television and internet), on which the next section will provide more information.

The impact of the Maidan and the war on the media landscape

Since the Maidan, the annexation of Crimea, and the start of the war in the Donbass, an information war has broken out between Russian or pro-Russian media and Ukrainian media. Moscow correspondent for the *Guardian* Shaun Walker wrote in March 2014:

“Anyone spending any time in Crimea at the moment will hear the words "Nazi" and "fascist" a lot. The protests in Kiev, people across the region will insist, were a Nazi-inspired revolt, backed by the west, and that is why the Russian operation to "protect" Crimea from such Nazis was so necessary. News programmes regularly refer to the Kiev protesters as "terrorists", "insurgents" or "fighters", and the right-wing and anti-Russian nature is emphasised (Walker, 2014).

Ever since, the Russian media which could be read and watched all over Ukraine as well, has been full of emotional and horrific stories, for instance about a young boy being crucified by the Ukrainian army. Most of these stories have been proved fake (Saran, 2014, 739). On the other side, rumours about actions of Yanukovich and his allies or the Russians could be found in the Ukrainian media, often presented as facts while after checking, they appeared to be really just rumours (Walker, 2014). Clearly, two narratives have developed which led to the start of the information war. This has complicated the situation in Ukraine enormously, especially in the East of the country.

One consequence has been a lack of information from Crimea and the Donbass, as local journalists have been threatened until they fled the region and news outlets have been taken off air or forced to work with the separatists and to disseminate their propaganda. A reporter for Reporters without Borders explained that international journalists could access the region more easily, but they too were watched closely (Suleymanov, 2015). Therefore, for information on what is happening in the Donbass and Crimea people now have to rely mostly on what local residents are posting on social media, but these sources are of course hard to check (Makhortykh, and Lyebyedyev, 2015, 240). Another source of information, especially for news from the front lines, is the Ukrainian Anti-Terrorist Operation (ATO) staff. For understandable reasons, this source should be viewed with caution as well by the news outlets, and checked for possible biased information.

In the rest of the country, measures have been taken to fight the stream of propaganda coming from Russian and pro-Russian media outlets. Some of these measures were very controversial, such as the banning of 14 Russian TV channels (Reuters, 2014b) and several social network websites. Especially this latest move was not very popular, because social network site VKontakte, Russia's version of Facebook, was used by around 15 million Ukrainians (BBC, 2017). Among the people of Ukraine, however, a movement against media propagating the Russian narrative has sprung up. Websites analysing the news to uncover propaganda and misinformation appeared online (Dougherty, 2014, 6), with Stopfake from the Kyiv Mohyla Journalism School probably being the most successful example (Stopfake, 2017). The fact that trust in Russian media has declined majorly, from over 25 per cent in 2014 to less than 3 per cent for print media and only 7 per cent for internet media in 2016 (Sharpe, 2016). Meanwhile, society has turned against news outlets with a pro-Russian image, which became clear when TV station Inter was attacked and set on fire in 2016 (Freedom House, 2017). The popularity of this TV station has shrunk as well: Inter was the most watched TV channel in December 2015 (TIC, 2017b), but has been pushed to a fifth place in the rankings in July 2017 (TIC, 2017b). Thus, it seems that the government and Ukrainian society have started to work together in the fight against propaganda and disinformation.

Concluding remarks

Ukraine's democratisation processes are visible in the country's pluralistic media, as the people have spurred many changes in the media landscape in the past years. Still, the oligarchy, corruption, and lack of information from crucial parts of the country are severe problems that are not easily solved and which have proved to lead to misinformation, either in the form of political propaganda by the oligarchs, or rumours presented as facts. However, the fact that Ukrainians are becoming ever more aware of these problems can help in the fight against misinformation. News outlets cannot get away with overt propaganda, as this would stand out among the news presented by the other media, and the more subtle forms of misinformation can be reported to organisations like Stopfake.

Concerning the war, the government definitely engages in defensive psychological warfare, as sources of propaganda of the enemy, in this case Russia, are banned as much as possible. These actions were not always readily accepted by the Ukrainian people, but awareness of the information war Russia is waging against and in Ukraine has risen and Ukrainian citizens, too, have become more patriotic. There are few reliable information sources from the regions affected by the conflict, with local citizens, the ATO staff, and sporadic journalists that are heavily monitored as the only options for news outlets. Taken together, this means that the chance that there is misinformation in the news has increased as a consequence of the war, as could be predicted.

Overall, Ukraine shows it is a new democracy with some rather great flaws, most importantly corruption. Compared to established democracies in which more societal checks on media exist, the amount of misinformation would under normal circumstances be already slightly higher in Ukraine. The war has increased the chance of misinformation in the news, therefore, we can expect that news about the war in Ukraine will have a certain amount of misinformation. This will likely take the form of unchecked news and biased or one-sided news. It is however unlikely that more grave forms of misinformation, namely disinformation or even propaganda, has found a way into the Ukrainian news, as for there are too many checks in the Ukrainian society on the news for this to happen. This is the hypothesis that will be tested in the upcoming chapters.

Chapter 3. The case study: introduction and methodology

To test if there is indeed misinformation but only of the less severe kind in the Ukrainian news concerning the war, this thesis will present a case study. In this case study, several of the most used news sources by Ukrainians have been monitored. The first part of this chapter will present these news sources and elaborate on their background. The second part of this chapter will present the methodology of the case study.

The news sources and their background

As mentioned before, there are around 40 TV channels that are watched regularly in Ukraine (TIC, 2017a). The 3 most watched TV channels are Kanal Ukraina, 1+1, and ICTV, with respectively 11.4, 9.5 and 8.9 per cent of the people watching TV watching these channels (idem). Interestingly enough, the most viewed channel, Kanal Ukraina, does not broadcast news items, only entertainment and infotainment (<http://kanalukraina.tv/en/>). Therefore, this case study will include Unian TV and ICTV. The other two media that will be included are

the most visited news websites: Espresso TV and Novoye Vremya (Reporters without borders, 2016, 29). To make it possible to compare the smallest details of the news on the TV channels with news on the websites, the websites with written news items of 1+1 channel and ICTV will be included rather than the daily or hourly TV broadcasts. It can be assumed that the written news items will not differ too much from what is broadcasted on TV by the same media. Thus, the four sources of news for the case study are:

1. unian.net
2. fakty.ictv.ua/ru/
3. ru.espreso.tv/news
4. nv.ua

Most of the channels are available in Ukrainian and Russian or even English, but for this case study, only the Russian-language versions of all websites will be used. The next sections will provide further information about the channels, after which the methodology of the case study will be discussed.

Unian TV

Unian TV is part of the 1+1 Media Group, which has many TV channels and other kinds of media. The channel was created in 1995, the person behind the channel is oligarch Igor Kolomoisky (Unianinfo, 2017a). Kolomoisky has been a key figure in the fight against separatism in Ukraine over the last years, but is in conflict with the government since 2015 over business interests (The Economist, 2015). According to the information on their website, Unian TV's main target audience is male, and "the audience will always find news, sports and something interesting. The channel is not confined to a detached look at facts, and offers a wide life experience where there is always a place for discoveries, new achievements and victories. It allows the viewers to experience the triumphs and failures, to not only watch but also be a part of modern history, to perceive society and country" (UnianTV, 2017). The website of Unian gives the audience the possibility to look at all news, or to choose a category, for instance 'economy' or 'politics'. It should be noted that there is a category for 'war' as well (Unianinfo, 2017b).

ICTV

ICTV, which started broadcasting in 1992, is part of the Starlight Media Group and mainly popular among men aged 25-45 (Starlight Media, 2017). The channel is owned by oligarch Viktor Pinchuk and Olena Pinchuk, the daughter of former president of Ukraine Leonid Kuchma. They are in conflict with Kolomoisky, who accused Viktor Pinchuk of extortion (The Economist, 2015). ICTV has been active in the fight against Russian propaganda not only in Ukraine, as the channel accused the Russian Centre for Science and Culture of Rome of cooperation with the Russian government to spread propaganda (Fort Russ, 2017). Like Unian's website, ictv.ua has the option to look at all news, or to choose a category. The categories of ICTV are among others: 'Ukraine', 'World', 'Events', 'lifestyle' and 'LOL' (Fakty ICTV, 2017). There is no category specifically for news relating to the war.

Espresso TV

This TV channel and website are among the newest in Ukraine, created in November 2013 to show Ukrainians and the rest of the world what was happening at the Maidan (WWITV, 2017). The founders have links with political party People's Front, one of the current coalition parties in government, and these links have recently become even stronger, as Arseniy

Yatsenyuk, leader of People's Front and former Prime Minister of Ukraine, became co-owner of the news channel 16 August of this year (Kyivpost, 2017). Espresso TV says it "aims to unite those who care about democratization of Ukraine and is dedicated to accurate and objective reporting of political, social, and cultural life in Ukraine" (WWITV, 2017). The political viewpoint of the owners and creators can easily be seen in the existence of the category 'Crimea is Ukraine', 'Chronicles of the ATO' and 'Cyberattack on Ukraine'. Some other categories on the website are 'society', 'economy' and 'high-tech', but people can also watch all news per day (EspressoTV, 2017).

Novoye Vremya

This website, and the weekly magazine of the same owner, is also quite new. Novoye Vremya was created after the CEO of weekly magazine 'Korrespondent', Vitaly Sych, felt there was infringement on the editorial independence of that magazine since it had new owners who had close ties with the Yanukovich government (Objective, 2016; Varfolomeyev, 2013). Sych created Novoye Vremya and now proudly announces that "NV adheres to the highest international journalistic standards as many members of its team came from American media. NV and its owner are not affiliated with any political group" (Favorite Card, 2017). The owner of the website and magazine is a Czech businessmen: Tomas Fiala (Objective, 2016). Since the beginning of 2017, Novoye Vremya also cooperates with BBC Ukrainian, which is part of BBC World Service (AIB, 2017). The website offers viewers the option to filter news per day and category, and to engage in discussions in a comment section. Some of the categories are 'politics', 'business' (which is then further divided into another 8 topics), 'style' and 'techno'. There is no special category for events relating to the war (Novoye Vremya, 2017a).

The methodology

There are several ways media messages can be analysed. Usually, a distinction is made between qualitative and quantitative content analysis and other broader forms of discourse analysis (Prior, 2014, 4). Not all kinds of analysis are applicable for every research, as the amount of media messages, the kind of media (TV or radio broadcasts, newspapers, or social media), and the available resources (is it possible to use a computer or not) will determine how the analysis can best be conducted (idem; Weber, 2011). For instance, quantitative content analyses are useful when the amount of media messages is large, as this can help sampling the messages after which other forms of discourse analysis can be conducted. However, if there are only few media messages that need to be analysed, it is less useful to focus on variables and frequencies (Prior, 2014, 5, 23). Eventually, most content analysis will combine both quantitative and qualitative forms of analysis, for instance by combining a categorisation by topic, counting specific words and counting words in a certain context (Prior, 2014, 6; Weber, 2011, 2).

The information war between Russia and Ukraine has led some institutes to conduct a content analysis of the Russian media. Examples are the webpage "Anti-propaganda" that sprung up on VKontakte, the Russian version of Facebook, and the website Stopfake, an initiative of the Kyiv Mohyla Journalism School. In the former case, daily broadcasts of the major Russian media were analysed and rated on the amount of different kinds of propaganda they had (Dougherty, 2014, 6), while a broad range of news from Russia, Ukraine, the USA and European countries is analysed every day. The staff at Stopfake are active in finding fake news, and the website calls on the public to report news that may have fake content (Stopfake,

2017). In both cases, a very detailed qualitative content analysis is conducted. The research of Stopfake has brought to light several cases of fake or misleading news in the Ukrainian media (for an overview of reported Ukrainian fake news since 2015, see Annex 5). However, since Stopfake analyses many more news items, it is difficult to place their results in context, that is, the results of Stopfake tell us little about how the fake content discovered relates to all Ukrainian news messages on the war or even Ukrainian media overall. To answer this question, a quantitative analysis of the media content will be more fruitful (Weber, 2011). Therefore, the methodology of this case study will combine quantitative and qualitative content analysis.

It will be analysed whether the media messages contain several forms of misinformation, which will give us data to compare the different news channels of the case study to one another and place their ratings in a larger context. The reason that it is useful to analyse the media messages per channel is that this helps to identify what misinformation problems there possibly are in the media, and if these problems are the same at all channels or not. To establish ratings of misinformation per channel per day, a formula will be used. This formula is created based on the guidelines established by Riffe, Lacy and Fico in their book 'Analysing Media Messages – Using Quantitative Content Analysis in Research' (Riffe, Lacy and Fico, 2005). The formula will result in a rating per channel, ranging from -1 to 10, with higher numbers indicating higher levels of misinformation on the channel.

To evaluate the level and amount of misinformation in Ukrainian media concerning the war, four of the most used media, earlier in this chapter presented, are included in the case study. They are monitored during the first 14 days of August 2017. This timeframe is chosen to see how these media are reporting on the war three years after the start of the war. Because the goal of the case study is to evaluate how the media generally report on the war, it is not necessary to choose a timeframe related to any event. The timespan of two weeks has provided enough material for the case study to draw conclusions. All news directly related to the war is included in the case study. Of course, media write about other topics that indirectly can shape perceptions on the war as well, for instance when it concerns international politics or Russia, but when the war is not specifically mentioned, these news messages will be excluded. For example: news reports on the renewing of sanctions against Russia by the USA are not included, unless they state that the sanctions are imposed on Russia because of Russia's actions in Ukraine. This strict limitation is needed to prevent that news distorts the case study because it could potentially, but does in fact not shape perceptions of the war. Further, opinion pieces are excluded from the case study, because it is clear that the text represents someone's opinion and not facts. However, the number of opinion pieces per news channel will be shortly mentioned in an overview of data that has been used for the case study, because it is useful to see what portion of the content on the channels draws attention to the war.

As explained before, the news messages that are included in the case study will be evaluated on several points to understand what kind of misinformation it includes and how much misinformation there is. The table below shows the kinds of misinformation and their characteristics as explained in chapter 1 of this thesis.

Kind of misinformation	Intentionally spread by media?	Is a propagandistic narrative constructed?	What does it include?
Misinformation	No	No	-false facts -one-sided news -lack of context
Disinformation	Yes	No	-false facts -distortions -one-sided news -lack of context
Propaganda	Yes	Yes	-false facts -distortions -one-sided news -lack of context

As is visible in the table, misinformation has the least forms compared to the intentionally spread disinformation and propaganda. Propaganda includes the same forms as the rest, with the important difference that it leads to the construction of a propagandistic narrative. This means that the media will not contain news that deviates from the narrative of misinformation. The next sections in this chapter will explain how the different kinds of misinformation can be found in the media.

False facts and distortion

The best way to find falsehoods and distortion in Ukrainian media is to rely on the website stopfake.org. As mentioned before, Stopfake, explores all Ukrainian and Russian media on a daily basis to find falsehoods and distortions. Their findings are reported on the website with an explanation of why the news is not truthful, the source of the news, and what media have disseminated it (Stopfake, 2017). Although most of the news reported on the website is either from Russia or pro-Russian, cases of Ukrainian misinformation have been reported regularly as well. The amount of Ukrainian misinformation reported has decreased significantly since 2015, as can be seen in Annex 5. This could indicate that the people at Stopfake have become less willing to work on fake news in the Ukrainian media. However, Stopfake is not funded by any Ukrainian organisation and its goals are not merely fighting propaganda, but raising media literacy and improving the quality of journalism in Ukraine as well (EJO, 2017).

Moreover, Stopfake has shown it is just as tough on Ukrainian media when they published fake news in the past (see for instance Annex 5, no.7). Therefore, the decline in reported Ukrainian media messages is more likely a consequence of changes in what Ukrainian media publish rather than a sign of subjectivity of Stopfake. Taking into account that there is no other institute or organisation reporting fake news on the war in Ukraine as regularly as Stopfake, and that it is not feasible in this case study to fact-check all news messages included in the study as detailed as happens at Stopfake, the results of Stopfake’s work will be used in this case study. In case news has not been found by the Stopfake employees within the two-week timeframe of the case study, a search for news published within the timeframe but reported later on will be done on 21 August. The findings will be included in a calculation as follows:

$F = 0, 1, \text{ or } 2.$

If no fake news or distortions will be reported, F is 0. If fake news is reported, but in less than 10 per cent of the cases, F is 1. If fake news is reported in over 10 per cent of the cases, or when the media outlet is the source of fake news or distortion, F is 2. F is a variable in the earlier mentioned formula that will be used in the case study, for now:

$M = F$, in which M stands for the amount of misinformation in the news on a given day, and F, ranging from 0 to 2, stands for the amount of fake news or distortion.

One-sided news

There are a number of indicators of one-sided news, for instance the topics of the news, language, and the way both parties of the war are presented. Emotional topics such as stories about fallen soldiers or refugees are often used by propagandists because they make it easier to demonise the enemy and build a narrative (Lewandowski, Stritzke, Freund, Oberauer and Krueger, 2013, 490). Moreover, certain stories can help to build and exploit fear, which has been an oft-used technique to get the support of the people in a war (Shah, 2005). Therefore, the dissemination of many stories that can be seen as emotional are an indicator of one-sided news, and if it happens disproportionately often it is likely that it is propaganda. In the case study, the news will be divided into categories to evaluate the amount of emotional news. The categories are:

1. Diplomacy, which will include news involving international actors, about the peace process and about international court cases related to the war.
2. Military, which will include all news about events on the front line and actions taken by the Ukrainian military or other government agencies.
3. Donbass, Crimea and Russia, which will include news about events in the region, actions taken by the separatists, and actions taken by Russia in the region. It excludes news about events on the front line and news about people living in these areas.
4. Human, which will include all stories about victims of the war, people in Crimea and the Donbass and stories about individual soldiers. News in which it is mentioned that soldiers have died at the front are included only when this is the main purpose of the message, if the message includes other news from the front line, it belongs in the first category.

Of these categories, category 1 is the least emotional, but categories 3 and 4 are very emotional as they can be used most easily to demonise one side in the conflict. Category 2 lies in the middle, as the Ukrainian forces will usually be presented as the good side, but it may contain news about mistakes by the Ukrainian military as well. These categories will be used in the formula as follows:

$$M = F + O$$

O ranges from 0 to 2: when the majority of the news is of the first category (diplomacy), O is 0; when the majority of the news is of category 2 (military), O is 1; and when the majority of the news is in the categories 3 (Donbass, Crimea and Russia) and 4 (Human), O is 2. For instance, on a given day there are 5 messages in category 1; 6 in category 2; 4 in category 3; and 6 in category 4. Then O is 2, because there are 10 messages in total in category 3 and 4. Of course, the media cannot entirely control what news there is to report and a higher number of 'emotional' news on one day does not make the channel immediately one-sided. However, if there a high amount of emotional news is structural phenomenon, it is an indicator of one-

sided news. It is particularly useful to compare the ratings of the different channels to one another in this regard, because that will show whether a channel is perhaps publishing more emotional news than is necessary.

As mentioned, another indicator is the way both sides of the conflict are presented. The use of language of course can help demonising or glorifying different sides in a war (Shah, 2005), which is why the use of language will be addressed in the next section, but first it is useful to evaluate what percentage of the news is dedicated to negative information about either side in the conflict. When a large proportion of the news is dedicated to negative messages of what the ‘enemy’ has done, is doing, and plans to do, rather than to objective news of what is happening, the news becomes one-sided. This becomes even clearer when news outlets do not publish negative news about their ‘own’ side of the conflict when there is such news to publish. This indicator of one-sided news will be included in the formula M as follows:

$$M = F + O + (N_s - N_a).$$

N_s is 0 or 1: when at most 50 per cent of the news is dedicated specifically to negative news about actions by the Donbass separatists or the Russians, N_s is 0, and when this proportion is more than 50 per cent, N_s is 1. N_a is also 0 or 1: when there is any negative news about the ATO forces, N_a is 1, otherwise, N_a is 0. ($N_s - N_a$) only ranges from 0 to 1 because variable O already covers the topics of the news and therefore may slightly overlap with variables N_s and N_a .

Now we will turn to the use of language: language can strongly indicate one-sidedness of news, when language is used to demonise one party and to glorify the other. In this case study, words that are used to describe the separatists and the Ukrainian military will be counted to establish content category counts as described by Robert Weber (2011). The following words that can refer to the separatists will be counted: ‘террорист’ (terrorist), ‘боевик’ (militant), and оккупант (occupier). They form the category ‘negative language’ or L_n . The words that will be counted that can refer to the Ukrainian military are ‘герой’ (hero) and ‘защитник’ (protector). They form the category ‘positive language’ or L_p . Words that partially match these words, for instance adjectives, will be included in the count as well. Of course when a word is used but it does not refer to the separatists or the Ukrainian military, it will be excluded. All three words referring to the separatists have a rather negative or extremely negative connotation, as is proven by the fact that the words are used interchangeably referring to fighters of Islamic State as well (Novoye Vremya, 2017b; Uniannet, 2017). As the two words referring to the Ukrainian military have a clear positive connotation, it also matters little what word is used. However, the amount of negative and positive language is important.

The greater the number of negative and positive words is per news message, the more the audience is influenced to think negatively about one side of the conflict and positive about the other (Lewandowski, Stritzke, Freund, Oberauer and Krueger, 2013, 490). The average Russian sentence in news articles has 15 words, according to Baer and Bystrova-McIntyre (2009, 170). Therefore, the total amount of words of the news messages will be divided by 15, to calculate the average amount of sentences. Then, the total count of negative words will be divided by the amount of sentences to calculate how often a negative words generally appears in a message. If the count of negative words divided by the amount of sentences is 0.1, it means that in every tenth sentence, a negative word is used. If in every sentence a negative word would be used, the count of words divided by the amount of sentences would be 1. The

count of negative words divided by the number of sentences will be used in the end formula, as will the count of positive words divided by the number of sentences:

$$M = F + O + (N_s - N_a) + (L_n + L_p)$$

L_n ranges from 0 to 2: when the count of negative words divided by the number of sentences is lower than 0.1, L_n is 0; when the end count is a number between 0.1 and 0.3, L_n is 1; and when negative words are used more often than in one-third of the sentences, L_n is 2. L_p is either 0 or 1: when the count of positive words divided by the number of sentences is lower than 0.02, L_p is 0; when the number of positive words divided by the amount of sentences is 0.02 or higher, L_p is 1. This means that the use of positive words once or more every fifty sentences will be regarded as too much. The bar is set considerably lower for L_p compared to L_n , because a first round of testing proved that the amount of positive words in the news was far lower. By adjusting the edge value for L_p , differences between the different news agencies will become visible.

The reason that the amount of sentences will be calculated rather than counted is that it is not doable to count the amount of sentences by hand, whereas there are easy tools to calculate the number of words in a text on a computer. This does, however, mean that the number of sentences is not absolutely precise and an outcome of L_n or L_p that is slightly higher on one day compared to the other should not immediately be seen as a sign of one-sided news.

Lack of context

The final form of misinformation that needs to be discussed here is lack of context. Media have incentives to run stories as cheap as possible, and as explained in chapter one of this thesis, running short stories is one way to do just that (Davies, 2005, 114). Therefore, the simplest way to measure whether a text does not provide context is by looking at the number of words of the text. Google labels online articles as ‘thin content’ when they have under 200 words (Copypress, 2017). Given that the average sentence in English news has 25 words (Baer and Bystrova-McIntyre, 2009, 170), this means that an article is ‘thin’ when it has under 8 sentences. Taking into account that the average sentence in a Russian-language news article has 15 words (ibid.), we can assume that a news article should at least have 120 words to explain in some detail what the news is about. In this case study, the bar is set slightly higher: articles with under 10 sentences, or 150 words, on average will be labelled ‘too short to contain enough context’. However, a news article can also contain less words but provide the option for readers to learn more about the topic through web-links. These web-links can send readers to other articles of the same outlet or to information on other websites, and thus indirectly provide context to the reader. The best option of course is that the news article has over 150 words and contains links to other news articles. The amount of web-links also helps indicate how well the media show the sources of their news. News of which the source is not known appears often in times of war, as parties in the conflict will try to use the media to disseminate their one-sided or even false stories (Shah, 2005). News messages that have more web-links are more likely to show the reader what the source of the news is besides providing additional background information. This all means that more context is provided.

Thus, the ‘lack of context’ variable is added to the formula M , which now is:

$$M = F + O + (N_s - N_a) + (L_n + L_p) + C$$

C ranges from 0 to 2: C is 0 when the average news article contains 150 words or more and over 1.5 web-links; C is 1 when the news article contains less than 150 words but has on

average over 1.5 web-links; and C is 2 when the news articles have less than 150 words and do not contain over 1.5 web-links on average. The requirement of the amount of web-links has been set to 1.5 rather than 1, to ensure it tests that most of the messages have one web-link to the source of the news and one to additional information.

The formula M and its meaning

Thus, the formula to calculate the amount of misinformation is:

$$M = F + O + (N_s - N_a) + (L_n + L_p) + C$$

With M representing misinformation; F representing falsehoods and distortion; O representing one-sided news; N_s representing negative news about the separatists; N_a representing negative news about the ATO forces; L_n representing negative language; L_p representing positive language; and C representing lack of context. M can range from -1 to 10, with higher numbers indicating a higher amount of misinformation. For each news outlet, M will be calculated per day to compare the outlets to each other on a day-to-day basis. The comparison of the news channels can give important insight into the cause of higher and lower ratings. Large differences between the news outlets, for instance a significant higher rating than average on one channel on a given day compared to lower ratings than average on the other channels on that day, can tell us whether it is likely that the high rating is indeed a result of misinformation. The ratings of the formula M are therefore an indicator of misinformation, but the evaluation of what variable causes the ratings to be higher or lower and the comparison between the news outlets will constitute the largest part of the case study. To visualise differences between the ratings per day per channel, the results will be presented in a graph. A fifth graph of the average score of the four channels will be added to show how the media on average are reporting on the war. The upcoming chapter will show the results of the case study with the analysis of what kinds of misinformation were present in the media and how the four channels differed in their reporting on the war.

Chapter 4. The case study: results

This chapter will first provide an overall impression of data that has been used in the case study and of the final results for every form of misinformation as described in chapter 3. The second part of this chapter will show the detailed outcomes of the case study per channel and compare the channels to one another. The conclusion of this chapter will evaluate what this tells us about the amount of misinformation in Ukrainian war news overall. All data from each news channel can be found in the Annexes of this thesis, with Annex 1 to 4 showing detailed information per news message and Annex 6 showing the data of the formula M used in the case study.

The overall impression of the data and results

Every work day, the four news channels published around 10 to 25 news messages about the war and around 5 to 10 news messages on weekend days. Espresso TV reported the most on the war, both in absolute numbers and as a percentage of all news on the website. ICTV reported the least on the war in absolute numbers, but as a percentage of all news Unian TV published less news on the war (Annexes 1-4). None of the news messages has been reported on stopfake.org for false content, so we can quite confidently conclude that the gravest forms of misinformation, false facts and distortion, were not disseminated by the media in the first

weeks of August (Stopfake, 2017). Therefore, we will turn immediately to the other forms of misinformation discussed in chapter 3: one-sided news and lack of context.

One-sided news

Many of the news messages were reports from the front line, usually translations into Russian from the messages ATO's press centre posts on Facebook every day. For instance, on 1 August, Unian reported "The militants in the ATO zone are actively firing at the Military Services of Ukraine: five soldiers were injured" (Annex 1: 1A); one of Novoye Vremya's headlines was "The militants fired 18 times at the positions of the ATO forces, five soldiers were injured" (Annex 4: 1C); and Espresso TV wrote "The terrorists shoot from grenade propellers in the Donbass: five ATO soldiers were injured" (Annex 3: 1A). Other war-related topics that often appeared in the media were the sanctions by the US against Russia (for instance Annex 1: 1N; Annex 2: 1I; Annex 4: 1I), the capture of separatists by Ukrainian police or military (Annex 1: 11K; Annex 4: 13D), and the life of people living in Crimea or territories controlled by the separatists (Annex 2: 10A; Annex 3: 14D; Annex 4: 14D). Overall, most media did not structurally report many messages in the emotional categories with the exception of Espresso TV: this channel had considerably high numbers of emotional news messages on most days. On several days, Espresso TV even published more news in the categories 'Donbass, Crimea and Russia' and 'Human' than in the categories 'diplomacy' and 'military' combined (Annex 6: Espresso TV). ICTV also published many news messages of the emotional kind, but significantly less compared to Espresso TV (Annex 6: ICTV).

For understandable reasons many of the news messages reported negatively on the actions of the separatists and Russians. However, all four news channels reported negatively on the Ukrainian side as well, for instance on problems with the peace negotiations (Annex 1: 4C); civilian casualties in which the ATO forces are to blame (Annex 2: 10D); mistakes made by the ATO forces (Annex 3: 14P); and actions taken by the ATO forces that put civilians and OSCE staff in danger (Annex 4: 8F). This fact is very positive, as it means the media did not fail to report news that has 'unsafe facts' or could 'run into an electric fence' as described by Davies (2008, 118-124). This shows that the narrative of the media is not propagandistic and in as far as imposed censure self-censure by media and journalists exists, it is not all-encompassing. The amount of negative coverage on the Ukrainian side in the conflict varied from channel to channel, with Novoye Vremya clearly being the most neutral of all with a total of 7 negative messages (Annex 4: total of 2 weeks), or 4 per cent of its total news on the war. Espresso TV only published three negative stories about the ATO forces and is therefore the least neutral of the four channels (Annex 6: Espresso TV).

The language used by the four media channels did not differ much from one another: all four channels engaged in 'name-calling' (Shah, 2005): they frequently referred to the separatists and Russians with negative terms such as 'terrorist', 'militant' and 'occupier'. ICTV had a slightly lower count of negative words in its news messages compared to the others. The channel also hardly used the extremely positive words 'hero' and 'protector' for the Ukrainian forces, while the other channels used those words more often, but still in few news messages (Annex 6). The negative words describing the separatists appeared in under a third of the sentences of news messages of all four media, thus it was likely that a news message contained negative references to the separatists, but it was certainly not the case that all news messages contained negative words like 'terrorist'. For instance, Unian TV published 69 out of 196 messages that did not contain any of the negative or positive words referring to either side in the conflict (Annex 1); ICTV had 51 out of 111 messages without 'name-

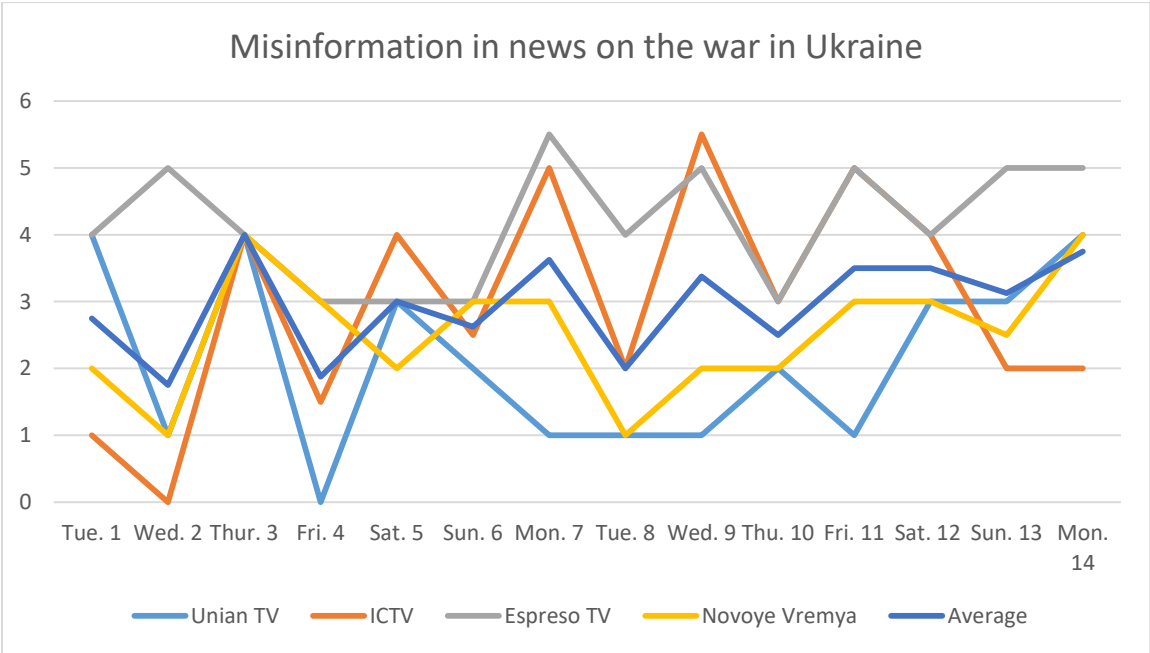
calling’ (Annex 2); Espresso TV had 77 out of 225 such messages (Annex 3); and Novoye Vremya published 40 out of 158 messages without the positive or negative words tested in this case study (Annex 4).

Lack of context

The news messages on the four websites were generally not long, with an average of well below 300 words and some messages of under 50 words. It should be noted that the messages with that little amount of words tended to have more photos or a video. However, as explained before, a structural low amount of words of news messages indicates a lack of context (Davies, 2005, 114). Unian TV and Novoye Vremya provided their readers with most context, as their news messages usually had over 150 words. Their news messages also had many web-links to other websites and other news on their own websites, as did the messages on ICTV. Espresso TV fared worst, with only 1 web-link and less than 150 words per news message on average (Annex 6). Considering the fact that Espresso TV had the largest amount of news messages reporting on the war, the low amount of web-links is surprising: one would expect that the news messages would regularly refer to earlier published news messages on the same topic, but this happened only in around 50 per cent of the cases compared to more than 85 per cent of news messages at the other channels (Annex 1, Annex 2 and Annex 4). The next sections of this chapter will provide more insight into the differences between the channels and what this tells us about problems in Ukrainian media reporting on the war overall.

The outcomes of the formula

The data from the formula make a number of things clear. First, there is some misinformation in the Ukrainian news concerning the war, mostly in the form of one-sided news. Second, there is no propaganda campaign on the Ukrainian side, despite the generally one-sided news, as negative news on the Ukrainian forces is regularly published by the media as well. Third, there are some significant differences between the news on the different channels, especially between Espresso TV and the other channels. The graph below shows the results of the case study per day.



All of the news channels follow roughly the same pattern in the graph except for Espresso TV that had consistently higher scores. The course of ICTV's graph is highly variable, which is a result of the low amount of news messages on the website. During the two weeks the channel was monitored, only 1001 news messages were published of which 111 were related to the war, compared to a total of 2076 and 2486 news messages on Novoye Vremya and Unian TV respectively, and 158 and 196 messages related to the war on these websites. (Annexes 1, 2 and 4: total of 2 weeks) This means that a message with negative information about the separatists or slightly more negative wording had a larger impact on the overall score on ICTV compared to the other channels. This has resulted in higher overall scores of ICTV than on Unian TV and Novoye Vremya, but its ratings are lower still than those of Espresso TV. The next sections will provide more information on the scores per channel to reveal more differences between them, starting with the three channels that are more or less similar in their coverage of the war and ending with the outlier Espresso TV.

Unian TV

The scores of Unian TV were the lowest of all channels, with 4 being the highest outcome of the formula used in the case study. The factors that contributed most to these low outcomes were the relative low amount of news messages in the categories 'human' and 'Donbass, Crimea and Russia', and the relatively long texts with many web-links to other information (Annex 6: Unian TV). On 11 August for example, Unian TV published 2 messages in the category 'diplomacy'; 10 in the category 'military'; and just 1 in both the categories 'Donbass, Crimea and Russia' and 'human' (Annex 1: 11). The average number of words per news message on that day was 224, well above the minimum of 10 sentences, and the average message had 1.64 web-links. The total scores for the two-week period do not differ greatly from these numbers: the average length of all messages was 219 words, and there were 1.6 web-links per news message, just above the required 1.5. The same goes for Unian TV's scores on emotional news: the total number of messages in the emotional categories are 33 and 22, together only slightly more than the category 'diplomacy', with 49 messages, and well below the category 'military', with 92 messages. The clear higher number of military news means that Unian TV hardly had most news in the 'diplomacy' category which drove its scores somewhat up. Compared to the other channels however, Unian TV's ratings on emotional news were very positive. Nonetheless, there were also some serious problems at the channel.

First of all, the language used by Unian TV tended to be very negative. In the total of 198 news messages, the negative words 'terrorist', 'militant' and 'occupier' were used 457 times, or about 3 times per 20 sentences. Especially the word 'боевик', 'militant' was used often: the word popped up 229 times in the news messages that were monitored. As mentioned before, 35 per cent of the messages at Unian TV did not contain negative or positive language, but this means the other messages contained a large sum of negative words: the message with the most negative words had 12 negative words in a total of 210 words, or 14 sentences (Annex 1: 7N). This shows there was serious name-calling at Unian TV. Second, many of the news messages were explicitly negative about the separatists or Russians. Although the negative news messages did not make up more than half of the news on most days, on some days it was over 75 per cent (Annex 1: 12 and 14) and only on August 2 it made up under 30 per cent of the news (Annex 1: 2). This has resulted in 54 per cent of the total news being explicitly negative about the separatists or Russians. Combined with the rather low amount of negative messages Unian TV published about the ATO forces, namely

just four compared to seven on *Novoye Vremya* for instance, this indicates that *Unian TV* indeed has a tendency to publish relatively much news with a negative message and negative words about the separatists or Russians.

Therefore, misinformation on *Unian TV* exists in the news related to the war, and mostly takes the form of one-sided news which is reflected in the use of negative language and explicitly negative news messages. However, these messages are usually not of the most emotional kind but rather military reports from the front line, which means that grave demonising of the separatists does not take place. Moreover, the relatively long texts and large amount of web-links indicates that readers are provided with enough information and encouraged to look for more information to form a rather nuanced opinion. This is clearly reflected in the channel's scores: on the scale from -1 to 10 in the formula M for misinformation, *Unian TV* scores a 2.1 on average while its total score is just 2 (Annex 6: *Unian TV*), indicating that indeed there is misinformation but not much and not of many different kinds.

ICTV

As stated before, the scores of *ICTV* varied the most due to the general low amount of messages on the channel. This is why on 2 August *ICTV*'s score was as low as 0, while on 9 August the channel scored a much more negative 5.5 (Annex 6: *ICTV*). The most visible difference between *ICTV* and the other channels is the relative low amount of negative and positive language: in the 111 news messages related to the war, the negative words were used just 102 times and the positive words appeared only 5 times in total. As much as 45 per cent of the news messages did not contain positive and or negative words at all. The channel did not have other factors majorly contributing to low scores besides the lack of use of negative and positive terms for either side in the conflict. *ICTV* scored not exceptionally well or bad regarding the amount of explicit negative messages about the separatists, as on 7 days the amount of negative messages was ranged around 30 to 40 per cent, but on the other days, up to 75 per cent of the news was specifically negative about the separatists (Annex 2).

Two factors contributing to the higher scores on average of *ICTV* compared to *Unian TV* and *Novoye Vremya* were the lower amount of sentences of *ICTV*'s news messages, and the high amount of emotional messages on 6 out of the 14 days. Although the channel did provide their readers with many web-links per message (1.8 on average), the news messages tended to be short and exceeded the 10-sentence limit only on 4 days (Annex 6: *ICTV*). On 4 August, even the longest published message on *ICTV* contained just 136 words (Annex 2: 4C). Therefore, we should conclude that *ICTV* could provide its readers with a lot more context than what the channel did in the first weeks of August, especially considering that the channel publishes significantly fewer news messages on average compared to the other channels. The messages that *ICTV* published fall relatively much in the 'emotional' categories: only 20 per cent of the news related to the war is diplomatic news, 40 per cent is 'military', and slightly more, 41 per cent, is either news about people suffering because of the war or news about what is happening in territories not controlled by the Ukrainian government (Annex 6: *ICTV*). This is possibly a consequence of *ICTV* publishing less news overall, but it is still striking that the channel published only slightly less news in these emotional categories, but significantly less diplomatic and military news compared to *Unian TV* and *Novoye Vremya*.

Overall, *ICTV* has one major positive factor compared to the other channels, which is the significant lower amount of demonising or glorifying language, but a couple of downsides as well, namely the likelihood that the channel does not fully inform its readers and the relative

large amount of news in more emotional categories. Still, the channel never scores well above a 5 (Annex 6: ICTV), which means that the amount of misinformation in news related to the war on ICTV is within acceptable limits. The channel's average score reflects this as well: with 2.9 on average and a 3 as its total score, ICTV scores only slightly worse than Unian TV.

Novoye Vremya

The scores of this channel are comparable to Unian TV's ratings, just slightly higher on most days but never exceeding a score of 4. Factors contributing to low scores on this channel are the low amount of explicitly negative news about the separatists and Russians combined with a high amount of negative news on the ATO forces, and the relatively long texts with many web-links (Annex 6: Novoye Vremya). On 8 out of the 14 days, the explicit negative news about the separatists and Russians did not exceed 50 per cent, and on several days it even made up less than 40 per cent of the news. 14 August had the highest amount of negative news, with 78 per cent of negative coverage of the separatists and Russians, which is still lower than Unian TV which had 84 per cent of negative news on the same day (Annex 4: 14; Annex 1: 14). But the most remarkable is probably the high amount of negative news of the ATO forces, varying from news about mistakes made by soldiers (Annex 4, 8O) with a follow-up on the investigation (Annex 4, 9N), to news about the possibility of one of the military engaging in criminal activities in the ATO zone (Annex 4, 10B). This all indicates that the channel tries to be as neutral as possible with regards to the conflict. The news messages on Novoye Vremya are not as long as those on Unian TV, but with a length of 181 words on average the news messages can still sufficiently inform its readers. Moreover, the channel has the highest amount of web-links per message, namely 1.94 (Annex 4). This also indicates that Novoye Vremya strives to lead its readers to the source of the news, and therefore that most of the news on the channel has a source that is not hidden. In other words, the channel is unlikely being paid to disseminate certain information for parties that wish to stay unknown (Shah, 2005).

Novoye Vremya scores worse on the amount of 'emotional' news and on the language it uses compared to Unian TV. Although about half of the news on the channel falls into the category 'military', much like on Unian TV, the 'emotional' news together makes up 30 per cent of all news (Annex 6: Novoye Vremya). Nonetheless, Novoye Vremya scores better than ICTV on the amount of emotional news. This is not the case with the use of negative language, on which Novoye Vremya scores worse than both Unian TV and ICTV (Annex 6). The only negative term that the channel did not use much was 'occupier', but the term still popped up more than in news messages of the other channels. The total amount of negative words on Novoye Vremya was 362, or almost 1 in every five sentences. The channel also used relatively much positive words to describe the Ukrainian military, which adds up to the one-sidedness of the channel. Indeed, only 25 per cent of the messages on Novoye Vremya did not contain negative or positive words, compared to the earlier mentioned 35 per cent and 45 per cent at Unian TV and ICTV respectively. The use of language therefore seems to even out the positive fact of many negative messages about the ATO forces when it comes to the neutrality of the channel.

Thus, Novoye Vremya has a number of factors that make the channel more neutral than the other two, most important of which is the amount of negative coverage of the ATO forces, but some factors that make the channel less neutral than Unian TV and ICTV as well, namely more emotional stories and more subjective language. The channel's highest rating was 4, and its average rating is set at 2.6, so from day to day Novoye Vremya scored slightly better than

ICTV but slightly worse than Unian TV. The total score over the two weeks is rather surprising considerably lower than on the other channels: the channels outcome for M when all data of all two weeks are put together is only 1, which means that on several days there was some misinformation that led to higher scores, but on all other days the amount of one-sided news was so low that the overall score is lower even than on Unian TV (Annex 6: Novoye Vremya).

In conclusion, the three channels all have some more positive and more negative sides that are different for each channel, but the overall amount of misinformation is definitely not high on any of the channels. Now, however, we will turn to a channel that has significantly less positive sides compared to the others: Espresso TV.

Espresso TV

With a score of 3 as the lowest point and on seven days a score of 5 or even higher, Espresso TV is the most affected by one-sided news and lack of context out of the news channels of this case study. It starts with the fact that most messages had under 10 sentences and only 1.2 web-links on average. Moreover, the channel had 13 web-links in its messages that did no longer work: the source of the news, mostly a group or person on Facebook, had deleted its message. This is somewhat suspicious: if the source of the news does no longer wish to publish the information, what does that say about the information published? (Shah, 2005). Then, Espresso TV had the highest amount of news messages related to the war, namely 225 messages or 14 per cent of the total amount of messages on the channel. This is both in absolute numbers and as a percentage of the total news more than on any of the other channels. Even more worrying is that nearly half of the news fell in one of the ‘emotional’ categories: 35 messages were of the category ‘human’, and as much as 64 messages reported on what was happening in the Donbass, Crimea and Russia. It is therefore not very surprising that the channel also had the most explicit negative messages about the separatists and Russians, although it should be noted that Unian TV’s and ICTV’s coverage was only slightly less negative.

However, Espresso TV also only published 3 negative messages about the ATO forces, less than all other channels. Since the channel published the highest amount of messages on the war in total, this is striking. In the three messages, mistakes of the ATO forces were reported: the first reported on an accident with a military vehicle (Annex 3: 6G); in the second case, a woman had died because of a fight between ATO military and civilians (Annex 3: 10B); and the last message published details about mistakes by ATO military and its leadership in 2014 (Annex 3: 14P). Thus, the negative messages on Espresso TV were of a rather severe kind because in every case there were Ukrainian civilian victims, but still it is telling that the channel did not publish more negative messages as the other channels proved clearly that there was more negative news to publish. The language of Espresso TV is, perhaps rather surprising considering the high amount of explicit negative messages, less negative than the language on Novoye Vremya. However, compared to ICTV where negative terms were used fewer than once every ten sentences, the score of 0.15 at Espresso TV is still quite high. Espresso TV also used the positive words to describe the ATO forces more often than all other channels, namely once every hundred sentences (Annex 3: total of 2 weeks).

The average of Espresso TV’s ratings is 4.2, and the outcome for the formula M of all data of the two weeks is even as high as 5. This indicates that there is a considerable amount of misinformation in the form of one-sided news and a lack of context at the channel. Overall, it

cannot be said that Espresso TV is publishing propaganda as the channel does publish news that is critical of the Ukrainian military as well. However, the channel clearly is the least neutral of the four media discussed in this case study and on average its scores are well above what is desirable. A cause of this fact could be the background of the channel, as the owners of Espresso TV are part of the current Ukrainian government (Kyivpost, 2017) and therefore perhaps more patriotic than the owners of the other media.

Concluding remarks

All media discussed in this case study show one or more signs of misinformation in the form of one-sided news or lack of context, but most of the media show just as much signs of objective, neutral coverage of the war as well. There is no real censorship, either imposed or self-censorship by the journalists, as is proven by the negative messages that were published about the ATO forces. The relative large amount of news messages related to the war, 8 to 14 per cent of all news, shows that 3 years after the start of the war the media are still actively reporting on war-related events.

The most problematic area in the news is the language that is used to describe the separatists: not only are the terms clearly negative, they are used quite often as well by 3 out of the 4 channels monitored in this case study. Positive terms to describe the Ukrainian forces were used not that often, but they still appeared 69 times in a total of 694 news messages. The one-sidedness of the news is visible as well in the explicit negative news on the separatists and Russians: only one of the channels has under 50 per cent of explicit negative coverage of the separatists and Russians in its total news (Annex 4: total of 2 weeks). Other problems at some of the channels are a relative high amount of 'emotional' news messages and news messages that are too short to provide context or that have few web-links to sources or extra information. Interestingly enough, three of the channels show these problems, but never all of the problems and never exactly the same as the other two: Unian TV has negative language and relatively much explicit negative news but scored well on the length of its messages; ICTV has many short texts and relatively much 'emotional' messages but little negative language; and Novoye Vremya had much negative language in its messages and many 'emotional' messages, but scored well on the low amount of explicit negative news on the separatists. Espresso TV showed problems in all areas monitored in this case study, although the problems were not always bigger than with other channels.

The major question is, is this all intentional? Or in other words: is the misinformation really misinformation, or is it perhaps disinformation? It was explained in chapter one that violent conflict generally leads to higher amounts of misinformation and under certain circumstances even propaganda. It is more difficult to access information from the front lines (Mahony, 2015), governments take security measures for the army (Stier, 2015, 1283), media become more patriotic (Tehrani, 2005, 237), and citizens affected by the conflict can put information and disinformation online (Makhortykh and Lyebedyev, 2015, 252). It was argued that authoritarian regimes will also in times of conflict show higher levels and more severe forms of misinformation compared to democracies because their governments tend to have a stronger grip on the media directly or indirectly (Baydar, 2015; Radsch, 2015, 96). To evaluate whether the misinformation in the Ukrainian media is misinformation or worse, we therefore have to see if the misinformation uncovered in the case study indicates a grip of the government on the media.

Since most of the media structurally had low ratings of misinformation in this case study, we can conclude that this is definitely not the case. As mentioned before, Espresso TV did have higher ratings of misinformation which is likely a consequence of the channel's political background. However, the fact that one media channel more overtly is influenced by the government's line does not mean that the overall situation of the media in Ukraine with regards to the war is bad. Rather, it seems that journalists and media have become more patriotic which is a normal phenomenon for media in democracies in conflict as well. The highly one-sided way media in the USA reported on the war in Iraq is a case in point (Schechter, 2005; Artz, 2005). Then does this mean that the findings of the case study match with the expectations set forward in this thesis? The conclusion of this thesis will elaborate on that.

Conclusion

Early on in this thesis, the hypothesis was presented that Ukraine as a new democracy would have some degree of misinformation in the media already under normal circumstances and therefore certainly there would be misinformation in news relating to the war. This misinformation would not be blunt fake news, disinformation and propaganda because the Ukrainian society has many checks on the media: grave forms of misinformation would not be accepted by the public. The findings of the case study largely match with that hypothesis.

The Ukrainian media showed, as was expected, several signs of misinformation. The degree and kind of misinformation varied from one channel to the other, but overall, with the exception of Espresso TV, the channels did not have significantly high levels of misinformation in its coverage of the war happening in Eastern Ukraine. All news channels showed signs of one-sidedness and some of the channels did not provide their readers with as much context as possible, but the grave forms of misinformation that one sees in authoritarian and semi-authoritarian regimes, namely repeated falsehoods and distortions, were not found in the Ukrainian media during the two weeks of the case study. Moreover, in as far as there was a narrative constructed in which the separatists were presented as the 'bad side', the media were not clinging that strong to their narrative that news shedding a more negative light on the ATO forces was not published.

This was even true for a channel with clear ties with the government, Espresso TV. Therefore it seems that the fact that oligarchs still have key positions in Ukraine's media landscape does not lead to significant higher levels of misinformation in war-related news compared to democracies at war without such media-ownership structures. Again, the way media in the USA reported on the war in Iraq is telling. In Ukraine nowadays, like in the USA back then, media have become patriotic and therefore more negative in their coverage of the 'enemy'. Media that are closer to the government are affected the most by this consequence of the war, which Espresso TV proves. This is also how Freedom House's conclusion on the state of the media in Ukraine (Freedom House, 2017), mentioned in the second chapter becomes highly relevant again: indeed, there are oligarchs which can hardly be seen as a positive fact, but all oligarchs have a different background and therefore different interests. This means the media landscape is pluralistic which limits the possibility of propaganda drastically. Although all media channels of the case study were patriotic to some extent, the patriotic nature of the media in Ukraine varies just like their political and economic background are different. Most

important, 3 out of 4 of the media included in this research had levels of one-sidedness or a lack of context that was well within acceptable limits. Arguably, these media have become indeed more patriotic but nonetheless they try to report as objective as possible on the war.

Now, finally, what does this say about Ukrainian media today compared to 3 years ago when the war had just started? As we can recall, in the first months of the conflict many rumours were published in the media as if they were facts (Walker, 2014). This is clearly not the case anymore: not only has the number of Ukrainian news messages that were reported on stopfake.org drastically declined, but media also regularly show what or who the source of the news is, indicating that the source is trustworthy and the information verified to be true. Therefore, we can conclude that a transition has taken place in the way Ukrainian media work, at least with regards to their coverage of the war. The democratisation processes in the country are likely positively affecting media in the country: contrary to 2014 when Ukrainian media abounded with misinformation, the misinformation found in the media in the case study of this thesis largely matches with what one would expect to see in a democracy at war, new or established. Of course as with any transition there is still room for improvements, especially at Espresso TV, but regarding the one-sidedness of the other channels as well. Nonetheless, in view of the progress made since 2014, there is reason to be positive about the development of the media in Ukraine.

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Annex

Annex 1: News messages of Unian TV

Day	News message	Category; explicitly negative about separatists or ATO.	Number of words; web-links; negative words; positive words.	Link to the article.
Total of 2 weeks	202 about the war, 2486 in total	1: 49 2: 92 3: 33 4: 22 Negative about separatists: 106 Negative about ATO: 4	43337; 299; 458; 25	
1	A	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	533; 3; 10; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/205863-6-stskk-preduprejdaet-o-podgotovke-boevikami-provokatsiy-dlya-diskreditatsii-vsu.html
	B	Military; neg. about separatists	182; 1; 5; 1	https://www.unian.net/war/205865-4-v-zone-ato-boeviki-aktivno-obstrelivayut-vsu-pyatero-boytsov-postradali.html
	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	101; 1 6; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/205865-9-v-tsentre-okkupirovannogo-luganska-vzorvali-pamyatnik-boevikam-foto.html
	D	Military; neutral.	188; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/205909-9-glava-natsgvardii-obyyasnil-pochemu-voyna-na-donbasse-prodlitsya-nedolgo.html
	E	Opinion piece.		https://www.unian.ua/war/2059109-spekulyatsiji-na-temi-zaruchnikiv.html
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia, neg. about separatists	260; 1 6; 1	https://www.unian.net/war/205932-1-v-donetskoy-oblasti-zaочно-budut-sudit-komandira-batalona-boevikov-sparta.html
	G	Military, neutral	167; 2 3; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/205946-9-voevavshiy-protiv-huntyi-rossiyanin-vozglavil-ukrainskuyu-drg-na-donbasse.html

	H	Military, negative about separatists	155; 1 6; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2060366-boeviki-aktivizirovalis-pochti-po-vsey-linii-razgranicheniya-odin-voennyiy-ranen.html
	I	Human; neg. about separatists	101; 1 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2060414-v-treh-prifrontovyih-selah-na-donbasse-poyavilas-elektroenergiya-shtab-ato.html
	J	Military; neg. about separatists	209; 2 5; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2060509-boeviki-obstrelyali-okrestnosti-vodyanogo-iz-rszo-i-vzorvali-boepripasyi-u-staromihaylovki-stskk.html
	K	Diplomacy; neutral	229; 4 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2058559-pentagon-i-gosdep-imeyut-plan-predostavleniya-ukraine-letalnogo-voorujeniya-wsj.html
	L	Human; neutral	275; 1 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2058846-avakov-nameknul-chto-poluchateley-rossiyskih-pasportov-nujno-lishat-ukrainskogo-grajdanstva.html
	M	Annuled news		https://www.unian.net/politics/2058966-tramp-utverdil-novyie-sanktsii-protiv-rossii.html
	N	Diplomacy; neutral	129; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2059116-tramp-ochen-skoro-podpishet-novyie-sanktsii-protiv-rossii-pens.html
	O	Diplomacy, neutral	232; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2059761-ukraina-peredast-v-espch-grafiki-vtorjeniya-rossiyskih-voysk-video.html
	P	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	229; 1 10; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2060334-mid-schitaet-nichtojnyimi-zaplanirovannyye-kremlem-psevdovyiboryi-v-okkupirovannom-sevastopole.html
	Q	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	93; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2060344-vitse-prezident-ssha-prizval-rossiyu-prekratit-popyitki-destabilizirovat-ukrainu.html
	R	Human; neg. about separatists	676; 3 5; 2	https://www.unian.net/politics/2060354-otpuschennyiy-v-kryimu-sadist-ubiytsa-ukrainskogo-shkolnika-mog-prolit-svet-na-delo-o-sbitom-mn17.html
2	A	Military; neg. about separatists	159; 5 7; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2060554-boeviki-dnr-bole-7-chasov-

				uderjivali-voditelya-i-oborudovanie-obse.html
B	Military; neg. about separatists	283; 2 5; 1		https://www.unian.net/war/2060661-situatsiya-v-zone-ato-obostrilas-boeviki-ispolzuyut-zapreschennoe-orujie-odin-voennyiy-pogib.html
C	Opinion piece			https://www.unian.net/war/2061051-chem-opasnyi-sovmestnyie-ucheniya-rossiyskoy-armii-i-boevikov-ldnr.html
D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	97; 2 4; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/2061164-komandirov-boevikov-dnr-priglashayut-na-kursyi-obucheniya-v-moskvu-is.html
E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	280; 0 13; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/2061781-finansirovanie-terrorizma-gpu-obyyavila-podozrenie-souchastnitse-boevikov-ministru-finansov-dnr.html
F	Human; neutral	176; 1 1; 4		https://www.unian.net/war/2061786-s-nachala-ato-pogibli-467-ukrainskih-desantnikov.html
G	Military; neg. about separatists	90; 1 2; 1		https://www.unian.net/war/2061814-krovavaya-jatva-na-donbasse-ot-puli-snaypera-pogib-ukrainskiy-voennyiy-foto.html
H	Human; neutral	199; 1 0; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/2061861-2017-y-dlya-desantnikov-yavlyaetsya-godom-aktivizatsii-operativnoy-i-boevoy-podgotovki-mujenko.html
I	Diplomacy; neutral	154; 1 0; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/2062179-razvedenie-sil-na-donbasse-doljno-prohodit-pri-kruglosutochnom-monitoringe-obse-olifer.html
J	Human; neutral	215; 3 1; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/2062214-plenennogo-na-donbasse-rossiyskogo-voennogo-ageeva-mojno-obmenyat-tolko-posle-prigovora-suda-lutkovskaya.html
K	Military; neutral	115; 2 1; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/2062306-poltorak-proveril-sostoyanie-boevoy-gotovnosti-artilleriyskih-i-tankovyih-podrazdeleniy-v-punktah-otvoda-v-zone-ato-foto-video.html
L	Military; neutral	100; 2 2; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/2062354-ukrainskie-voennye-prodvinulis-

				vpered-na-svetlodarskoy-duge-volonter.html
	M	Military; negative about separatists	141; 1 0; 1	https://www.unian.net/war/2062474-segodnya-boeviki-neskolko-umenshili-chislo-ogneyih-provokatsiy-shtab-ato.html
	N	Diplomacy; neutral	238; 2 1; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2061266-organizatoryi-evrovideniya-prokomentirovali-informatsiyu-ob-izmenenii-pravil-konkursa.html
	O	Diplomacy; neutral	232; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2061351-belarus-ne-stanet-platsdarmom-dlya-napadeniya-rf-na-ukrainu-posol-ob-uchenieh-zapad-2017.html
	P	Diplomacy; neutral	161; 1 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2061771-chetyre-stranyi-prisoedinilis-k-resheniyu-es-prodlit-sanktsii-protiv-rossii.html
	Q	Diplomacy; neutral	220; 2 6; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2062074-belorusskim-kompaniyam-grozyat-sanktsii-es-i-ukrainyi-iz-za-torgovli-s-boevikami-ldnr-posol.html
	R	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	250; 1 3; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2062136-kiiev-nastai-vaet-na-otmene-ukaza-putina-o-priznanii-dokumentov-dnr-i-lnr-olifer.html
	S	Diplomacy; neutral	179; 3 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2062239-na-peregovorah-v-minske-storonyi-dostigli-sdvigov-ponovyim-zonam-razvedeniya-sil-na-donbasse.html
	T	Diplomacy; neutral	289; 1 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2062296-poroshenko-o-podpisanii-trampom-sanktsiy-protiv-rf-budut-deystvovat-do-polnogo-osvobojdeniya-ukrainskoy-zemli.html
	U	Human; neutral	414; 1 5; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2062366-18-chelovek-kategoricheski-otkazivayutsya-ot-peredachi-ih-v-dnr-i-lnr-ombudsmen.html
	V	Diplomacy; neutral	189; 1 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2062369-yatsenyuk-sanktsii-ssha-reshitelnyiy-shag-dlya-privlecheniya-rossii-k-otvetstvennosti.html

	W	Diplomacy; neutral	288; 3 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2062384-tramp-vyistupil-s-zayavleniem-po-novyim-sanktsiyam-protiv-rossii.html
	X	Diplomacy; neutral	796; 3 13; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2062431-delo-protiv-rossii-v-gaage-ukrainu-v-sude-oon-mojet-postignut-uchast-gruzii-esli-ne-ispravil-nedorabotki-ekspertyi.html
	Y	Diplomacy; neutral	292; 2 1; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2062494-kakie-otvetnyie-meryi-kreml-ne-sobiraetsya-reagirovat-na-novyie-sanktsii-ssha.html
	Z	Diplomacy; neutral	433; 1 1; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2062516-v-evrokomissii-dovolnyi-novyimi-sanktsiyami-ssha-protiv-rossii.html
3	A	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	189; 1 8; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2062641-rossiya-prodoljaet-postavlyat-orujie-na-donbass-ukraina-na-sovbeze-oon.html
	B	Opinion piece		
	C	Diplomacy; neutral	416; 0 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2063539-ssha-obyazalis-konsultirovatsya-s-es-po-sanktsiyam-protiv-rossii.html
	D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	183; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2064034-diktatoryi-doljni-pomnit-cto-konets-u-nih-odin-turchinov-prokomentiroval-novyie-sanktsii-ssha-protiv-rossii.html
	E	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	288; 2 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2064661-rossiya-v-komitete-oon-rasskazala-o-vostanovlenii-istoricheskoy-spravedlivosti-v-okkupirovannom-kryimu.html
	F	Human; neg. about separatists	331; 4 1; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2062676-geraschenko-otvetila-materi-ageeva-apelliruyte-k-putinu-kotoryiy-otpravil-vashego-syina-ubivat-ukraintsev.html
	G	Military; neg. about separatists	264; 2 6; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2062716-v-zone-ato-boeviki-za-sutki-30-raz-obstrelyali-voennyih-ispolzuyatyajeloe-voorujenie.html
	H	Military; neutral	122; 1 3; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2063241-prodvijenie-vsu-na-svetlodarskoy-duge-volonter-pokazal-unichtojennuyu-pozitsiyu-boevikov-foto.html

	I	Diplomacy; neutral	121; 1 3; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2063454-v-ssha-prizyvayut-prekratit-prepyatstvovat-rabote-missii-obse-na-donbasse.html
	J	Military; neutral	204; 2 10; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2063639-polojili-litsom-na-zemlyu-sbushniki-poymali-informatorov-boevikov-dnr-video.html
	K	Human; neg. about separatists	129; 1 3; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2063991-na-luganschine-v-rezultate-obstrelya-boevikov-ranen-70-letniy-mujchina-politsiya.html
	L	Military; neg. about separatists	148; 2 4; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2064159-boeviki-aktivizirovalis-v-jaru-na-svetlodarskoy-duge-podgorela-odna-pozitsiya-vsuvolonter.html
	M	Military; neg. about separatists	188; 1 4; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2064469-dnem-situatsiya-v-zone-ato-ostaetsya-otnositelno-spokoynoy-boeviki-aktiviziruyutsya-k-vecheru-shtab.html
	N	Military; neutral	79; 1 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2064684-ukrainskie-voennye-sbili-vrajeskiy-bes-pilotnik-minoboronyi.html
4	A	Diplomacy; neutral	200; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2065229-ssha-ne-zakroyut-glaza-na-agressiyu-rossii-v-ukraine-gosdep.html
	B	Diplomacy; neutral	385; 3 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2065631-mir-nedostatochno-jestko-reagiruet-na-uderjanie-zalojnikov-na-donbasse-geraschenko.html
	C	Diplomacy; neg. about ATO	315; 3 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2066149-geraschenko-rasskazala-o-rolikuchmyi-i-medvedchuka-v-peregovorah-po-donbassu.html
	D	Military; neutral	154; 3 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2064781-turchinov-na-donbasse-proveril-sistemu-blokirovaniya-prorossiyskih-kanalov.html
	E	Military; neg. about separatists	195; 1 4; 1	https://www.unian.net/war/2064831-v-zone-ato-boeviki-21-raz-obstrelyali-voennyih-iz-minometov-i-granatometov-shtab.html
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg.	155; 0 3; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2065154-na-donbasse-boevik-vzorval-sebya-iz-za-resheniya-komandira

		about separatists		ne-platit-emu-zarplatu-razvedka.html
	G	Diplomacy; In Ukrainian		
	H	Human; neutral	358; 14; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2065566-geraschenko-est-informatsiya-o-soderzhanii-90-lyudey-iz-spiska-137-zaloznikov-na-donbasse.html
	I	Human; neutral	144; 00; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2065721-na-donbasse-s-nachala-goda-59-grajdanskih-pogibli-i-282-poluchili-raneniya-hug.html
	J	Military; neg. about separatists	144; 10; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2065819-na-donbasse-uchastilis-sluchai-primeneniya-zapreshennogo-oruzhiya-missiya-obse.html
	K	Military; neg. about separatists	226; 11; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2065941-v-smm-obse-rasskazali-o-zapreshennom-minomete-boevikov-vozle-jilogo-massiva-v-donetske.html
	L	Military; neg. about separatists	172; 00; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2065996-nablyudateli-obse-popali-pod-obstrel-v-rayone-donetskoy-filtrovalnoy-stantsii.html
	M	Military; neutral	136; 20; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2066286-v-luganskoy-oblasti-postroili-telebashnyu-kotoraya-budet-translirovat-ukrainskie-kanalyi-dolunii-razgranicheniya.html
	N	Military; neutral	196; 23; 1	https://www.unian.net/war/2066546-rukovodstvo-ato-priostanovilo-oborudovanie-voennyih-ukrepleny-v-poselke-sopino.html
5	A	Military; neutral	162; 10; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2067096-poroshenko-na-vosstanovlenie-boesposobnosti-vozdushnyih-sil-vyidelen-milliard-griven.html
	B	Diplomacy; neutral	221; 20; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2067304-lider-nemetskih-liberalov-prizval-poka-zabyit-ob-okkupatsii-kryima.html
	C	Diplomacy; neutral	427; 30; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2067441-lider-nemetskih-svobodnyih-demokratov-proyasnil-svoyu-pozitsiyu-po-anneksii-kryima.html
	D	Military; neg. about separatists	213; 26; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2066829-sutki-v-zone-ato-vecherom-boeviki-usilili-obstrel-yi-ranenyi-troe-voennyih.html

	E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	120; 1 1; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/206692-1-glavar-lnr-i-ego-okrujenie-razvorovyvayut-dengi-iz-rossii-razvedka.html
	F	Military; neutral	214; 4 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/206713-4-poroshenko-anonsiroval-uvelichenie-vyiplat-voennyih-v-zone-ato.html
	G	Military; neg. about separatists	351; 1 9; 2	https://www.unian.net/war/206720-9-boeviki-vyipustili-18-min-pozitsiyam-sil-ato-v-avdeevke-i-peskah.html
	H	Human; neg. about separatists	145; 1 3; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/206737-1-sbu-zaderjala-na-donbasse-razocharovannogo-v-russkom-mire-eks-boevika.html
	I	Military; neg. about separatists	198; 0 6; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/206738-9-boeviki-prodoljayut-odinocnyie-obstrelyi-pozitsiy-ukrainskih-voennyih-shtab-ato.html
6	A	Military; neg. about separatists	143; 1 9; 1	https://www.unian.net/war/206758-1-boeviki-obstrelyali-pozitsii-ukrainskih-voennyih-v-krymskom-est-ranenyie-shtab.html
	B	Military; neutral	247; 1 3; 1	https://www.unian.net/war/206763-6-vecherom-boeviki-poluchili-asimmetrichnyiy-otvet-na-obstrelyi-pozitsiy-sil-ato-shtab.html
	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatist	118; 1 5; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/206788-6-terroristy-uje-nachali-gruzovikami-vyivozit-imuschestvo-jiteley-donbassa-razvedka.html
	D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	332; 4 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/206808-1-dudaev-v-neizvestnom-ranee-intervyu-rossiya-planirovala-vvesti-voyska-v-kryim-srazu-posle-voynyi-v-chechne-video.html
	E	Diplomacy; neutral	132; 1 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2067701-belyiy-dom-rassmatrivaet-vse-variantyi-dlya-podderjki-ukrainyi-v-borbe-s-agressiey-rf-sovetnik-trampa.html
	F	Diplomacy; neutral	227; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2067736-temu-kryima-stoit-podnimat-posle-uregulirovaniya-konflikta-na-donbasse-upolnomochennyiy-pravitelstva-frg.html

	G	Diplomacy; neutral	139; 2 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2068119-arev-prokomentiroval-skandalnoe-zayavlenie-chinovnika-frg-snachala-donbass-potom-kryim.html
7	A	Diplomacy; neutral	326; 3 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2068436-u-polshi-net-informatsii-o-rastuschem-natsionalizme-v-ukraine-vaschikovskiy.html
	B	diplomacy; neg. about separatists	157; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2068541-tillerson-uvidel-opredelennuyu-gotovnost-rf-k-razresheniyu-konflikta-v-ukraine.html
	C	Opinion piece		https://www.unian.ua/politics/2068869-donbas-a-potim-krim-nedotsilni-torgi.html
	D	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	209; 2 1; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2069081-net-krizisa-v-ukraine-i-opolchentsev-est-konflikt-vyizvannyiy-rossiy-mid-polshi.html
	E	Diplomacy; neutral	201; 2 1; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2069726-pravitelstvo-frg-zaverilo-v-neizmennosti-pozitsii-po-okkupirovannomu-kryimu.html
	F	Diplomacy; neutral	959; 1 1; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2070056-nemetskie-smi-o-kryimskih-zayavleniyah-lider-nemetskih-svobodnyih-demokratov-luchshe-byi-on-pomolchal.html
	G	Military; neg. about separatists	185; 3 7; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2068446-sutki-v-ato-boeviki-vedut-obstrelyi-iz-tyajelogo-vooruzheniya-dvoe-ukrainskih-voennyih-ranenyi.html
	H	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	180; 1 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2068919-pogibshih-voennyih-rossii-pereodevayut-v-grajdanskih-chtobyi-skryit-ih-prisutstvie-v-ato.html
	I	Military; neutral	303; 3 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2068991-voyna-na-donbasse-v-nyineshney-faze-nadolgo-volonter-video.html
	J	Military; neg. about separatists	188; 1 1; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2069014-gibridnyie-voyska-rf-pyitayutsya

				prorvat-oboronu-sil-ato-vozle-bahmutskoy-trassyi-turchinov.html
	K	Military; neg. about separatists	197; 2 1; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/206913-6-za-sutki-v-zone-ato-raneniya-poluchili-troe-ukrainskih-voennyih.html
	L	Military; neg. about ATO	238; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/206930-4-mahinatsii-s-pitaniem-i-nedostacha-imuschestva-minoboronyi-vyiyavilo-millionnyie-rastraty-v-24-brigade.html
	M	Human; neutral	395; 2 5; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/206947-9-osvobodennyiy-iz-plena-sudya-rasskazal-o-razocharovanii-shem-rossiyanine-vozglavivshem-ukrainskuyu-drg-na-donbasse.html
	N	Human; neutral	210; 1 12; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/206958-6-politseyskie-v-konstantinovke-zaderjali-eks-boevika.html
	O	Military; neutral	127; 1 5; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/206967-1-v-severodonetske-antiterroristicheskie-meropriyatiya-jiteley-prosyat-ne-vyihodit-iz-domov.html
	P	Military; neg. about separatists	90; 1 4; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207010-1-boeviki-iz-za-jaryi-suschestvenno-umenshili-provokatsionnyie-obstrelyi-pozitsiy-sil-ato-shtab.html
	Q	Human; neg. about separatists	99; 0 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207011-9-nedaleko-ot-marinki-pogib-ukrainskiy-voennyiy-shtab.html
8	A	Military; neutral	129; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2071054-v-genshtabe-zayavlyayut-chtosistemyi-vsu-ne-byili-zarajenyi-virusom-petya.html
	B	Diplomacy; neutral	221; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2071341-chubarov-otreagirol-na-skandalnyie-zayavleniya-nemetskih-politikov-snachala-donbass-potom-kryim.html
	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	165; 1 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2072356-rf-zaslala-v-ukrainu-29-vorov-v-zakone-s-nachala-goda-v-politsii-rasskazali-o-kriminalnyih-migrantah.html
	D	Human; neg. about separatists	89; 3 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207045-1-za-mesyats-na-luganschine

				ranenyi-i-ubityi-7-mirnyih-jiteley-obse.html
E	Military; neg. about separatists	156; 3 3; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207048-6-v-zone-ato-za-sutki-pogib-odin-voennoslujaschiy-dvoe-poluchili-raneniya.html
F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	168; 2 0; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207113-4-dobkin-ne-uvidel-rossijskih-voysk-na-donbasse-no-rf-tam-prisutstvuet.html
G	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	255; 2 0; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207119-1-po-printsipu-ihamnet-v-genshtabe-rasskazali-ob-ugrozah-rossijskih-ucheniy-zapad-2017.html
H	Military; neutral	154; 1 0; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207129-4-turchinov-v-blindaje-sekretar-snbo-proveril-boevuyu-gotovnost-gruppyi-lugansk-fotoreportaj.html
I	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	206; 1 2; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207135-6-jiteli-okkupirovannogo-pod-mariupolem-sela-rasskazali-smm-obse-o-tankah-i-ognevoy-aktivnosti-boevikov.html
J	Military; neutral	266; 3 0; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207145-9-pri-obostrenii-situatsii-na-donbasse-pervymi-prizovut-rezervistov-mujenko.html
K	Military; neutral	321; 1 1; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207147-4-komandiryi-obyichno-zapreshchayut-polzovatsya-mobilnyimi-v-zone-ato-genshtab.html
L	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	112; 2 1; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207154-1-obschee-kolichestvo-podrazdeleniy-rf-na-donbasse-sostavlyayet-okolo-39-40-tyisyach-mujenko.html
M	Military; neg. about separatists	212; 2 0; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207164-9-v-poslednie-polgoda-na-donbasse-idet-pozitsionnaya-voyna-mujenko.html
N	Military; neutral	167; 2 1; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207165-6-v-genshtabe-obyasnilo-pri-kakih-usloviyah-na-donbasse-mogut-izmenit-format-ato.html
O	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg.	274; 2 0; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207169-1-rf-na-granitse-s-ukrainoy-formiruet-gruppirovki-

		about separatists		nastupatel'nogo-haraktera-genshtab.html
	P	Military; neutral	185; 3 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207195 1-zagadochnaya-gibel-veterana-ato-segodnya-v-kieve-poproschayutsya-s-praporom-proshedshim-tri-voynyi.html
	Q	Human; neutral	210; 2 1; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207224 4-v-krivom-roge-obyyavlen-den-traura-po-voennomu-pogibshemu-vchera-pod-marinkoy.html
	R	Military; neutral	260; 2 5; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207225 4-voze-marinki-vzorvalos-odno-iz-nashih-vooruzheniy-dvoe-ukrainskih-voennyih-pogibli-pyatero-ranenyi.html
9	A	Diplomacy; neutral	173; 3 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2072581 klimkin-raskritikoval-skandalnoe-zayavlenie-lidera-nemetskih-liberalov-o-kryime.html
	B	Diplomacy; neutral	247; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2073044 pravitelstvo-chehi-ne-podderzivaet-antiukrainskuyu-pozitsiyu-prezidenta-posol.html
	C	Diplomacy; neutral	194; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2073174 chehiya-otkryla-vozmojnost-postavok-oruziya-v-ukrainu-posol.html
	D	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	331; 1 8; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2073354 seychas-prilagayutsya-vse-usiliya-dlya-nakazaniya-vinovnyih-v-okkupatsii-kryima-prokuror.html
	E	Diplomacy; neutral	248; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2073509 bolee-43-nemtsev-ne-soglasnyi-s-predlozheniem-zamorozit-kryimskiy-vopros-die-welt.html
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neutral	160; 2 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2074664 zaharchenko-zayavil-chto-malorossii-ne-budet.html
	G	Military; neg. about separatists	273; 1 3; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207244 boeviki-blokiruyut-otkrytie-kpvt-zolotoe.html
	H	Military; neg. about separatists	192; 3 4; 2	https://www.unian.net/war/207252 obostrenie-v-zone-ato-pogibli-troe-boytsov-vsu-devyat-ranenyi.html
	I	Human; neg. about separatists	118; 2 4; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207319 puli-letalni-kak-muhi-na-

				donbasse-ranen-serbskiy-naemnik-dnr-foto.html
J	Military; neg. about separatists	116; 1 0; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207322 1-missiya-obse-zafiksirovala-vyistrelyi-vozle-nasosnoy-stantsii-na-donetchine.html
K	Human; neutral	173; 1 2; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207342 4-bliz-marinki-pogib-21-letniy-boets-batalona-donbass-foto.html
L	Military; neg. about ATO	192; 1 1; 1		https://www.unian.net/war/207351 6-v-minoboronyi-ne-nazvali-voorujenie-v-rezultate-vzryiva-kotorogo-vo-vremya-boya-2-voennyih-pogibli-i-5-ranenyi.html
M	Military; neg. about separatists	173; 1 0; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207352 6-pravda-slishkom-neudobna-videokameru-na-donetskoy-filtrovalnoy-stantsii-unichtojili-obse.html
N	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	66; 10 1; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207377 9-volonteryi-pokazali-kak-rossiya-styagivaet-voennuyu-tehniku-v-dol-granitsyi-ot-pribaltiki-do-chernogomorya-foto-video.html
O	Military; neutral	221; 2 2; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207403 4-smi-pokazali-kak-bespiotnik-ssha-skaniruet-zonu-ato-kartyi.html
P	Donbass; Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	143; 0 2; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207404 1-sbu-obyyavila-podozrenie-zamestitelyu-ministra-dohodov-i-sborov-dnr.html
Q	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	166; 2 0; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207441 4-v-rossii-zafiksirovali-nevidannoe-dvijenie-voennoy-tehniki-v-storonu-ukrainyi-jurnalist-foto.html
R	Military; neg. about separatists	197; 1 6; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207445 1-boeviki-aktivizirovalis-na-luganskom-napravlenii-bili-iz-minometov-i-voorujeniya-bmp.html
S	Military; neg. about ATO	282; 1 0; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207449 4-vzryiv-minometa-stal-prichinoy-gibeli-2-i-raneniya-5-ukrainskih-voennyih-vozle-marinki.html
T	Military; neutral	238; 1 0; 0		https://www.unian.net/war/207456 9-proekt-stena-nujen-ukraine-i-on-budet-realizovan-ekspert.html

10	A	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	161; 1 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2075266-sud-v-kieve-nachal-izuchat-dokazatelstva-gosizmenyi-yanukovicha.html
	B	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	206; 1 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2075326-v-sude-prosmotrelivideodokazatelstvo-gosizmenyi-yanukovicha-obraschenie-putina-k-sovetu-federatsii.html
	C	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	196; 1 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2075659-v-sudebnom-zasedanii-pogoszmenie-yanukovicha-zachitaliego-pismo-k-putinu-s-prosboyvvesti-voyska-v-ukrainu.html
	D	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	158; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2075691-advokat-yanukovichavyistupil-v-sude-v-zaschituputina.html
	E	Military; neutral	301; 1 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2075921-po-delu-o-hischenii-sredstvproekta-stena-mogut-poyavitsyanovyie-podozrevaemyie-nabu.html
	F	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	224; 1 1; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2076014-advokat-yanukovichazayavilchto-rossiyskie-voyskavyipolnyali-v-kryimumirotvorcheskuyu-funktsiyu.html
	G	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	327; 1 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2076034-u-zaschityi-net-shansovprokuror-ozvuchil-dokazatelstvasuschestvovaniya-pisma-yanukovicha-k-putinu.html
	H	Military; neg. about ATO	183; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2074781-boytyi-vsu-mogut-byitprichastnyi-k-gibeli-jenschinyi-vo-vremya-byitovogo-konflikta-shtab-ato.html
	I	Military; neg. about separatists	207; 1 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2074814-boeviki-iz-gradov-obstrelyalisilyi-ato-v-shirokino-i-vodyanom-shtab.html
	J	Diplomacy; neutral	127; 1 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2075029-kremlevskiy-propagandist-iz-velikobritanii-fillips-nashelnevestu-v-okkupirovannom-luganske-i-rasskazal-o-svadbefoto.html
	K	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg.	406; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2075461-otrabatyvayut-stsenariyvtorjeniya-jurnalist-obyyasnil

		about separatists		peredvijenie-rossiyskoy-tehniki-ugranits-ukrainyi.html
	L	Military; neg. about separatists	133; 14; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207553 1-boeviki-aktivizirovalis-podmariupolem-vyipustili-bolee-60-min-i-40-boepripasov-iz-grad-p.html
	M	Military; neutral	112; 24; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207575 9-dali-po-zubam-poteryannyim-voyskam-nedoimperii-volonteryi-pokazali-video-unichtojeniya-vrajeskoy-zenitnoy-ustanovki-na-donbasse.html
	N	Human; neg. about separatists	91; 21; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207579 4-v-odessu-iz-zonyi-ato-pribyltyajelyiy-bort-s-ranenyimi-voennyimi-foto.html
	O	Military; neutral	291; 21; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207631 1-vyi-edinstvennyie-u-kogo-est-boevoy-opyit-protiv-vraga-general-ssha-posetil-boytsov-vblizi-mariupolya-foto.html
	P	Military; neg. about separatists	305; 15; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207636 9-utrom-boeviki-narushili-dogovorennost-i-obstrelyali-uchastok-marshruta-missii-obse.html
	Q	Military; neg. about separatists	110; 13; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207651 4-boeviki-zaderjali-patrol-obse-nepodaleku-ot-mariupolya.html
11	A	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	167; 21; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2077271-dnr-namerena-do-1-sentyabrya-otkryit-predstavitelstvo-vo-frantsii-is.html
	B	Diplomacy; neutral	378; 20; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2077346-operatsiya-pereizbranie-poroshenko-poydet-na-vtoroy-srok-s-obeschaniyami-o-vstuplenii-v-es-o-zavershenii-voyni-ni-slova-smi.html
	C	Military; neg. about separatists	135; 22; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207682 1-sutki-v-ato-15-obstrelov-odin-ukrainskiy-voennyiy-pogib-podorvavshis-na-vzryivnom-ustroystve.html
	D	Military; neg. about separatists	114; 20; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/207700 4-s-nachala-sutok-v-zone-ato-uje-ranenyi-dvoe-voennoslujaschih.html

	E	Military; neutral	355; 2 0; 2	https://www.unian.net/war/2077051-nablyudateli-obse-pochinili-videokameru-na-dfs-i-rasskazali-kak-ee-obstreljali.html
	F	Military; neutral	135; 1 1; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2077134-poltorak-podpisal-prikaz-ob-uvlichenii-doplat-voennyim-za-uchastie-v-ato.html
	G	Military; neg. about separatists	163; 1 1; 1	https://www.unian.net/war/2077259-projigaet-polmetra-broni-pozitsii-vsu-na-donbasse-obstrelivayut-moschnyim-rossiyskim-orujiem-video.html
	H	Military; neg. about separatists	317; 1 3; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2077756-boeviki-blokiruyut-dostup-patruley-obse-k-krasnogorovskoy-gazoraspredelitelnoy-stantsii-stskk.html
	I	Military; neg. about separatists	188; 1 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2077814-missiya-obse-na-etoy-nedele-zafiksirovala-rost-urovnya-nasiliya-na-donbasse.html
	J	Military; neutral	414; 1 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2078069-v-genshtabe-obyyasnili-pochemu-v-ukraine-nujno-vozstanovit-voennye-sudyi.html
	K	Military; neutral	316; 1 3; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2078179-delal-cto-umeyu-v-donetskoy-oblasti-poymali-zakonodatela-dnr-kotoryiy-pritvoryalsya-pereselentsem.html
	L	Diplomacy; neutral	133; 2 0; 1	https://www.unian.net/war/2078269-snova-zapel-o-zaschite-russkoyazyichnyih-lavrov-govorit-cto-voynoy-problemu-donbassane-reshit.html
	M	Military; neg. about separatists	199; 1 4; 2	https://www.unian.net/war/2078574-obostrenie-v-ato-ranenyi-chetvero-voennyih-odin-travmirovan.html
	N	Human; neutral	196; 3 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2078594-boytsa-iz-tela-kotorogo-izyyali-nerazorvavshuyusya-granatu-dostavili-v-gospital-v-odesse-foto-video.html
12	A	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	101; 2 3; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2078806-rossiya-usilivaet-granitsu-s-ordlo-chtobyi-ne-puskat-boevikov-glava-gpsu.html

	B	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	186; 2 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2078969-lavrov-sravnil-kryim-v-sostave-ukrainyi-so-sdachey-leningrada-gitleru.html
	C	Military; neutral	301; 1 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2079126-stena-eto-unijenie-dlya-rossii-politolog.html
	D	Military; neg. about separatists	202; 2 4; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2078904-sutki-v-ato-odin-voennyiy-pogib-shestero-poluchili-travmyi-ili-raneniya.html
	E	Military; neg. about separatists	106; 1 3; 1	https://www.unian.net/war/2078939-boeviki-obstrelyali-iz-granatometov-kontrolnyiy-post-marinka.html
	F	Military; neg. about separatists	230; 0 4; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2079059-boeviki-obstrelyali-jilyie-kvartalyi-novoluganskogo.html
	G	Human; neutral	167; 3 1; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2079219-v-zone-ato-naydeno-telo-pogibshego-podpolkovnika-natsgvardii.html
	H	Military; neg. about separatists	152; 1 5; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2079384-boeviki-v-ato-prodoljayut-ispolzovat-minometry-raznyih-kalibrov-shtab.html
	I	Military; neg. about separatists	275; 2 4; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2079484-raketnyie-kompleksyi-strela-10-i-zenitnyie-ustanovki-v-obse-rasskazali-o-narushenii-boevikami-otvoda-vooruzeniya.html
13	A	Military; neg. about separatists	287; 1 5; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2079631-sutki-v-zone-ato-odin-ukrainskiy-boets-pogib-vosem-postradali.html
	B	Military; neutral	156; 2 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2079686-idealnyiy-razvedchik-jurnalistyi-uznali-podrobnosti-o-novom-ukrainskom-besplotnike.html
	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neutral	144; 1 1; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2079791-v-sirii-pogibli-8-boevikov-dnr-kotoryie-prinimali-uchastie-v-sostave-kontingenta-vs-rf-razvedka.html
	D	Military; neutral	165; 0 3; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2079954-v-mariupole-zaderjali-informatora-boevikov.html
	E	Military; neg. about separatists	334; 1 10; 1	https://www.unian.net/war/2080059-v-zone-ato-ne-spadaet-napryajenie-shtab.html

	F	Military; neg. about separatists	213; 1 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2080089-v-luganskoy-oblasti-neizvestnyiy-s-orujiem-prognal-nablyudateley-missii-obse.html
14	A	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	527; 3 7; 0	https://www.unian.net/politics/2082004-mid-vvirajaet-protest-v-svyazis-novoy-volnoy-politicheskikh-repressiy-v-okkupirovannom-raf-kryimu.html
	B	Military; neg. about separatists	213; 1 5; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2080264-sutki-v-ato-boeviki-obstrelyali-marinku-dvoe-voennyih-ranenyi.html
	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatist	125; 2 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2080419-rossmi-i-boeviki-gotovyat-informatsionnyu-operatsiyu-opresledovani-russkoyazyichnyih-v-ukraine-is.html
	D	Military; neg. about separatists	208; 1 4; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2080429-v-zone-ato-zafiksirovana-aktivizatsiya-deyatelnosti-drg-boevikov-po-vsey-linii-soprikosnoveniya-is.html
	E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	110; 1 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2080501-v-luganske-pyanyiy-terrorist-vyehal-v-marshrutku-est-postradavshie.html
	F	Military; neg. about separatists	250; 1 6; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2080926-vchera-perestrelki-v-rayone-avdeevki-prodoljalis-bole-devyatichasov-minoboronyi.html
	G	Military; neutral	116; 0 5; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2080946-v-zone-ato-na-donbasse-zanedelyu-unichtojeno-8-i-raneno-35-okkupantov-minoboronyi.html
	H	Military; neg. about separatists	521; 1 4; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2081204-v-den-samogo-masshtabnogo-vtorjeniya-v-ukrainu-vo-vremya-ilovayskoy-tragedii-silyi-raf-sostavlyali-35-tyisyach-chelovek-gpu.html
	I	Military; neg. about separatists	204; 1 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2081231-pryamoe-vtorjenie-sil-raf-na-donbass-yavlyatsya-edinstvennoy-prichinoy-ilovayskoy-tragedii-gpu.html
	J	Military; neg. about separatists	343; 1 0; 0	<a 484="" 513="" 921="" 939"="" data-label="Page-Footer" href="https://www.unian.net/war/2081239-v-gpu-rasskazali-skolko-telefonnyih-razgovorov-s-</td> </tr> </table> </div> <div data-bbox=">60

				predstavitelem-genshtaba-vs-rf-provel-mujenko-vo-vremya-ilovayskoy-tragedii.html
	K	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	503; 1 2; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2081319-gpu-11-chelovek-iz-chisla-rukovodstva-voorujennyih-sil-rf-obyyavlen-v-rozyisk.html
	L	diplomacy; neutral	89; 0 0; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2081661-britanskije-saperyi-nachali-razminirovanie-zonyi-ato.html
	M	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	346; 1 7; 0	https://www.unian.net/war/2081694-boeviki-gotovyatsya-ispolzovat-zaderjannogo-jurnalista-aseeva-dlya-polucheniya-ljesvidetelstv-tymchuk.html

Annex 2: News messages of ICTV

Day	News message	Category; explicitly negative about separatists or ATO.	Number of words; web-links; negative words; positive words.	Link to the article.
Total of 2 weeks	111 about the war, 1001 in total	1: 22 2: 43 3: 38 4: 8 Negative about separatists: 57 Negative about ATO: 3	15367; 206; 102; 5	
1	A	Diplomacy; neutral	128; 3 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170801-derzhdepartament-i-pentagon-rozroblyly-plan-postachannya-zbroji-ukrayini-wsj/
	B	Military; neutral	172; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170801-zarplaty-ukrayinskyh-vijskovykh-pidvyshhat-do-standartiv-nato/
	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	69; 2 4; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/proisshestvija/20170801-u-lugansku-pidirvaly-pam-yatnyk-bojovokam/
	D	Diplomacy; neutral	86; 3 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/rosiya/20170801-tramp-pidpysav-zakon-pro-novi-sanktsiyi-proty-rosiyi/

	E	Military; neutral	136; 2 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170801-glava-natsgvardiyi-vijna-na-donbasi-tryvatyme-nedovgo/
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	75; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170801-u-dnr-hochut-vvesty-smertnu-karu/
	G	Diplomacy; neutral	127; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170801-po-hvylynah-ukrayina-vidpravyt-do-yevrosudu-grafiky-vtorgnennya-vijsk-rf/
	H	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	122; 3 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/20170801-yak-rosiya-vidpovist-na-sanktsiyi-ssha/
	I	Diplomacy; neutral	116; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/polituka/20170801-tillerson-rosiya-ne-nykne-vidpovidi-za-donbas/
2	A	Military; neg. about separatists	182; 2 4; 1	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170802-zagostrennya-u-zoni-ato-bojovyky-strilyayut-iz-zaboronenoji-zbroji-ye-vtraty/
	B	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	140; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170802-ukrayina-sudytymetsya-z-rf-cherez-kerchenskyj-mist/
	C	Military; neutral	216; 2 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170802-sbu-ogolosyla-pro-pidozru-prokremlivskomu-blogeru/
	D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	123; 2 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170802-rosiya-posylila-bojovykiv-na-donbasi/
	E	Diplomacy; neutral	222; 2 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/polituka/20170802-letalna-zbroja-ssha-ugamuye-zapal-putina-tymchuk/
	F	Diplomacy; neutral	110; 2 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170802-bilorusiv-pokarayut-sanktsiyamy-za-dopomogu-separatystam-ordlo/
	G	Military; neutral	134; 2 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170802-loyu-zvilnennya-donbasu-vidstrocheno/
	H	Military; neutral	159; 3 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170802-kyyiv-vysuvaye-novu-umovu-ordlo/

	I	Military; neg. about separatists	112; 2 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170802-shhe-pivroku-i-vtratymo-odesu-tuka/
	J	Diplomacy; neutral	222; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/svitovynovy/20170802-zakon-pro-sanktsiyi-proty-rf-maye-suttyevi-defekty-tramp/
	K	Military; neutral	133; 2 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170802-syly-ato-zaokruglyuyut-svitlodarsku-dugu-volonter/
3	A	Diplomacy; neutral	138; 2 3; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/20170803-putin-maye-zaplatyty-za-okupatsiyu-krymu-makkejn/
	B	Military; neg. about separatists	212; 2 4; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170803-napruzhennya-v-zoni-ato-bojovyky-vypustyly-po-myrnyh-meshkantsyah-120-mm-miny/
	C	Military; neg. about separatists	140; 2 4; 1	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170803-bojovyky-vymagayut-obminyaty-polonenyh-na-eks-berkutivtsiv/
	D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	172; 2 4; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170803-plan-kiltse-na-donbasi-rosiyanam-dozvolily-rozstrilyuvaty-dezertyriv/
	E	Military; neutral	120; 4 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/lo/20170803-batl-u-twitter-ukrayina-trolyt-rosiyu-cherez-sanktsiyi/
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	90; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/lo/20170803-propagandysty-promahnulysya-desantnyka-yakyj-vdaryv-zhurnalista-ntv-zrobyly-pryhylnykom-ukrayiny/
	G	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	97; 2 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170803-rosiya-povertaye-bizhentsiv-z-donbasu-dodomu-putin-dav-groshi/
	H	Military; neg. about separatists	117; 3 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170803-ukrayina-chekaye-na-ataku-na-den-nezalezhnosti/
	I	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	136; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/20170803-putin-obrav-nastupnu-tsil-byelkovskij/
	J	Human; neg. about separatists	59; 3 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/showbiz/muzika/20170803-hohly-kazhut-shho-

				krym-porozhnij-reznik-potravyv-do-bazy-myrotvortsya/
	K	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	109; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/rosiya/20170803-u-putina-zalyshyvsya-ostannij-kozyr-rosijskyj-publitsyst/
	L	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neutral	152; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170803-shho-zmusyt-rosiyu-povernuty-krym/
4	A	Diplomacy; neutral	119; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170804-letalna-zbroya-dlya-ukrayiny-na-stoli-derzhdep/
	B	Military; neg. about separatists	135; 2 3; 1	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170804-sytuatsiya-v-zoni-ato-2-godynnyj-obstril-na-shahti-butivka/
	C	Diplomacy; neutral	136; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/20170804-ssha-ne-budut-zakryvaty-ochi-na-agresiyu-rf-v-ukrayini-derzhdep/
	D	Military; neutral	103; 1 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170804-poltorak-zaprosyv-dyvannyh-geroyiv-facebook-v-armiyu/
	E	Military; neutral	121; 2 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170804-vijni-na-donbasi-zalyshylosya-menshe-10-rokiv-lojko/
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	118; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170804-chomu-rosiya-povertaye-ukrayinskyh-bizhentsiv-nazvano-strah-putina/
	G	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	70; 2 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170804-nagaduye-pryp-yat-u-merezhi-pokazaly-zhyttya-u-dnr/
	H	Diplomacy; neutral	103; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170804-pentagon-prosyt-trampa-nadaty-ukrayini-javelin-na-50-mln-nbc/
5	A	Military; neg. about separatists	219; 2 3; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170805-doba-v-ato-38-raziv-bojovyky-porushyly-peremyr-ya-troye-ukrayinskyh-vijskovyh-poraneno/
	B	Diplomacy; neutral	116; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/20170805-makron-i-tramp-obgovoryly-ukrayinu/

	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	123; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170805-donetsk-vmyraye-shho-zalyshylosya-vid-mista/
	D	Military; neutral	149; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170805-poroshenko-anonsuvav-zbilshennya-doplat-bijtsyam-ato/
	E	Human; neg. about separatists	126; 2 4; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170805-bojovyk-vtik-iz-dnr-cherez-nasylstvo-i-buv-zatrymanyj/
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	178; 2 4; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170805-girkin-pogano-skinchyt-sprognozovano-zachystku-vatazhkiv-ldnr/
6	A	Military; neg. about separatists	173; 2 1; 1	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170806-doba-u-zoni-ato-po-krymskomu-vorog-vypustyv-12-min-ye-poraneni/
	B	Diplomacy; neutral	103; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170806-chomu-ssha-mozhut-daty-zbroyu-ukrayini-zayava-radnyka-trampa/
7	A	Military; neg. about separatists	82; 2 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170807-sytuatsiya-u-zoni-ato-separatysty-zoseredyly-obstrily-na-mariupolskomu-napryamku/
	B	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	88; 2 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170807-rosiya-zminyuye-strukturu-svoyih-vijsk-na-donbasi/
	C	Diplomacy; neutral	100; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/svitovinovyny/20170807-ne-mozhna-rozirvaty-vidnosyny-z-rosiyeyu-cherez-ukrayinu-tillerson/
	D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	144; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170807-vbytyh-na-donbasi-vijskovyh-rf-pereodyagayut-u-tsyvilne-i-kydayut-u-lisosmuzi/
	E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	111; 1 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/20170807-rosiya-znyala-obmezhenya-dlya-vlasnykiv-pasportiv-l-dnr/
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg.	145; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/polituka/20170807-sprava-ne-v-srsr-chomu-putin-ne-viddast-donbas/

		about separatists		
	G	Diplomacy; neutral	95; 1 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/polituka/20170807-ssha-dotysnut-rosiyu-za-donbas-ogryzko-nazvav-terminy/
	H	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	122; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/20170807-eskalatsiya-ne-vyklyuchena-u-ssha-poperedyly-pro-zagrozu-na-donbasi/
	I	Military; neg. about separatists	104; 2 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170807-pid-mar-yinkoyu-zagynuv-boyets-zsu/
	J	Military; neutral	112; 2 3; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170807-u-syevyeronetsku-pochynayetsya-ato/
	K	Human; neutral	87; 3 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170807-bijtsyu-ato-granata-potrapiya-u-nogu-i-ne-rozirvalasya-distavaly-likari-i-sapery/
8	A	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	166; 2 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/20170808-rosiya-nebezpechnisha-za-idil-makkej/
	B	Military; neutral	123; 2 5; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170808-syly-ato-nakryly-bojovykiv-fatalnym-vognem/
	C	Military; neutral	125; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170808-povz-vijnu-startuvav-pozachergovyj-pryzov-do-armiyi/
	D	Military; neg. about separatists	134; 2 3; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170808-bojovyky-na-donbasi-zazhyvo-zgorily-v-bmp/
	E	Military; neutral	153; 2 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170808-u-zoni-ato-zminyly-pravyla-korystuvannya-mobilnymi-telefonamy/
	F	Military; neutral	153; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170808-eskalatsiya-na-donbasi-muzhenko-skazav-kogo-pryzvut-pershymy/
	G	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	189; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170808-putin-stvoryuye-v-bilorusi-nastupalne-ugrupovannya-genshtab/
	H	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	104; 2 3; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170808-muzhenko-skazav-skilky-naspravdi-bojovykiv-na-donbasi/

	I	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neutral	128; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/20170808-hodorkovskyj-ya-ne-gotovyj-jty-na-ryzyky-zarady-ukrayiny/
	J	Military; neutral	127; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170808-muzhenko-nazvav-umovu-shho-zminyt-format-ato-ta-skazav-yak/
	K	Military; neg. about ATO	115; 2 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170808-vybuch-ozbroyennya-pid-marynkoyu-2-vijskovyh-zagynuly-5-poraneni/
9	A	Military; neg. about separatists	213; 2 5; 2	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170809-velyki-vtraty-na-donbasi-3-vijskovyh-zsu-zagynulo-8-poraneno-odyn-travmovanyj/
	B	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	117; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170809-rosiya-zakryla-kerchensku-protoku/
	C	Diplomacy; neutral	137; 2 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170809-posol-chehiyi-vyznav-uchast-chehiv-u-bojovyh-diyah-proty-syl-ato/
	D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	72; 10 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/20170809-vid-prybaltyky-do-chornogo-morya-vijskova-tehnika-rf-yide-do-kordoniv-yes/
	E	Military; neutral	141; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/lifestyle/tehnika/20170809-t-72-prokachaly-dlya-zsu-novyj-dvygun-navigator-i-kerovana-raketa/
10	A	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	256; 3 3; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170810-okupanty-znosyat-budynky-i-vyselyayut-lyudej-v-krymu-cherez-budivnytstvo-mostu/
	B	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	173; 2 3; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170810-ostannij-bij-putina-zadonbas-v-ukrayini-nazvaly-datu/
	C	military; neg. about separatists	183; 2 7; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170810-sytuatsiya-v-zoni-ato-bilya-shyrokynogo-bojovyky-byly-z-gradu/
	D	Human; neg. about ATO	145; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170810-u-popasnij-zastreleno-zhinku-

				i-poraneno-cholovika-zvynuvachuyut-bijtsiv-ato/
	E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neutral	93; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170810-novitnij-pidvodnyj-choven-rosiyi-prybuvs-do-krymu-pislyavijny/
	F	Military; neutral	155; 2 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170810-horvatska-stsenarij-ne-dlya-ukrayiny-4-argumenty/
	G	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	124; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170810-ne-za-zemlyu-za-shho-rosiyavoyuye-v-ukrayini/
	H	Human; neutral	100; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170810-skilky-veteraniv-ato-v-ukrayini/
	I	Military; neutral	77; 3 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170810-ukrayinski-vijskovi-znyshhyly-novu-pozytisyu-separatystiv/
11	A	Diplomacy; neutral	144; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170811-ukrayini-ta-rosiyizaproponuvaly-rishennya-pokrymu/
	B	military; neg. about separatists	167; 2 5; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170811-sytuatsiya-v-zoni-ato-15-vorozhyh-obstriliv-odyn-bojetszagynuv/
	C	Military; neutral	80; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/uncategory/20170811-vijskovym-v-ato-pidvyshhyly-zarplaty/
	D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	199; 2 3; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170811-tsej-tsyrk-pogano-skinchytsya-vijskovi-rf-prygrozily-bojovym-lnr/
	E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	236; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/20170811-vijna-rosiya-zahid-pershoyu-putin-pidstavyt-bilorus/
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	81; 1 3; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170811-rosiya-zakryla-bojovym-zvorotnij-shlyah-do-rosiyi-glavadsu/
12	A	military; neg. about separatists	128; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170812-sytuatsiya-u-zoni-ato-

				separatysty-vidkryly-vogon-z-velykokalibernih-minometiv/
	B	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	104; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/20170812-rosijski-ppo-na-kordoni-z-ukrayinoyu-ne-dlya-vtorgnennya-ekspert/
	C	Military; neutral	94; 2 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170812-donbas-mozhna-zvilnyty-dokintsya-roku-veteran-ato/
	D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	95; 2 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170812-rosijski-kontraktnyky-na-donbasi-voyuyut-mizh-soboyu/
	E	military; neg. about separatists	88; 2 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/proisshestvija/20170812-vybyti-shybky-ta-posicheni-stiny-separatysty-obstrilyaly-novoluganske/
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	161; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170812-kreml-gotuyetsya-do-eskalatsiyi-na-donbasi-u-veresni/
	G	Human; neutral	96; 2 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170812-hlopets-u-syno-zhovtij-futboltsi-z-napysom-ukrayina-progulyavsya-u-krymu/
	H	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	89; 3 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170812-abo-minsk-abo-vijna-kreml-zrobyv-zayavu-pro-ukrayinu/
	I	Human; neutral	114; 3 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170812-znajdeno-tilo-znyklogo-polkovnyka-natsgvardiyi-u-zoni-ato/
	J	Diplomacy; neutral	126; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170812-lavrov-u-nas-deyaki-lyudy-proty-pryednannya-krymu-do-rf/
	K	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neutral	126; 3 5; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170812-pomer-komandyr-separatystiv-yakyj-toptav-ukrayinskyj-prapor/
13	A	military; neg. about separatists	159; 3 4; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170813-peremyr-ya-na-donbasi-odyn-boyets-zagynuv-ye-poraneni-ta-travmovani/

	B	Diplomacy; neutral	188; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/rosiya/20170813-rosiya-prograla-bytvu-zahodu-vijskovyj-ekspert/
	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neutral	122; 2 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170813-u-syriyi-vbyto-8-bojovykiv-dnr/
14	A	Military; neutral	109; 2 1; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170814-ye-sposib-shvydko-prognaty-rosiyu-z-donbasu-afanasyev/
	B	Military; neutral	193; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170814-chomu-povnomasshtabne-vtorgnennya-rosiyi-v-ukrayinu-nemozhlyvo/
	C	Human; neg. about separatists	71; 2 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/proisshestvija/20170814-separatysty-pidirvaly-granatoyu-tsyvilynogo-namagayuchys-vkrasty-kavuny/
	D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	100; 2 3; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/proisshestvija/20170814-bojovyk-u-lugansku-vrizavsya-v-marshrutku-na-svitlofori/
	E	Military; neg. about separatists	339; 3 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170814-prychyny-ilovajskoyi-tragediyi-dopovid-gpu-dokument/
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	742; 2 2; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/svit/20170814-7-fraz-za-yaki-vas-posadyat-u-rosiyi/
	G	Military; neg. about separatists	195; 2 0; 0	http://fakty.ictv.ua/ru/ukraine/20170814-rosiya-kynula-pid-ilovajsk-3-5-tys-soldat-ta-60-tankiv-gpu/

Annex 3: News messages of Espresso TV

Day	News message	Category; explicitly negative about separatists or ATO.	Number of words; web-links; negative words; positive words.	Link to the article.
Total of 2 weeks	225 about the war, 1590 in total	1: 35 2: 90 3: 64 4: 35 Negative about separatists: 127	31635; 267; 330; 23	

		Negative about ATO: 3		
1	A	Military; neg. about separatists	147; 15; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/01/terroristy_byut_yz_granatometov_na_donbasse_postradaly_5_boycov_ato
	B	Military; neg. about separatists	225; 17; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/01/terroristy_obstrelyaly_naselennye_punkty_chtoby_obvinyt_vsu_pered_quotmynskomquot
	C	Human; neutral	145; 32; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/01/v_strane_uvolychilos_kolychestvo_pereselencev_yz_kryma_y_donbassa
	D	Diplomacy; neutral	163; 30; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/01/rossyya_za_400_let_ny_razu_ne_vypolnyla_soglasheniye_dobrovolno_komanduyuschy_armyy_ssha
	E	Military; neg. about separatists	184; 110; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/01/boevyky_27_raz_pomeshaly_obsede_popast_na_okkupirovannye_territoryi_za_mesyac
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	103; 17; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/01/quotInvquot_utverzhdaet_chno_neyzvestnye_vzorvaly_pamyatnyk_boevykam_v_luganske
	G	Military; neutral	159; 00; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/01/turchynov_trebuets_povysheniya_zarplaty_voennykh_do_urovnya_gossluzhaschykh
	H	Human; neutral	187; 50; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/01/avakov_predlagaet_lyshat_grazhdanstva_tekh_kto_poluchyt_rossyskiy_pasport
	I	Military; neg. about separatists	161; 03; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/01/v_odesse_na_13_let_posadyly_separysta_kotoryy_prychasten_k_teraktu_na_zheleznoy_doroge
	J	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	154; 10; 2	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/01/rossyya_uzhe_peremanyvaet_ukraynskogo_pylyota_kotoryy_vslepuy_u_posadyl_samolet_v_stambule
	K	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	155; 12; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/01/putyn_razreshyl_krymchanam_ne_platyt_dolgy_ukraynskym_bankam

	L	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	119; 0 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/01/ofycer-okkupantov-khotel-sebya-zarezat-potomu-chto-ego-nepustily-k-rossyy-razvedka
	M	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	160; 4 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/01/krymchanynu-quotshyutquot-5-let-tyurmy-za-vyveshennyy-flag-u-krayny
	N	Military; neutral	243; 2 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/01/za-gody-voyny-s-ukraynoy-rossyane-obednely-na-20
	O	Diplomacy; neutral	196; 3 3; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/01/ukrayna-peredala-espch-pomynutnyy-grafyk-okkupacyy-kryma
	P	Military; neg. about separatists	192; 1 8; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/01/na-donetchyne-ranen-ukraynskiy-voennyy
	Q	Human; neg. about separatists	296; 3 5; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/01/ubyyca-ukraynskogo-shkolnyka-mozhet-sdat-prychastnykh-k-katastrofe-mn17-smy
	R	Diplomacy; neutral	143; 3 1	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/01/evrovydenye-menyat-pravyla-posle-rossyyskoy-provokacyy-s-sa-moylovoy
2	A	Military; neg. about separatists	207; 1 3; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/obostrenye-v-zone-ato-snayper-terrorystov-ubyl-boyca-vsu
	B	Military; neg. about separatists	111; 1 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/quotdnrquot-obstrelyala-poselok-vodyanoe-iz-reaktyvnykh-sistem-zalпового-ognya
	C	Military; neg. about separatists	170; 0 7; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/boevyky-ymytyrovaly-obstrel-st-atomykhaylovky-vsu-chtoby-obvynyt-ykh-vo-vremya-quotmynskaq-uo
	D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	103; 1 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/quotdnrquot-7-chasov-uderzhiv-ala-chlena-obse-na-okkupirovannoy-terrytoryy
	E	Diplomacy; neutral	202; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/ukrayna-trebuetsuda-s-rossyey-iz-za-ubytkov-ot-stroytelstva-k-erchenskogo-mosta
	F	Diplomacy; neutral	111; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/v-ssha-khotyat-vydet-progress

				quotnormandskoy chetverkyquot po ukrayne
	G	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	184; 1 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/v_krymu_quotbredyatquot_kosmycheskym_progressom_yz_za_yska_ukrayny_po_povodu_kerchenskogo_mosta
	H	Human; neg. about separatists	142; 2 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/okkupanty_pokhytyly_krymskogo_aktivysta_yz_ego_doma
	I	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	117; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/glavar_quotdnrquot_okonfuzylysa_v_voprose_ystoryi_rossii
	J	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	178; 0 6; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/gpu_obyavyla_podozreniye_quotmynystru_fynansov_dnrquot
	K	Military; neutral	159; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/fyskaly_arestovaly_ymuschestvo_volontera_yz_ytalyy_kotoryy_s_2014_goda_pomogal_ato
	L	Military; neg. about separatists	58; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/novye_potery_v_ato_za_sutky_o_dyn_pogybshyy_y_dvoe_ranenykh
	M	Human; neutral	152; 1 1; 3	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/glava_genshtaba_rasskazal_skolk_o_desantnykov_pogyblo_s_nachala_ato
	N	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	65; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/v_rossii_desantnyk_ukraynofob_udaryl_korrespondenta_v_pryamom_efyre
	O	Diplomacy; neutral	206; 2 5; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/ukrayna_y_es_vvedut_sankcii_protiv_predpriyatyy_iz_belorussii_kotorye_torguyut_s_quotdnrquot
	P	Human; neutral	67; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/ne_desantnyk_y_ne_ukraynec_v_rossii_ustanovyly_lychnost_napada_avshego_na_zhurnalysta_ntv
	Q	Military; neutral	138; 2 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/02/smy_nazvaly_podrazdeleniye_rossiyskiykh_desantnykov_kotorye_v_oevaly_protiv_ukrayny

	R	Human; neg. about separatists	61; 1 3; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/02/doch_peskova_pryekhala_v_okkupyrovannyi_krym_v_quotrabochy_khquot_delakh
	S	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	110; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/02/za_veru_carya_y_spyrtnoe_novye_podrobnosti_o_napavshem_na_reportera_ntv
	T	Military; neg. about separatists	91; 1 3; 1	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/02/na_luganschynе_boevyky_vypustily_30_myn_po_ukraynskym_pozycyyam
	U	Diplomacy; neutral	145; 2 1; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/02/posle_brexit_antyrossyyskiye_sankcii_brytaniy_stanut_zhestche_times
	V	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	101; 2 4; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/02/v_okkupyrovannoy_chasty_luganskoj_oblasty_snova_vzorvaly_pamyatnyk_terrorystam_est_postradavshye
3	A	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	215; 1 5; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/03/v_zone_ato_30_obstrelov_za_sutki_terroristy_lupyat_po_domam_myrynykh_zhyteley
	B	Human; neg. about separatists	128; 1 4; 1	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/03/boevyky_trebuyut_obmena_quot_berkutovcevquot_ubyye_na_ukraynskykh_plennykh
	C	Diplomacy; neutral	127; 3 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/03/v_es_uzhe_ugrozhayut_ssha_yz_za_novykh_sankcii_protiv_rossiy
	D	Human; neg. about separatists	99; 2 2; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/03/obmen_zalozhnykamy_18_chelovek_kategoricheskyy_protiv_vozvrashcheniya_v_quotdnrlnrquot
	E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	158; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/03/geraschenko_obyasnyla_kak_rossiya_khochet_blokirovat_rabotu_quotnormandskoj_chetverkyquot
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	80; 3 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/03/rossyyskiye_propagandisty_prydumaly_chno_napadayuschyy_na_reportera_ntv_byl_za_ukraynu

G	Diplomacy; neutral	183; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/03/polsha_pryvetstvovala_vvedeniye_novykh_sankcyi_protyv_rossiy
H	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	101; 0 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/03/prodayut_yly_vzryvayut_terroristy_torguyut_peredovymy_pozyciyamy_na_donbasse
I	Diplomacy; neutral	285; 4 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/03/vozvrashaemsya_v_srednevekovye_socsety_nasmekhayutsya_yz_reakcii_rossiy_na_sankcii_ssha
J	Diplomacy; neutral	132; 2 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/03/v_ssha_zapustily_sayt_kotoryy_budet_otslezhyvat_rossyiskuyu_pr_opagandu
K	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	156; 1 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/03/quotlnquot_na_14_let_posadyly_blogera_za_proukraynskuyu_pozyciyu
L	Military; neutral	124; 2 8; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/03/ykaly_mesta_dlya_dyversiy_na_donetchyne_zaderzhan_agentov_quotdnrquot
M	Military; neutral	87; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/03/v_kyevе_zaderzhaly_admyna_separatystskiykh_soobshchestv_v_socsetyakh
N	Human; neg. about separatists	76; 1 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/03/na_luganschynе_vo_vremya_obstrela_so_storony_boevykov_ranen_70_letnyy_grazhdanskyy
O	Human; neutral	124; 2 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/03/menee_3_zhyteley_donbassa_ymeyut_byometrycheskyy_pasport_opros
P	Human; neutral	163; 1 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/03/polovyna_zhyteley_donbassa_nazvala_sebya_ukrayncamy_opros
Q	Military; neg. about separatists	104; 1 3; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/03/na_luganschynе_boevyky_byly_yz_granatometov_shtab_ato
R	Military; neutral	100; 2 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/03/vdol_lynny_razgranychenyya_na_donbasse_zablokuyut_rossyiskyye_telekanaly_turchynov
S	Military; neutral	51; 1 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/03/ukraynskiye_voennyye_na_pryazove_sbyly_bespylotnyk_boevykov

4	A	Military; neg. about separatists	136; 15; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/04/v_ato_ne_stykhayut_obstrely_terrorysty_lupyat_po_vsu_yz_granato_metov
	B	Diplomacy; neutral	127; 00; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/04/gosdep_ssha_ne_budet_ygnoryrovat_agressyyu_rossyy_protiv_ukrainy
	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	91; 34; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/04/v_shakhtakh_na_okkupyrovannykh_territoryyakh_nachalos_nekontrolyruemoe_zatoplenye_tuka
	D	Diplomacy; neutral	215; 00; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/04/zhurnalyst_semena_na_sude_v_krymu_zayavyl_chno_poluostrov_prinadlezhyt_ukrayne
	E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	113; 02; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/04/terroryst_quotdnrquot_vzorval_granatoy_sebya_y_3_chelovek_potomu_chno_ne_poluchyl_deneg_razvedka
	F	Military; neutral	189; 30; 1	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/04/ukrayna_zatrolyla_obyzhennykh_sankcyamy_rossyyan_gyfkoy_s_quotyuzhnogo_parkaquot
	G	Human; neg. about separatists	118; 22; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/04/okkupanty_posadyly_na_3_goda_krymchanyyna_kotoryy_vyvesyl_u_kraynskyy_flag_nad_domom
	H	Military; neutral	131; 11; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/04/v_ato_zyzaly_144_tys_butylok_p_oddelnogo_alkogolya_na_summu_10 mln_grn
	I	Human; neg. about separatists	247; 12; 1	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/04/quotprychyna_moya_lyubov_k_rodynequot_poyavylos_poslednee_s_lovo_ukrainca_balukha_na_sude_okkupantov
	J	Human; neutral	113; 12; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/04/na_donbasse_v_etom_godu_ubyl_y_59_myrnykh_zhyteley_obse
	K	Military; neg. about separatists	130; 19; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/04/sbu_skhvatyla_terrorysta_kotoryy_sbezhal_yz_quotdnrquot_potomu_chno_ego_tam_byly
	L	Military; neg. about separatists	81; 21; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/04/terrorysty_obstrelyaly_nablyudateley_obse_na_donbasse

	M	Military; neg. about separatists	121; 1 4; 1	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/04/terroristy_byut_yz_granatometov_y_mynometov_ranen_boec_ato
	N	Diplomacy; neutral	168; 0 3; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/04/ukrayna_trebuot_ot_rossyy_nemedenno_otmenyt_prygovor_krymch_anynu_balukhu
	O	Military; neutral	120; 1 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/04/v_pravytelstve_nazvaly_skolko_vremeny_nuzhno_na_preodoljenje_posledstvy_voyny_na_donbasse
5	A	Military; neg. about separatists	194; 0 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/05/obostrenye_v_ato_38_obstrelov_t_roe_boycov_raneny
	B	Diplomacy; neutral	80; 0 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/05/tramp_y_makron_obsudyly_sytuacyyu_v_ukrayne
	C	Military; neutral	144; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/05/poroshenko_rasskazal_kak_povyshat_zarplaty_voynam_ato
	D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	71; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/05/blogger_pokazal_kak_vyglyadyt_s_eychas_quotdonbass_arenaquot
	E	Military; neutral	133; 1 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/05/na_luganschyne_postroyly_telebashnyu_kotoraya_okhvatyt_okkupirovannye_terrytoryy
6	A	Military; neg. about separatists	161; 1 3; 2	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/06/3_boycov_vsu_poluchyly_raneny_za_vremya_obstrelov_na_donbasse
	B	Military; neg. about separatists	162; 2 8; 1	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/06/terroristy_ustroyly_provokacyyu_v_krymskom_raneny_2_boycov_ato
	C	Military; neutral	132; 0 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/06/sbu_skhvatyla_v_zone_ato_terrorysta_kotoryy_razocharovalsya_v_quotrusskom_myrequot
	D	Diplomacy; neutral	155; 0 0; 1	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/06/u_trampa_vybyrayut_luchshyy_varyant_podderzhky_ukrainy_protiv_rossyy
	E	Diplomacy; neutral	114; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/06/v_pravytelstve_germany_khotyat_otlozhyt_temu_kryma_do_osvobozhdeniya_donbassa

	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	100; 0 5; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/06/terroristy_uzhe_nachaly_gruzovy_kamy_vyvozit_ymuschestvo_zhytaley_donbassa_razvedka
	G	Human; neg. about ATO	84; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/06/voennyi_btr_vekhal_v_avtobus_na_rovenschyne_est_raneniye_smy
	H	Human; neutral	140; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/06/stalo_yzvestno_skolko_polyceys_kykh_pogyblo_na_donbasse_s_nac_hala_voyny
7	A	Military; neg. about separatists	172; 1 4; 1	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/07/boevyky_lupyat_yz_mynometov_v_zone_ato_raneny_2_boyca_vsu
	B	Diplomacy; neutral	107; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/07/tyllerson_govoryt_chno_vydyt_gotovnost_rossyy_razreshyt_konflikt_s_ukraynoy
	C	Diplomacy; neutral	122; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/07/myd_polshy_uveren_chno_v_ukrayne_ne_rasprostranyaetsya_nacyo_nalyzm
	D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	100; 1 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/07/v_quotdnrquot_nachaly_quotnacyonalizirovatquot_zhyle_naseleniya
	E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	105; 1 3; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/07/rossyya_znachitelno_sokraschaet_armyyu_terrorystov_quotdnrquot_ys
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	158; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/07/pogybshykh_voennykh_rossyy_pereodevayut_v_grazhdanskykh_chno_obyskryt_ykh_prysutstvie_v_ato
	G	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	120; 3 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/07/u_putyna_pozvolily_quotbezhenamquot_yz_okkupyrovannogo_donbassa_god_nakhodytsya_v_rossyy
	H	Diplomacy; neutral	183; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/07/v_myd_polshy_obvynyly_kreml_v_razhyganyy_ukraynsko_rossyyskogo_konflykta
	I	Military; neg. about separatists	95; 1 3; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/07/boevyky_pytayutsya_prorvat_ob

				oronu y zakhvatyt strategycheskye rubezhy turchynov
	J	Military; neg. about separatists	234; 13; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/07/sutky_v_ato_18_obstrelov_troe_ranenykh
	K	Military; neutral	129; 16; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/07/v_severodonecke_provodyat_antyterrorysticheskiye_meropryyatyya_lyudey_prosyat_ne_vykhodyt_iz_domov
	L	Military; neutral	146; 11; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/07/zaderzhan_eks_mylycyoner_kotoryy_sbezhal_v_quotdnrquot_y_pro_daval_bazu_dannykh_gay
	M	Military; neg. about separatists	67; 13; 1	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/07/pod_marynkoy_snayper_terrorystov_ubyl_voyna_ato
	N	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	139; 12; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/07/terroristy_pereodely_pogybshykh_v_ato_rossyyan_v_grazhdanskuyu_odezhdu_y_brosyly_v_lesopolos_e
	O	Military; neg. about separatists	156; 10; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/07/za_nedelyu_kolychestvo_obstreliv_na_donbasse_vozroslo_na_55_obse
	P	Human; neutral	151; 01; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/07/v_maryupole_s_nogy_voennogo_vytaschyly_granatu_kotoraya_ne_razorvalas
	Q	Human; neutral	214; 00; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/07/kazhdyy_tretyy_zhytel_donetchyny_khochet_vyzy_s_rossyey_opros
		Diplomacy; neutral	101; 12; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/07/makkeyn_schytaet_rossyyu_bolshey_ugrozoy_nezhely_quotyslamskoe_gosudarstvoquot
8	A	Military; neg. about separatists	185; 12; 1	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/08/potery_v_zone_ato_1_boec_pogyb_esche_2_raneny
	B	Diplomacy; neutral	190; 010; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/08/na_donetchyne_poymaly_terrorysta_iz_quotslavyanskoy_brygadyquot
	C	Military; neutral	152; 50; 2	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/08/perestrelka_v_dnypre_napadavshemu_na_atoshnykov_vruchyly_esc_he_2_podozrenyya

	D	Human; neg. about separatists	91; 0 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/terroristy_podstrelyly_myrnogo_zhytelya_vo_vremya_uchenyy_razvedka
	E	Diplomacy; neutral	142; 1 0; 2	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/v_rade_vozmuscheny_chno_evropa_molchyt_o_sudylyshe_nad_krymskymy_tataramy
	F	Military; neutral	164; 1 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/deputata_donetchyny_posadyly_na_5_let_za_organizacyyu_separatystskogo_referenduma
	G	Military; neg. about separatists	104; 0 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/5_terrorystov_podorvalys_na_boeprypakh_v_zone_ato_razvedka
	H	Human; neutral	116; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/nazvany_strany_kotorye_prynaly_bolshe_vsego_bezhencev_s_donbassa
	I	Military; neutral	128; 2 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/staly_yzvestny_detaly_ob_anti_terrorysticheskikh_meropriyatiyakh_v_severodonecke
	J	Military; neutral	154; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/v_genshtabe_rasskazaly_kak_izmenyly_pravyla_yspolzovaniya_mobylnykh_v_zone_ato
	K	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	191; 1 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/rossyyskiye_voyska_na_ukraynskoy_granitse_razvorachyvayut_v_boevye_poryadky_genshtab
	L	Diplomacy; neutral	163; 2 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/vozvrashchenye_kryma_sleduet_rassmatryvat_odnovremennno_s_donbassom_chubarov
	M	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	116; 2 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/v_belarusy_formyruyut_nastupatelnyuyu_gruppyrovku_rossyyskikh_voysk_genshtab
	N	Diplomacy; neutral	150; 2 1; 2	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/gaagskiy_sud_rassmatryvaet_del_o_quotnaftogazaquot_protiv_rossiy_po_povodu_aktivov_v_krymu
	O	Military; neutral	93; 2 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/v_genshtabe_rasskazaly_kogda_na_donbasse_izmenyat_format_ato

	P	military; neg. about separatists	145; 1 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/za_vremya_ato_na_donbasse_terroristy_ubyly_svysh_2_3_tys_voennykh_vsu_muzhenko
	Q	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	165; 1 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/v_yyule_rossyya_perepravyla_terrorystam_600_tonn_boeprypasov_y_4_tanka
	R	Military; neg. about separatists	131; 1 4; 1	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/boevyky_obstrelyaly_pozharnykh_kotorye_tushyly_vozgoranye_v_s_ele_na_luganschyne
	S	Human; neg. about separatists	85; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/pod_marynkoy_pogybly_2_ukrainskykh_voennykh_esche_5_raneny
	T	Military; neutral	105; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/shtab_ato_preduprezhdaet_chno_podvedet_k_lynny_razgranychenyy_a_tyazheloe_vooruzhenye
	U	Military; neutral	300; 0 2; 1	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/v_kharkove_nachalsya_zaochnyy_sud_nad_prorossyyskym_polyttekhnologom
	V	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	125; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/08/s_nachala_goda_rossyya_zaslala_v_ukraynu_29_quotvorov_v_zakonequot
9	A	Military; neg. about separatists	203; 1 5; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/eskalacyya_v_zone_ato_pogybly_3_boycov_vsu_9_raneny
	B	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	180; 1 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/quotlnrquot_blokyruet_otkrytye_kpvt_quotzolotoquot_chem_ukhudshaet_gumanytarnuyu_sytuacyyu
	C	Diplomacy; neutral	150; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/nekotorye_nemeckye_polytyky_ygnoryuyut_anneksyyu_kryma_y_pryzyvayut_kreml_k_prestuplenyyam_klymkyn
	D	Military; neutral	124; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/obse_trebuetsya_ochystyt_trassu_do_debalcevo_ot_myn
	E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	111; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/krymskaya_quotvlastquot_oshtrafovala_76_letnego_aktivystu_s_boloznyu_parkynsona

F	Diplomacy; neutral	117; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/ukrayna_smozhet_poluchyt_letal_noe_oruzhye_ot_chekhyy_posol
G	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	137; 0 6; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/rossyya_sostavlyayet_quotchernye_quot_spysky_boevykov_razvedka
H	Diplomacy; neutral	107; 1 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/est_chekhy_kotorye_voyuyut_za_boevykov_na_donbasse_posol
I	Military; neg. about separatists	85; 2 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/terroristy_unychtozhyly_kameru_obse_na_doneckoy_fyltracyonnoy_stancyy_kotoraya_rabotala_tolko_den
J	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	107; 10 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/rossyya_styagyvaet_voennuyu_te_khnyku_vdol_granicy_ot_prybalty_ky_do_chernogo_morya_informna_palm
K	Diplomacy; neutral	92; 4 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/nemcy_razdelylys_v_voprose_sle_duet_ly_vremenno_quotzabytquot_ob_anneksyy_kryma_opros
L	Military; neutral	128; 1 3; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/sbu_obyavyla_podozrenye_quotz_amestytylyu_mynystra_quotdnrquo_t_po_dokhodam_y_sboramquot
M	Diplomacy; neutral	363; 1 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/quotprygovor_dlya_vsekh_kryms_kykh_tatarquot_chyygoz_vystupyl_s_poslednym_slovom_na_quotsude_quot
N	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	222; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/rossyya_gotovyt_nastuplenye_na_odeschynu_dlya_quotosvobozhde_nyyaquot_prydnestrovyya_nardep
O	Military; neg. about separatists	192; 1 5; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/boevyky_quotsygralyquot_dlya_obse_vzorvaly_svoy_pozycyy_y_n_akryly_ognem_syly_ato
P	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	61; 1 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/boevykov_ymeyuschykh_v_ukrayne_rodnyu_zapysyvayut_v_quotp_ushechnoe_myasoquot

	Q	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neutral	63; 4 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/zakharchenko_otkazalsya_ot_proekta_quotmalorossyyaquot
	R	Human; neg. about separatists	77; 3 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/okkupanty_arestovaly_76_liteteg_o_krymskotatarskogo_aktivvysta
	S	Military; neutral	131; 6 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/09/perestrelka_v_dnepre_arestovan_3_y_napadavshyy_na_boycov_ato
10	A	Military; neg. about separatists	185; 1 5; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/boevyky_byut_yz_quotgradovqu_ot_po_vsu_ranen_1_boec_ato
	B	Human; neg. about ATO	143; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/na_luganschyne_yz_za_stychky_grazhdanskykh_y_vsu_umerla_zhe_nschyna_shtab
	C	Military; neutral	120; 1 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/v_pravytelstve_nazvaly_god_kog_da_rossyya_uydet_yz_donbassa
	D	Military; neg. about separatists	119; 2 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/rossyya_mozhet_ustroyt_sereznyy_boy_na_donbasse_v_noyabre_m_ynato
	E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	105; 0 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/rossyyane_na_donbasse_poluchayut_v_8_raz_bolshe_chem_boevyky_y_razvedka
	F	Military; neutral	199; 1 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/morpekhy_spasly_myrnykh_zhyt_eley_donbassa_ot_pozhara
	G	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	112; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/vvod_rossyyskykh_voysk_v_ukr_aynu_ymel_myrotvorcheskyy_kharakter_gosadvokat_yanukovycha
	H	Military; neutral	91; 1 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/polycyya_yschet_vzryvchatku_na_vokzale_severodonecka_gde_provodyat_antyterrorysticheskiye_mero_pryyatyya
	I	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	105; 1 0; 3	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/rossyyskyy_oppozycioner_nazval_separatystov_na_donbasse_quotg_eroymyquot
	J	Military; neutral	192; 1 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/donetchyna_stanet_energenezavysymoy_ot_quotdnrquot_do_24_avg_usta

	K	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	196; 0 3; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/na_donetchyne_obyasnyly_poche_mu_quotdnrquot_ne_otklyuchat_vo_du_za_myllyardnye_dolgy
	L	Military; neutral	218; 3 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/proekt_quotstenaquot_ukrepyt_b_ezopasnost_ukrainy_burbak
	M	Human; neutral	109; 0 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/v_ukrayne_uzhe_306_tysyach_ve_teranov_ato
	N	Human; neg. about separatists	169; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/v_restorane_odessy_ne_obslyzhyly_atoshnykov_potomu_cho_ony_napugaly_rossyyan
	O	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	107; 1 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/rossyyskiye_sylovyky_skhvatyly_chetyrekh_krymskykh_tatar
	P	Military; neutral	95; 0 6; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/na_luganschynе_skhvatyly_myno_metchyka_terrorystov
	Q	Military; neutral	92; 1 3; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/voennye_pokazaly_kak_unychtoz_hayut_tekhniku_boevykov_s_pomoschyu_bespylotnyka
	R	Human; neutral	119; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/pod_lvovom_lyudy_na_kolenyakh_vstrechaly_pogybshego_voyna_a_to
	S	Military; neg. about separatists	146; 1 3; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/terrorysty_ranyly_voennykh_y_obstrelyaly_bespylotnyk_obse
	T	Military; neg. about separatists	68; 1 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/10/boevyky_zaderzhaly_patrul_mys_syy_obse
11	A	Military; neg. about separatists	146; 1 3; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/11/terrorysty_byut_yz_zenytnykh_u_stanovok_v_ato_1_boec_pogyb_esche_1_ranen
	B	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	120; 1 5; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/11/boevyky_vse_chasche_otkazyvayutsya_voevat_na_donbasse_shtab_ato
	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg.	159; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/11/quotetet_cyrk_plokho_konchytsya_aquot_rossyyane_shokyrovany_vorovstvom_edy_v_quotlnrquot_ys

		about separatists		
D	Military; neg. about separatists	70; 2 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/2-boycov-ato-poluchyly-raneny-ya-s-nachala-sutok	
E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	104; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/putyn-prosyet-dumu-razmestyt-u-ukrayny-voyska-protyvovozdushnoy-oborony	
F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	88; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/quotdnrquot-zakhotelos-otkryt-p-redstavitelstvo-vo-francyi	
G	Military; neutral	92; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/boycy-ato-s-sentyabrya-budut-poluchat-bolshe-deneg	
H	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	91; 2 1; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/rossyyskiye-sylovyky-otpustyly-t-rekh-krymskykh-tatar	
I	Human; neutral	182; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/zaderzhaly-atoshnyka-kotoryy-obstrelyal-steny-sobstvennogo-doma-y-yzbyl-testya	
J	Human; neutral	95; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/v-ukraynskykh-syzo-nakhodyatsya-120-boycov-vsua	
K	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	162; 0 1; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/rossyia-razmestyla-v-krymu-ballysticheskiye-rakety-kotorye-mogut-porazyt-evropu-mynato	
L	Human; neg. about separatists	93; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/za-nedelyu-v-ato-pogybly-3-myrnykh-zhyteley-esche-3-raneny-obse	
M	Military; neutral	80; 2 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/v-vsua-otvetyly-putynu-na-name-renye-razmestyt-voyska-pvo-na-ukraynskoj-granitse	
N	Human; neg. about separatists	90; 2 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/v-zone-ato-v-techenye-nedely-ubyty-troe-grazhdanskykh-obse	
O	Military; neg. about separatists	101; 2 7; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/boevyky-pomeshaly-rukovodstvu-obse-popast-na-okkupyrovannuyu-territoryyu	

	P	Military; neutral	396; 0 0; 1	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/quotpsykhologyya boyaquot vo lvove yzdaly prakticheskoe ruko vodstvo dlya komandyrov ato
	Q	Military; neutral	121; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/v zone ato na blokpostu umer polyceyskyy
	R	Diplomacy; neutral	169; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/lavrov ofycyalno pryznal chto r ossyya bombyla ukaynu
	S	Diplomacy; neutral	199; 0 1; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/amnesty trebuet ot okkupantov osvobodyt 76 letnego aktyvysta s boleznyu parkynsona
	T	Military; neg. about separatists	134; 1 3; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/na donbasse raneny 5 boycov ato
	U	Diplomacy; neutral	109; 2 1; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/posol pryzval lydera nemeckyh lyberalov otkazatsya ot zayavlenyy po krymu
	V	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	232; 3 0; 1	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/sbu otvetyla na vozmuschenye rossyyskykh smy zhurnalyst separatyst yz zhytomyra pysal o quot novorossyyquot
	W	Diplomacy; neutral	212; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/v rade otvetyly na ysteryku rossy stroytelstvo bazy vms ssha v ochakove zakonnoe
	X	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	66; 1 3; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/vot takoy on quotrosskyy myrquot opublikovany zhutkye foto s okkupyrovannogo uglehorska
	Y	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	88; 1 4; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/1/rossyya uslyvaet granycu s quodnrlnrquot chtoby boevyky ne ubegaly obratno
12	A	Military; neg. about separatists	144; 1 5; 1	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/2/terrorysty 20 raz obstrelyaly syly ato pogyb ukaynskyy voyn
	B	Military; neg. about separatists	108; 1 3; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/2/terrorysty obstrelyaly novoluganskoe povredyv doma myrnykh zhyteley
	C	Human; neutral	64; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espresso.tv/news/2017/08/2/za sutky v zone ato raneny 9 voennykh

	D	Military; neg. about separatists	169; 1 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/12/boevyky_byut_yz_mynometov_p_reymuschestvenno_nochyu_shtab
	E	Military; neutral	212; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/12/na_odeschyne_ubyly_voennosluzhaschego_vms_sovetnyk_nachalny_ka_genshtaba
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	169; 1 3; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/12/obse_boevyky_narushayut_otvod_vooruzhenyya_na_luganschyne_z_enytnye_kompleksy_y_ustanovky
13	A	Military; neg. about separatists	240; 2 5; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/13/sutky_na_fronte_17_vrazheskykh_obstrelov_1_ukraynskyy_voyn_po_gyb
	B	Human; neutral	144; 1 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/13/v_zone_ato_nashly_telo_propavshego_polkovnyka_nacgvardyy
	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	180; 1 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/13/quotproyzvodstvoquot_sobstvennykh_avtobusov_v_quotdnrquot_ok_azalos_feykom
	D	Human; neutral	100; 0 3; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/13/v_syryy_pogybly_8_boevykov_y_z_donecka_gur
	E	Military; neg. about separatists	219; 0 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/13/quotshytayu_do_trekh_y_budu_strelyatquot_rossyyskyy_voenny_ne_dal_rabotat_myssyy_obse_vozle_stanycy_luganskoy
14	A	Military; neg. about separatists	197; 1 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/za_sutky_v_ato_raneny_dvoe_ukraynskyykh_voennykh
	B	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	129; 1 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/u_boevykov_quotpoletely_golovyquot_za_massovyy_alkogolyzm_y_narkomanyyu_tymchuk
	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	111; 0 4; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/boevyky_obstrelyaly_zhylye_kvartaly_marynky_yz_zapreschennogo_oruzhyya
	D	Human; neg. about separatists	87; 0 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/okkupanty_yz_za_arbuzov_vzorvaly_myrnogo_zhytelya

E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	115; 4 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/v_symferopole_zaderzhaly_pensyonerov_kotorye_ustroyly_pyket
F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	98; 2 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/rossyya_zavela_try_novykh_ugolovnye_dela_protiv_voynov_ato
G	Military; neg. about separatists	77; 1 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/za_sutky_v_ato_ranyly_trekh_ukraynskykh_voennykh
H	Diplomacy; neutral	71; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/brytanskiye_sapery_nachaly_razmynyrovanye_donbassa
I	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	119; 0 3; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/okkupanty_poymaly_dvukh_quot_razyskyvaemykhquot_ukrayncev_n_a_vezde_v_krym
J	Human; neutral	173; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/veterany_ato_obratyls_k_poroshenko_yz_za_davlenyya_y_ugroz
K	Military; neg. about separatists	213; 0 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/gpu_ofycialno_obvynyla_rossyyu_v_ylovayskoy_tragedyy
L	Military; neg. about separatists	133; 1 3; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/ylovayskyy_kotel_rossyyan_y_b_oevykov_bylo_v_18_raz_bolshe
M	Military; neg. about separatists	157; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/rassledovanye_ylovayska_rukovodytel_ato_muzhenko_12_raz_govoril_po_telefonu_s_rossyyskym_komandovanyem
N	Military; neutral	183; 0 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/ylovayskyy_kotel_gpu_rasskazal_a_povlyal_ly_parad_ko_dnyu_nezavysymosti
O	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	157; 1 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/rossyyane_rasstrelyaly_svoykh_voennykh_kotorye_byly_garanteyevykhoda_syl_ato_yz_pod_ylovayskaya
P	Military; neg. about ATO	105; 3 0; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/ylovayskyy_kotel_gpu_pryznala_quototdelnye_oshybkyquot_rukovodstva_ato

	Q	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	229; 0 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/okkupanty_zaderzhaly_v_symferopole_pravozaschytynycu
	R	Military; neg. about separatists	152; 1 3; 2	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/boevyky_vdvoe_uvelychyly_kolychestvo_obstrelov_raneny_dvoe_v_oynov_ato
	S	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	258; 1 5; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/terrorysty_trebuyut_ot_aseeva_quotpryznatsyaquot_v_sotrudnyches_tve_s_ukraynskoy_razvedkoy_tym_chuk
	T	Military; neutral	127; 0 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/v_zonu_ato_peredadut_pochty_70_edynyc_novoy_bronetekhnyky_g_enshtab
	U	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	174; 4 2; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/poklonskaya_rasskazyvaet_o_tom_kak_quotbanderovcyquot_uzhe_khozyaynychayut_v_donecke_a_os_tanavlyvayut_ykh_ykonamy_s_nyk_olaem_ii
	V	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	120; 1 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/v_krupneyshyy_vuz_okkupyrovannogo_sevastopolya_ne_smogly_n_abrat_studentov
	W	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	77; 1 1; 0	http://ru.espreso.tv/news/2017/08/14/rossyyane_ne_pozvolily_odyoznomu_kolesnychenko_vystavlyat_svoyu_kandydaturu_na_quotvyborakhquot

Annex 4: News messages of Novoye Vremya

Day	News message	Category; explicitly negative about separatists or ATO.	Number of words; web-links; negative words; positive words.	Link to the article.
Total of 2 weeks	178 about the war, 2076 in total	1: 32 2: 78 3: 35 4: 13 Negative about separatists: 78	27872; 307; 362; 16	

		Negative about ATO: 7		
1	A	Military; neg. about separatists	72; 2 2; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/ukrainskaja-storona-stskk-boeviki-gotovjat-novye-provokatsii-s-tselju-diskreditatsii-vsu-1585279.html
	B	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neutral	168; 3 4; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/boeviko-v-prizyvajut-predostavit-videodokazatelstva-cto-zhurnalist-vasin-zhiv-1586236.html
	C	Military; neg. about separatists	107; 2 5; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/boeviki-18-raz-obstreljali-pozitsii-sil-ato-postradali-pjat-bojtsov-1586578.html
	D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	178; 2 2; 0	http://biz.nv.ua/finance/putin-spisal-dolgi-okkupirovannogo-kryma-pered-ukrainskimi-bankami-1587213.html
	E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	125; 3 7; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-tsentre-okkupirovannogo-luganska-vzorvali-pamjatnik-boevikam-1587212.html
	F	Military; neutral	195; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/politics/eto-vopros-natsionalnoj-bezopasnosti-turchinov-vyskazalsja-za-uvlichenie-zarplat-ukrainskih-voennyh-1587217.html
	G	Military; neutral	157; 2 5; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-odese-prorossijskogo-terrorista-prigovorili-k-13-godam-1587221.html
	H	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	121; 1 3; 0	http://biz.nv.ua/markets/za-vremja-okkupatsii-kryma-posevnye-ploshchadi-sokratilis-v-7-raz-1587585.html
	I	Diplomacy; neutral	231; 5 0; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/tramp-vskore-podpishet-zakon-o-novyh-sanktsija-protiv-rossii-pens-1587732.html
	J	Military; neg. about separatists	197; 0 8; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sutki-v-ato-okkupant-primenil-minometry-i-granatometry-1588005.html
	K	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/shevcova/grjaznaja-igra-okonchena-rossii-pridetsja-platit-1587767.html
	L	Diplomacy; neutral	206; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/ukraina-peredala-novye-dokazatelstva-v-

				espch-po-delu-ob-anneksii-kryma-1588777.html
	M	Military; neutral	212; 2 7; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/za-den-v-slavjanske-politsejskie-zaderzhali-dvuh-boevikov-dnr-1589041.html
	N	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/oleschuk/moskva-v-ljubom-sluchae-proigraet-1589552.html
	O	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	325; 2 3; 1	http://nv.ua/ukraine/politics/okkupa-tcionnyj-sud-kryma-vyneset-prigovor-ukrainskomu-aktivistu-baluhu-4-avgusta-1589555.html
	P	Military; neg. about separatists	121; 2 5; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/terrorist-y-desjat-raz-obstreljali-pozitsii-sil-ato-odnogo-bojtsa-raneny-1589801.html
	Q	Military; neutral	240; 3 8; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/politics/ukraina-reshitelno-osuzhdaet-psevdovybory-okkupantov-v-sevastopole-1590051.html
	R	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/recommends/pomogut-li-ukraine-postavki-amerikanskogo-oruzhija-1589803.html
	S	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	141; 2 1; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/boeviki-dnr-zaderzhali-gruzovik-obse-narushiv-minskie-soglashenija-1590298.html
	T	Diplomacy; neutral	93; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/tillers-on-ssha-nadejutsja-na-progress-v-prekrashchenii-ognja-na-donbasse-1590299.html
	U	Military; neg. about separatists	99; 2 3; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/terrorist-y-obstreljali-iz-zapreshchennyh-rszo-okraine-vodjanogo-stskk-1590537.html
2	A	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/kazarin/chechenskie-uroki-kakoe-budushchee-dlja-ukrainy-hochet-moskva-1589410.html
	B	Military; neg. about separatists	164; 1 6; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sutki-v-ato-boeviki-34-raza-narushili-peremirie-odin-voennyj-pogib-ot-puli-snajpera-1592572.html
	C	Diplomacy; neutral	150; 3 0; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/chetkij-signal-rossii-posol-ukrainy-v-kanade-otsenil-vazhnost-

				soglasheniya-o-zst-mezhdu-stranami-1592955.html
D	Diplomacy; neutral	238; 6 0; 0		http://nv.ua/world/countries/tillerso-n-tramp-ne-v-vostorge-ot-zakonoproekta-o-novyh-sanktsijah-no-gotov-podpisat-ego-1592958.html
E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	95; 2 3; 0		http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/rossija-usilila-granitsu-s-l-dnr-takticheskoy-gruppoj-voennyh-rosgvardii-is-1593205.html
F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	158; 2 2; 0		http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-krymu-predupredili-o-sushchestvennom-rote-tsen-na-internet-1593209.html
G	Diplomacy; neutral	241; 1 1; 0		http://biz.nv.ua/markets/ukraina-budet-suditsja-s-rossiej-iz-zakerchenskogo-mosta-1593316.html
H	Diplomacy; neutral	189; 2 1; 0		http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/organizatory-evrovidenija-oproverglinformatsiju-ob-izmenenii-pravil-konkursa-1593566.html
I	Opinion piece			http://nv.ua/opinion/korchilava-u-rossii-ostalsja-odin-put-1593315.html
J	Military; neg. about separatists	67; 1 3; 0		http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/terroristy-obstreljali-zhilye-kvartaly-zajtsev-voze-punkta-propuska-majorskih-1593964.html
K	Military; neg. about separatists	357; 1 12; 0		http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sutki-v-ato-boeviki-pugali-zhitelejvodjanogo-obstrelami-iz-zapreshchennoj-rszo-karta-1594069.html
L	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	158; 1 7; 0		http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/prokuratura-objavila-podozrenie-v-finansirovanii-terrorizma-ministru-finansov-dnr-1594217.html
M	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	75; 2 0; 0		http://nv.ua/world/countries/raspleskalas-sineva-v-rf-korrespondent-ntv-poluchil-po-litsu-vo-vremjaprijamogo-reportazha-o-vdv-rf-1594472.html
N	Diplomacy; neutral	163; 1 4; 0		http://nv.ua/ukraine/politics/protiv-kompanij-iz-belarusi-postavljajushchih-produksiju-v-

				ordlo-vvedut-sanktsii-1594580.html
	O	Human; neutral	176; 1 2; 3	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/za-vse-vremja-vojny-na-donbasse-ukrainskaja-armija-poterjala-467-desantnikov-muzhenko-1594577.html
	P	Diplomacy; neutral	434; 3 0; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/tramp-podpisal-zakon-o-novyh-sanktsijah-protiv-rossii-bloomberg-1595245.html
	Q	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/sungurovskij/o-ruzhie-ssha-dlja-ukrainy-kak-otreagiruet-moskva-1594732.html
	R	Diplomacy; neutral	430; 3 0; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/belyj-dom-tramp-vvel-v-dejstvie-novye-sanktsii-protiv-rf-1595506.html
	S	Diplomacy; neutral	186; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/poroshenko-otreagiroval-na-podpisanie-trampom-novyh-antirossijskih-sanktsij-1595509.html
	T	Diplomacy; neutral	300; 1 0; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/ssha-vvodjat-novye-sanktsii-protiv-rossii-kogo-i-kak-oni-kosnutsja-1595508.html
	U	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/baev/lichnoe-oskorblenie-kak-putin-otvetit-na-sanktsii-1594978.html
	V	Military; neutral	187; 1 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-aeroportu-borispol-zaderzhali-rossijskogo-vora-v-zakone-petso-1595622.html
	W	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/recommends/pochemu-ubijtsa-ukrainskogo-podrostka-okazalsja-na-svobode-1595764.html
	X	Military; neg. about separatists	122; 2 4; 1	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/terroristy-sushchestvenno-umenshili-kolichestvo-obstrelov-v-zone-ato-1595765.html
	Y	Diplomacy; neutral	182; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/v-kremle-otreagirovali-na-podpisanie-trampom-zakona-o-novyh-sanktsijah-1595883.html
	Z	Diplomacy; neutral	177; 3 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/politics/novye-sanktsii-protiv-rossii-ssha-vydeljajut-ukraine-30-mln-1596023.html
3	A	Diplomacy; neutral	245; 1 2; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/rossija-dolzha-zaplatit-za-okkupatsiju-

				kryma-i-destabilizatsiju-ukrainy-makkejn-1597885.html
	B	Diplomacy; neutral	171; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/v-polshe-podderzhali-vvedenie-antirossijskih-sanktsij-so-storony-ssha-1598272.html
	C	Military; neg. about separatists	165; 2 9; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/situatsija-v-zone-ato-obostrilas-boeviki-primenili-tjazheluju-artilleriju-na-mariupolskom-napravlenii-1598686.html
	D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	128; 2 4; 1	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/gerashchenko-boeviki-hotjat-vkljuchit-v-spiski-na-obmen-ljudej-ne-imejushchih-otnoshenija-k-konfliktu-na-donbasse-1599021.html
	E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	158; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/world/countries/putin-vydelil-grant-na-vozvraschenija-bezhentsev-iz-rf-na-donbass-1599281.html
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	73; 2 2; 0	http://nv.ua/world/countries/udarivs-hij-ntvshnika-oplotovets-okazalsja-boevikom-dnr-po-klichke-kolobok-jaroslavkin-sotsseti-1599550.html
	G	Human; neutral	108; 3 4; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/osvobodzhenia-iz-plena-boevikov-surzhenko-projdet-reabilitatsiju-v-odnoj-iz-kievskih-bolnits-1600082.html
	H	Military; neutral	124; 0 4; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sily-ato-vpervye-za-dolgoe-vremja-ne-ponesli-poter-na-donbasse-karta-1600206.html
	I	Military; neutral	122; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-kieve-zaderzhali-separatista-sozdavshego-rjad-antiukrainskih-soobshchestv-v-sotssetjah-1600349.html
	J	Military; neutral	112; 1 10; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sbu-zaderzhala-dvuh-v-zone-ato-dvuh-shpionov-okkupatsionnyh-sil-rf-1600623.html
	K	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	160; 1 4; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/okkupantny-posadili-luganskogo-blogera-na-14-let-za-gosizmenu-volonter-1600895.html

	L	Diplomacy; neutral	77; 2 1; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/ssha-otreagirovali-na-dejstvija-boevikov-v-otnoshenii-predstavitelej-obse-na-donbasse-1600901.html
	M	Military; neutral	131; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/lifestyle/life/ukraina-zatrolila-rossiju-v-twitter-kartinkoj-iz-juzhnogo-parka-1601168.html
	N	Human; neutral	320; 1 3; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/opros-pokazal-kem-sebja-schitajut-i-k-chemu-stremjatsja-zhiteli-donbassa-1601447.html
	O	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	116; 3 1; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sbu-podtverdila-cto-v-plen-lnr-popal-proukrainskij-bloger-1601717.html
	P	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neutral	100; 1 1; 0	http://nv.ua/world/countries/v-moskve-arestovali-na-5-sutok-boksera-udarivshego-v-prjamomefire-korrespondenta-ntv-1602241.html
	Q	Military; neutral	62; 2 1; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sily-ato-sbili-besplotnik-terroristov-1602245.html
	R	Military; neutral	157; 3 1; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/oruzhie-kontrpropagandy-v-zone-ato-pojavilas-sistema-blokirujushchaja-rossijskoe-televidenie-1602713.html
4	A	Military; neutral	230; 3 1; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/pomoshch-v-borbe-s-agressiej-rf-sshadolzhny-predostavit-ukraine-status-osnovnogo-sojuznika-vne-nato-karpenter-1604360.html
	B	Military; neg. about separatists	113; 2 4; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/shtab-ato-naibolee-agressivnye-provokatsii-boevikov-proishodili-na-donetskom-napravlenii-1605008.html
	C	Diplomacy; neutral	143; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/dezhrdep-sshane-budut-zakryvat-glazana-prestupnye-dejstvija-rf-v-ukraine-1605009.html
	D	Diplomacy; neutral	108; 2 0; 1	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/etovariant-vse-eshche-na-stole-v-gosdepe-prokomentirovali-predostavlenie-ukraine-oruzhija-1605124.html

	E	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/santanello/razvod-neotvratimo-kak-ukraina-ushla-ot-rossii-1601713.html
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	155; 3 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/krymskij-sud-proukrainskij-aktivist-baluh-poluchil-tjurennyj-srok-1606177.html
	G	Military; neutral	121; 1 5; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/operativniki-sbu-zahvatili-v-zone-ato-terrorista-lnr-video-1606325.html
	H	Military; neg. about separatists	315; 2 11; 1	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/minobrony-v-zone-ato-za-minuvshiesutki-poter-sredivoennosluzhashchih-net-1606585.html
	I	Diplomacy; neutral	121; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/world/countries/pentagon-poprosil-belyj-dom-predostavit-ukraine-letalnoe-oruzhie-na-50-mln-smi-1608658.html
5	A	Military; neg. about separatists	219; 2 5; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sutki-v-ato-velichilos-kolichestvo-obstrelov-na-luganskom-i-donetskom-napravlenijah-1610803.html
	B	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	193; 2 5; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/razvedka-glavari-lnr-razvorovyvajut-finansovye-postuplenija-iz-rf-1611621.html
	C	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/jadan/kulturnaja-oborona-1607490.html
	D	Military; neutral	134; 1 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/naluganshchine-ustanovili-teleradiovyshka-kotoraja-obespechit-transljatsiju-ukrainskogo-tv-i-radio-1612005.html
	E	Human; neutral	150; 1 4; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/ukrainty-stali-menshe-ezdit-v-okkupirovannyj-krym-gnsu-1612491.html
	F	Military; neutral	142; 2 3; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-zone-ato-zaderzhali-boevika-razocharovavshegosja-v-dnr-1613318.html
	G	Military; neg. about separatists	128; 2 4; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sutki-v-ato-boeviki-prodolzhajut-edinichnye-obstrely-pozitsij-vsu-1614190.html

6	A	Military; neg. about separatists	206; 19; 2	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/boeviki-obstreljali-pozitsii-vsu-v-rajone-krymskogo-dvoe-ukrainskih-voinov-poluchili-ranenija-shtab-ato-1615656.html
	B	Military; neutral	132; 00; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/na-donbasse-politsija-zaderzhala-avto-s-granatami-1616642.html
	C	Military; neg. about separatists	253; 26; 1	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sutki-v-ato-boeviki-31-raz-narushili-peremirie-troe-voinov-vsu-poluchili-ranenija-1616644.html
	D	Diplomacy; neutral	197; 30; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/ssha-podderzhivajut-ukrainu-sovetnik-trampa-rasskazal-o-vozmozhnyh-postavkah-oruzhija-ukrainy-1617502.html
	E	Diplomacy; neutral	147; 20; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/upoln-omochennyj-pravitelstva-frg-temu-krymu-stoit-narushat-posle-uregulirovanija-na-donbasse-1618151.html
	F	Military; neg. about separatists	151; 23; 1	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/na-donbasse-za-sutki-ukrainskie-sapery-izjali-bolee-stavzryvoopasnyh-predmetov-shtab-1619846.html
7	A	Military; neg. about separatists	111; 15; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/boeviki-sprovotsirovali-sily-ato-na-plotnyj-otvetnyj-ogon-iz-pulemetov-shtab-1622703.html
	B	Diplomacy; neutral	100; 20; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/tillers-on-zajavil-o-nekotoroj-gotovnosti-moskvy-k-uregulirovaniju-situatsii-na-donbasse-1622947.html
	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	98; 21; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-dnr-aktivizirovali-natsionalizatsiju-pustujushchih-zhilyh-kvartir-1623057.html
	D	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/babchenko/kak-vylechit-rossiju-1623194.html
	E	Military; neutral	258; 10; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/turchinov-posetil-boevye-pozitsii-58-j-brigady-na-perednem-krae-oborony-v-zone-ato-1623947.html
	F	Military; neg. about separatists	121; 14; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/boeviki-veli-dlitelnye-obstrely-v-rajone-shirokino-primenili-grad-karta-ato-1624209.html

	G	Military; neutral	132; 2 4; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sbu-provodit-v-severodonetske-antiterroristicheskie-mery-1624978.html
	H	Military; neutral	169; 2 3; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-mariupole-zaderzhali-eks-militsionera-kotoryj-predostavil-terroristam-dnr-dostup-k-bazam-dannyh-gai-1625102.html
	I	Military; neg. about separatists	84; 3 5; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/shtab-ato-snajper-terroristov-ubil-ukrainskogo-voennosluzhashchego-pod-marinkoj-1625495.html
	J	Human; neutral	112; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/zamesjats-na-donbasse-pogibli-sem-mirnyh-zhitelej-obse-1626503.html
8	A	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/nemtsova/krym-navalnyj-i-putin-1625501.html
	B	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	133; 2 1; 0	http://nv.ua/world/geopolitics/rossija-namnogo-opasnee-chem-terroristy-igil-makkej-1626753.html
	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	79; 4 4; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/blekaut-v-krymu-okkupanty-predupredili-zhitelej-okkupirovannogo-poluostrova-ob-otkljuchenii-sveta-1627354.html
	D	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/dikinson/kak-vojna-v-ukraine-izmenit-hod-istorii-1625617.html
	E	Military; neg. about separatists	113; 0 4; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/shtab-ato-nazval-samye-gorjachie-tochki-minuvshej-nochi-na-donbasse-1628470.html
	F	Military; neg. about ATO	108; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/obse-potrebovali-ot-sil-ato-razminirovat-most-v-schaste-1628714.html
	G	Military; neutral	112; 2 10; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/politsija-zaderzhala-boevika-pervyj-slavjanskoj-brigady-1629489.html
	H	Diplomacy; neutral	225; 2 3; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sud-vynes-prigovor-eks-deputatu-uchastvovavshij-v-organizatsii-referenduma-dnr-1629607.html
	I	Military; neg. about separatists	338; 2 13; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/minoborony-za-sutki-v-zone-ato-pogib-odin-voennyj-dvoe-poluchili-ranenija-1630135.html
	J	Diplomacy; neutral	248; 1 0; 0	http://biz.nv.ua/markets/v-gaage-nachalsja-protsess-naftogaza-

				protiv-rossii-iz-za-okkupatsii-kryma-1630282.html
	K	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/liev/fakty-i-skazki-o-turistichskom-sezone-v-krymu-1629491.html
	L	Human; neutral	162; 3 1; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/genshtab-s-nachala-ato-na-donbasse-pogibli-3178-bojtsov-vsu-1630666.html
	M	Military; neutral	191; 2 1; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-sluchae-eskalatsii-na-donbasse-budut-prizvany-rezervisty-muzhenko-1630940.html
	N	Human; neutral	105; 2 1; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-mariupole-hirurgi-i-sapery-izjali-i-obezvredili-granatu-kotoraja-zastrjala-v-noge-voennogo-1631089.html
	O	Military; neg. about ATO	155; 2 4; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-zone-ato-vo-vremja-boja-razorvalos-vooruzhenie-dvoe-voennyh-pogibli-pjatero-raneny-1631906.html
	P	Military; neutral	158; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/minoborony-razreshilo-voennym-polzovatsja-mobilnymi-telefonami-v-zone-ato-1632669.html
9	A	Military; neg. about separatists	253; 2 2; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/boeviki-blokirujut-otkrytie-kpvv-zolotoe-na-donbasse-1633175.html
	B	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/peterson/oruzhie-ssha-chto-izmenitsja-na-donbasse-1631213.html
	C	Military; neg. about separatists	114; 1 3; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/situatsija-v-zone-ato-obostrilas-troe-voennyh-pogibli-est-raneny-shtab-1634695.html
	D	Diplomacy; neutral	159; 2 2; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/politics/mid-ukrainy-raskritikoval-slova-lidera-nemetskih-liberalov-ob-okkupirovannom-kryme-1635312.html
	E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	195; 3 1; 0	http://biz.nv.ua/markets/rossija-perekryla-dvizhenie-cherez-kerchenskij-proliv-1635460.html
	F	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg.	152; 2 1; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/rossija-vvela-tri-rezhima-proverki-avto-na-granitse-s-lnr-is-1635970.html

		about separatists		
	G	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/gerashenko/ochem-ne-govorjat-evropejtsy-1635722.html
	H	Diplomacy; neutral	143; 2 4; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/politics/v-rjadah-prorossijskih-terroristov-na-donbasse-vojujut-10-grazhdan-chehii-posol-1636590.html
	I	Military; neg. about separatists	447; 2 13; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/minoborony-za-minuvshie-sutki-v-zone-ato-pogibli-troe-bojtsov-devjat-poluchili-ranenija-1636484.html
	J	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	134; 1 2; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sbu-objavila-podozrenie-zamestitelju-glavnogo-nalogovika-dnr-1637358.html
	K	Military; neg. about ATO	194; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/minoborony-oshtrafovalo-na-2-8-mln-grn-postavshchikov-nekachestvennyh-produktov-obespechivavshih-bojtsov-ato-1637503.html
	L	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/rybachuk/krym-ili-donbass-torg-neumesten-1637245.html
	M	Military; neg. about separatists	82; 3 4; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/boeviki-aktivizirovalis-na-luganskom-napravlenii-shtab-ato-1637615.html
	N	Military; neg. about ATO	118; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/vzryv-vo-vremja-boja-u-marinki-voennye-dvazhdy-zarjadili-minomet-1637875.html
	O	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	77; 1 2; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-krymu-okkupanty-arestovali-pensionera-za-odinochnyj-piket-1638527.html
10	A	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neutral	154; 5 5; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/zaharchenko-otkazalsja-ot-nazvanija-proekta-malorossija-1639278.html
	B	Military; neg. about ATO	78; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/bojtsov-vsu-podozrevajut-v-prichastnosti-k-soversheniju-prestuplenija-v-zone-ato-shtab-1640271.html
	C	Military; neg. about separatists	108; 1 3; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/boeviki-atakovali-sily-ato-v-rajone-shirokino-iz-grada-shtab-1640769.html

	D	Human; neg. about separatists	55; 2 5; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/opublikovano-video-zaderzhanija-70-letnego-pensionera-za-odinochnyj-piket-v-okkupirovannom-krymu-1642225.html
	E	Military; neg. about separatists	199; 1 3; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sutki-v-ato-ukrainskie-vojska-aktivno-otvechali-na-agressiju-pogibshih-net-karta-1642695.html
	F	Military; neg. about separatists	93; 2 3; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/prjamo-v-tsel-volontery-pokazali-video-unichtozhenija-zenitnoj-ustanovki-boevikov-na-donbasse-1643222.html
	G	Diplomacy; neutral	302; 4 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/politics/advokat-janukovicha-na-sude-pogoszimene-zashchishchal-putina-1643238.html
	H	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	141; 3 3; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/politics/rossija-probila-novoe-dno-mid-prokomentiroval-prigovory-protiv-krymskih-tatar-1643369.html
	I	Military; neutral	133; 1 10; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sbu-zahvatila-boevika-terroristicheskoi-gruppirovki-prizrak-video-1643521.html
	J	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	369; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/politics/agressija-putina-korenitsja-v-strahе-peredsilnoj-ukrainoj-eks-glava-tsru-1643519.html
	K	Military; neg. about ATO	217; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-politsii-rasskazali-ob-intsidente-v-troitskom-gde-v-rezultate-strelby-bojtsa-vsu-pogibla-zhenshchina-1643780.html
	L	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/tsaplienko/novaja-ugroza-k-ukraine-dvizhetsja-voennaja-tehnika-rf-1643510.html
	M	Military; neg. about separatists	154; 2 6; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/terroristy-obstreljali-ukrainskih-saperov-pod-mariupolem-odin-voennyj-poluchil-ranenija-1643901.html
	N	Military; neg. about separatists	108; 2 4; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/den-v-ato-boeviki-prodolzhajut-obstrelivat-pozitsii-vsu-vo-vseh-napravlenijah-1644044.html

11	A	Military; neg. about separatists	87; 1 3; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/shtab-nazval-naibolee-nespokojnoe-napravlenie-minuvshih-sutok-na-donbasse-1647130.html
	B	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neutral	146; 1 3; 3	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-okkupirovannom-donetske-boeviki-razyskivajut-byvshih-sotrudnikov-aeroporta-is-1647908.html
	C	Military; neutral	194; 3 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/poltorak-okonchatelno-odobril-velichenie-vyplat-voennym-za-sluzhbu-v-ato-1648454.html
	D	Military; neg. about separatists	123; 2 3; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/minoborony-v-zone-ato-pogib-odin-voennosluzhashchij-odin-boets-ranen-1648987.html
	E	Military; neutral	140; 2 6; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/politsija-zaderzhala-sotrudnika-ministerstva-dnr-skryvavshegosja-pod-statusom-pereselentsa-1649786.html
	F	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/opinion/sungurovskij/s-hantazh-po-russki-zachem-rf-vojska-vblizi-ukrainy-1649789.html
	G	Opinion piece		http://nv.ua/ukr/opinion/tsubylko_o-horvatskij-stsenarij-dlja-ukrajini-manipuljatsija-politikiv-chipangatseja-1650307.html
	H	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	78; 2 2; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/rossija-blokiruet-na-granitse-boevikov-kotorye-vozvrashchajutsja-iz-donbassa-glava-gpsu-1651036.html
	I	Military; neg. about ATO	184; 4 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-shtabe-ato-proverjajut-informatsiju-o-grjaznuju-vodu-kotoruju-pjut-bojtsy-1651368.html
12	A	Human; neg. about separatists	125; 2 3; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/okkupan-ty-otkazalis-otpustit-76-letnego-pensionera-s-boleznju-parkinsona-arestovannogo-v-krymu-za-piket-1651606.html
	B	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	158; 1 7; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-sud-peredali-obvinenie-protiv-prokurora-predatelja-rabotajushchego-na-terroristov-dnr-1651747.html

	C	Diplomacy; neg. about separatists	146; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sbu-obnarodovala-propagandistskie-materialy-prokremlevskogo-blogera-podozrevaemogo-v-gosizmene-1652331.html
	D	Military; neg. about separatists	170; 2 2; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sutki-v-ato-odin-ukrainskij-voennyj-pogib-6-bojtsov-raneny-1653421.html
	E	Military; neutral	171; 0 0; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/politics/a-zachto-my-borolis-sotsiolog-ukazalana-lopnuvshee-terpenie-i-razocharovanie-u-uchastnikov-majdana-i-ato-1643368.html
	F	Military; neg. about separatists	92; 2 3; 1	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/boeviki-nochju-obstreljali-kontrolnyj-post-marinka-gnsu-1654153.html
	G	Human; neg. about separatists	74; 3 2; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/boeviki-obstreljali-zhiloj-rajon-novoluganskoe-foto-1654403.html
	H	Military; neutral	88; 2 1; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-severodonetsk-dostavili-teloubitogo-v-ato-ofitsera-natsgvardii-1655382.html
	I	Military; neg. about separatists	247; 3 5; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/zona-ato-boeviki-sovershajut-dlitelnye-obstrely-po-pozitsijam-vsu-ukrainskie-voennye-prekrashchajut-ih-pritselnym-ognem-1656133.html
	J	Military; neg. about separatists	158; 1 3; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/obse-boeviki-narushajut-otvoda-vooruzhenija-na-luganshchine-1657151.html
	K	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neutral	124; 0 3; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/politics/sotsiol-og-rasskazala-ob-izmenenii-v-soznanii-ljudej-na-osvobodhdennyh-ot-okkupatsii-territorijah-donbassa-1643520.html
13	A	Military; neg. about separatists	241; 2 5; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/sutki-v-zone-ato-17-vrazheskih-obstrelov-gibel-ukrainskogo-voennogo-8-ranenyh-1659287.html
	B	Diplomacy; neutral	255; 2 0; 0	http://nv.ua/world/countries/v-estonii-proshel-festival-myslej-na-kotorom-obsuzhdali-situatsiju-v-donbasse-1659424.html
	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neutral	136; 2 2; 0	http://nv.ua/world/countries/v-sirii-ubili-vosem-boevikov-ldnr-kotorye-prinimali-uchastie-v-

				sostave-voennogo-kontingenta-vs-rf-gur-1660949.html
	D	Military; neutral	135; 2 2; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-mariupole-zaderzhali-informatora-boevikov-1661707.html
	E	Military; neg. about separatists	209; 2 8; 1	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/ato-sily-vsu-otvetili-ognem-na-provokatsii-boevikov-pod-avdeevka-1662223.html
	F	Human; neutral	174; 2 1; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/iz-zony-ato-vertoletom-zabrali-tjazheloranyeh-bojtsov-1662224.html
	G	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	232; 2 1; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/namostu-v-stanitse-luganskoj-patrolju-missii-obse-ugrozhali-vintovkoj-1662993.html
14	A	Military; neg. about separatists	132; 1 5; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/boeviki-provotsirovali-sily-ato-na-plotnyj-otvetnyj-ogon-shtab-1665396.html
	B	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	74; 2 1; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/rossijsko-komandovanie-l-dnr-provodit-skrytuju-rotatsiju-boevikov-na-peredovyh-pozitsijah-is-1666036.html
	C	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	98; 2 2; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/kreml-gotovit-novuju-informatsionnuju-operatsiju-o-presledovanii-russkojazychnogo-naselenija-v-ukraine-is-1666544.html
	D	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	115; 2 2; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/v-krymu-prodolzhili-zazherzhanija-pozhilyh-odinochnyh-piketchikov-foto-1666548.html
	E	Donbass, Crimea and Russia; neg. about separatists	86; 2 4; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/fsb-zaderzhala-na-vezde-v-okkupirovannyj-krym-dvuh-ukraintsev-1667056.html
	F	Military; neg. about separatists	237; 2 7; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/minoborony-ukrainy-v-zone-ato-ranyeh-troe-bojtsov-pogibshih-net-1667054.html
	G	Military; neutral	2061; 1 10; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/godovshchina-tragedii-v-ilovajске-gpu-obnarodovala-novye-rezultaty-rassledovanija-1667316.html
	H	Human; neutral	141; 3 0; 0	http://nv.ua/sport/football/shovkovskij-otkazalsja-ot-sotrudnichestva-s-

				predstaviteljami-rossii-iz-za-otnosheniya-k-ukraine-1668367.html
	I	Military; neg. about separatists	138; 2 2; 0	http://nv.ua/ukraine/events/boeviki-nakryli-pulemetnym-ognem-zhilye-kvartaly-marinki-1669364.html

Annex 5: Ukrainian news messages reported on stopfake.org since 2015

Number	Year	News agency	link
1	2015	Fokus Magazine	http://www.stopfake.org/en/fake-norwegians-sue-ukrainian-ministry-of-defence-for-stolen-uniform
2	2015	Patrioty Ukrainy	http://www.stopfake.org/en/fake-czech-republic-supplies-ukraine-with-tanks/
3	2015	Newsoboz.org	http://www.stopfake.org/en/photos-of-palestinian-terrorists-dated-2006-were-presented-as-those-of-current-events-on-donbas/
4	2015	TSN, unian.net and others	http://www.stopfake.org/en/fake-putin-breaks-pencil-during-minsk-talks/
5	2015	Glavred.info	http://www.stopfake.org/en/no-evidence-found-to-support-that-soldiers-killed-in-donbas-are-buried-in-rostov-on-don-or-in-odessa-in-areas-marked-surgical-waste/
6	2015	Obrazovatel and others	http://www.stopfake.org/en/fake-russian-flag-burned-in-belarus/
7	2015	ICTV	http://www.stopfake.org/en/ukrainian-television-airs-false-reports-about-ukrainian-tank-superiority/
8	2015	Truth in Ukraine	http://www.stopfake.org/en/fake-viktor-yushchenko-to-fight-in-donbas/
9	2015	TSN and others	http://www.stopfake.org/en/fake-reports-about-downed-boeing-777-citing-dutch-prosecutor-s-office/
10	2015	Daily News, hronika.info and others	http://www.stopfake.org/en/fake-russian-duma-passes-law-forbidding-russians-to-leave-country/
11	2015	Informapalm, ICTV and others	http://www.stopfake.org/en/falsified-photos-of-russian-soldier-in-donbas/
12	2015	STB	http://www.stopfake.org/en/fake-donetsk-doctors-refuse-to-treat-wounded-ukrainian-soldier/
13	2015	Onpress, NikVesti and others	http://www.stopfake.org/en/fake-photo-used-to-depict-almaty-scuffle/
14	2015	TSN	http://www.stopfake.org/en/tsn-falsely-claims-that-osce-confirms-use-of-phosphorus-bombs-in-donbas/

15	2015	Informator.lg.ua, copied by others	http://www.stopfake.org/en/photo-fakes-party-of-regions-billboards-for-dpr-elections/
16	2016	Chernivtsiinfo and Antikor	http://www.stopfake.org/en/fake-austria-to-pay-a-60-euro-subsidy-to-chernivtsi-residents/
17	2016	Neskuchnye Novosti, Patrioty Ukrainy and others	http://www.stopfake.org/en/ukrainian-fake-depardieu-leaves-russia/
18	2016	Kiev Times	http://www.stopfake.org/en/fake-imf-won-t-grant-ukraine-new-tranche-of-funds/
19	2016	Unian, Ukrinform and others	http://www.stopfake.org/en/misleading-headlines-austria-calls-for-gradual-reduction-of-russia-sanctions/
20	2017	Channel 24, Unian TV and others	http://www.stopfake.org/en/fake-russia-top-importer-of-ukrainian-arms/

Annex 6: Outcomes of the variables of the formula M per channel per day

Channel	Day	O	Ns	Na	Ln	Lp	C	M
Unian TV	Tue. 1	2	1	0	1	0	0	4
	Wed. 2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Thu. 3	1	1	0	1	0	1	4
	Fri. 4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Sat. 5	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
	Sun. 6	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
	Mon. 7	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
	Tue. 8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Wed. 9	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
	Thu. 10	1	1	1	0	0	1	2
	Fri. 11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sat. 12	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
	Sun. 13	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
	Mon. 14	1	1	0	1	0	1	2
	Total of two weeks. Between brackets the average of scores is given.	1	1	1	1	0	0	2 (2.1)
Channel	Day	O	Ns	Na	Ln	Lp	C	M
ICTV	Tue. 1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Wed. 2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Thu. 3	2	1	0	1	0	0	4
	Fri. 4	0.5	0	0	0	0	1	1.5
	Sat. 5	2	1	0	1	0	0	4
	Sun. 6	0.5	0	0	0	1	1	2.5
	Mon. 7	2	1	0	1	0	1	5
	Tue. 8	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
	Wed. 9	1.5	1	0	1	1	1	5.5

	Thu. 10	2	0	1	1	0	1	3
	Fri. 11	2	1	0	1	0	1	5
	Sat. 12	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
	Sun. 13	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Mon. 14	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Total of two weeks. Between brackets the average of scores for M is given.	2	1	1	0	0	1	3 (2.9)
Channel	Day	O	Ns	Na	Ln	Lp	C	M
Espresso TV	Tue. 1	2	1	0	1	0	0	4
	Wed. 2	2	1	0	1	1	2	5
	Thu. 3	2	0	0	1	0	1	4
	Fri. 4	1	0	0	1	1	2	3
	Sat. 5	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
	Sun. 6	1	0	1	1	1	1	3
	Mon. 7	1.5	1	0	1	0	2	5.5
	Tue. 8	1	0	0	1	0	2	4
	Wed. 9	2	1	0	1	0	1	5
	Thu. 10	1	0	1	1	0	2	3
	Fri. 11	2	1	0	0	0	2	5
	Sat. 12	1	1	0	1	0	1	5
	Sun. 13	2	1	0	1	0	1	5
	Mon. 14	2	1	1	1	0	2	5
	Total of two weeks. Between brackets the average of scores for M is given.	2	1	1	1	0	2	5 (4.2)
Channel	Day	O	Ns	Na	Ln	Lp	C	M
Novoye Vremya	Tue. 1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2
	Wed. 2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Thu. 3	2	0	0	1	0	1	4
	Fri. 4	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
	Sat. 5	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Sun. 6	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
	Mon. 7	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
	Tue. 8	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
	Wed. 9	1	1	1	1	0	0	2
	Thu. 10	1	1	1	1	0	0	2
	Fri. 11	1	0	1	1	1	1	3
	Sat. 12	1	1	0	1	0	1	4
	Sun. 13	1.5	0	0	1	0	0	2.5
	Mon. 14	2	1	0	1	0	0	4

	Total of two weeks. Between brackets the average of scores for M is given.	1	0	1	1	0	0	1 (2.6)
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