



CONFLICT BAROMETER | 2025

Heidelberg Institute for
International Conflict Research

disputes
non-violent crises
violent crises
limited wars
wars

No. 34

Codebook Conflict Barometer 2025

The HIIK dataset is based on information gathered in its CONTRA database. For each conflict, the dataset provides specific conflict information. Explanations regarding conflict items, conflict intensity and status as well as conflict types can be found in the methodological section in the Conflict Barometer 2025.

The database contains the following information:

<u>Variable Label</u>	<u>Description</u>
region	name of the greater conflict region
affected country	country in which any conflict measure takes place
ID	conflict ID (internal five-digit number)
name	assigned conflict name (may vary over time)
country name	officially recognized name of a country
conflict type	conflict type (inter-, sub-, intra-, transstate)
actor	changes to the actor/supporter/intervener constellation or their names
start year	start year of the conflict / first constitutive measure
intensity	re-evaluation of a previous year's conflict intensity
status	conflict status (active, inactive, closed)
<u>Items</u>	
territory	definition or change of an interstate border
secession	territorial separation from a sovereign state aiming to establish a new state or joining another state
autonomy	gaining or extending regional or sectoral self-determination of a population
system/ideology	change of the national or international system / ideology with national or international scope
national power	central government power
subnational predominance	de facto political, economic or cultural predominance
international power	change of the power constellation in the global system or one of its regional subsystems
resources	natural resources
decolonization	independence of a dependent territory
other	residual category

Additionally, this Codebook provides information on inactive conflicts in 2017-2025, closed conflicts in 2017-2025, and several explanations on changes of basic conflict data such as changed conflict names, transformed conflicts, merged or split conflicts as well as newly and backdated newly opened conflicts. The HIIK cannot guarantee the completeness of the provided information. However, it aims at a more transparent process of data collection, making it more accessible for those seeking to work with it. If you have questions regarding the process of data collection, please contact methodik@hiik.de and/or datenmanagement@hiik.de.

New conflicts and retroactively opened conflicts 2017-2025						
Nr	ID	name	region	observe d since	conflict start	comment
1	2012 2	Mali (inter-communal rivalry / central Mali)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2018	2012	Retroactively opened (start year 2012)
2	2000 3	South Africa (socioeconomic protests)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2018	2018	While violent protests on service delivery and land/housing have been frequent in South Africa throughout most of the 2000s, it was not until 2018 that they were politicized and acknowledged as political events.
3	4005 0	India (Dalits / Adivasis)	Asia & Oceania	2018	1950	Retroactively opened (start year 1950)
4	2000 6	Mozambique (ASWJ)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2018	2017	Retroactively opened (start year 2017)
5	2081 6	DR Congo (KN)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2017	2016	Retroactively opened (start year 2016)
6	2037 8	Somalia (ISS)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2017	2015	Retroactively opened (start year 2015)
7	2108 5	Djibouti – Eritrea	Sub-Saharan Africa	2017	1996	Retroactively opened (start year 1996)
8	3288 7	USA (right-wing extremists)	Americas	2017	1990	Retroactively opened (start 1990)
9	5033 3	Iran – Saudi Arabia	MENA	2017	1979	Retroactively opened (start 1979)
10	3032 1	Colombia (artisanal miners / Antioquia)	Americas	2017	2017	
11	3022 8	Colombia (FARC dissidents)	Americas	2017	2017	
12	3310 1	Dominican Republic (anti-corruption)	Americas	2017	2017	
13	5625 0	Iraq (KRG – YBS)	MENA	2017	2017	
14	5009 9	Qatar – Saudi Arabia et al.	MENA	2017	2017	
15	5006 1	Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, AQIM et al.)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2017	1998	Retroactively opened resulting from the split of the transnational 50061 [Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, ISGS et al.)] conflict. Renamed [Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, AQIM et al.)] in 2020
16	2367 8	Ethiopia (inter-ethnic rivalry)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2017	2017	

2019						
17	4210 0	Pakistan (Pashtuns / PTM)	Asia & Oceania	2019	2018	Retroactively opened; in 2018 part of 40313 [Pakistan (opposition)]
18	2060 5	Chad (inter-communal rivalry)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2019	1947	Retroactively opened; conflict roots in 1947 (first measures observed); escalated in 2019
19	2103 2	Burkina Faso (inter-communal rivalry)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2019	2016	Retroactively opened: conflict roots since 1990s (partly same actors but different item); escalation in 2019
20	4050 9	Myanmar (AA / Rakhine State)	Asia & Oceania	2019	2015	Retroactively opened: escalated in 2015 with first documented constitutive violent measure
21	1111 1	Albania (opposition)	Europe	2019	2017	Retroactively opened, conflict started already 2017 with the opposition's boycott, but escalated in 2019 when the opposition started organizing violent protests
22	2357 6	Rwanda – Uganda	Sub-Saharan Africa	2019	2018	Retroactively opened
23	5432 1	Saudia Arabia, Yemen (AQAP)	MENA	2019	1990	Merger of the conflicts 50244 [Yemen (AQAP, Ansar al-Sharia)] and 50122 [Saudi Arabia (AQAP)]
2020						
24	1111 2	Montenegro (opposition)	Europe	2020	2015	Retroactively opened
25	1111 3	Bulgaria (opposition)	Europe	2020	2020	Erupted over national power and the orientation of the political system, when on July 10, police clashed with protesters who had been protesting against corruption.
26	1111 4	Serbia (opposition)	Europe	2020	2018	Retroactively opened
27	2091 5	Nigeria (Ansaru)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	2012	Retroactively opened, split from 20952 [Nigeria, Chad et al. (JAS-Boko Haram)]
28	2091 4	Nigeria (EndSARS)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	2020	Erupted on October 3 over the issue of police brutality, the first measure was the Nigerian Police Force Unit SARS allegedly shooting dead a civilian which sparked civilian protests against SARS.
29	2120 3	Ghana (HSGF et al. / Western Togoland)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	2017	Retroactively opened
30	2006 1	Mali, Nigeria et al. (ISWAP / ISWAP-GS)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	2015	Retroactively opened as merger between actors ISWAP, from conflict 20952 [Nigeria, Chad et al. (JAS-Boko Haram)], and ISGS from 50061 [Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, AQIM et al.)]
31	2061 9	DR Congo (inter-communal rivalry / Kasai Oriental)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	2007	Retroactively opened (and closed in 2020 as well, the conflict lasted for several months)
33	2598	Ethiopia, Eritrea (TPLF / Tigray)	Sub-Saharan	2020	2020	Erupted on November 3, 2020 with the governments of Ethiopia

	7		Africa			and Eritrea vs. Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) over national power and the orientation of the political system. TPLF is supported by Tigrayan militias, the Ethiopian government by special forces of the Amhara regional government and Amhara militias such as the Fano militia
34	2080 1	Ethiopia – Sudan	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	1902	Retroactively opened
35	3220 4	El Salvador (opposition)	Americas	2020	2020	New conflict between the government and opposition that erupted on February 9, 2020, when President Nayib Bukele ordered security forces to occupy the parliament.
36	3042 2	Bolivia (opposition)	Americas	2020	2017	New conflict, split from 30022 [Bolivia (socioeconomic protests)]
37	1021 2	Cyprus, Greece et al. – Turkey (Eastern Mediterranean)	Europe	2020	2020	New conflict, conflicts over [international power], [oil and gas resources], and the [conceptions of international law] in the Eastern Mediterranean region between different actors pooled into one conflict
202 1						
38	4100 0	Philippines (drugs)	Asia & Oceania	2021	2017	Retroactively opened as the item [resources] (subitem [drugs]) was identified as a sole conflict item with measures on the intrastate level
39	4010 3	China – South Korea	Asia & Oceania	2021	2003	Retroactively opened with several items, roots in diplomatic conflict over historical perceptions
40	4015 1	India (farmers protests)	Asia & Oceania	2021	2020	Retroactively opened due to new national farmers' movement
41	2010 2	Nigeria (ISWAP – JAS)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2021	2016	Retroactively opened to also observe the substate dynamic, the other regional conflicts for 20061 [Mali, Nigeria et al. (ISWAP / ISWAP-GS)] and 20952 [Nigeria, Chad et al. (JAS-Boko Haram)] focus on the respective groups vs. government(s). The organization split into two factions under different leaders, following indifference within the group. After the split, the troops clashed multiple times in the end of 2016. Moreover the following years were coined by an exchange of verbal attacks against the respective group. In January and February 2019 at least two attacks involved fighters loyal to one of the groups. The conflict escalated in May 2021 when Boko Haram leader Shekau allegedly killed himself during an attack in the group's stronghold Sambisa Forest, carried out by ISWAP fighters.
42	3000 9	Venezuela (FARC dissidents)	Americas	2021	2020	Opened retroactively with first measures in December 2020
43	3022	Colombia (social protests)	Americas	2021	2019	Opened retroactively with start date November 21, 2019 when

	4					<i>mass protests around various issues erupted</i>
44	5005 6	<i>Lebanon (opposition)</i>	<i>WANA</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>Retroactively opened with start date in October 2019 due to first consequences on of the economic crisis on conflict dynamics between civilian protesters and the government</i>
45	1103 0	<i>France – United Kingdom (fishery)</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Newly opened due to tensions between the two countries after Brexit</i>
46	3150 5	<i>Ecuador (inter-gang rivalry)</i>	<i>Americas</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Opened due to heightened violence between gangs, most visibly in frequent prison killings</i>
47	3024 0	<i>Mexico (women's protests)</i>	<i>Americas</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>The conflict erupted in 2020 over the orientation of the political system, mainly for abortion rights and against femicides, and was opened retrospectively. Start date was set as March 8 2020 as strikes and rallies were mobilized for the first time on a large scale from then.</i>
48	3100 1	<i>Cuba (social protests)</i>	<i>Americas</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Newly opened with starting measures on July 11 as mass protests broke out over the economic and political system (especially healthcare and US influence), starting in San Antonio de los Baños, Artemisa, and in Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba, then becoming nationwide and turning violent.</i>
49	2122 1	<i>Kenya – Somalia</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Territorial dispute concerning the delimitation of maritime spaces claimed by both states in the Indian Ocean</i>
2022						
50	5016 4	<i>Afghanistan (opposition)</i>	<i>WANA</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Newly opened, follow-up conflict of 50064 [Afghanistan (Taliban et al.)]</i>
51	5116 5	<i>Afghanistan – Iran</i>	<i>WANA</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Retrospectively opened due to clashes between border forces</i>
52	4020 7	<i>Sri Lanka (opposition)</i>	<i>Asia & Oceania</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>New conflict between the government and civilian protesters that broke out after protests against the Rajapaksa government escalated on March 31</i>
53	4107 5	<i>Uzbekistan (Karakalpakstan)</i>	<i>Asia & Oceania</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>New conflict between the government and the ethnic and linguistic minority of Karakalpaks in the autonomous region Karakalpakstan</i>
54	1000 7	<i>Sweden (organized crime)</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>Opened in retrospect due to an observed increase of inter-gang violent measures in Sweden since 2021 that became a systematic problem</i>
55	4101 5	<i>Bangladesh (Rohingya / Cox's Bazar)</i>	<i>Asia & Oceania</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>Opened in retrospect after re-discussion of violence in refugee camps as they were not just criminal but with a political context and are ongoing with a high chance of violence in the coming years</i>
56	3001 0	<i>Venezuela (mining)</i>	<i>Americas</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>Retrospectively opened, clashes in the Orinoco area over illegal mining starting with the so-called La Paragua/Musupa massacre in September 2006</i>

57	3001 2	Venezuela (indigenous groups)	Americas	2022	1988	Opened in retrospect, with first reported casualties of garimpeiros (Brazilian miners) killing Yanomamis reported in 1988. Venezuela is seen as the only affected country; events related to Venezuelan Yanomami groups in Brazil are observed in [Brazil (indigenous groups)], as agreed with the researcher of the latter conflict.
58	2080 0	Nigeria (bandits)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2022	2016	New conflict opened, separating the actor [bandits] from the conflict 20886 [Nigeria (farmers – pastoralists)]; start year put to January 2016 in retrospect with first government/military operations against bandits being launched
59	4013 3	Pakistan (SRA / Sindh)	Asia & Oceania	2022	2020	Conflict split from 42013 [Pakistan (Sindh)] to form its own dynamic as the secession and resources demands by the Sindhudesh Liberation Army (SRA) vs. government are separate from the other actors in the Sindh region.
60	4002 5	Cambodia (socioeconomic protests)	Asia & Oceania	2022	2021	Opened in retrospect with protests by casino workers breaking out on December 18, 2021.
61	4109 6	China (lockdowns)	Asia & Oceania	2022	2022	New conflict between civilians as well as factors workers and the government over lockdown measures
62	3006 7	Haiti (inter-gang rivalry)	Americas	2022	2020	Retrospectively opened, clashes between gangs
63	2615 8	Mali et al. (IS Sahel)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2022	2016	Actor split off this year from the original conflict 20061 [Mali, Nigeria et al. (ISWAP / ISWAP-GS)] that was renamed accordingly and remained separated, with the actors Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso
202 3						
64	2004 2	Senegal (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	2023	New conflict between protesters and the government. Violent demonstrations broke out in Dakar on May 31 after a criminal court sentenced prominent opposition leader Ousmane Sonko, to which government forces responded with military violence in several cities
65	2009 0	Ethiopia (Fano militias / Amhara)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	2023	New conflict emerged, split from Ethiopia, Eritrea (TPLF/Tigray)
66	3001 3	Venezuela (mega-gangs)	Americas	2023	2014	New conflict retroactively opened to cover in CoBa unreported gang violence in Venezuela, except in Amazonas, Bolivar, Monagas and Delta Amacuro (states in or close to the Orinoco Mining Arc).
67	5067 3	Egypt (IS)	WANA	2023	2014	Split from 50020 [Syria, Iraq et al. (IS)]
68	5198 3	Lebanon (IS)	WANA	2023	2011	Split from 50020 [Syria, Iraq et al. (IS)]
69	5078 6	Libya (IS)	WANA	2023	2014	Split from 50020 [Syria, Iraq et al. (IS)]

70	5194 3	Türkiye (IS)	WANA	2023	2014	Split from 50020 [Syria, Iraq et al. (IS)]
71	5176 5	Afghanistan (IS)	WANA	2023	2015	Split from 50020 [Syria, Iraq et al. (IS)]
72	5111 2	Syria (IS)	WANA	2023	2014	Split from 50020 [Syria, Iraq et al. (IS)]
73	5121 1	Yemen (IS)	WANA	2023	2014	Split from 50020 [Syria, Iraq et al. (IS)]
74	5111 1	Saudi Arabia (IS)	WANA	2023	2015	Split from 50020 [Syria, Iraq et al. (IS)]
75	5098 1	Iraq (IS)	WANA	2023	2014	Split from 50020 [Syria, Iraq et al. (IS)]
202 4						
76	2010 5	DR Congo (MONUSCO protests)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2024	2022	Retroactively opened, protests against MONUSCO mission, 2023 intensity set to level 3
77	2010 4	DR Congo (Mobondo - Teke)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2024	2022	Retroactively opened
78	4040 0	Myanmar (Chin Brotherhood – Chinland Council / Chin State)	Asia & Oceania	2024	2024	First clashes Feb 2024 between Chin Brotherhood, esp. MDF vs. Chinland Council, led by CNA / CNF
79	5002 7	Israel, Yemen (al-Houthi forces)	WANA	2024	2023	Retroactively opened for 2023, attacks on vessels by al-Houthis and missile attacks and strikes between Israel and al-Houthis, operation of military alliance under lead of UK and US
80	5042 0	Jordan, Syria (Captagon)	WANA	2024	2021	Retrospectively opened for 2021, operations by the Jordan Army with casualties on both sides of the Syrian-Jordan Border, airstrikes by Jordan government in early 2024 and gunfights with smugglers at border, intensity for 2023 defined as level 3
81	4015 1	India (farmers' protests)	Asia & Oceania	2024	2024	Reopened for 2024 after it was closed in 2022 (due to government withdrawing the contested bill and promising guarantees for the farmers). However, these quarantees have not been put into action which is why in 2024 the protests erupted again. Actors [farmer unions] vs. [government] and item [system/ideology] remain the same.
82	2109 2	Somalia (Jubaland)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2024	2024	Opened for 2024. Withdrawal from Jubaland Regional Government (JRG) from National Consultative Council (NCC), election of President of Jubaland for third term against Somalian limit of two terms, deployment of additional troops to Jubaland by Somalian Federal Government (SFG), clashes between troops of SFG and JRG in Jubaland
202 5						

83	4104 1	Cambodia – Thailand (border)	Asia & Oceania	2025	2008	reopened after conflict was closed due to 24 months inactivity in 2018, new start year: [2008], actors: [Cambodia vs. Thailand], type: [interstate], supporters: [Thailand: Thai protesters]; [Cambodia: Khmer Protesters], intervener: [ASEAN chair (2025: Malaysia)], items: [territory], [resources] and [other (cultural heritage)]
84	5005 4	Syria (Suwayda / Southern Syria)	WANA	2025	2025	New localized conflict in Suwayda. Start year: [2025], item: [subnational predominance], actors: [Druze armed groups], [Bedouin armed groups] and [government], type: [intrastate]. Since 2025, Druze militias have clashed with the Syrian transitional government over local autonomy and control of security and administrative structures in Druze-majority areas of southern Syria. Local Bedouin armed groups have also been involved in parallel clashes over territorial influence, while Israel has occasionally intervened in support of the Druze. Unlike other Syrian conflicts, this struggle is not aimed at regime change or part of a broader ethnic-territorial project, it is focused specifically on self-governance and internal control within Suwayda.
85	2008 3	Kenya, Ethiopia (inter-communal rivalry)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2025	1918	Retroactively opened; Kenya, Ethiopia (inter-communal rivalry): [1918], [Turkana] vs. [Daasanach], [Aari] intervener: [Kenyan police], [Ethiopian police] items: [resources], [subnational predominance], type: [transstate]
87	5003 0	Yemen (Red Sea)	WANA	2024	2023	split from Israel, Yemen (al-houthi forces) (see changes sheet) als [transstate], since the conflict actors are dissimilar, a split between the two conflicts will benefit clarity regarding the conflict progression, even though the conflicts involve similar conflict items and subject matter. Red Sea and Gulf of Aden added as affected countries.
88	1111 3	Bulgaria (opposition)	Europe	2025	2025	reactivated after closure in 2024; large-scale nation-wide protests with injuries; actors constellation [government] vs. [opposition], [protesters], items: [national power] and [system/ideology], type: [intrastate], start year: tbd
89	2208 1	Madagascar (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2025	2025	Conflict erupted in September; actors: [civil society groups], [GenZ students], [opposition groups] vs. government; items: [national power], type: [intrastate]
90	4023 3	Afghanistan – Tajikistan	Asia & Oceania	2025	2025	New interstate conflict over border demarcation and resources. Since 2025, Taliban forces and the Tajik military have engaged in direct combat involving light and heavy weaponry, including artillery, in the Shahr-e-Buzurg and Shamsiddin Shohin sectors. The violence is driven by disputes over gold mining interests and the unilateral redirection of the Panj River. Unlike existing conflicts

						<i>involving non-state Islamist groups, this struggle involves official authorities.</i>
91	3171 2	<i>Colombia – Peru (Santa Rosa de Yavari)</i>	<i>Americas</i>	2025	2025	<i>Conflict opening due to border tensions between Colombia and Peru; actors [Colombia] vs. [Peru], items: [territory], conflict Type: [interstate]</i>
92	4001 8	<i>Indonesia (social protests)</i>	<i>Asia & Oceania</i>	2025	2025	<i>Wave of massive protests against a military-led autocracy and austerity measures by the Indonesian government in February 2025. Protesters demand the democratisation of the political system and reform of key economic areas.</i>
93	3022 8	<i>Ecuador (FARC dissidents)</i>	<i>Americas</i>	2025	2018	<i>Clashes between the government and Colombian irregular groups from former FARC guerrillas and ELN.</i>

Inactive conflicts 2018-2025													
Nr.	ID	name	region	inactive since	status 2018	status 2019	status 2020	status 2021	status 2022	status 2023	status 2024	status 2025	comment
1	30269	Nicaragua (militant groups)	Americas	2018	inactive	inactive	closed						no active measures since 2018
2	41066	Samoa (landowner protests)	Asia & Oceania	2017	inactive	closed							inactive for two consecutive years, no violent measures since 2012
3	10031	Serbia (Islamist militant groups / Sandzak)	Europe	2013	inactive	closed							inactive since 2013 or longer
4	10000	Azerbaijan – Iran	Europe	2013	inactive	closed							inactive since 2013 or longer
5	11058	Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosnian Croats / Herzegovina)	Europe	2013	inactive	closed							inactive since 2013 or longer
6	10908	Bulgaria (opposition movement)	Europe	2015	closed	closed							The Oresharski government resigned on June 19, 2014. No conflict measures of student and other opposition groups (collectively against government) observed in the course of 2 years (2015, 2016), thus closed in 2017.
7	10029	Georgia (Armenian minority)	Europe	2013	inactive	closed							inactive since 2013 or longer
8	10028	Georgia (Azeri minority)	Europe	2013	inactive	closed							inactive since 2013 or longer
9	42026	Kyrgyzstan (Kyrgyz – Uzbeks)	Europe	2018	inactive	inactive	inactive	closed					The conflict over subnational predominance and resources between ethnic Kyrgyz and ethnic Uzbeks in Kyrgyzstan did not see any measures in 2018. The item has not been actively pursued by the relevant conflict parties in 2018, therefore the conflict is set to [inactive].
10	10132	Serbia (Albanian minority / Presevo Valley)	Europe	2013	inactive	closed							inactive since 2013 or longer
11	11054	Serbia (Bosniak minority / Sandzak)	Europe	2013	inactive	closed							inactive since 2013 or longer
12	40026	Tajikistan (opposition)	Europe	2018	inactive	closed							The intrastate conflict between the Tajik government and the opposition over national power and the orientation of the political system was set to [inactive] in 2018. The opposition remains marginalized, and important members from actors such as Group 24 or the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan (IRPT) fled the country. The remaining opposition consists mostly of Islamists in the conflict [Tajikistan (Islamist groups)].
13	10202	Turkey – Greece (border)	Europe	2017	active	active	active	active	active				inactive in 2017, but re-emerged in 2018 as "Greece – Turkey" (under new name conventions) and is thus still ongoing. Renamed "Greece – Turkey (Aegean Sea)" in

													2021.
14	5004 9	Afghanistan (Kuchi Nomads – Hazara)	MENA	2016- 2017	active	active	active	active	active	active			inactive in 2016 and 2017 but re-erupted again in 2018
15	5400 1	Algeria (Malekites – Mozabites / Ghardaia)	MENA	2017	inactive	inactive	closed						The conflict has been dormant since 2016 and was set inactive in 2017. Tensions between the two communities persist, but no active measures have been observed due to heavy police presence in the area. As future unrests can not be ruled out, the conflict was not closed until 2020.
16	5004 8	Egypt (Bedouin activists)	MENA	2017	inactive	inactive	closed						inactive since 2017
17	5002 9	Jordan (Hamas)	MENA	2018	inactive	inactive	closed						During the last years, no active measures between the Jordan government and Hamas could be observed. However, due to Jordan's involvement in regional politics [→ Israel - State of Palestine* (PNA); State of Palestine (Hamas - Fatah)], occasional communication between the government and Hamas took place.
18	5100 5	Lebanon (Sunni – Alawite)	MENA	2015	inactive	inactive	closed						inactive since 2015 or longer (no violent measures were observed for the past two years. Due to the conflict's history, the conflict is not actively closed but rather put on a observatory status.)
19	5104 4	Libya (Federalists / Cyrenaica)	MENA	2015	inactive	closed							inactive since 2015 or longer (federalism demands are not actively pursued any more, the conflict actors converged with LNA)
20	5012 2	Saudi Arabia (AQAP)	MENA	2016	inactive	merged into 54321 [Saudia Arabia, Yemen (AQAP)]							inactive since 2016
21	5002 5	Turkey – Iraq	MENA	2015	inactive	closed							inactive since 2015
22	5041 9	Turkey (Huda Par – PKK / Kurdish regions)	MENA	2015	inactive	inactive	closed						inactive since 2015 or longer (no violent measures were observed for the past two years. Due to the conflict's history, the conflict is not actively closed but rather put on a observatory status.)
23	5032 5	Russia – Türkiye	MENA	2017	inactive	inactive (corrected to active)	active						no active measures in 2017 and 2018 after weapons deal was signed between both countries on September 12 2017. Seen as inactive in CoBa 2019 too, but corrected in 2020 to active due to reemerging diplomatic tensions about territory and resources. No active measures in 2022 and 2023 again. Passively closed due to two years of inactivity.
24	2010 0	Equatorial Guinea – Gabon (Mbanié, Cocotier, Conga Islands)	Sub- Saharan Africa	2018	inactive	inactive	closed		active	inactive	inactive	inactive	Set to inactive due to agreement from 2016, then closed in 2020 after ICJ decision

25	2088 9	Nigeria (Eggon groups / Nasarawa State)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2016	inactive	closed							No active measures since 2016
26	2004 9	Nigeria (MOSOP, Ogoni / Niger Delta)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2016	inactive	closed							Inactive since 2016 or longer
27	2500 3	South Sudan, Uganda (border communities)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2018	inactive	inactive	closed						No active measures since 2018 and closed due to no active actors in 2020
28	2020 4	Sudan (Eastern Front)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2018	inactive	inactive	closed						No active measures since 2018 and closed due to no active actors in 2020
29	2009 9	Tanzania (Christians – Muslims)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2018	inactive	inactive	closed						The conflict over subnational predominance between Christians and Muslims in Tanzania did not see any measures affecting core state functions in 2018. The item has not been actively pursued by the relevant conflict parties in 2018, therefore the conflict is set on "inactive".
30	2095 4	Uganda (Baganda / Buganda)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2016	inactive	inactive	closed						inactive since 2016 or longer
31	4006 1	Bhutan – Nepal	Asia & Oceania	2017	closed								after the conflict was inactive for several years, it was closed in 2017
32	4104 1	Cambodia – Thailand (border)	Asia & Oceania	2016-2018	closed								The border dispute over the Preach Vihear Temple was unanimously decided in favor of Cambodia on November 11, 2013 by the International Court of Justice, with Thai villagers leaving the area and Thai troops being withdrawn. The temple was declared safe to visit again in 2015, but Thailand did not accept the ruling over the nearby Phnom Trap hill. No tensions have broken out since 2016 and no violent measures since 2013. It is thus classified as inactive in retrospect since 2016 and closed this year.
33	4109 7	China (Taiwan° – opposition)	Asia & Oceania	2017-2018	closed								no active measures since 2017 (mistakenly a "2" in 2017, no violent measures already since 2015), main actor (sunflower movement) lost relevance
34	4108 6	India (PULF)	Asia & Oceania	2017	closed								after the conflict was inactive for several years, it was closed in 2017
35	2085 3	Cameroon, Nigeria (militants / Bakassi)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2017-2018	closed								The conflict between militants fighting for an independent Bakassi and the governments of Cameroon and Nigeria was closed this year after the conflict has been inactive from 2017-2018
36	2000 5	South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2000-2017	closed								inactive since 2000 or longer, closed in 2017
37	2001 0	Tanzania (Uamsho / Zanzibar)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2014-2017	closed								after the conflict was inactive from 2014-2017, the conflict was actively closed in 2017 after an agreement was negotiated and implemented in September 2017)

38	10013	Greece – North Macedonia (official name of Macedonia)	Europe	2013-2018	active	closed								The conflict was inactive since at least 2013 but became active in 2018 (then called FYROM – Greece).
39	50038	Algeria – Morocco	WANA	2011-2020	inactive	inactive	inactive	active	active	active				Was inactive since 2011, then reactivated in 2021 due to rising tensions and threats between the two countries
2019														
40	30051	Mexico (EZLN / Chiapas)	Americas	2018	active	inactive	active	active	active	active				Between 2015 and 2019 there was only one measure (2015 sit-in). The EZLN did participate in the electoral process in 2018. However, the conflict issues are not solved are far from being solved as the EZLN in its core still wants to change the political system, thus had a tacit claim. It cannot be ruled out that the group will turn violent again in the future. Therefore, we should set the conflict as inactive. The conflict was reactivated in 2020 after increased activity had been observed.
41	20012	Uganda (inter-communal rivalry / Rwenzururu)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2019	active	inactive	inactive (corrected to active)	active	active	active	inactive	inactive		In 2019, no incidents have been reported that would indicate a continuation of the conflict. The 2020 status was corrected in 2021 to active (reactivating it) because of continued land disputes and a violent measure on August 9, 2020, in Kasese. Set to inactive for 2024 since no relevant measures were observed.
42	40165	Tajikistan (Gorno-Badakhshan)	Asia & Oceania	2019	active	inactive	inactive	inactive (corrected to active)	active					Between 2019 and 2020, no incidents were reported that would indicate a continuation of the conflict. However, violence broke out again in November 2021 and throughout 2022, re-activating the conflict (it was mistakenly listed as inactive in 2021 and is thus corrected in retrospect).
43	40311	India (DSS – Sikhs)	Asia & Oceania	2019	active	inactive	active	inactive	inactive	closed				In 2019, no incidents were reported that would indicate a continuation of the conflict. It was briefly re-activated in 2020 again but had no measures in 2021 and 2022, thus putting it back to inactive.
44	40095	China (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	2017	inactive	closed								The conflict was closed in 2019 and retroactively set to inactive for 2017 and 2018. Again, the current inexistence of a somewhat cohesive and relevant opposition movement as well as the absence of a unifying goal/item, such as democratization and the general unilateral nature of the conflict, which predominantly manifested itself through onedimensional government repression, justified the decision. Since 2017 there was no significant observed organised activity from opposition actors.
45	21090	Somalia (Hiraale militia – Jubaland)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2017	inactive	inactive	closed							No violent measures have been observed since 2017.

46	2000 2	Tanzania (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2019	active	inactive (corrected to active)	active	active	active				No relevant measure observed (once called Tanzania (CUF, CHADEMA – CCM)), however, it was retrospectively corrected in 2020 to an intensity level "1" in 2019 as opposition parties contested the elections.
47	2007 8	Angola (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2019	active	inactive	closed (corrected to inactive)	closed (corrected to inactive)	active				No relevant measures observed in 2019 until 2021. However, new opposition protests with the same pattern (UNITA vs. government) arose in 2022 during the elections, so it was re-opened.
48	4032 2	Myanmar (UNFC et al.)	Asia & Oceania	2019	active	inactive	closed						The actor UNFC itself as a coalition was put to a halt as the rest of the members (after a decline in previous years) nearly all left it from 2019 on; it still technically existed with some (former) members sharing interests but was suspended officially, thus not being of political relevance anymore. The conflict thus did not fulfill the definition criteria anymore and was closed.
49	4002 4	Malaysia (eastern Sabah)	Asia & Oceania	2018	active (corrected to inactive)	inactive	active	active	active	inactive	active	inactive	retroactively set as inactive in 2018 too, no direct new measures because actors from the 2013 attack in trial or hiding and no formation/organization that pursues the item ("dormant claim" of the Sultanate itself, Philippines officially support Malaysia's territorial integrity). In 2020 the claim was reiterated by both sides, thus re-activated and named "Malaysia (eastern Sabah)". Reactivated in 2024 as Malaysia protested against two new Philippine maritime laws, claiming they infringe on its territorial sovereignty concerning Sabah. Inactivity 2025: The dispute over maritime boundaries remains confined to peaceful diplomatic channels and established non-violent procedures, further stabilized by enhanced bilateral military cooperation. Given the sustained regional security and the absence of any escalations or threats for several years, the conflict is currently assessed as inactive.
50	4001 3	Indonesia, Philippines – Malaysia (immigrants)	Asia & Oceania	2018	active (corrected to inactive)	inactive	closed						No measures directly on public talks or conflicts regarding the issue, any case of immigrant issues are within regulatory processes, so conflict definition not fulfilled anymore
51	1019 1	Kazakhstan – Russia et. al. (Caspian Sea)	Europe	2019	active	inactive	inactive	inactive	inactive	inactive	inactive	inactive	In 2018, the littoral states signed an agreement to solve the conflict on the status of the Caspian Sea. It was ratified by Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, in 2018, and by Russia in 2019. However the agreement was still pending ratification by Iran in 2022. Thus, the conflict has not finally ended, yet, but is inactive since the signing of the agreement, as no further measures have occurred but it is not fully, legally cleared up.

52	5624 9	Iraq (Sunni opposition)	MENA	2019	active	merged into 50413 Iraq (opposition)							The conflict showed no relevant measures and merged into the wider opposition conflict beginning on October 1, 2019. Still, it remains to be seen if the Sunni opposition movement re-crystallizes into an independent conflict or can continue to be subsumed under wider opposition protests.
53	2088 0	DR Congo (ex- M23)	Sub- Saharan Africa	2019	active	inactive	active	active	active	active			After being inactive in 2019 with no notable measures, ex-M23 activity was observed in Rutshuru territory, North Kivu province and in South Kivu province in 2020, thus putting it to a non-violent crisis and active again. It was renamed to "DR Congo (M23 factions)" in 2022.
54	4207 7	India (Assamese Adivasis – Nagas)	Asia & Oceania	2019	active	inactive	inactive	inactive	closed				No incidents have been reported since 2017, except arrests of AANLA militants. Factions of NSCN and AANLA are currently under a ceasefire agreement. Closed passively after also being renamed "India (Assamese Adivasis - Nagas)" in 2022.
2020													
55	2001 4	Uganda (Bakonzo / Rwenzururu)	Sub- Saharan Africa	2020	active	active (corrected to inactive)	inactive	closed					In 2020, no incidents have been reported that would indicate a continuation of the conflict. It was inactive in 2019 as well (corrected retrospectively in 2021), as there were already no measures anymore.
56	4030 6	India (HPC-D factions / Mizoram, Manipur, Assam)	Asia & Oceania	2020	active	active	inactive	inactive	closed				In 2020, the suspension of the Operation Act was extended. No further relevant incidents were reported on the issue.
57	4201 4	Nepal (Kiratis / Kosi, Mechi, Sagarmatha)	Asia & Oceania	2020	active	active	inactive	inactive (corrected to active)	active				No significant and relevant measure have taken place for the past three years, that would explain the continuation of the conflict. The conflict actors have hardly been active.
58	4107 3	Uzbekistan (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	2020	active	active	inactive	inactive	closed				This conflict will be set to inactive starting in 2020. The conflict has exhibited a clear lack of measures for a prolonged period. Due to the extensive social, political and economic control exerted by the government, no clearly recognizable or cohesive actors are observable in the opposition sphere. Acts of opposition are only sporadic and spontaneous and do not amount to a consistent challenge to the regime regarding the items system/ideology or national power. The only actual challenges to the regime's resilience are located within the regime elite itself.
59	4203 7	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan – Uzbekistan	Asia & Oceania	2020	active	active	inactive	inactive	closed				This conflict will be set to inactive starting in 2020. Being centred around issues regarding access to water, tensions between the involved countries have decreased considerably during the last few years. Since the death of Uzbekistan's last president, the country cooperates with its neighbors regarding the issue of water dams and has

													also initiated military partnerships. In exchange the two neighbors have accented to guarantee the flow of water to Uzbekistan. Further observation prior to eventual closure.
60	4200 4	Pakistan – USA	Asia & Oceania	2019	active	inactive	inactive	closed					No relevant measures between 2019 and 2021.
61	2106 0	Ethiopia (ARDUF)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	active	active	inactive	inactive	closed				No relevant measures in 2020 and 2021.
62	5040 3	Iraq (KRG – opposition)	WANA	2014	inactive	inactive	active	active	active				Conflict had been inactive since 2014 due to no oppositional measures in the region (formerly named Iraq (KRG – opposition movement) because of old naming convention), then became active again in 2020 following violent clashes
63	4003 1	Fiji (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	2020	active	active	inactive	inactive	active	active	inactive	inactive	No relevant measures in 2020 and 2021, then became active again in 2022. No relevant measures in 2024
64	4202 2	Fiji (Indo-Fijians – indigenous Fijian ethnonationalists)	Asia & Oceania	2020	active	active	inactive	inactive	inactive	closed			No relevant measures between 2020 and 2023. After electoral tensions in 2022, the conflict was observed for one more year to see if there would be a re-escalation of ethnic and indigenous issues too, however, without any reported measures, it was closed in 2023.
65	2062 1	France – Rwanda	Sub-Saharan Africa	2019	active	inactive	closed						Retrospectively put to inactive for 2019 (despite there being a text in CoBa 2019 but this also mainly shows the perspective and established state procedures; the two countries resumed diplomatic relations in 2018 and following talks are rather formal and working together to try former genocide perpetrators). The last charges by France alone against Paul Kagame, who is the elected president of Rwanda, were dropped on December 21, 2018, ongoing ones are not condemned by the Rwandan government anymore. In 2020, it was re-evaluated to not fulfill the conflict definition anymore.
66	1200 1	Bosnia and Herzegovina (Islamist militant groups)	Europe	2020	active	active	inactive	inactive	closed				No relevant measures between 2020 and 2022, thus passive closure
67	5018 1	Lebanon (March 14 Alliance – March 8 Alliance)	WANA	2020	active	active	inactive	inactive	closed				No relevant measures between 2020 and 2022, so the conflict is passively closed.
202 1													
68	5003 9	Lebanon (Fatah al-Islam et al.)	WANA	2021	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	closed			No relevant measures between 2021 and 2023, thus passive closure
69	5100 6	Lebanon (Sunni militant groups)	WANA	2021	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	closed			No relevant measures between 2021 and 2023, thus passive closure
70	5004 7	State of Palestine° (Hamas – Salafi groups)	WANA	2021	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	closed			No relevant measures between 2021 and 2023, thus passive closure

71	30321	Colombia (artisanal miners / Antioquia)	Americas	2021	inactive	active	active	inactive	inactive	active			No relevant measures in 2021 and 2022
72	30226	Colombia (Cumbre Agraria)	Americas	2021	inactive	active	active	inactive	inactive	closed			No relevant measures in 2021 and 2022, then passive closure in 2023; there were no new protests by the agrarian movements overall that would fit in the frame of the earlier demands.
73	12000	Romania (opposition)	Europe	2021	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	closed			No relevant measures in 2021 and 2022, passively closed in 2023
74	33101	Dominican Republic (anti-corruption)	Americas	2021	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	inactive	closed		2021: No relevant measures and a new, incoming, fairly elected opposition government that ran on an anti-corruption platform. 2022 and 2023: No relevant measures and the few ones took place within established regulatory procedures. President Luis Abinader leads an anti-corruption campaign within the limits of law enforcement.
75	20180	DR Congo – Rwanda	Sub-Saharan Africa	2021	active	active	active	inactive	active	active			No relevant measures in 2021, but became active again due to tensions with the alleged M23 involvement of Rwanda in 2022 and armament along the border
76	32010	Chile (Rapa Nui / Easter Island)	Americas	2021	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	closed			After no measures relevant to the conflict since 2021, the conflict parties (indigenous groups) made no organized mention of their secession claim anymore and the conflict was closed as the definition (decisiveness of actors) was not fulfilled anymore.
77	42034	Kazakhstan (Islamist groups)	Asia & Oceania	2021	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	closed			No relevant measures in 2021 and 2022, then passive closure in 2023.
2022													
78	40010	India (GJM et al. / West Bengal)	Asia & Oceania	2022	active	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	inactive	closed	No violent measures since 2018. There have been no active demands in regards to the items. Thus set to inactive starting from 2022. Since the GNLF issued an ultimatum, stating that the issue of a separate Gorkhaland should be settled by April 2025, I would suggest to wait for another year to close the conflict. While it seems unlikely for the conflict to escalate again, since the GNLF is an ally of the BJP, I would still recommend to wait another year, until we can be sure that the GNLFs ultimatum did not lead to another escalation.
79	30005	Colombia – Venezuela (Monjes Islands)	Americas	2016	active (corrected to inactive)	active (corrected to inactive)	active (corrected to inactive)	active (corrected to inactive)	inactive	inactive	inactive	inactive	Retrospectively put to inactive as there was no open contesting claim to the island. There is a tacit acceptance of the status quo by both governments and no observable measures since 2015.
80	41010	India (Telangana)	Asia & Oceania	2019	active	active (corrected to inactive)	active (corrected to inactive)	active (corrected to closed)	closed	closed			Retrospectively put to inactive (for 2019-2020), known until 2021 as [India (TJAC / Telangana)]. The TJAC was not active since 2018, seeing itself more as a watchdog now, and the TJS and TRS (called BRS since

													2022) did not advocate for autonomy for Telangana anymore other than through established procedures nor were there other notable actors. No measures such as protests or activism that would be relevant to the conflict happened since 2018. It was thus passively closed in 2022, in retrospect for 2021.
81	2091 4	Nigera (EndSARS)	Sub- Saharan Africa	2022	active	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	inactive	closed	Closed in 2024. No measures outside of established procedures anymore, the protest movement has faded although some of the claims were not addressed, legal processes/jail sentences of activists continued.
82	4025 1	Indonesia – Timor-Leste	Asia & Oceania	2022	active	active	active	active	inactive	active			After no measures related to the conflict items were reported or observed in 2022 and the war crime trials seem to be an inactive issue, the border demarcations were still contentious. In the Oecusse Enclave, which is an unclear regional territory, land disputes continued, especially in Naktuka where criticism arose after a technical team of both governments set borders that that were not discussed with the local population.
83	5121 1	Yemen (IS)	WANA	2023	active	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	inactive	closed	Passively closed due to inactivity. Inactive since 2022, then as part of 50020 Syria, Iraq et al. (IS). When the conflicts were split nationally in 2023, it remained inactive.
84	1111 3	Bulgaria (opposition)	Europe	2022	-	-	active	active	inactive	inactive	closed		The conflict had been opened in 2020 because anti-government protests. Set to inactive due to no measures observed in 2022 and 2023, the opposition was within established regulatory procedures. 2024: The Bulgarian opposition conflict will be closed after 3 years of inactivity. Between 2020 and 2021, the country saw a series of massive anti-corruption protests against the government under then-PM Boyko Borisov, which were followed by six snap elections - all of which remained non-violent
202 3													
85	4021 9	Cambodia – Vietnam	Asia & Oceania	2021	active	active	active	active (corrected to inactive)	active (correcte d to inactive)	closed			Retrospectively put to inactive for 2021 and 2022. The events happening since December 2020 were within the Supplementary Treaty to the 1985 Treaty on the Delimitation of National Boundaries and the 2005 Supplementary Treaty, ratified between the two countries. The governments held talks about border demarcation which had previously not been in place, so the issue was not completely solved as a dormant claim could be inferred and the populations of both countries were not informed. With new statements and meetings in 2023 in which a peaceful process was stressed and no

													contradicting provocation or domestic policy happened (after Cambodian elections in 2023), it was assumed that the claim to the item no longer existed and the rest will be resolved within the established regulatory procedures.
86	2000 0	Kenya (MRC / Coast)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	active	active	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	inactive	Set to inactive in 2023, the last measure outside of established procedures by the secessionist movement was in 2022, and in 2023, secessionist ideas by the MRC were mostly in the context of political parties and the elections, thus not completely ending but with no reports this year.
87	4004 4	Fiji – Tonga (Minerva Reefs)	Asia & Oceania	2023	active	active	active	active	active (corrected to inactive)	inactive	inactive	closed	Retrospectively put to inactive for 2022, as there were no reported measures nor a repeated claim to the Minerva Reefs from either party. Although it remains as an indirect diverging claim of territory, since the last coastal interventions in the area in 2021, there was a tacit acceptance of the status quo since 2022.
88	2108 5	Djibouti-Eritrea	Sub-Saharan Africa	2019	active	inactive	inactive	inactive	active (corrected to inactive)	inactive	closed		Djibouti and Eritrea normalized their relationship in 2019. passively closed in 2024
89	2090 7	Sudan (SPLM/A-North / South-Kordofan, Blue Nile)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	active	active	active	active	active	active (corrected to inactive)	active	inactive	Significant prior developments included the al-Hilu faction's signing of a peace agreement in 2021 and the SPLM-N's limited role during the SAF-RSF civil war. The most recent notable event was the group's 2024 declaration of famine in its territories, a non-violent action underscoring ongoing humanitarian challenges rather than military engagement.
90	1011 2	Ukraine (Crimean Tartars)	Europe	2023	active	active	active	active	active	active (corrected to inactive)	inactive	inactive	Inactive since 2023
91	2080 1	Ethiopia – Sudan	Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	-	-	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	inactive	Inactive for 2023, 2024 and 2025, in 2023 Sudan and Ethiopia agreed to joint efforts to settle border dispute, the armed conflict in Sudan and its implications for the relation of Ethiopia and Sudan made the border dispute secondary
2024													
92	1004 6	Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)	Europe	2024	active	active	active	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	Republic Artsakh agreed to disarm and dissolve in ceasefire agreement with Azerbaijan in 2023, Flight of nearly all ethnic Armenians from Nagorno-Karabakh as well as de-facto gov. actors in part merged with Armenia (opposition)

94	21300	Djibouti (FRUD)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	active	active	active	active	active	active (corrected to inactive)	inactive	inactive	No recorded violent activity since October 2022. The last significant incident occurred on October 7, 2022, when FRUD-Armé attacked a military base in Garabtissan, Tadjourah region, resulting in seven soldiers killed, four injured, and six missing. Following this attack, the National Assembly designated FRUD-Armé as a terrorist organization, enabling harsher measures against its members. Since then, there have been no reported violent activities attributed to FRUD-Armé, indicating a period of inactivity in the conflict.
95	20906	South Sudan – Sudan	Sub-Saharan Africa	2023	active	active	active	active	active	active (corrected to inactive)	inactive	inactive	The last significant development occurred in 2022 when Sudanese forces crossed into South Sudanese airspace, bombing the town of Khortumbak in Upper Nile State, resulting in two fatalities. Since then, there have been no reported violent incidents. In 2024, the situation remained stable with no relevant measures observed.
96	51014	Iran (PDKI et al.)	WANA	2024	active	active	active	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	Set to inactive due to no relevant measures. Might be reactivated in 2026 in context of the nation-wide protests.
97	50031	State of Palestine° (Hamas - al Fatah)	WANA	2023	active	active	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	inactive	Set to inactive due to no relevant measures.
98	50407	Oman (opposition)	WANA	2024	active	active	active	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	RGL set this conflict as inactive. This conflict was a level 1 since 2012.
99	10103	Croatia – Slovenia (border)	Europe	2024	active	active	active	active	active	active	inactive	inactive	Conflict set to inactive due to lack of relevant measures.
2025													
101	32024	El Salvador (inter-gang rivalry)	Americas	2025	active	active	active	active	active	active	active	inactive	Conflict set to inactive due to a lack of relevant measures against the background of the large-scale government crack down
102	32023	El Salvador – Honduras (Isla Conejo)	Americas	2025	active	active	active	active	active	active	active	inactive	Conflict set to inactive due to a lack of relevant measures
103	50302	Egypt (militant groups / Sinai Peninsula)	WANA	2025	active	active	active	active	active	active	active	inactive	Ongoing presence of military in the region, however, lack of observable measures in terms of activity on the ground as well as communications of the actors
104	21221	Kenya – Somalia	Sub-Saharan Africa	2025	active	active	active	active	active	active	active	inactive	Conflict set to inactive due to a lack of relevant measures
105	41016	India (NLFT factions et al. / Tripura)	Asia & Oceania	2025	active	active	active	active	active	active	active	inactive	no incidents this year, 2024 peace accord
106	50051	Syria (inter-opposition rivalry)	WANA	2025	active	active	active	active	active	active	active	inactive	The horizontal rivalry among the opposition no longer exists, as HTS has withdrawn and the remaining groups are fragmented, locally limited, and involved in other conflicts, which are already covered by other conflicts.

107	3022 5	Colombia (ASCAMCAT / Catatumbo)	America s	2024	active	active	active	active	active	active	inactive (retrospec tively)	inactive	Conflict set to inactive from 2024 due to a lack of relevant measures
108	2008 6	Central African Republic, DR Congo (LRA)	Sub- Saharan Africa	2025	active	active	active	active	active	active	active	inactive	Conflict set to inactive due to a lack of relevant measures, ICC confirmation of charges against LRA leader does not fulfill base definition
109	4003 0	Papua New Guinea (urban tensions)	Asia & Oceania	2025	active	active	active	active	active	active	active	inactive	Set to inactive due to lack of relevant measures.
110	4109 3	Indonesia (Aceh regional government – opposition / Aceh)	Asia & Oceania	2025	active	active	active	active	active	active	active	inactive	Set to inactive due to lack of relevant measures.

Conflict changes 2018-2025					
Nr	ID	Name	Region	kind of change	comment
2018					
1	40076	China (Taiwan)	Asia & Oceania	item added	The item [system/ideology] was added and retroactively applied to the start date of the conflict (1949). Beyond the issue of potential [secession], conflicting systemic and ideological claims by the Chinese Communist Party and the nationalist Guomindang over the nature of China's political system, have shaped the conflict since its onset. Since (ROC) Taiwan's democratization the ideological dimension of the ideological dimension has changed, but still persists.
2	41089	China (Christians)	Asia & Oceania	ID	ID change from [40016] to [41089] in order to avoid double coding.
3	10006	Russia (Islamist rebels / Chechnya)	Europe	ID	ID change from [10005] to [10006] in order to avoid double coding.
4	10077	Russia (Ingush minority / North Ossetia–Alania)	Europe	ID	ID change from [19999] to [10077] in order to maintain only one ID per conflict
	50302	Egypt (Islamist groups / Sinai Peninsula) <i>old name</i>	WANA	name, actor changes	Name change from [Egypt (Islamist groups / Sinai Peninsula)] to [Egypt (militant groups / Sinai Peninsula)]: actor [militant groups] added as umbrella term, previous actors [Ajnad Misr (AM)] inactive and [ABM] moved to [Syria, Iraq et al. (IS)] but various militants still main focus of the dynamic
5	21200	Ethiopia – Egypt <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added, name	Name change from [Ethiopia – Egypt] to [Ethiopia – Egypt, Sudan (GERD)] due to [Sudan] being added as an actor and conflict revolving more around the resources of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) specifically
6	40030	Papua New Guinea (highlanders – lowlanders) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	Name change from [Papua New Guinea (highlanders – lowlanders)] to [Papua New Guinea (urban tensions)]
7	40184	India (NSCN factions et al. / Nagaland)	Asia & Oceania	name	Name change from [India (NSCN et al. / Nagaland)] to [India (NSCN factions et al. / Nagaland)]
8	40184	India (NSCN factions et al. / Nagaland) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	Name change from [India (NSCN factions et al. / Nagaland)] to [India (Nagalim)]
9	20056	Mali (Tuareg / Kidal) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name	Name change from [Mali (Tuareg / Kidal)] to [Mali (HCUA, MNLA et al. / Azawad)]: Tuareg members who fought under Gadaffi in the Libyan civil war returned heavily armed to Mali and initiated a separatist movement in Kidal in the beginning of 2012. The organised groups HCUA and MNLA, to whom Tuareg members also belong, have been fighting against the Mali government for a separate nation state called Azawad that comprises next to Kidal also further regions such as Timbuktu and Gao.
10	30231	Mexico (election) <i>old name</i>	Americas	name	Name change from [Mexico (election)] to [Mexico (opposition)]
11	40098	Japan – China <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	Name change from [Japan – China] to [Japan – China (East China Sea)]
12	32017	Honduras (opposition)	Americas	ID	ID change from [30269] to [32017]
13	20955	Eritrea (RSADO)	Sub-Saharan Africa	ID	ID change from [20955] to [21310]
14	11044	Romania (Hungarian minority / Transylvania)	Europe	merger	Merger with 10204 [Hungary – Romania (minority)], 10205 [Hungary – Slovakia (minority)] and 10241 [Slovakia (Hungarian minority / southern Slovakia)]; all government actors and countries rather than regions included, so frame changed to 10203 (new ID) [Hungary – Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine (Hungarian minorities)], actor [Hungarian minorities] now observed as a whole ([Székelys] included)
15	20854	South Africa (xenophobes – immigrants) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name	Name changed from [South Africa (xenophobes – immigrants)] to [South Africa (anti-immigrants – immigrants)]
16	10024	Belarus (opposition)	Europe	ID	ID change from [10021] to [10024]
17	10021	Belarus – Poland	Europe	ID	ID change from [10024] to [10021]

18	4202 2	Fiji (Indo-Fijians – indigenous Fijian ethnonationalists)	Asia & Oceania	ID	ID change from [40031] to [42022]
19	4004 4	Fiji – Tonga (Minerva Reefs)	Asia & Oceania	ID	ID change from [40024] to [40044]
20	4201 4	Nepal (various ethnic groups) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	Name change from [Nepal (various ethnic groups)] to [Nepal (Kiratis / Kosi, Mechi, Sagarmatha)]
	2005 6	Mali (HCUA, MNLA et al. / Azawad) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name	Name change from [Mali (HCUA, MNLA et al. / Azawad)] to [Mali (CMA et al. / Azawad)]
21	4022 1	India (NDFB-S – Santhals / Assam)	Asia & Oceania	merger	The conflict merged into 40242 [India (inter-ethnic rivalry / Assam)]: due to the great overlap and difficulty to distinguish conflict lines in Assam, the smaller conflicts on substate level were merged into the 40242 [India (inter-ethnic rivalry / Assam)] in order to get a more comprehensive understanding of the conflict structures.
22	4032 2	Myanmar (UNFC) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	Name changed from [Myanmar (UNFC)] to [Myanmar (UNFC et al.)] as some member organizations left the [UNFC] actor coalition but were still observed in the conflict
23	5002 0	Iraq (AQI, ISI, Sunni militant groups) <i>old name</i>	MENA	actor changes, name	Frame change with new actors, name changed from [Iraq (AQI, ISI, Sunni militant groups)] to [Iraq (IS et al.)]
24	5002 0	Iraq (IS et al.) <i>old name</i>	MENA	name, affected country, actors removed	Name change from [Iraq (IS et al.)] to [Syria, Iraq et al. (IS)] due to new affected countries and IS becoming an observably transstate group
25	5002 3	Yemen (al-Houthi rebels) <i>old name</i>	MENA	name, affected country	Name change from [Yemen (al-Houthi rebels)] to [Yemen, Saudi Arabia (al-Houthi)] due to new affected country and to avoid bias in the name with the term 'rebel'
26	2008 2	Bangladesh (Islamist groups)	Asia & Oceania	item added	Item [subnational predominance] (subitem [religious predominance]) added
27	4000 3	Philippines (Abu Sayyaf) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	actor added, name	Actor [Maute Group] added due to involvement in the Marawi siege, making it a general Islamist dynamic and not just about Abu Sayyaf (previously the only conflict actor versus the government in this conflict). Thus also renamed to [Philippines (Islamist militant groups)]
28	4024 2	India (Bodos, Assamese – Biharis, Bengalis) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	actor changes, name	Frame change from [India (Bodos, Assamese – Biharis, Bengalis)] to [India (inter-ethnic rivalry / Assam)]: due to the great overlap and difficulty to distinguish conflict lines in Assam, the smaller conflicts on substate level were merged into the 40242 [India (inter-ethnic rivalry / Assam)] in order to get a more comprehensive understanding of the conflict structures. ID of [India (Bodos, Assamese – Biharis, Bengalis)] was kept.
29	3201 4	Brazil (drug trafficking organizations)	Americas	start year	Start year [2010] changed to [2008]: The Pacifying Police Units (UPP) started its operations in Rio de Janeiro's favelas in 2008, as a security measure for the upcoming events, as the World Cup 2014 in Brazil, and thereby acknowledging DTO problems as internal security issues. Along with the subsequent more invasive military police (PM) action, the DTO's control over the favelas was challenged.
30	3022 8	Colombia (FARC dissidents) <i>old name</i>	Americas	name	Name change from [Colombia (FARC dissidents)] to [Colombia (FARC dissidents, left-wing militants)] to adjust the added actors.
31	3022 8	Colombia (FARC dissidents, left-wing militants)	Americas	actor added	Conflict frame change: [left-wing militants] (one of them being the EPL = Popular Liberation Army, more active since beginning of 2018) added as an actor as they share a common cleavage with the government.
32	3202 2	El Salvador (Maras)	Americas	start year	Start year changed from [2012] to [2003]: first Mano Dura measure was implemented in 2003. We first started to observe the conflict in 2012 in the course of the gang truce. However, conflict between government and gangs dates back to 2003.
33	4007 4	China (Hong Kong pro-democracy groups) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	Name change from [China (Hong Kong pro-democracy groups)] to [China (Hong Kong)]: adjustment to HIIK naming conventions
34	4109 7	China (Taiwan – opposition)	Asia & Oceania	intensity	Conflict intensity level [2 (non-violent crisis)] of 2017 was re-assessed and changed to [1 (dispute)].
35	4005 5	Indonesia (Papua)	Asia & Oceania	actor removed	Actor [PRPPB] removed as an actor in the conflict parties constellation due to inactivity
36	4003 9	Papua New Guinea (tribal tensions)	Asia & Oceania	actor changes	Actors removed: [Kukurin vs. Yapetalin vs. Wapiago vs. Tapamu vs. others], instead added: [Kala vs. Kii vs. Homu vs. various tribes] - tribal conflicts are extremely heterogenous in the highlands of PNG, almost every year other actors in the constellation which show main tensions in the respective year
37	4020	Sri Lanka (inter-religious	Asia &	actor changes	Actor [Sinhala Jathika Balaya] removed due to inactivity, and [Mahason Balakaya] added

	4	tensions)	Oceania		
38	4009 2	Australia – Timor Leste	Asia & Oceania	start year	Start year [2002] changed to [1962]: The so-called “Timor Gap”, which lacked permanent maritime borders, was created in 1962, when Australia issued petroleum permits for oil and gas reserves north of the median line between Australia and then-Portuguese Timor-Leste. While Portugal disputed this claim, Indonesia accepted the Australian maritime borders based on continental shelf expansion in the Seabed Boundary Treaty (SBT) of 1972.
39	4009 2	Australia – Timor Leste	Asia & Oceania	item added	Item [territory] added: The conflict, as indicated in the treaty, deals with both territory and [resources]. Accordingly, both should be included as description for conflict items.
40	4003 4	India (Kashmir)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	Actor [Islamic State (IS)] added
41	4101 7	India (Sikhs)	Asia & Oceania	item removed	Item [autonomy] removed: as [SAD] is no longer considered as a direct actor, no direct actors actively pursue autonomy.
42	4101 7	India (Sikhs)	Asia & Oceania	actor changes	Actor [SAD] removed: as it changed its orientation from demanding sovereignty for the Sikhs to a form of integrative regionalism, it does not claim the item secession for itself. Hence, [SAD] became an indirect actor/supporter.
43	4033 2	Myanmar (TNLA, RCSS / Shan State) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	Name changed from [Myanmar (TNLA, RCSS / Shan State)] to [Myanmar (TNLA – RCSS / Shan State)] to meet HIIK convention standards for substate conflicts in order to avoid the impression of an intrastate conflict
44	4024 4	Pakistan (Balochistan)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	Supporter [China] added: supports the government of Pakistan
45	4031 3	Pakistan (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	Actor [PTM] added, as there was a government change in July; all actors are independent from each other.
46	4031 3	Pakistan (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	item added	Item [autonomy] added for [PTM]: Pashtuns protested against discrimination by the government and being labelled as terrorists
47	4201 2	Pakistan (Taliban – tribes)	Asia & Oceania	merger	Merged into 40301 [Pakistan (Islamist militant groups)]: same militant groups; many government-supported tribal elders and lashkars have been killed or became less active. It now makes more sense to consider the tribes as part of the civilian population, which the government is supposed to protect; [FATA] merged to [KP]
48	1003 3	FYROM (Albanian minority) <i>old name</i>	Europe	name, item change	Name change from [FYROM (Albanian minority)] to [FYROM (Albanian minority – ethnic Macedonians)]: name adjusted as it is a substate conflict evolving between the Albanian minority and ethnic Macedonians. The item [autonomy] is also re-evaluated as [subnational predominance] (subitem [local socioeconomic distribution]) instead beginning in 2018.
49	1200 1	Bosnia and Herzegovina (Islamist militant groups)	Europe	item removed	Item [subnational predominance] removed: it was no longer pursued by Islamist militants.
50	1019 0	France (FLNC / Corsica) <i>old name</i>	Europe	name	Name change from [France (FLNC / Corsica)] to [France (Corsican nationalists)]: adjustment to HIIK naming conventions
51	1019 0	France (Corsican nationalists)	Europe	item added	Item [autonomy] added in order to show that some actors also seek [autonomy] while pursuing [secession] on the long run.
52	1003 3	FYROM (Albanian minority – ethnic Macedonians)	Europe	actor changes	Actor constellation revised: [government] taken out as conflict actor as the conflict is a substate conflict which is primarily carried out between the two communities. The government is understood as an indirect actor which has a major impact on the conflict dynamics.
53	1020 3	Hungary – Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine (Hungarian minorities)	Europe	conflict type	Conflict type changed from [interstate] to [transstate] as conflict criterias are met in all affected countries.
54	1019 1	Kazakhstan et al. – Russia (Caspian Sea)	Europe	actor changes	Actor constellation revised: all parties against each other as a dynamic
55	1013 1	Kosovo – Serbia <i>old name</i>	Europe	name	Name change from [Kosovo – Serbia] to [Kosovo° – Serbia]: naming of contested territories is oriented at UN policies.
56	1013 1	Kosovo° – Serbia	Europe	conflict type	Conflict type changed from [intrastate] to [interstate] as HIIK follows the UN classification of state recognition.
57	1200 5	Serbia (Kosovo – opposition) <i>old name</i>	Europe	name	Name change from [Serbia (Kosovo – opposition)] to [Kosovo° (opposition)]
58	1003 4	Norway et al. – Russia (Arctic)	Europe	item added	Item [international power] added as power issues between NATO member states and Russia are at stake.
59	1010 9	Ukraine (opposition) <i>old name</i>	Europe	name	Name change from [Ukraine (opposition)] to [Ukraine (right-wing / opposition)] due to conflict frame change.
60	1010 9	Ukraine (right-wing / opposition)	Europe	actor changes	Actor change: Civil-right groups include Roma and LGBT; Right-wings used violence against both government and civil society groups. Although opposition parties (most prominently Sakaashvilis party) are not connected to civil-

					society groups, they are united against their fight against corruption (which is evident in the governments actions against NABU (investigating political fraud)). Opposition parties and activists/minorities both are actually too differentiated to legitimately put them in their own respective groups. So we decided for the most convenient and somewhat fitting actor constellation: Three different groups.
61	1005 1	United Kingdom (SNP / Scotland) <i>old name</i>	Europe	name, actor changes	Name change from [United Kingdom (SNP / Scotland)] to [United Kingdom (Scottish Nationalists / Scotland)]: [SNP] are not the only direct actors, the [Green Party] was added as direct actor; name change in line with HIIK naming conventions.
62	5040 1	Algeria (opposition)	MENA	actor added	Actor [labour unions] added
63	5004 2	Egypt (opposition)	MENA	actor removed	Actor [Lewaa al-Thawra] removed as the opposition group was not active in this conflict in 2018
64	5101 4	Iran (PDKI, PAK) <i>old name</i>	MENA	name	Name change from [Iran (PDKI, PAK)] to [Iran (PDKI et al.): [PAK] ceased to be active in 2018 and was therefore removed as direct actor.
65	5001 4	Iraq (Shiite militant groups)	MENA	actor change	Actor changed due to yearly activities
66	5012 1	Israel (PNA / Palestinian Territories) <i>old name</i>	MENA	name	Name change from [Israel (PNA / Palestinian Territories)] to [Israel – State of Palestine° (PNA)]: accounting for disputed statehood, symbolised by °, according to UN classification.
67	5004 1	Israel (Hamas et al. / Palestinian Territories) <i>old name</i>	MENA	name	Name change from [Israel (Hamas et al. / Palestinian Territories)] to [Israel (Hamas et al.)]
68	5005 2	Lebanon (inner-Palestinian tensions)	MENA	actor changes	Actor [Ansar Allah] added; [Jund al-Sham]] as well as [Fatah al-Islam] removed as they ceased to be active in this conflict in 2018.
69	5100 6	Lebanon (Sunni militant groups)	MENA	actor removed	Actor [Saraya Ahl al-Sham] removed as did not fulfill the direct actor criteria in 2018
70	5140 0	Libya (inter-tribal tensions) <i>old name</i>	MENA	name	Name change from [Libya (inter-tribal tensions)] to [Libya (inter-tribal rivalry): adjustment to HIIK naming conventions
71	5140 0	Libya (inter-tribal rivalry)	MENA	actor change	Actor change
72	5040 5	Libya (opposition)	MENA	actor change	Actor changed due to yearly activities, and also for clarity
73	5004 7	Israel (Hamas – Salafist groups) <i>old name</i>	MENA	name	Name change from [Israel (Hamas – Salafist groups)] to [State of Palestine° (Hamas – Salafi Groups)]: accounting for disputed statehood, symbolised by °, according to UN classification.
74	5040 9	Tunisia (opposition)	MENA	actor	Actor [opposition groups] added: they are active and direct actors besides to civil society groups ([Popular Front] is a coalition of political parties)
75	5005 5	Turkey (opposition)	MENA	actor	Actor [Gülen] removed, since not active this year and also structurally no valid actor. Moreover, [Nation Alliance] replaces [CHP], since this was one major opposition coalition (headed by CHP) for the parliamentary elections, besides the pro-Kurdish [HDP]
76	5005 5	Turkey (PKK)	MENA	start year	Start year changed from [1974] to [1978]: 1978 is the founding year of [PKK]
77	5006 3	Morocco (POLISARIO / Western Sahara) <i>old name</i>	MENA	name	Name changed from [Morocco (POLISARIO / Western Sahara)] to [Morocco (POLISARIO / Western Sahara°)] to account for disputed statehood.
78	5006 1	Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM et al.) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name	Name change from [Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM et al.)] to [Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM, ISGS et al.)]: consequence of actor change
79	5006 1	Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM, ISGS et al.)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor changes	Actor change: actors [JNIM, OIC] added, actors [MUJAO] and [Ansar al Din] removed: actor constellation adjusted to this year's conflict developments.
80	5006 1	Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM, ISGS et al.)	Sub-Saharan Africa	region	Region change from [MENA] to [Sub-Saharan Africa]: conflict originated in Algeria and was therefore listed in the MENA region until 2017. However, as activities are focused in SSA countries, the conflict was shifted to SSA; ID was kept to maintain the traceability
81	2007 7	Angola (FLEC / Cabinda)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item removed	Item [resources] removed: resources do not appear as reason for measures anymore

82	2007 8	Angola (UNITA) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name	Name change from [Angola (UNITA)] to [Angola (opposition)]: UNITA fought for national power in a civil war, however, the current conflict dynamics resemble an opposition conflict.
83	2061 4	Burundi (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item added	Item [national power] added: oppositional groups also strive to replace President Nkurunziza and therefore rally for constitutional reform
84	2061 3	Burundi, DR Congo (FNL) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name	Name change from [Burundi, DR Congo (FNL)] to [Burundi, DR Congo (FNL, RED-Tabara)]: adjustment due to actor change
85	2061 3	Burundi, DR Congo (FNL, RED-Tabara)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item removed	Item [subnational predominance] removed: in current conflict developments, subnational predominance is not pursued by conflict actors.
86	2108 0	Central African Republic (Anti-Balaka – ex-Séléka)	Sub-Saharan Africa	conflict type	Conflict type changed from [substate] to [intrastate]: conflict no longer only pursued on substate level; government included in the actor constellation structure
87	2060 6	Chad (rebel groups) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name	Name change from [Chad (rebel groups)] to [Chad (militant groups)]: adjustment to HIIK naming conventions
88	2060 6	Chad (militant groups)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item added	Item [resources] added because [gold] is an issue in the conflict
89	2060 6	Chad (militant groups)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	Actor [CCSMR] added
90	2001 1	DR Congo (Bantu – Batwa)	Sub-Saharan Africa	conflict type	Conflict type changed from [intrastate] to [substate] as the government ceased to be a conflict actor.
91	2021 0	DR Congo (Ituri Militias)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor change	Actor changed from [FRPI] to [Ituri militias]
92	2061 8	DR Congo, Rwanda (FDLR, CNRD)	Sub-Saharan Africa	conflict type	Conflict type revised from [intrastate] to [transstate] as conflict criterias are met in both countries; also retroactively changed.
93	2000 4	Eritrea – Ethiopia	Sub-Saharan Africa	corrected start year	Start year changed from [1961] to [1998]: The CoBas 2014-2016 set the conflict start in 1961. In accordance with the previous versions (1998-2013) the start was set to 1998 due to the conflict type (interstate conflict vs. war of independence). The conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia starting 1961 and ending 1991 is characterized by the war of independence of Eritrea and has different, however interrelated, conflict actors. It certainly cannot be excluded from the overall picture of the conflict and still has influence on conflict dynamics. The current conflict must be analyzed separately, however, by setting the starting point in 1998 with the start of the conflict over the border demarcation between two sovereign states.
94	2005 5	Swaziland (opposition) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	country name	Name change from [Swaziland (opposition)] to [eSwatini (opposition)] as the country name changed to eSwatini.
95	2031 1	Guinea (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor removed	Actor [FPSE] removed retroactively, had not been active since 2018
96	2500 1	Mali (inter-militant rivalry / northern Mali)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	Actor [Islamist groups] added
97	2088 3	Niger (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor removed	Actor [student unions] removed
98	2011 8	Nigeria (Islamic Movement)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item removed	Item [subnational predominance] removed: no longer pursued by [Islamist Movement]

99	2090 9	Sierra Leone (APC – SLPP) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name	Name change from [Sierra Leone (APC – SLPP)] to [Sierra Leone (opposition)]: national power has been contested between the APC and SLPP since 2007, due to its opposition character the name was changed to Sierra Leone (opposition)
100	2090 4	Somalia (Khatumo State – Somaliland – Puntland) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name	Name change from [Somalia (Khatumo State – Somaliland – Puntland)] to [Somalia (Somaliland – Puntland)] due to previous actor removal
101	2090 4	Somalia (Somaliland – Puntland)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor removed	Actor [Khatumo state] removed: not active in 2018
102	2109 1	Somalia (subclan rivalry)	Sub-Saharan Africa	merger, name	Merger of 21089 [Somalia (Habar Gidir – Biyomal / Lower Shabelle)] and 21091 [Somalia (Hawadle – Surre / Hiiraan)]: the formerly separate observation of various militia conflicts in Somalia was more logical as one conflict
103	2170 0	South Africa (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item removed	[system/ideology] removed as an item: [opposition parties] no longer aim to change the orientation of the political system. Systemic change has mostly been demanded by socioeconomic protesters in separate conflict.
104	2500 2	South Sudan (various militias)	Sub-Saharan Africa	merger	20911 [South Sudan (various militias)] merged with 25002 [South Sudan (opposition)], keeping the former's name and ID: overlap in dynamics and actors.
105	2108 4	Sudan (inter-communal rivalry)	Sub-Saharan Africa	conflict type	Conflict type revised from [intrastate] to [substate]: error in 2017 dataset
106	2000 2	Tanzania (Chadema, CUF – CCM) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name	Conflict name revised from [Tanzania (Chadema, CUF – CCM)] to [Tanzania (opposition)]: adjustment to naming conventions; Chadema is also considered as a nationwide opposition party and not only as an actor aiming at secession.
107	2001 2	Uganda (inter-communal rivalry / Rwenzururu)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item removed	Item [resources] removed: correction of former conflict data: the rivaling ethnic groups (mainly Bakonzo and Bamba) primarily clashed over conflicting views on the Ugandan election in 2016. It does not include a certain kind of resource like gold or cobalt. Therefore, the item [resources] cannot be applied to this conflict and actor constellation.
201 9					
108	4031 3	Pakistan (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor changes	[JUI-F] added; [PTM] removed and rather included in new conflict [Pakistan (Pashtuns / PTM)]
109	4031 3	Pakistan (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	item removed	The item [autonomy] had been added in 2018 for the new actor [PTM]; in 2019, the new conflict 42100 [Pakistan (Pashtuns / PTM)] was retroactively opened concerning [autonomy] which was thus removed from the opposition conflict.
110	4032 1	Myanmar (SSA / Shan State)	Asia & Oceania	corrected start year	Correction of the last two CoBas 2017 and 2018 (path-dependent mistake): not [1953], but [1952], as this was the first year of Burmese Army attacks on the Guomintang in Shan territory after they had invaded it the same year (August).
111	3201 7	Honduras (opposition)	Americas	actor changes	Changed from [Libre, PAC, anti-government activists] to generalized [opposition movement]
112	4049 9	Bangladesh (RMG workers)	Asia & Oceania	actor removed	[BGMEA] is removed
113	2031 1	Guinea (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor changes, item removed	Actors changed from [UFDG, SLEGC, FPSE et al.] to [FNDC]; [system/ideology] removed as item
114	2998 7	Mali (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item removed	Item system/ideology removed because no measures could be found regarding this item. National power seems to be the main conflict item
115	1004 8	Armenia (opposition)	Europe	actor changes	Active actors changed from "ANC, ARC, Heritage Party, PAP vs. government et al." to "Prosperous Armenia, Bright Armenia vs. government et al."
116	4002 3	Cambodia (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor changes, item removed	Active actors retrospectively (2018) changed from "CNRP, civil society actors vs. government" to "CNRM vs. government", as CNRP was officially disbanded and civil society actors cannot really be active (such as through protests) within the country/are intimidated and thus self-censored. It makes more sense to call them a "movement" together for their mainly exiled action (also used to be called movement until 2015, then changed due to conventions); other opposition parties (listed by mistake in CoBa 2018, were only supporters), even if ideologically

					<i>different, are barely relevant with usually up to 1% of seats in parliament, CPP now leads a de facto one-party-system; resources is removed as an item because no relevant measure (formerly about land eviction/jailed activists for incitement or illegal timber logging but nothing reported except criminal trials)</i>
117	4001 7	Laos (Hmong, royalists) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	<i>item changes, actor removed, name</i>	<i>royalists' were retrospectively removed as an actor as they are not explicitly active (in exile and no news), thus the name [Laos (Hmong, royalists)] is changed to [Laos (Hmong)]; [national power] removed, [autonomy] added</i>
118	2012 2	Mali (inter-communal rivalry / central Mali)	Sub-Saharan Africa	<i>item and actor added</i>	<i>[Resources] added as item; [Bambara] ethnic group added as actor</i>
119	2088 5	Côte d'Ivoire (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	<i>actor change</i>	<i>Changed actor [FPI] to [opposition groups]</i>
120	2170 0	South Africa (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	<i>actor changes</i>	<i>Added [IFP, civic groups], removed [COSATU], as actor relevance changed</i>
121	2061 3	Burundi, DR Congo (FNL, RED-Tabara) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	<i>name</i>	<i>Conflict name changed from [Burundi, DR Congo (FNL, RED-Tabara)] to [Burundi, DR Congo (FNL, RED-Tabara, Forebu)] because new actor became relevant, see below (column no. 124)</i>
122	2061 3	Burundi, DR Congo (FNL, RED-Tabara, Forebu)	Sub-Saharan Africa	<i>actor added</i>	<i>[Forebu] added for relevance</i>
123	2110 0	Mozambique (RENAMO)	Sub-Saharan Africa	<i>actor changes</i>	<i>[Government (FRELIMO)] vs. [RENAMO, MDM] changed to [RENAMO, MDM] vs. [government], to put in line with usual HIIK lingo; [RENAMO Military Junta] split from [RENAMO] as its own actor and started (or restarted) military rebellion</i>
124	2061 4	Burundi (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	<i>actor changes</i>	<i>[CNL] added and [FNL-Agathon Rwaswa] removed, as Rwaswa founded the [CNL] in 2019. [UPRONA] added as it became relevant in 2019</i>
125	2170 0	South Africa (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	<i>item added</i>	<i>Item [system/ideology] added due to protest movement on gender-based violence</i>
126	2000 1	Zimbabwe (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	<i>actor changes</i>	<i>[MDC Alliance, MDC-T] merged into the newly formed [MDC] party</i>
127	2095 0	Rwanda (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	<i>actor removed</i>	<i>[DGRP] removed as actor, as no information on it can be found anymore</i>
128	40218	China (Han – Hui – Tibetans) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	<i>name, conflict type, actor and item changes</i>	<i>The conflict originated as a substate conflict revolving around interethnic tensions between the Hui minority, the Tibetan minority and the majority Han population. Gradually, the inter-communal tensions lost relevance, as no conflict measures were reported. While tensions between Han, Hui and Tibetans subsided, the Islamic Hui minority was increasingly targeted by the government, as part of the PRC's broader crackdown on religious minorities and religious freedom. Since the measures that justified an intensity of level [3 (violent crisis)] for the conflict in 2018 were related to the current changes as well, these will be retroactively applied to 2018 as well. Conflict name changed from [China (Han – Hui – Tibetans)] to [China (Hui)]. Conflict type from [substate] to [intrastate]. Conflict actors from [Tibetans] vs. [Han] vs. [Hui] to [Hui] vs. [government], thus [Tibetans] and [Han] are removed and [government] is added. The conflict item [subnational predominance] is removed, and [system/ideology] added.</i>
129	4007 2	China (Uyghurs / Xinjiang)	Asia & Oceania	<i>item change</i>	<i>Conflict item [system/ideology] added: While the [TIP/ETIM] still exists and secession remains a latent item in the conflict, it was arguably not enough anymore to characterize the conflict between the Uyghur minority in the XUAR and the Chinese government. The Turkic minority, for whom Islamic religion is a significant part of the cultural identity, has become the target of an extensive policy of repression and surveillance, which is presented by the government as an effort to combat Islamist terror and religious extremism. Therefore, [system/ideology] is added as a supplementary conflict item. Since this change also concerns the conflict dynamics of last year, it will also be retroactively applied to 2018.</i>
130	2008 1	Guinea Bissau (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	<i>actor added</i>	<i>[Madem] added as opposition actor</i>

131	4107 1	India (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	actor changes	[HM, TuM] removed; [FIF, JMB] added
132	4024 4	Pakistan (Balochistan)	Asia & Oceania	actor changes	[UBA, LeB, BLF, BNM, BRG] removed; [BLT, BRAS, BNP-M] added
133	2109 1	Somalia (subclan rivalry)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor removed	[al-Shabaab] removed as actor. No measures involving them reported in 2019.
134	1105 2	Croatia (Croatian Serbs / Krajina, East, and West Slavonia) old name	Europe	name, conflict type, actor changes	The conflict frame significantly changed in 2019: There were no measures by the [Croatian government], there were, however, multiple attacks in which ethnic Croats attacked ethnic Serbs. Dozens of ethnic Serbs were injured and one died of his injuries. The conflict is very similar to the one between the Albanian minority in North Macedonia and the ethnic Macedonian majority, which we changed last year. Therefore, we have changed the actors (adding [ethnic Croats]), type (from [intrastate] to [substate]). The conflict is newly named [Croatia (Serb minority – ethnic Croats)]
135	1105 2	Croatia (Serb minority – ethnic Croats)	Europe	item change	Added [subnational predominance] as an item due to actor changes, see below ([ethnic Croats] became involved). As [autonomy] can be an item only in conflicts where a state actor takes part, it is removed in turn.
136	1016 1	United Kingdom (Nationalists / Northern Ireland)	Europe	actor added	[Saoradh] is a new actor in the actor constellation.
137	5012 1	Israel – State of Palestine° (PNA)	MENA	actor added	[Palestinian protesters] added as new actor
138	5004 2	Egypt (opposition)	MENA	actor changes	Actors changed to [militant opposition groups, political opposition and activists] (previously: [HM, MB, Ansar al-Islam, civil rights activists])
139	5040 4	Jordan (opposition)	MENA	actor and item removed	[trade unions] as actor removed; [national power] as item removed
140	5005 2	Lebanon (inner-Palestinian tensions)	MENA	actor changes	[Osbat al-Ansar] as new actor and constellation added. New constellation: [Ansar Allah] vs. [al-Fatah] vs. [Osbat al-Ansar] vs. [other Palestinian factions]
141	3005 5	Mexico (inter-cartel rivalry, paramilitary groups)	Americas	actor changes	[Los Zetas] and [LFM] removed due to inactivity/disintegration; [CDN] added as new actor as they took a more dominant role in the conflict landscape
142	3023 2	Mexico (CNTE et al.) old name	Americas	name	The conflict name changed from [Mexico (CNTE et al.)] to [Mexico (CNTE)], as no other actors act on [CNTE]'s behalf, the actors are [CNTE] and [government]
143	2005 5	eSwatini (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actors removed	[SNAT, SNUS, SWACOPA] removed, as they were not active in the conflict this year
144	1021 1	Hungary (right-wings – minorities)	Europe	actor changes	[Jobbik] removed; [Fidesz] added
145	1003 4	Norway et al. – Russia (Arctic)	Europe	actors added	[Sweden] and [Finland] added
146	1008 1	Spain (Basque Provinces)	Europe	actor removed	[ETA] removed
147	1003 5	Spain (Catalan Nationalists / Catalonia)	Europe	actor changes	Umbrella terms added instead of names of specific organizations
148	1016 1	United Kingdom (Nationalists / Northern Ireland)	Europe	actor changes	[IRM, ÓNH] removed; [Soaradh, NFU] added
149	1007 3	EU, USA, et al. – Russia	Europe	actor changes	[Poland, Finland] removed; [Canada, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania] added
150	4018 4	India (Nagaim)	Asia & Oceania	actors added	[NSCN-NK] added, [Myanmar] as supporter added
151	4018 7	India (Nagas – Kukis)	Asia & Oceania	actors added	[KNA, KNO] added
152	4500 3	North Korea, China (defectors)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	[PRC] added - was in name and an affected country before but retroactively put to beginning of conflict due to its extradition policy
153	4101 7	India (Sikhs)	Asia & Oceania	actors added	added [Sikh Liberation Front (SLF)], founded in 2017; [All India Sikh Students Federation (AISSF)]; [SAD (Amritsar)], founded in 1994; and [Babbar Khalsa International (BKI)], founded in 1978

154	4023 2	Kazakhstan (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	[Oyan, Qazaqstan (OQ)], founded 2019, is added retrospectively
155	4000 3	Philippines (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	item removed	[other] removed (kidnapping by Abu Sayyaf) as it was not a main issue or measure anymore, compared to [system/ideology]
156	2008 7	Ethiopia (OLF / Oromiya)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item change	The items [autonomy] and [secession] changed to [subnational predominance]. The actors [Oromo Liberation Front (OLF)] and the Ethiopian government are engaging in a peace process. However, the militant branch of [OLF], the so-called [Oromo Liberation Army (OLA)], refused to disarm and continued to conduct attacks.
157	3025 7	Chile (Mapuche / Araucania)	Americas	item removed	[resources] removed
158	4108 5	India (ULFA-I et al. / Assam)	Asia & Oceania	actor changes, item added	[Corcom, UNLFW] removed; [ULFA-PTF] added; [Myanmar] as supporter added; [autonomy] as item added
159	2060 6	Chad (militant groups)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor changes	[CCSMR, UFR, CSD] enumerated to specify actors.
160	4006 5	Nepal (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actors changes	Two major national left political parties – the [Communist Party of Nepal-Unified Marxist-Leninist (CPN-UML)] and the [Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist Centre (CPN-Maoist Center)] merged and formed the [Nepal Communist Party (NCP)]. [NCP] added, [CPN-UML] and [CPN-Maoist Centre] removed, retroactively also for 2018.
161	5140 0	Libya (inter-tribal rivalry)	MENA	actor changes	[Qaddadfa] removed; [Ahali] added
162	5005 0	Syria (Afrin region)	MENA	name, item added, actor changes	Conflict name changed to [Syria (Turkey – SDF / Northern Syria)]; item [autonomy] added; [pro-Syrian government militiamen] removed, [YPG] added as actors
163	5005 1	Syria (inter-opposition rivalry)	MENA	actor removed	[SLF] removed
164	5040 8	Syria (opposition)	MENA	actor removed	[Syrian Liberation Front] removed
165	21091 5040	Somalia (subclan rivalry)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor removed	[al-Shabaab] reportedly did not engage with clan militias or civilians this year, thus removed
166	5040 1	Algeria (opposition)	MENA	actor and item added	[Hirak Movement] added; [national power] added
167	1002 7	Russia (opposition)	Europe	actors removed	[Progress Party] was removed as it was renamed; [Communist Party] was removed as it was not as active in 2019 as in 2018; [Russia of the Future Party] was also removed in order not to give it a too prominent role and was replaced by [opposition groups] as a more general term to show the diversity of active movements
168	4002 1	Myanmar (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor changes	Actor 'opposition' renamed to opposition groups to include broader protests criticizing one specific issue (constitution, prison conditions this year) and to adapt HIIK convention; also because the government is partly Nation League for Democracy, partly military, and opposition may be to either or both, so it would be hard to just call it one opposition (to a united government) with similar goals
169	5116 4	Afghanistan – Pakistan	MENA	item removed	Item [other] (= refugees) removed as the refugee situation improved, initiated from both sides
170	2088 6	Nigeria (farmers – pastoralists)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item added	Item [resources] added. Previous conflict measures predominantly focused on the item [subnational predominance]. Since the conflict turned less violent, [arable land] and [water] became more relevant.
171	2021 0	DR Congo (Ituri militias)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item removed	[Resources] is removed
172	2081 6	DR Congo (KN)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	[Bana Mura (BM)] added in retrospect to the conflict as they were involved in clashes since 2017
173	2001 3	DR Congo (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor changes	[CLC] removed, [CACH] forms new government, [FCC] added
174	2061 8	DR Congo, Rwanda (FDLR, CNRD)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item removed	[national power] removed

			Africa		
175	2008 9	DR Congo, Uganda (ADF)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item changes	[resources] removed, [system/ideology] added
176	2065 5	Somalia (ASWJ)	Sub-Saharan Africa	intensity	Intensity for 2018 is retroactively set to [1 (dispute)] instead of [2 (non-violent crisis)].
177	2500 2	South Sudan (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor changes	Newly formed groups
178	2092 0	South Sudan (SPLM/A-IO)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item removed	[System/ideology] and [resources] removed as items because they no longer apply (no measures regarding them)
179	2011 1	Sudan (Darfur)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item changes	The item [autonomy] is added, [subnational predominance] and [resources] removed
180	5040 5	Libya (opposition)	MENA	actors removed	The actor constellation is shortened to [GNA, HSC] vs. [LNA, HoR]. Supporters and interveners (both international, e.g. [Turkey], [UAE] and domestic, e.g. [militias]) are listed in the conflict text, but omitted from the conflict head and thus not direct actors anymore.
181	4027 0	India (Manipur)	Asia & Oceania	actors added, item removed	Old actor groups: [Meiteis, KNF, Kukis, KYKL, KCP, PREPAK-Pro, PLA, UNLF, JCILPS, ZRO] New actor groups: [PLO, KLO] Item [subnational predominance] is removed
182	4027 1	India (GNLA et al. / Meghalaya)	Asia & Oceania	item removed	The item [secession] is removed because efforts to establish an independent state clearly decreased. The most active group [HNLC] was in talks with the government to regain more [autonomy] at the beginning of 2019, so no systematic pursuit of [secession] is assumed anymore.
183	5432 1	Saudi Arabia, Yemen (AQAP)	MENA	merger	Merger of the conflicts 50244 [Yemen (AQAP – Ansar al-Sharia)] and 50122 [Saudi Arabia (AQAP)]. [AQAP] is only active in [Yemen] as an affected country, but claims the entire Arabian Peninsula as sphere of influence and regularly threatens Saudi Arabia. The only item in the merged conflict is [system/ideology].
184	5006 1	Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM, ISGS et al.) old name	Sub-Saharan Africa	name	Name changed from [Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM, ISGS et al.)] to [Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, ISGS et al.)] to better reflect the actor constellation as well as to underline that the area predominantly affected by violent measures on both sides are the Sub-Saharan African countries in the Sahel zone.
185	4024 2	India (inter-ethnic rivalry / Assam)	Asia & Oceania	actor added, conflict type	The [Indian government] is added as an actor: the passing of the Citizenship Amendment Act by the Indian government (parliament) significantly influenced conflict dynamics between the ethnic groups in Assam; conflict type changes from [substate] to [intrastate]
186	4001 2	Malaysia – Singapore	Asia & Oceania	intensity	Intensity in 2018 is corrected retroactively: the [1 (dispute)] escalated to a [2 (non-violent crisis)] in December 2018 (threats over an impending escalation after Malaysia stationed two ships in disputed waters and did not retreat), de-escalating again to a [1 (dispute)] in 2019.
187	5001 6	Egypt – Sudan	MENA	item added	Item [resources] added
188	1013 3	FYROM (Albanian minority – ethnic Macedonians) old name	Europe	name	Renamed to [North Macedonia (Albanian minority – ethnic Macedonians)]
189	1001 3	FYROM – Greece (official name of FYROM) old name	Europe	name	Name of conflict changed to [North Macedonia – Greece] (official name of North Macedonia)
190	1200 3	FYROM (opposition) old name	Europe	name	Renamed to [North Macedonia (opposition)]
202 0					
191	4007 1	China (Tibet)	Asia & Oceania	actor changes	[Nepal] added as a supporting actor for [China] (starting in 1974): Nepal has not only formally recognized Tibet as a part of China, but has also shared increasingly tight political and economic relations with the PRC. In 1974 Nepal deployed 2000 troops to China, to help the PRC suppress the ailing Tibetan insurgent group Chushi Gangdruk. Despite its pledge to the UNHCR give right of free passage to Tibetan refugees, in recent years Nepalese authorities have increasingly sought to apprehend Tibetan refugees and forcibly return them to China. [India] added as a supporting actor for the Tibetan side (starting in 1959): Since 1959 the Indian government has hosted the

					Tibetan government in exile (CTA), permitting it to maintain international operational capacity. Moreover, India continues to harbor one of the world's largest Tibetan diaspora communities. Despite its proneness to playing the "Tibetan card" in its relations with China, the Indian government continues to afford special conditions to Tibetan refugees. [USA] added as a supporting actor for the Tibetan side (starting in 1951): Tibetan insurgency operations against the PLA were from early financed and supported by the CIA. Despite the US's recognition of China's formal territorial claims, the US government periodically continues to financially support the CTA. Moreover, in 2020 the House of Representatives passed the Tibetan Policy and Support Act, seeking to guarantee a succession process for the next Dalai Lama free of Chinese interference. [Chushi Gangdruk] removed as a direct actor (1974): After 1974 the remnants of the Tibetan insurgency surrendered on Chinese, Nepalese and Indian territory, subsiding their operations.
192	4009 1	China – Vietnam et al. (South China Sea)	Asia & Oceania	start date	Start date adjusted from [1949] (founding of the PRC) to [1951] (year of the Treaty of San Francisco). The formation of the PRC does not provide constitutive conflict measures. Even though the Republic of China had already staked out territorial claims earlier and sent troops to the SCS in 1946, after WW2 the SCS found itself in a de jure and de facto vacuum. Several of the directly involved conflict actors had not yet been established and could thus not communicate their conflicting intentions regarding the SCS. Only in 1951, after Japan had to formally renounce its territorial claim to the area, the PRC and the Philippines communicated their incompatibility of intentions at the conference, establishing the notion of a contested territory. The treaty of San Francisco also failed to clarify the legal status of the area.
193	4000 4	North Korea – South Korea	Asia & Oceania	actors added	[UN] (starting in 1950), [USA] (on [ROK]'s side, starting in 1953, military alliance) and [PRC] (on [DPRK]'s side, starting in 1953, formal armistice agreement) added as supporters retroactively due to involvement in Korean War
194	2037 8	Somalia (ISS)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item added	The item [system/ideology] is added (also in retrospect since 2015); the [ISS] aims for a transformation of the state into an Islamic one, thus it is appropriate to add system/ideology as a second item beside national power. This is also in concordance with the al-Shabaab conflicts in the region (Kenya) and the IS in Syria which have featured the same item.
195	4007 4	China (Hong Kong)	Asia & Oceania	item added	The item [secession] was retroactively added, starting in 2019. While nativism as a sentiment and pro-independence groups and parties were already active prior to 2019, independentist sentiment was really exacerbated during the 2019 Hong Kong protests. Since then calls for independence have grown considerably more frequent, alongside other demands for democratic reform, rule of law and police accountability. A 2019 poll found outright support for independence had risen to as high as 20%, while opposition to it had fallen to 56%. Furthermore, in the eyes of pro-independence groups the 2020 National Security Law has created a legal foundation for their demands, given the breach of the Sino-British declaration and the "one-country-two-systems" principle.
196	4007 2	China (Uyghurs / Xinjiang)	Asia & Oceania	actor removed	The direct actor [ETIM/TIP] was removed. Whereas it did commit a range of acts of violent extremism, it seems clear that the organization is no longer active in a meaningful way within China. While the Chinese government continues to stress the potential terrorist threat, observers are no longer certain whether the organization still exists or ever possessed a relevant organizational infrastructure. Critics suggest the phantom of the group is being instrumentalized by the PRC to justify its policy of repression in Xinjiang. On a further note, while the US had listed [ETIM/TIP] as a terror organization at the height of the War on Terror, this classification was revoked this year. While this act was certainly tied to political motives, it serves as further proof of the patent inactivity of the group.
197	2008 1	Guinea-Bissau (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor change	Changed from [PRS, Madem] to [MADEM-15] (change of name and clearly main opposition party)
198	2088 3	Niger (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor change	Generalizing of actors [Moden-FA Lumana Africa], [PJP] and [MNSD-Nassara] under the coalition [opposition groups] especially in conflict head, as they fluctuate from year to year but are seen as existing opposition parties
199	4109 3	Indonesia (Aceh regional government – opposition / Aceh)	Asia & Oceania	conflict type	Was coded as [substate] in 2019, while clearly involves regional government (therefore [intrastate])
200	1008 1	Spain (Basque Provinces) <i>old name</i>	Europe	name	Naming slightly changed, not capitalizing "p" in "Provinces" as it is not one official subnational unit but rather several provinces in general
201	4017 5	Thailand (Islamist Separatists / Southern Border Provinces) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	Naming adjusted to fit conventions, "Southern Border Provinces" not capitalized anymore because not an official name (but rather a description of the location of the four provinces affected), "separatists" in conflict title also in lower case as it is not an official name or translated term. Thus becomes [Thailand (Islamist separatists / southern border provinces)]
202	4107 4	Thailand (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor changes	The actors are adjusted to recent opposition movement, rather from [student groups and academics] vs. [government] and [Royal Thai Armed Forces (RTAF)] than the former royalist-democratic line of contention: Added

					is the [Future Forward Party (FFP)] founded in March 2018 by Thanathorn Juangroongruangkit, former vice president of Thai Summit Group. Its primary aims were to challenge the military's role in government, decentralize governmental beauracracy and improve social and economic well-being. The party was ordered to dissolve in February 2020 and its leader was arrested but it continues to be active on social media and contest the court ruling. The [Liberation Youth] group was responsible for organising the mass demonstration of several thousand mostly youth's in Bangkok on July 18. The group openly calls for the resignation of current PM, reformation of the government and supports the [FFP], [People's Alliance for Democracy (PAD)], [United Front for Democracy Against Dictatorship (UDD)] and [Pheu Thai Party (PTP)] are removed as direct actors and interpreted as supporters. The PTP is an active party but lost relevance, PAD and UDD are mainly mentioned when Thai police arrests former members, so a systematic activity is difficult to observe; former supporters may have been included in the 2020 protests, as civilians. According to HIIK conventions and since the martial law is formally over (the Thai prime minister is head of the army), the [RTAF] is also not listed as a direct actor anymore but was often a target of protests and is thus separately named as a supporter of the government.
203	3000 1	Venezuela (opposition)	Americas	actor added	Added [pro-government militias] as a direct conflict actor on the side of Venezuelan [government], also known as "colectivos"
204	3233 3	Brazil (social protests)	Americas	actors change	Added [Black Lives Matter (BLM) et al.] as a conflict actor, replacing [Movimiento Passe Livre" (MPL)]. Conflicts centered around [Black Lives Matter], while [MPL] did not mobilize any protest anymore.
205	2004 8	Nigeria (Christians – Muslims)	Sub-Saharan Africa	merger	Merged into 20886 [Nigeria (farmers – pastoralists)], 20952 [Nigeria, Chad et al. (JAS-Boko Haram)] and 20061 [Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (ISWAP / ISWAP-GS)] because actors generally overlap: Muslims in most cases were Islamists or Fulani herders, Christians can be counted under the label [pastoralists] or civilians coincidentally involved in attacks; the Nigerian government also stated on March 2, 2020 that Christians were often targets of Islamist terrorism. During the last years, the dynamic was rather observed as a "residual" conflict but nowadays, very few cases fit the original local religious tensions framing.
206	2091 2	Nigeria (Northerners – Southerners) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor changes, name	[Northerners] and [Southerners] as general actors are not relevant anymore, all actors involved in the measures are supporters or members of either political(ly organized) party, the [APC] or [PDP]. This development has been observed in 2019 as well. Thus, the name is changed to [Nigeria (APC supporters – PDP supporters)].
207	2090 3	Uganda (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	The opposition party [National Unity Platform (NUP)] has emerged as an important actor and been added to the oppositional coalition.
208	3300 3	Nicaragua (indigenous groups)	Americas	actors added	So far, the actors have been [Miskito groups, YATAMA] vs. [government]. As there are more indigenous groups affected than the [Miskito], however, the [Rama] and [Mayangna] are added specifically. [non-indigenous settlers] ("colonos") are added to the other conflict party alongside government.
209	3202 2	El Salvador (Maras) <i>old name</i>	Americas	name	The name had been [El Salvador (Maras)], as the so-called [Maras] is the biggest drug trafficking organization in El Salvador. However, the group has split into two subgroups (MS-13, MS-503) and there are also two other allied drug trafficking organizations active in the country (Barrio 18: Northerners and Southerners). Therefore the name is changed to [El Salvador (drug trafficking organizations)], also in accordance with similar conflicts in Brazil and Honduras.
210	1020 1	Cyprus (TRNC / Northern Cyprus)	Europe	item removed	The item [national power] is removed because it is mutually exclusive with the [secession] item. It was a part of the conflict since 2017 and is now re-evaluated to revoke adding it. Despite the conflict taking place at an intrastate level, the [TRNC] does not strive for power over the entire state but instead only territorial integrity/sovereign rights of the northern part of Cyprus (comparable to other secession conflicts in Europe where one region declared independence). The Cypriot [government] counteracting these efforts does not have to fall under this item category anymore.
211	5006 4	Afghanistan (Taliban et al.)	WANA	actor added	The role of the [USA] is considered as a supporter, directly taking action besides taking part as a [NATO] member (also an indirect actor/intervener). This development could be seen in previous years too. By signing the Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan, the US government unilaterally changed the conflict dynamics and pressured the [Afghan government] to seek and accelerate peace negotiations with the [Taliban]. However, although the USA is also part of the NATO mission in Afghanistan, there are qualitative as well as quantitative reasons to observe the US government separately. Its role was already shown by the amount of troops deployed to Afghanistan, the extensive amount of operations carried out on Taliban, the logistical capacities offered to coalition partners, its unilateral agreements with the Taliban and unofficial right of co-determinations to the afghan government, as well as the fact the US government used Article 5 of the NATO founding treaty in the first hand. It is not a direct actor, however, as it has a mainly mediating function and is not pursuing the item for its own interests but to "help" the democracy in the region.

212	4003 4	India (Kashmir)	Asia & Oceania	actors removed	[Tehreek-ul-Mujahideen (TuM), Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HuM)] removed due to no relevant measures
213	4027 0	India (Manipur)	Asia & Oceania	actor removed	[KRA] removed, as it was not involved in any relevant measures.
214	4023 2	Kazakhstan (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	[Democratic Party of Kazakhstan (DPK)] was added retroactively, as this new major opposition party was founded in October 2019.
215	4210 0	Pakistan (Pashtuns / PTM)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	[Afghanistan] added as supporter for [Pashtuns / PTM] coalition after comments from the Afghan president
216	4201 3	Pakistan (Sindh)	Asia & Oceania	actors changes, item added	[Sindhudesh Revolutionary Army (SRA)] added as actor, together with item [secession] (newly founded); [ANP] and [Pakhtuns] removed as actors (no relevant measures)
217	5101 4	Iran (PDKI et al.)	WANA	item change	The item [national power] is retroactively changed to [autonomy]. To the knowledge of the RGL, PDKI never intended to seek national power in Iran. Instead they fight for an autonomous region of the Kurds within the Iranian borders and as such try to achieve similar rights as the Kurds of Kurdistan region in Iraq. This is claimed not only by the party's slogan "Democracy for Iran and Autonomy for Kurdistan", but in its political agenda from 2000 as well: "PDKI has documented its objectives in this Programme. It will be up to the future autonomous government within a democratic Iran to achieve these goals. [...] The autonomous region comprises of the whole territory of Iranian Kurdistan. The geographical dimension of the autonomous region of Kurdistan will be defined by taking into account the geographic and economic factors, and the demand of the majority of the people living in every region inhabited by Kurds."
218	2131 2	Djibouti (opposition)	Sub- Saharan Africa	actor changes	[USN] and [MJO] were removed as actors because there were no relevant conflict measures involving them or reports about them. Instead, [ARD] was added because it is currently one of the biggest opposition parties, others are jointly observed as general [opposition groups].
219	3040 1	Peru (Shining Path)	Americas	actor added	[MOVADEF] added retrospectively as a supporter to [Shining Path] since 2014; time and again they appeared with similar demands and citing [Shining Path]'s ideology, and although [MOVADEF] itself does not admit to ties, citizens and the police often group them together (MOVADEF as the political arm of Shining Path) and students fear infiltration of universities by [MOVADEF] (and a repeat of the civil war ending in 1992). [VRAEM] also distances itself from it, indicating that other conflict actors recognize them as part of the conflict.
220	4001 0	India (GJM et al. / West Bengal)	Asia & Oceania	actor removed	[GNLA] was removed, as no measure took place with the respective actor.
221	4027 1	India (GNLA et al. / Meghalaya)	Asia & Oceania	actor changes	[ARA] was removed as an actor, and the [KSU] was added.
222	4024 2	India (inter-ethnic rivalry / Assam)	Asia & Oceania	actor removed & added	[ULFA-I] was not an active actor for the conflict in 2020. AABYSF was added as actor, with the same aim as the Bangladeshi (coalition with the Bangladeshi migrants)
223	4018 4	India (Naglim)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	[NSCN-KYA] was added as an actor.
224	4108 5	India (ULFA-I et al. / Assam)	Asia & Oceania	actor changes, actor name	[NSCN-K] and [NSCN-R] removed and [NDFB] added. [ULFA] has been written as "United Liberation Front of Assam" in previous CoBas, however, the common version (used in news as well) is "Asom". We have used "Asom" in both this conflict and India (Naglim).
225	4101 6	India (NLFT factions et al. / Tripura)	Asia & Oceania	actor removed	[ATTP, ATTF, NFNS] removed as they were not active in 2020.
226	4018 7	India (Nagas – Kukis) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	Name adjusted to [India (Kukis – Nagas)] be in accordance with conventions for substate conflicts: alphabetical order of actors
227	4006 5	Nepal (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor removed	[RPP] was added to the conflict, while [CPN] and [UCPN-M] were removed
228	4030 2	Nepal (Madhesis, Tharus / Terai)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	[JSPN] added
229	2010 1	Togo (opposition)	Sub- Saharan Africa	actor changes	[MPDD] added, [CST] removed

230	3026 9	Nicaragua (militant groups)	Americas	status, intensity	The intensity in 2017 was mistakenly recorded as a level [3 (violent crisis)] but no violent measures were found, nor was reporting at the time observed (in retrospect), so that it would also be difficult to assume an ongoing threat. It is thus changed to a [1 (dispute)] for 2017. It was set to [inactive] the year after and it seems that the actors (guerilla groups [CGN, FASN-EP, FDC 3-80]) ceased activity, with no relevant measures, slowly after 2017.
231	4200 4	Pakistan – USA	Asia & Oceania	status, intensity	The intensity is corrected from level [1 (dispute)] in 2019 to [inactive] in retrospect due to a lack of relevant measures
232	3005 5	Mexico (inter-cartel rivalry, paramilitary groups)	Americas	actor change	[CSRL] and [LNFM] added as new actor as they took a more dominant role in the conflict landscape
233	3201 6	Guatemala (opposition)	Americas	actor change	[CODECA] and [CUC] removed due to inactivity, replaced by "opposition [groups]"
234	3201 6	Guatemala (opposition)	Americas	item change	Item [resources] removed as this year no measures in relation to this item were observed
235	1200 2	Russia (Islamist militants / Northern Caucasus)	Europe	actor change	Actor [Islamist militants] specified to actors [IS Caucasus Province] and [other Islamist militant groups]
236	4009 8	Japan – China (East China Sea)	Asia & Oceania	name, item removed	Item [other] (formerly meaning [history perceptions] of both countries but not usually specified in previous texts) is removed because it is not as relevant in either rhetoric anymore and rather used as one of the obvious argumentation lines in diplomatic talks over the item [territory]; the name is changed to [China – Japan (East China Sea)] to follow naming conventions of alphabetical order in interstate conflicts
237	2103 2	Burkina Faso (inter-communal rivalry)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor changes	Actors [Foulsé] and [Bella] removed, actors [Karabo, Lobi, Dogosse] added, thus named [Mossi, Gourmantché, Koglweogo et al.] in conflict head
238	2110 0	Mozambique (RENAMO)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor removed	[MDM] removed as an actor due to no mention or measures in the context of the conflict
239	2008 6	Central African Republic, DR Congo, South Sudan, Uganda (LRA) old name	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor removed, affected country removed, name; item removed	[Uganda] removed as actor and affected country, as it does not fulfill the conflict definition anymore (no measures observed there at all). Therefore, the name of the transstate conflict is also adjusted to [Central African Republic, DR Congo, South Sudan (LRA)]; [subnational predominance] removed as item since it no longer fits the conflict description
240	2008 9	DR Congo, Uganda (ADF) old name	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor removed, conflict type, name; item added	[Uganda] removed as an actor, as it does not fulfill the conflict definition anymore (no measures there), thus the name is also adjusted to [DR Congo (ADF)] and it is no longer a [transstate] but an [intrastate] conflict; [resources] added as an item since measures regarding the attack against mineworkers and exploitation of [gold] were observed
241	5002 3	Yemen, Saudi Arabia (al-Houthi forces)	WANA	actor added	[Saudi Arabia] added as a direct actor in the actors constellation, supported by its coalition (until now, it had been an affected country but only been listed alongside the coalition)
242	5005 1	Syria (inter-opposition rivalry)	WANA	actor added	[Various Islamist groups] added in the actors constellation
243	1000 4	Germany (xenophobes)	Europe	actor removed	[Pro-asylum activists] had no measure regarding the conflict in 2020
244	1000 5	Sweden (xenophobes)	Europe	actors added	[Nordic Resistance Movement, Nordic youth] renamed to the umbrella term [various right-wing groups] because they had no direct measure in 2020, however they were linked to right-wing groups that conducted racist attacks throughout the year. [Social activists] added because of the involvement of social activists in the BLM protests in Sweden in 2020.
245	1008 1	Spain (Basque provinces)	Europa	actors removed	[PNV] and [Geru Esku Dago] were removed because they had no measure with respect to the conflict. However we should try to find an umbrella term to include these groups and possible future actors of their kind.
246	1019 0	France (Corsican nationalists / Corsica)	Europe	actors removed	Actor constellation adjusted because the conflict head was simply not clear. [For Corsica/Pè a Corsica (FC/PaC)] is a Corsican nationalist pro-independence alliance, consisting of two actors: the nationalist coalition [Femu a Corsica (Femu)] and the political party [Free Corsica/Corsica Libra (FC/CL)].
247	1016 1	United Kingdom (nationalists / Northern Ireland)	Europe	actors added	[32 County Sovereignty Movement, IRM] added to the list consisting of [AnP, CIRA, NfU, RIRA, Soaradh, SLDP, SF], and [UDA South East Antrim Brigade] added to the list of [Alliance Party, DUP, government, RHC, UDA, UUP, UVF]. The problem is that this conflict deals with various antagonistic communities such as those above who are intermingled in all sorts of conflict issues.
248	5006 1	Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, AQIM et al.)	Sub-Saharan	actor removed, name	Removal of [ISGS] (merged with [ISWAP] to 20061 [Mali, Nigeria et al. (ISWAP / ISWAP-GS)]. New conflict name now: [Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, AQIM et al.)], with the same conflict ID. The other actors remained, [AQIM] as

			Africa		the second most relevant one is added (back) to the title.
249	2095 2	Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Niger (Boko Haram)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor removed	Removal of actor [ISWAP], which had split in 2015 from [Boko Haram] and is seen as a new dynamic, forming the conflict: 20061 [Mali, Nigeria et al. (ISWAP / ISWAP-GS)].
250	5005 2	Lebanon (inner-Palestinian tensions)	WANA	actor changes	[Osbat al-Ansar] removed as an actor. New constellation: [Ansar Allah] vs. [other Palestinian Islamist groups] vs. [al-Fatah] vs. [other Palestinian factions]
251	3288 5	USA (racial tensions)	Americas	actor changes	[NBPP] removed due to inactivity. [Right-wing extremists] changed from direct actor a government supporter
252	1010 2	Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosnian Serbs / Republic of Srpska) <i>old name</i>	Europe	name, actor change	Removed "Bosnian Serbs" from conflict name since they are no more relevant, so it changes from [Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosnian Serbs / Republic of Srpska)] to just the Serbian term commonly used, "Republika Srpska" instead of the English one. The conflict is about the secession of Republika Srpska, so this should also be the conflict title. [Bosnian Serbs] used to be listed as conflict actor before but is now also removed from the actor frame, since there were no measures by the civilian population in 2020.
253	1011 0	Ukraine (Donbas)	Europe	actor name	Changed [Ukraine] to [government] since it is an intrastate conflict in Ukraine.
254	1011 0	Ukraine (Donbas)	Europe	item removed	Removed item [resources] because it does not seem relevant anymore.
255	5002 0	Syria, Iraq et al. (IS)	WANA	affected country removed	[Saudi Arabia] removed from the affected countries list, but is still involved as an actor
256	2095 2	Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Niger (Boko Haram) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name, actor name	The conflict was renamed [Nigeria, Chad et al. (JAS-Boko Haram)]. The primary actor [Boko Haram] was also renamed, henceforth being referred to as [JAS], the list of affected countries in the title is shorted to two plus "et al." as per the naming conventions.
257	2090 8	Sudan, South Sudan (Abyei)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor removed	No measures involving [Nuer] people this year, thus removed as the third conflict party after a year
258	2121 0	Sudan (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	[RSF] added as new actor (in analogy to Darfur)
259	2092 0	South Sudan (SPLM/A-IO)	Sub-Saharan Africa	merger	The conflict merged into 25002 [South Sudan (opposition)], since former oppositional [SPLM/A-IO] has joined forces with government after peace deal and now fights oppositional armed groups together with the army.
260	2500 2	South Sudan (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actors added	[SSOA] as new oppositional alliance, [SPLM/A-IO] joins government side (see merger)
261	2021 0	DR Congo (Ituri militias)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actors and item added	[CODECO, FPIC, Zaire militia] added as actors, since they were clearly defined as actors and emerged this year, respectively; [resources] added as item since relating measures have been observed
262	2061 7	DR Congo (Mayi Mayi et al.)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor change	[NDC-R] and [APCLS-R] added as new actors, since [APCLS-R] split from [APLCS] and joined forces with [NDC-R]; [NDC-R] has been the most active group; [FDLR] removed as actor since it is no longer an actor in this conflict; [Raia Mutomboki] removed as actor because it belongs to Mayi Mayi groups, observed in 20617 [DR Congo (Mayi-Mayi et al.)]; [Bayanmulenge militias, Bafuliro militias, and Babembe militias] added since they are primary actors active in South Kivu province
263	2062 1	France – Rwanda	Sub-Saharan Africa	status, intensity	The intensity in 2019 is corrected from [1 (dispute)] to [inactive] as there were no measures outside of established regulatory procedures
264	5140 0	Libya (inter-tribal rivalry)	WANA	actor removed	Tribes formed alliances, [Ahali tribe] not relevant anymore and thus removed as direct actor
265	1000 2	Georgia (Abkhazia)	Europe	name, actor name	Name change of actor [Abkhazia regional government] to [Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia°] according to full name; also adding "" to conflict name [Georgia (Abkhazia°)] to acknowledge limited recognition
266	1000 3	Georgia (South Ossetia)	Europe	name, actor name	Name change of actor [South Ossetian regional government] to [Republic of South Ossetia - the State of Alania°]; also adding ° to conflict name [Georgia (South Ossetia°)] to acknowledge limited recognition
267	1020 1	Cyprus (TRNC / Northern Cyprus)	Europe	name, actor name	Actor name change of [TRNC / Northern Cyprus] to simply [TRNC°] (because Northern Cyprus is the region and already in the title), adjusted to include ° for [TRNC] to acknowledge limited recognition status, title now also

					changed to [Cyprus (Northern Cyprus ^o)] to remain consistent with other naming of disputed territories where only an independently active group would be mentioned (in this case, the territory/claimed republic and actor are identical).
268	4500 3	North Korea, China (defectors)	Asia & Oceania	actor changes	Actor [South Korea (ROK)] removed as direct and considered supporter from 2020 on. In principle, the government supports defectors in their integration into Korean society. However, it does not take any action with regard to the objects of conflict but at most supports non-state actors. Moreover, the ROK Moon government shows an ambivalent position toward NGOs because of its North Korea policy. For example, certain activities have been banned.
269	5032 5	Russia – Turkey	WANA	status, name, item added, intensity	The formerly [inactive] conflict (since 2017) is re-activated as a level [3 (violent crisis)]. The status in 2019 is corrected from [inactive] to a [2 (non-violent crisis)]. The item [resources] ([oil, gas] mainly in the Black Sea) is added. The name is adjusted to the naming conventions by putting it in alphabetical order.
270	5041 7	Syria (Kurdish groups)	WANA	item added, actor changes	Actor [Islamist militants] specified to [IS Caucasus Province, other Islamist militant groups]. Item [resources] added in retrospect since start date (1962)
271	4109 4	Philippines (BIFM, BIFF – MILF, government) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name, actor removed	[MILF] group was removed from the actor constellation due to supportive character in conflict engagement, thus also from the name [Philippines (BIFM, BIFF – government)]. The original [MILF] group was not involved in fighting in 2020 and reporting is scarce. However, several groups have emerged under similar names. They are considered as a supporter from 2020 on.
272	2090 8	Sudan, South Sudan (Abyei) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name	Changed to [South Sudan, Sudan (inter-communal rivalry / Abyei)] according to naming conventions: firstly, alphabetical order, secondly, as it is neither a trans- nor intrastate conflict and simply the region would indicate that it was about autonomy or secession of the region. The dynamic itself of substate actors is more appropriately expressed as "inter-communal rivalry"
273	4002 4	Malaysia (Sulu Sultanate supporters / Lahad Datu district) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	status, actor changes, name	Status changed from [inactive] to [active] in 2020 at a [1 (dispute)] level, as there were claims from the Malaysian and Philippine governments stating that (eastern) Sabah was (formally, or respectively historically) part of their territory. The foreign ministers stated this via Twitter in July and August but also sent notes verbales to the UN Secretary General. The claim thus became more pronounced again compared to previous years and the conflict dynamic changed from an intrastate to an interstate one. The Philippines were added as an active actor and the [royal forces] of the Sultanate were generalized to the [Sultanate] itself, which has reiterated its claims as well. As the conflict not only involves the supporters now and is geographically about eastern territory in Sabah state (that was formerly known as Northern Borneo) instead of Lahad Datu district, which is formally part of Malaysia, it is renamed [Malaysia (eastern Sabah)].
274	1020 2	Greece – Turkey	Europe	item removed	Item [resources] removed as it is now included in 10212 [Cyprus, Greece et al. – Turkey (Eastern Mediterranean)]
275	2000 2	Tanzania (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added, status, intensity	Adding [ACT-Wazalendo] to the [opposition] actors. Although the party was already founded in 2014 it only gained visible impetus in 2019 and became active in Zanzibar. The intensity and status for 2019 were corrected from [inactive] to [1 (dispute)] since local elections were held then and the opposition contested the elections, which is seen as a measure outside of established regulatory processes.
276	2008 1	Guinea Bissau (opposition) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	country name	Name adjusted for correct orthography of the country: hyphen added, so it is henceforth called [Guinea-Bissau (opposition)]
277	2008 2	Bangladesh (Islamist groups)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	Actor [Allah'r Dal] added retroactively since conflict start (2004)
202 1					
278	4000 8	Japan, South Korea, USA – North Korea	Asia & Oceania	Start date, actor change	Start date adjusted from [1990] to [1993] when North Korea announced it would leave the NPT (although temporarily suspended until 2003). Nuclear issues are key issue of the conflict for all parties; this shows reciprocity as well, suspension followed but was discussed and reactions by USA (considered pre-emptive strike in 1994) and Japan (in 1998 assuming they would become target). The abductions issue was only voiced by Japan starting in 2002. Status of [PRC (China)] was changed from intervener to supporter as PRC is said to have become again the 'lifeline' of the DPRK in terms of economic and political support and it is now rather on one side (or staying neutral), not acting to mediate or wanting to end the conflict itself. Moreover, PRC's own conflicts with actor constellation A suggest that its more on the side of DPRK.
279	4000 6	Japan – Russia	Asia & Oceania	item added	Item [resources] added due to measures also revolving around [fish(ing)], potentially and assumed by experts also [oil/gas] as both parties' interest

280	1020 2	Greece – Turkey <i>old name</i>	Europe	name	Name changed from [Greece – Turkey] to [Greece – Turkey (Aegean Sea)] to emphasize [territory] that is the main item (with [other] = history perception) of the conflict, while resources etc. is now observed under 10212 [Cyprus, Greece et al. – Turkey, Libya (Eastern Mediterranean)]
281	1021 2	Cyprus, Greece et al. – Turkey (Eastern Mediterranean) <i>old name</i>	Europe	name, actors added, merger, starting date	Name changed to [Cyprus, Greece et al. – Turkey, Libya (Eastern Mediterranean)] to include [Libya] (direct actor). Start date changed from 2020 (conflict opened in HIIK) to 2002 to reflect real-world start of the conflict as well as the merger with the former resource conflict 10026 [Cyprus – Turkey] which was the previous conflict over resources and system/ideology before it became more internationalized. [Jordan] and [Lebanon] are added as supporting actors due to involvement in resource projects/gas forums, as is [TRNC].
282	2001 2	Uganda (inter-communal rivalry / Rwenzururu)	Sub-Saharan Africa	status, intensity	The intensity and status in 2020 are corrected from [inactive] to an active [3 (violent crisis)] as a violent measure took place.
283	5041 7	Syria (Kurdish groups)	WANA	item added	Item [resources] added
284	5005 0	Syria (Turkey – SDF / Northern Syria)	WANA	item and actor added	Item [resources] added, Actor [HRE] added, the abbreviation for [Afrin Liberation Forces]
285	4032 1	Myanmar (SSA / Shan State)	Asia & Oceania	actors separated, corrected start year	The [North (SSA-N)] and [South Shan State Armies (SSA-S)] have historically been listed as allied actors and are now listed as separate actors. Both armies still fight against the government and for the same conflict item however are increasingly clashing against each other as well and rarely engage in allieship operations against the Tatmadaw (government). The start year was mistakenly still listed as [1953] in the CoBas in 2019 and 2020 (a path-dependent error from 2017 on) and is corrected to [1952].
286	5005 5	Turkey (PKK, TAK) <i>old name</i>	WANA	name, actor removed	removed actor/branch [TAK], with the name changing from [Turkey (PKK, TAK)] to [Turkey (PKK)], as they have not been active in the past two years
287	1021 1	Hungary (right-wings – minorities) <i>old name</i>	Europe	actors added, name	[Légió Hungária, Carpathian Brigade, Arrow Cross Party – Hungarist Movement] added on [right-wings] since more prominent activities in 2021; LGBT changed to [LGBTQI+], since it is the more specific contemporary term; [activists (allies)] added as direct actor because of prominent measures, they are not part of the respective groups but rather allied to them. Conflict name changed to [Hungary (minorities – right-wings)] to comply with alphabetical order of (substate and other) conflicts.
288	2060 6	Chad (militant groups)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item removed	Item [resources] was removed as it is no longer relevant to this conflict.
289	4027 1	India (Meghalaya)	Asia & Oceania	name, actor changes	[India (GNLA et al. Meghalaya)] was changed to India (Meghalaya) as the [GNLA] has not been active in the past few years. [AHAM] and [KSU] removed as an actor, as they were not active.
290	2061 3	Burundi, DR Congo (FNL, RED-Tabara, Forebu)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor name	[Forebu] changed its name to [Forces populaires du Burundi (FPB)]
291	1020 3	Hungary – Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine (Hungarian minorities)	Europe	item	item [autonomy] changed to [system/ideology], since the conflict is between respective governments, minorities are not acting as conflict actors. [Autonomy] would only be possible if conflict actors were minorities
292	4006 5	Nepal (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actors	[RPP] removed as an actor, as it has not been active for a few years. [NCP] split into [CPN] and [CPN-UML] faction again.
293	1105 2	Croatia (Serb minority – ethnic Croats) <i>old name</i>	Europe	name, actor name	Name change of actors and conflict: [ethnic Croats] to [ethnic Croats]. Croat is the noun, Croatian the adjective.
294	4033 2	Myanmar (TNLA – RCSS / Shan State) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	actors, name	[SSA] refers to both north (SSA-N) and south (SSA-S) Shan State Armies collectively. Both were historically categorized as allies and [SSA] listed as supporters of [RCSS]; [SSA-S] is the armed wing of [RCSS]. During 2021 the two armies increasingly clashed against each other and were therefore separated as actors for the [Myanmar (SSA / Shan State)] conflict. Therefore, the two armies need to be distinguished in this conflict as well and [SSA] is changed to [SSA-S] to be specific. Name only changes order to comply with alphabetical convention and becomes [Myanmar (RCSS – TNLA / Shan State)].
295	5006 2	Algeria (Berbers / Kabylia)	WANA	intensity	The intensity in 2020 is corrected from level [2 (non-violent crisis)] to level [1 (dispute)].
296	4004 2	Bangladesh (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	Supporter [Hefazat-e-Islam] added retroactively from 2020 onwards
297	2005	eSwatini (opposition)	Sub-	actor added	Added [et al.] alongside [opposition parties] to include all societal actors within the opposition

	5		Saharan Africa		
298	2031 1	Guinea (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor name	instead of [FNDC] the actor coalition is called [opposition groups] since the structure of the opposition groups changed
299	4108 5	India (ULFA-I et al. / Assam)	Asai & Oceania	actor added and removed	[NLFB], [UPRF], and [ULB] added as actors, [NDFB] and [NDFB-S] were removed
300	4024 2	India (inter-ethnic rivalry / Assam)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	[AAMSU] added as an actor
301	4006 5	Nepal (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actors change	actors changed to [opposition] vs. [government], due to elections
302	3005 5	Mexico (inter-cartel rivalry, paramilitary groups)	Americas	actors change	As the conflict is fluent, new actors have to be added or become void. Added: [CU]. Removed: [LNFM].
303	5040 5	Libya (opposition)	WANA	actor added	[GNU] and [PC] established in 2022, officially replacing [GNA] and [LNA] but both remain present
304	4003 9	Papua New Guinea (tribal tensions) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	name changed from [Papua New Guinea (tribal tensions)] to [Papua New Guinea (inter-communal rivalry)] as the term "tribe" is both inappropriate and outdated.
305	4204 5	Papua New Guinea (Bougainville)	Asia & Oceania	item	Conflict item [secession] instead of [autonomy] from 2019 onwards as that was the goal of the 2019 independence referendum and afterwards, it became clear that the implementation was still contested (whether secession or autonomy, economic issues etc.). The item is changed in retrospect from December 11, 2019 (when results were announced) on. Bougainville had been autonomous since 2001 and it is not the main goal of the Bougainville 'movement' anymore that has established its autonomous government.
306	5006 1	Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, AQIM et al.) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added, name	the actor [ISGS] is added, thus also changing the conflict name [Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, ISGS et al.)]. Last year, [ISGS] was removed but this cannot be applied this year since it is operating individually and not under [ISWAP] rule in 2021
307	5140 0	Libya (inter-tribal rivalry) <i>old name</i>	WANA	name	name changed from [Libya (inter-tribal rivalry)] to [Libya (inter-communal rivalry)] for consistency with other conflicts and because the term "tribe" is outdated.
308	5006 1	Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, ISGS et al.)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	[Côte d'Ivoire added] as an additional actor and not just affected country
309	2011 1	Sudan (Darfur)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added, item added	The conflict has developed towards [subnational predominance] during the last years, with non-state actors fighting each other, sometimes with support of alleged government-backed militias. Whether government-backed or not, we added [Arab' militias] as a third actor, because they are becoming increasingly important. The conflict has had both an intrastate and a substate dimension for years now and it was about time to change it in our framing. Item [resources] added.
310	3026 6	Chile (social movements) <i>old name</i>	Americas	name, actor name	Name changed from 'social movements' to 'social protests' for the consistency in the region and general protest measures in the country; change actor constellation to encompass all social protests, removed [Cones] and [Fonfech]
311	4030 1	Pakistan (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	[Tehreek-e-Labbaik (TLP)] added due to violent protests after the arrest of the TLP leader on 04/12/21
312	4204 5	Papua New Guinea (Bougainville)	Asia & Oceania	actor changes	actors changed to [national government] and [Autonomous Bougainville Government] (part of pro-mining coalition) since the other actors were not active this year in relevant ways. "anti-mining coalition" and "pro-mining" [Bougainville Copper Ltd.], [Meekamui Tribal Government] and [Meekamui Government of Unity] removed as actors. Conflict measures mostly conducted by the two governments this year.
313	3201 3	Honduras (Bajo Aguán)	Americas	actor changes	actors changed to [farmers of Bajo Aguán, farmers' cooperatives] instead of [MUCA, MARCA, farmers of Bajo Aguán]; [MUCA] and [MARCA] do not seem to exist anymore, rather there seem to be about a dozen different [farmers' cooperatives]
314	2004 7	Nigeria (Ijaw groups / Niger Delta)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	[Supreme Egbesu Liberation Fighters (SELF)] added as a new actor. They resurfaced this year with a video threatening to destroy Abuja and Lagos Infrastructure amid the alleged neglect of Niger Delta as well as the unfulfillment of the Presidential Amnesty Programm.
315	2108 0	Central African Republic (Anti-Balaka, ex-Séléka) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan	name, actors, frame	Name changed from [Central African Republic (Anti-Balaka, ex-Séléka)] to [Central African Republic (militant groups)], actors changed to [militant groups] vs. [government]. Formation of a coalition of militant groups on

			Africa		December 15, 2020 called CPC comprising [ex-Séléka], [Fulani], and [anti-Balaka militias]. Thus all militants fight the government, previous actor constellation [anti-Balaka] vs. [ex-Séléka] vs. [government] is not given anymore. Therefore, change of actors, name, and change of frame.
316	2008 9	DR Congo, Uganda (ADF) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name, actor, conflict type	Name changed from [DR Congo (ADF)] to [DR Congo, Uganda (ADF)]. [Uganda] is an actor again since it actively joined DR Congo Armed Forces operations in eastern DRC, furthermore, [ADF] conducted attacks on Ugandan soil. Therefore, conflict type changed from [intrastate] to [transstate]
317	2021 0	DR Congo (Ituri militias)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor change	Changed in retrospect from 2021 on to [CODECO, FPIC, Zaire militia, FRPI] vs. [government]; mistake in editing mask last year.
318	2061 7	DR Congo (Mayi-Mayi et al.)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor changes	The constellation became [NDC-R] vs. [Mayi-Mayi groups] vs. [Nyatura groups] vs. [APCLS] vs. [FPP/AP] vs. [Banyamulenge militias] vs. [Bafuliuro militias] vs. [Babembe militias] vs. [government]; [APCLS-R] was not active this year and is thus deleted; [FPP/AP] was added as new actor.
319	1007 3	EU, USA et al. – Belarus, Russia	Europe	actor change	[Poland] removed, [Finland] added; [Belarus] added because of its direct support for [Russia], name changed accordingly
320	1000 4	Germany (xenophobes)	Europe	actor removed	[GIDA movements] removed as actor, no relevant measures or cohesion anymore
321	1016 1	United Kingdom (nationalists / Northern Ireland)	Europe	actor change, item added	New methodological intrastate dynamic added between pro-UK-unity and Irish pro-independence groups and [subnational predominance] (added as item) between rival Irish groups. We observe extreme fluctuations in actors over the years, hence we decided to put [antagonistic communities] as a dummy notion in the text and put all actors in the conflict head, not to make introductions and explanations endlessly long and overly complex.
322	5005 1	Syria (inter-opposition rivalry)	WANA	actor	actor [FSA] removed
323	1000 3	Georgia (South Ossetia ^o)	Europe	actor name	Change name of conflict party to [Republic of South Ossetia – the State of Alania ^o] to fully reflect its "own" naming convention
324	1004 6	Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)	Europe	actor name	Change name of conflict party to [Republic of Artsakh] to fully reflect its "own" naming convention
325	1004 5	Georgia (opposition)	Europe	actor name	[UNM] renamed to [ENM] to reflect local naming convention that recently changed in sources
326	3025 7	Chile (Mapuche / Araucania)	Americas	item and actor added	Added [territory] as item since actors ([Mapuche] indigenous) claim ancestral territory; added [forestry companies] as supporters
327	4027 1	India (Meghalaya)	Asia & Oceania	actor	[ANSC] and [ARA] added as actors
328	4018 4	India (Nagalim)	Asia & Oceania	actor	[NSCN-K-NS] and [NSCN-K-Khango] added as actors
329	2109 1	Somalia (subclan rivalry)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actors	changed from [various subclans] to overarching clan names: [Darood, Dir, Hawiye clans] as three coalitions, in order to not discriminate between subclans mentioned and unmentioned
330	4003 9	Papua New Guinea (inter-communal rivalry)	Asia & Oceania	actors	Actors changed to [Agarabi, Tapo, Enga Tari, Kapiago, various other tribes] since the specific people groups involved changed (which can happen regularly)
331	2008 6	Central African Republic, DR Congo, South Sudan (LRA) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor removed, affected country removed, name	[South Sudan] deleted as actor, no measures observed involving this actor, nor on South Sudanese territory (i.e. affected countries), subsequently name change from [Central African Republic, DR Congo, South Sudan (LRA)] to [Central African Republic, DR Congo (LRA)]
332	1111 3	Bulgaria (opposition)	Europe	actors change, item removed	[BSP], [Democratic Bulgaria] and [There Is Such a Nation] became part of the newly elected government coalition with [PP (We Continue the Change)] in November/December and are thus not counted as supporters of the opposition anymore. [GERB] and [DSP] on the other hand are not considered supporters anymore after the government change, the opposition conflict focuses on corruption issues and judiciary reform (i.e. [system/ideology]), thus [national power] is removed from January 1, 2022. [The Poisonous Trio] are removed as an actor.

333	2088 6	Nigeria (farmers – pastoralists) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	actors change, name, item added	Actor [bandits] added as a sort of splinter from Fulani pastoralists (but not all are Fulani) who formed criminal gangs. The substate conflict thus became a triadic frame. Name changed accordingly to [Nigeria (inter-communal rivalry)] to be consistent with others in the region and include the new, highly violent, actor and its interests. The item [other] (= [kidnapping for ransom]) was added as pursued by the bandits for economic reasons and affecting the other groups (civilians of both other communes are often among the victims and try to oppose it with self-defense groups etc.).
334	1016 1	United Kingdom (nationalists / Northern Ireland)	Europe	actors change	[32 County Sovereignty Movement, IRM] added to the list consisting of [AnP, CIRA, NfU, RIRA, Soaradh, SLDP, SF] and [UDA South East Antrim Brigade] added to the list of [Alliance Party, DUP, government, RHC, UDA, UUP, UVF]. The problem is that this conflict deals with various antagonistic communities such as those above who are intermingled in all sorts of conflict issues. Active actors in 2021 were [Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), unionists] vs. [nationalists, the Irish government], and the [EU] and [UK government] vs. [Sinn Féin (SF)]
335	4002 1	Myanmar (opposition)	Southeast Asia	actor name	[Government] changed to [Myanmar Army] to reflect international consensus not to give legitimacy to the military regime and because the majority of Myanmar people do not consider it to be the legitimate government. [Opposition] changed to be [National League for Democracy (NLD)], supported by its interim government, [National Unity Government (NUG)].
336	4050 9	Myanmar (AA / Rakhine State)	Southeast Asia	actor name	Same reasoning as for 40021 [Myanmar (opposition)] actor change. [Government] changed to [Myanmar Army].
337	4033 1	Myanmar (KIA, KIO / Kachin State)	Southeast Asia	actor name	Same reasoning as for 40021 [Myanmar (opposition)] actor change. [Government] changed to [Myanmar Army].
338	4032 0	Myanmar (KNU, KNLA, DKBA et al. / Karen State, Kayah State)	Southeast Asia	actor name	Same reasoning as for 40021 [Myanmar (opposition)] actor change. [Government] changed to [Myanmar Army].
339	4500 2	Myanmar (MNDA / Shan State)	Southeast Asia	actor name	Same reasoning as for 40021 [Myanmar (opposition)] actor change. [Government] changed to [Myanmar Army].
340	4126 6	Myanmar (Rohingya)	Southeast Asia	actor name	Same reasoning as for 40021 [Myanmar (opposition)] actor change. [Government] changed to [Myanmar Army].
341	4032 1	Myanmar (SSA / Shan State)	Southeast Asia	actor name	Same reasoning as for 40021 [Myanmar (opposition)] actor change. [Government] changed to [Myanmar Army].
342	4033 0	Myanmar (TNLA / Shan State)	Southeast Asia	actor name	Same reasoning as for 40021 [Myanmar (opposition)] actor change. [Government] changed to [Myanmar Army].
343	4033 2	Myanmar (TNLA – RCSS / Shan State)	Southeast Asia	actor name	Same reasoning as for 40021 [Myanmar (opposition)] actor change. [Government] changed to [Myanmar Army].
344	4033 3	Myanmar (UWSA, NDAA / Shan State)	Southeast Asia	actor name	Same reasoning as for 40021 [Myanmar (opposition)] actor change. [Government] changed to [Myanmar Army].
345	4004 3	Myanmar (socioeconomic protests)	Southeast Asia	actor name	Same reasoning as for 40021 [Myanmar (opposition)] actor change. [Government] changed to [Myanmar Army].
346	3022 8	Colombia (FARC dissidents, left-wing militants)	Americas	actor removed	Lose [left-wing militants] from actor constellation, this actor is more involved in other Colombian conflict (inter-cartel rivalry)
347	3288 7	USA (racial tensions)	Americas	actor changes	[Right-wing extremists] are added again as direct actors and removed as government supporter.
348	3022 8	Colombia (FARC dissidents)	Americas	actor removed	[EPL] removed as an actor since this falls more under conflict 30011 [Colombia (inter-cartel rivalry, neo-paramilitary groups, left-wing militants)]
349	5003 8	Algeria – Morocco	WANA	status, item removed	Conflict was re-activated due to rising tensions as a level [2 (non-violent crisis)]. As it was not about [territory] (formerly Western Sahara which is only under the respective conflict, however), the item was removed in retrospect since 2020, leaving only [international power]
350	4000 3	Philippines (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	item added, actor added	Added [other] as an item again, also for 2019 and 2020 in retrospect (reversal of decision in 2019, see column no. 158) to emphasize [abductions/kidnapping-for-ransom] as a major goal of Abu Sayyaf and countable measures involving civilians, which the government strategically fights against. Added actor [Ansar al-Khilafah] in retrospect since 2014 when it pledged allegiance to the Islamic State, it had been active since then
202 2					
351	4024 2	India (inter-ethnic rivalry / Assam) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	In order to stay consistent, the name was changed to [India (inter-communal rivalry / Assam)]. The targets of the conflicts are mostly (Bengali) migrants, and not just ethnicities.

352	4207 7	India (Nagas – Assamese Adivasis) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	Renamed [India (Assamese Adivasis – Nagas)] to comply with naming conventions (alphabetical order)
353	4031 1	India (Sikhs – DSS) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	Renamed [India (DSS – Sikhs)] to comply with naming conventions (alphabetical order)
354	4107 0	India (Hindus – Christians) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	Renamed [India (Christians – Hindus)] to comply with naming conventions (alphabetical order)
355	4102 9	Malaysia (Malay – Chinese, Indian, Indigenous Malaysians) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	Renamed [Malaysia (Chinese, Indian, indigenous Malaysians – Malays)] to comply with alphabetical order of naming convention, 'Malay' as term for the people is put into plural form, 'indigenous' is not capitalized anymore.
356	5004 2	Egypt (opposition)	WANA	actor and item removed, actor name	The actor [militant opposition groups] is removed in retrospect as there were no relevant measures since 2021 except in the Sinai region, which are observed in the conflict [Egypt (militant groups / Sinai Peninsula)]. The item [national power] that was about the militant groups is thus also removed. One of the remaining actors is renamed from [political opposition] to [opposition groups] in accordance with conventional naming.
357	1105 2	Croatia (Serb minority – ethnic Croats) <i>old name</i>	Europe	name	Renamed [Croatia (ethnic Croats – Serb minority)] to comply with naming conventions (alphabetical order)
358	4033 2	Myanmar (RCSS – TNLA / Shan State) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	actors added, name	The [SSPP] has been part of the conflict as an occasional ally of [TNLA] in substate clashes since the beginning but rather seen as a supporter. They also have predominance interests and continuously re-appeared, so they are seen as an own actor. It is thus added in retrospect. The [UWSA] entered into the conflict on their side in January 2022. The conflict name is also adjusted with the two new direct actors as it becomes a general dynamic between ethnic armed groups and is changed to [Myanmar (inter-militant rivalry / Shan State)].
359	4016 5	Tajikistan (Gorno-Badakhshan)	Asia & Oceania	status, intensity	The conflict had been listed [inactive] since 2017 but was reactivated, also corrected to [active] for 2021 due to a violent measure (security forces killing a Pamiri civilian) in November 2021. It had been inactive and is corrected to level [3 (violent crisis)] for 2021.
360	4016 5	Tajikistan (Gorno-Badakhshan)	Asia & Oceania	actor removed, start date change	With new violent measures in May 2022, [drug traffickers] over the Afghan-Tajik border do not play a role in the conflict anymore, rather the conflict solely happens between the [government] and the [Pamiris]. Furthermore, the initial start date of the conflict should be changed to [1992] (Tajik civil war) instead of 2012 as the incidents in 2012 only represent an outbreak of a deeper conflict and the start date 1992 allows for a broader framing of the conflict.
361	4107 4	Thailand (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actors	Change of actors from "FFP, Liberation Youth vs. government" to "pro-democracy activists vs. government" as the opposition side can be more accurately summarised under the term "pro-democracy activists" as a loose coalition, to name the decisive unifying element and specific parties as actors. Even though the Future Forward Party has been re-established in 2020 in the "Move Forward Party"/"Phak Khao Klai", they play a less prominent role and rather work through regulated mechanisms as an elected party now. The youth movement that has not been active since 2021 due to repression and losing its momentum of protests during Covid-19, only very few, smaller and peaceful, protests were observed.
362	4027 1	India (Meghalaya)	Asia & Oceania	actor removed	[A'chik Revolutionary Army (ARA)] was not active in 2022 and is therefore removed as a direct actor.
363	4027 0	India (Manipur)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	[NRFM (National Revolutionary Front of Manipur)], a militant group which was active this year, is added as an actor, as well as the militant groups [PREPAK-Pro] (again) and [RPF].
364	4018 4	India (Nagalim)	Asia & Oceania	actor added and removed	NSCN-K-Niki Sumi (NSCN-K-NS) and Eastern Naga National Government (ENNG) added as new actors. The NSCN-K-NS is a new splinter group of the NSCN. The ENNG is another militant group. NSCN-Khole-Kitovi (NSCN-KK) was removed for not being active this year.
365	4101 0	India (TJAC / Telangana) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	The actor Telangana Joint Action Committee (TJAC) and the activist movement are not the centre of the conflict anymore as it became inactive regarding its measures, its former chairman instead being active in the political party Telangana Jana Samithi (TJS) with established procedures. The conflict is thus renamed from 'India (TJAC / Telangana)' to simply 'India (Telangana)', consistent with other Indian autonomy conflicts like Meghalaya.
366	2088 6	Nigeria (inter-communal rivalry) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name, actor removed, item removed, intensity	Name changed back from [Nigeria (inter-communal rivalry)] to [Nigeria (farmers – pastoralists)] as the actor [bandits] that made it a triadic actor constellation was taken out of the conflict to form its own, new conflict, 20800 [Nigeria (bandits)]. The main substate conflict thus returns to its dynamic from 2020. The item [other] ([kidnapping for ransom]), which had mistakenly not been in CoBa 2021, is also removed as it only appeared in the context of the bandits and gangs looting villages. The intensity for 2021 (without bandits) would have been a level 3 [violent crisis].
367	1023	Russia – Ukraine	Europe	merge, item added,	Item [system/ideology] is added after Russia invaded Ukraine on February 24, 2022, and the conflict 10110 [Ukraine

	1			supporters added	(Donbas)], which formerly had the item for the Donbas region, is merged into the interstate one. It refers to the political, economic, cultural and ideological system of all of Ukraine, in Russian claims historically part of its federation which should thus be be annexed but also change ideologically. By providing both parties to the conflict with external logistical, material, infrastructural, and intelligence support related to their respective war efforts, the following supporters were added: [Belarus, Iran] vs. [NATO, Australia]
368	4201 3	Pakistan (Sindh)	Asia & Oceania	actor removed, item removed, corrected actors and item	The [Sindhudesh Revolutionary Army (SRA)], together with the item [secession], are removed from the conflict as their dynamic and goals are seen as separate. In the CoBas 2020 and 2021 [SRA] had mistakenly not been in the conflict head as direct actors (but were counted and mentioned in the text) which is thus corrected. From 2022 on, they instead appear in their own conflict which is newly opened, 40133 [Pakistan (SRA)]. In 2020 and 2021, [ANP] and [Pashtuns] mistakenly still appeared as direct actors in the conflict head despite being removed in 2020, which is corrected. However, they are added again as active in 2022.
369	4201 4	Nepal (Kiratis / Kosi, Mechi, Sagarmatha)	Asia & Oceania	status, intensity	Re-activated from being [inactive] to a level [1 (dispute)], also in retrospect for 2021, as the [Kiratis] held protests and are still active regarding customary cultural autonomy, namely to keep the government from encroaching on the Khuwalung rock in the Saptakoshi River.
370	2088 0	DR Congo (ex-M23) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name, actor name	The actor [ex-M23] is changed to [M23 factions] due to recent re-appearing of groups that consider themselves M23 again, the term is chosen broadly. Thus, the conflict name changed accordingly.
371	2088 0	DR Congo (M23 factions)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actors, affected country added	The actor [other militias] is added as a third coalition, as there were clashes with [M23 factions]; these groups' respective clashes with the Armed Forces/government and MONUSCO continue to be observed in 20617 [DR Congo (Mayi-Mayi et al.)]. [Rwanda] is added as an affected country due to violent measures in May. It is also added as a supporter on the side of the [M23] as the Rwandan military reportedly backed them.
372	2021 0	DR Congo (Ituri militias)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	The new militia [Chini ya Tuna] emerged in October and was added as a new direct actor.
373	4050 9	Myanmar (AA / Rakhine State)	Asia & Oceania	affected country added	[Bangladesh] added as an affected country as there were bomb shellings with casualties across the Myanmar-Bangladesh border
374	5005 5	Turkey (PKK) <i>old name</i>	WANA	name, country name, actor added	[Turkey] officially changed its country name to [Türkiye]; new actor [Kurdish Communities Union (KCK)] appeared in the conflict this year as the alleged PKK umbrella organization, is thus added and the conflict name becomes [Türkiye (PKK, KCK)]
375	5023 5	Russia – Turkey <i>old name</i>	WANA	country name, actor	Russia – Turkey <i>old name</i>
376	5005 5	Turkey (opposition) <i>old name</i>	WANA	country name	[Turkey] officially changed its country name to [Türkiye], so conflict name becomes [Türkiye (opposition)]; source in conflict folder
377	5005 0	Syria (Turkey – SDF / Northern Syria) <i>old name</i>	WANA	country name, actor	[Turkey] officially changed its country name to [Türkiye] and also according to alphabetical order, making the conflict name [Syria (SDF – Türkiye / Northern Syria)]. The actor [Turkey] also changes to [Türkiye].
378	5002 6	Syria – Turkey <i>old name</i>	WANA	country name, actor	[Turkey] officially changed its country name to [Türkiye], making the conflict name [Syria – Türkiye]. The actor [Turkey] also changes to [Türkiye].
379	1002 2	Armenia – Turkey <i>old name</i>	Europe	country name, actor	[Turkey] officially changed its country name to [Türkiye], making the conflict name [Armenia – Türkiye]. The actor [Turkey] also changes to [Türkiye].
380	1021 2	Cyprus, Greece et al. – Turkey, Libya (Eastern Mediterranean) <i>old name</i>	Europe	country name, actor	[Turkey] officially changed its country name to [Türkiye], making the conflict name [Cyprus, Greece et al. – Türkiye, Libya (Eastern Mediterranean)]. The actor [Turkey] also changes to [Türkiye].
381	1020 2	Greece – Turkey (Aegean Sea) <i>old name</i>	Europe	country name, actor	[Turkey] officially changed its country name to [Türkiye], making the conflict name [Greece – Türkiye (Aegean Sea)]. The actor [Turkey] also changes to [Türkiye].
382	4201 4	Nepal (Kiratis / Kosi, Mechi, Sagarmatha)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	The [FLSC], [KNF] and the [SLRM] were not active in 2022 and thus removed. Instead, only the [Limbuwan Rastriya Mukti Morcha] and various Kiratis participated in protests (actor name: [Kiratis]) were active, who are added as direct actors.
383	4024 5	Pakistan (Sunni militants – religious groups) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	Renamed [Pakistan (religious groups – Sunni militants)] to comply with naming conventions (alphabetical order)
384	2090 4	Somalia (Somaliland – Puntland) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name	Renamed [Somalia (Puntland – Somaliland)] to comply with naming conventions (alphabetical order)

385	3202 3	Honduras – El Salvador (Isla Conejo) <i>old name</i>	Americas	name	Renamed [El Salvador – Honduras (Isla Conejo)] to comply with naming conventions (alphabetical order)
386	5004 9	Afghanistan (Hazara – Kuchi Nomads) <i>old name</i>	WANA	name	Renamed [Afghanistan (Hazara – Kuchi)] to comply with naming conventions (alphabetical order, ethnic group as plural, nomad was also implied and does not have to be in the actor name). Actor changes accordingly from [Kuchi nomads] to simply [Kuchi].
387	4126 6	Myanmar (Rohingya)	Asia & Oceania	actor added, removed	The actor [Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO)] was added as they, as a militant group, became active within the context of the conflict. The actor [Buddhists], having been part of anti-Rohingya clashes a few years ago, was removed as they were no reports of them being involved; they may still be against granting citizenship but not to an extent relevant to the conflict framing.
388	4109 4	Philippines (BIFM, BIFF – government) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	actor removed, name	Name changed according to conventions because it is an intrastate dynamic, "government" does not have to be mentioned in the title. Moreover, [Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement (BIFM)] is omitted as an actor as the name of the movement does not appear anymore and its activities fall under BIFF. It thus changed to [Philippines (BIFF)].
389	4000 5	Philippines (CPP, NPA)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	[National Democratic Front (NDF)] added as supporter to [CPP] and [NPA] actor coalition, as it has been their political wing (declared a terrorist organization of its own by the Philippine government) since 2021, also comprising other organizations. It does not have own measures but is usually named alongside the other two as "CPP-NPA-NDF"
390	4007 2	China (Uyghurs / Xinjiang)	Asia & Oceania	item removed, item added	Item [secession] is removed as there are no actors claiming it directly, instead, [autonomy] (subitem [religious/ethnic rights]) is added
391	4203 1	China (Inner Mongolia)	Asia & Oceania	item removed, item added	Item 'subnational predominance' removed as the Han-Mongolian rivalry did not show in any statements or measures anymore, recent conflict dynamics were much more about cultural repression than de facto control of the region. 'System/ideology' is added in accordance with China (Tibet) and China (Uyghurs / Xinjiang) as the conflict is about keeping the ethnic minority's language, culture and traditions (cultural rights).
392	4001 7	Laos (Hmong)	Asia & Oceania	item removed	The Hmong are not striving towards autonomy anymore, as they were historically, all recorded measures this year were about their survival and persecution, i.e. maintaining basic human and ethnic rights. The item 'autonomy' is thus removed.
393	4202 3	Vietnam (Montagnards)	Asia & Oceania	item removed	item 'autonomy' removed because it is not relevant to the conflict anymore, the dynamic changed to only being about ethnic/religious rights with the persecution of mostly Christian ethnic Montagnards and they do not claim any autonomy
394	4009 1	China – Vietnam et al. (South China Sea)	Asia & Oceania	actors added	[USA] added as a direct actor, for its freedom of navigation operations and military presence in the region. [Australia] is added as a supporter of the USA due to joint military exercises and frequent military encounter with [PLA].
395	5002 8	Israel – Lebanon	WANA	item added	The item [resources] was added as gas fields played an important role in the dynamic of the conflict
396	5003 1	State of Palestine° (Hamas – al-Fatah) <i>old name</i>	WANA	actor name, name	The name of the actor [Al Fatah] was changed to [Fatah]; "Al" is only an article and is not used together with the name of the political party. The conflict name thus also changed and is put into conventional alphabetical order: [State of Palestine° (Fatah – Hamas)]
397	5005 6	Lebanon (opposition)	WANA	item added	The item [resources] was added as protesters demonstrated against [water] (main subitem) and [electricity] shortages and the economic crisis on various occasions
398	4030 2	Nepal (Madhesis, Tharus / Terai)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	In 2020, [RJPN] merged into [JSPN] (thus [RJPN] is retroactively removed) and in 2022, [JTMM] into [RPP]. New actor [Janamat Party] is added.
399	2008 2	Kenya (inter-communal rivalry)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor change	The actors of the 2022 conflict were: [Pokot, Marakwet, Degodia, Borana, Somali, Kamba, Turkana, and Samburu] (cattle rustlers who are said to be from Samburu county, ethnicity not specified). Thus, [Kamba] and [Marakwet] were added as new actors, while [Siria, Masaai, Uasin Gishu, and Kikuyu] were removed.
400	2109 1	Somalia (subclan rivalry)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item added	The item [resources] was added as actors fought over [water] and [grazing land] (drought in the last year).
401	2109 1	Somalia (subclan rivalry)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor change	New subclans added this year: [Habar-Gidir-Ayr subclans] vs. [Merehan subclans] vs. [Hawadle subclans] vs. [Gaalje'el subclans]. Removed subclans from last year are: [Darood subclans] vs. [Dir subclans] vs. [Hawiye subclans]
402	2109 1	Somalia (subclan rivalry)	Sub-Saharan Africa	start year	The start year is changed to [1991], due to different actors this year: The former starting date November 9, 2012 was the starting point of the conflict between the [Surre] and the [Hawadle subclan]. However, the whole conflict dynamic started with the end the Barre regime on January 26, 1991. The different clan militias who fought against

					<i>Barre could not agree on a political system. This disagreement lay outside of the established rules as there was no rule which controlled the succession of Barre.</i>
403	3000 9	Venezuela (FARC dissidents)	Americas	actor added, affected country added	Actor [ELN] entered the conflict and is added as a direct actor for this year, in the coalition with the [Venezuelan government] and [Segunda Marquetalia]. [Colombia] is added as an affected country due to violent measures in Arauca starting in January
404	2081 6	DR Congo (KN)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor removed	Actor [Bana Mura], a militia that had been created at the height of the conflict in 2017, is removed, also in retrospect, their last mention was around 2019 and they seem to have been dissolved completely
405	2088 7	DR Congo (Kata Katanga)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item added	The item [resources] (subitems [cobalt] and [copper mining]) is added due to [Kata Katanga] aiming to control mines in the conflict areas since this year
406	2122 1	Kenya – Somalia	Sub-Saharan Africa	start year	Changed from [2021] to [2015]: [Somalia] initiated proceedings to take [Kenya] to the ICJ over the maritime dispute on August 28, 2014, but [Kenya] raised objections about the jurisdiction of the court on October 7, 2015 (reciprocity, constitutive measure), referring to a former MOU of 2009. Around the same time (December 2014), [Somalia] began inviting oil companies to the area, claiming it was not disputed. This was the root and tacit claims of the ongoing dispute opened in 2021.
407	2017 9	Kenya (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor change	Coalition changed this year in the run-up to parliamentary and presidential elections, with new parties emerging as main direct actors and the regime change. New main coalitions in the conflict: Azimio la Umajwa One-Kenya Coalition (Azimio) vs. Kenya Kwanza Alliance (KKA), with KKA still listed as the government (convention). After the elections Azimio is the new oppositional coalition. NASA is removed as an actor.
408	5006 1	Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, AQIM et al.)	Sub-Saharan Africa	name, actor removed, item added	Last year and in some previous years, [ISGS / IS Sahel] were included in the conflict. The IS influence in the region was split in 2022 as its own conflict 26158 Mali et al. (IS Sahel), since it is methodologically more correct. Thus, the name ISGS is removed from the conflict name, instead AQIM is included back in the conflict name (already an actor under "et al."). Similarly, Togo and Benin are included as actors, since they flew airstrikes against JNIM in their own mission. The conflict not only entailed international power, but also system/ideology which is added as an item in retrospect since 1998.
409	2103 1	Burkina Faso (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor change	instead of the specific opposition party CDP, it is generalized to simply [opposition groups] in the actor description, since CDP is not up to date anymore. Also, military was added due to two coups by the military in 2022.
410	2500 1	Mali (inter-militant rivalry / northern Mali)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item added	item of system/ideology was added to subnational predominance for 2022 because of the growing Islamist influence and pattern in the conflict
411	2006 1	Nigeria, Chad et. al (ISWAP)	Sub-Saharan Africa	name, actor removed	The conflict is renamed from [Mali, Nigeria et al. (ISWAP / ISWAP-GS)] to [Nigeria, Chad et. al (ISWAP)]. In 2022, [ISGS] was renounced from [ISWAP] by IS Central and thus changed its name to IS Sahel. The IS Sahel actor subsequently became its own conflict 26158 [Mali et al. (IS Sahel)] with the actor split away.
412	2090 3	Uganda (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	The opposition parties People's Front for Transition (PFT) and the National Economic Empowerment Dialogue (NEED) have emerged as important actors and are added as to the oppositional coalition.
413	2007 8	Angola (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	status	The conflict re-erupted in 2022 as a level [3 (violent crisis)] due to electoral violence and thus became [active] again; it had been closed in 2020 due to no conflict measures, the status for 2020 and 2021 is, however, corrected to [inactive] as the current dynamics follow the old one.
414	2000 1	Zimbabwe (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor name	The main opposition party [MDC-A] changed its name in January to [Citizen Coalition for Change (CCC)].
415	3001 1	Colombia (inter-cartel rivalry, neo-paramilitary groups, left-wing militants)	Americas	actors added	Added the [Gaitanist Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AGC)] in retrospect, one of the main actors, for the last years, as well as the [Popular Liberation Army (EPL)] and the [Self-Defense Conquerors of Sierra Nevada (ASCN)] to the actor constellation
416	3025 7	Chile (Mapuche / Araucania)	Americas	actor added	Added the [Resistencia Mapuche Lavkenche (RML)] to the actor constellation of the [Mapuche] group due to their prominence this year. They had been active since 2020 and are counted as a direct actor from 2022 on.
417	2006 1	Nigeria, Chad et. al (ISWAP)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item added	Item [international power] added as [ISWAP] presents a transnational Islamist militant group, aiming to establish a global Caliphate
418	2010	Nigeria (ISWAP – JAS)	Sub-	item added	Item [system/ideology] added in retrospect since 2016 (start year) added as both factions, [ISWAP] and [JAS], have

	2		Saharan Africa		been fighting over their religious ideology which is also a reason that has led to their split in 2016.
419	1111 1	Albania (opposition)	Europe	actor name	So far the conflict actors on the opposition side were listed as several opposition groups and parties individually [LSI, opposition movement, PD, PDIU et al.]. These are removed and changed to [opposition parties, opposition groups].
420	5002 3	Yemen, Saudi Arabia (al-Houthi forces)	WANA	actor added, affected country added	The [United Arab Emirates (UAE)] were added as a direct actor to [Saudi Arabia] and [Yemen] to reflect their coalition (vs. [al-Houthi forces]). One measure happened on [UAE] territory this year, so it is added as an affected country as well
421	4031 3	Pakistan (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	Actor constellation generalized to [opposition parties] (vs. [government]) instead of the former actors [JUL-F, PML-N and TLP] which are removed, after a government change in April in which [PML-N] came to power with the support of several other opposition parties.
422	4005 2	Indonesia (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	[Jemaah Islamiyah (JI)] added to the conflict actors due to increased activity this year.
423	4003 6	Papua New Guinea (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	[Various electoral supporters] added as actors due to this year's election-related violence
424	4003 9	Papua New Guinea (inter-communal rivalry)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	Actors updated to communities that were especially relevant this year: [Aiyala, Normali, Morobe, Sepik, Waiya, Lewai, Kulumata, Kuboma, various other tribes]
425	2001 3	DR Congo (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor change	[Lamuka, FCC et al.] were removed and instead replaced by simply [opposition parties]; they continued to exist as coalitions but were not more relevant than others, so to include all in a category, the constellation is generalized. Actors [civil society groups] and [Catholic groups] added as direct actors as they participated in protests
426	4000 3	Philippines (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	item removed	removed [other] (kidnapping-for-ransom strategy of Abu Sayyaf and their handling), as no new kidnapping cases were reported in 2022 anymore. It seems to not be a part of the conflict dynamic anymore except in legal cases (established procedures) of previous kidnappings, and recent measures were only about actual clashes or surrenders.
427	1007 3	EU, USA et al. – Belarus, Russia <i>old name</i>	Europe	actor, name	[Belarus] removed as a direct actor and from the conflict name, it instead becomes a supporter of Russia. While it is somehow involved in the geopolitical dynamic, it does not have obvious own interests against the EU, USA et. al, at least none that are openly stated and reciprocated, their main conflict and sanctions towards Belarus are for now regarding the 10024 [Belarus (opposition)] conflict. The same goes for 2021, so it is changed and removed in retrospect too and instead added as a supporter. Name becomes [EU, USA et al. – Russia] again
428	3024 0	Mexico (women's protests)	Americas	item added	item [other] (= handling of femicides in policies and jurisdiction) added in retrospect since 2020
429	5006 3	Morocco (POLISARIO / Western Sahara)	WANA	items added	The conflict items [resources] and [decolonization] are retrospectively included, the former starting in 2002 with a UN document concerning doubts on the legality of resource exploitation in the Western Sahara, the latter since the start year in 1975.
430	4203 6	Laos (Christians) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	actor, conflict type, name	[Buddhists] are added as a direct actor in retrospect since 2021, as there was a violent incident in December 2021. The dynamic was re-evaluated to a substate one - reportedly more attacks against the Christian minority by the Buddhist majority. The government is removed as an actor as there is no evidence or frequent accusations of violence against Christians, although they remain important due to restrictions and not following up on investigations (basically ignoring inter-religious tensions). The name is changed accordingly from [Laos (Christians)] to [Laos (Buddhists – Christians)].
431	4203 6	Laos (Christians) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	intensity	Due to a violent incident on December 6, 2021 that falls under a new actor [Buddhists] added in retrospect, the intensity for 2021 is corrected to [3 (violent crisis)]
432	4002 3	Cambodia (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	New actor [opposition parties] (including the Candlelight Party) added, as the Cambodian National Rescue Movement mainly operates from abroad and the focus turned back to the few (legal) parties within the country that are being intimidated and in conflict with the government. They are added for 2022 as the established procedures became part of the conflict definition due to contestation of power, arrests, and in preparation of the elections in 2024 which the government tried to influence.
433	4500 1	Vietnam (socioeconomic protests)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	actor [other civilians] removed as it is a vague category, all measures like protests could rather be related to other specific actors. New actor [environmental activists] added as they were targeted and actively protesting (civilian too but clear connection to items)
434	3220 4	El Salvador (opposition)	Americas	actor added	conflict party [civil society groups] added

435	3202 3	El Salvador – Honduras (Isla Conejo)	Americas	actor added	[Nicaragua] added as supporter to direct actor [Honduras] due to a bilateral treaty recognizing ICJ jurisdiction from 1992 over the island
436	3201 3	Honduras (Bajo Aguán)	Americas	actor change, corrected start year	Added direct actor [land-owning cooperatives] to [government] side and changed actor name [farmers cooperatives] to [peasant unions] and [farmers of Bajo Aguán] to simply [peasants]. Moreover, the start date was corrected from [2012] which had been listed mistakenly in the CoBas since 2016 back to [2009] when violence against peasants took place for the first time.
437	3150 5	Ecuador (inter-gang rivalry)	Americas	actor added	new actor [R7] added for this year
438	4108 5	India (ULFA-I et al. / Assam)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	[AANLA, DNLA, KLO, TLA, UGPO] were added
439	5005 2	Lebanon (inner-Palestinian tensions)	WANA	intensity	The intensity for 2021 was changed from level [1 (dispute)] in retrospect to level [3 (violent crisis)] due to violent incidents in September and December 2021
440	5005 2	Lebanon (inner-Palestinian tensions)	WANA	actor name	The name of the actor [Al Fatah] was changed to [Fatah]; "Al" is only an article and is not used together with the name of the political party, see column no. 401
441	5005 6	Lebanon (opposition)	WANA	actor removed	The actor [Hezbollah] was removed since it is not relevant for this conflict
442	4005 0	India (Dalits / Adivasis)	Asia & Oceania	start date	conflict start changed from [1950] to [1948], when the caste system was banned by law (not when it was put into the constitution).
443	4203 5	Kyrgyzstan – Uzbekistan – Tajikistan (border communities / Fergana Valley) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	name	slightly adjusted due to alphabetical naming conventions, [Tajikistan] and [Uzbekistan] switched, so now [Kyrgyzstan – Tajikistan – Uzbekistan (border communities / Fergana Valley)]
444	5040 5	Libya (opposition)	WANA	actor added	added the newly established [Government of National Stability (GNS)]
445	5140 0	Libya (inter-communal rivalry)	WANA	actor change	observed activities in the year of only two tribes [Tuareg and Tebu] and one Arab community [Aheli]
446	3000 1	Venezuela (opposition)	Americas	actor changed	Added [Frente Amplio Venezuela Libre (FAVL)], replacing "MUD"
447	3233 3	Brazil (social protests)	Americas	actor changed	Added [Political party supporters] as a direct actor in social protests regarding the elections (before and after), closely linked to the items; they are not part of an opposition conflict as that would include all other movements too, like MST or indigenous, and the conflicts are instead left as separate ones. [Black Lives Matter (BLM)] and other [social groups] were removed as they were not active outside of established regulatory (legal) procedures
448	3233 2	Brazil (indigenous groups)	Americas	actor added	Added [miners] as direct actor to the coalition of actor [government] due to violent measures against indigenous people
449	3017 4	Brazil (MST, MTST)	Americas	actors added	Added [landowners] as a direct actor on the side of the government
450	1002 7	Russia (opposition)	Europe	actors added	[opposition parties] added as a direct actor
451	1004 8	Armenia (opposition)	Europe	actor change	The various opposition parties and actors – [Bright Armenia], [Prosperous Armenia] and [other opposition parties] – are summarized as [opposition groups] as a lot of the measures observed this year involved highly mixed groups with protests and actions by political parties.
452	5432 1	Saudi Arabia, Yemen (AQAP)	WANA	supporter added	Added [United Arab Emirates (UAE)] as supporter of Southern Transitional Council (STC). Although they officially withdrew most of their troops from Yemen, they were still supporting to an extent in South Yemen. In fact, STC was considered by some analysts as a UAE proxy.
453	3025 6	Mexico (drug cartels)	Americas	actor added	Actor [vigilante groups] added.
454	3288 5	USA (racial tensions)	Americas	actor added	Actor [anti-discrimination protesters] added.
455	3023 3	Mexico – USA (border security) <i>old name</i>	Americas	name, actor change	As more important measures happened between border guards of both countries, the constellation of actors [Mexico] and [USA] is changed, they are not on opposing sides anymore, but rather clash with new actors as a coalition: [refugees, illegal immigrants, smugglers]. Type changed from interstate to transstate (with the same affected countries and direct government actors). Name changes accordingly to [Mexico, USA (border security)].

456	5005 1	Syria (inter-opposition rivalry)	WANA	actor added	[Syrian Liberation Front (SLF)] and [Syrian National Army (SNA)] added as direct actors
457	4030 1	Pakistan (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	actor added and removed, item added	Actor [Islamic State Khorasan (IS-K)] added due to violent measures against security forces. [Tehreek-e-Labbaik (TLP)] removed due to it becoming a legal (not banned anymore) political party with no militant action. It is rather subsumed under 40313 [Pakistan (opposition)]. Item [autonomy] added due to [Tehreek-e-Taliban (TTP)]'s demands for autonomous status of the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).
458	5040 1	Algeria (opposition)	WANA	actor change	Actor [opposition groups] is changed to [opposition parties] as technically, all active opposition groups fall under the other actor [Hirak movement] and the political parties play a role themselves
459	5040 6	Morocco (opposition)	WANA	actor added, actors removed	Actor [Social Front] (a leftist four-party coalition organizing protests) is added. [Hirak movement] and [M20F] are removed as direct actors, as the movements, although relevant do not exist in their original form or are reported on under these names but rather became part of a general opposition movement focused on political and (due to inflation) economic reforms
460	2060 6	Chad (militant groups)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	Added [Front for Change and Concord in Chad (FACT)] as an actor in retrospect since 2021. The constellation of conflict actors becomes: CCSMR, CSD, FACT, UFR vs. government
461	2091 5	Nigeria (Ansaru)	Sub-Saharan Africa	item added, actor added	Added item [subnational predominance] (subitem [communal predominance]) and [bandits] as interveners to explain the conflict dynamic of Ansaru's clashes with bandits in areas they defend and protect; violence in these cases is counted as a part of Ansaru's interests and control (otherwise competing with the government) being contested under this item
462	4500 2	Myanmar (MNDAA / Shan State)	Asia & Oceania	intensity	Intensity for 2021 corrected from level [4 (limited war)] to [3 (violent crisis)]
463	4024 5	Pakistan (religious groups – Sunni militants)	Asia & Oceania	actor added, removed, renamed	actor [Islamic State (IS)] renamed to [IS Khorasan (IS-K)], [Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (F) (JUI-F)] added in retrospect since 2020
464	4004 2	Bangladesh (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	Added [Islami Chhatra Shibir (ICS)], the student wing of [Jamaat-e-Islami (Jel)], as its own direct actor
465	4045 2	Bangladesh (Islamist groups)	Asia & Oceania	actor removed	Actor [Harkat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami (HuJI)] is added, [Allahr Dal] removed with no activities reported in 2022 anymore. Following feedback from external proofreader, removed [Buddhists] as conflict actor, as there were no measures regarding them and their role is unclear.
466	3000 1	Venezuela (opposition)	Americas	actor changed	Added Unitary Platform (PU), replacing [Frente Amplio Venezuela Libre (FAVL). In edit: Opposition Parties.
467	4000 3	Philippines (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	actor removed	Removed [Maute] as its own actor in retrospect since 2021, as it became a faction often called Dawlah Islamiyah-Maute with only dozens of active militants in Lanao del Sur province, some sources call it Dawlah Islamiyah only, the original Maute group does not really exist anymore. Also remove [Ansar al-Khilafah] (also known as Nilong group) due to no measures, it became reportedly defunct.
468	4101 4	Bangladesh (Chittagong Hill Tracts)	Asia & Oceania	actors added	Added actors [Kuki-Chin National Front (KNF)], also known as Bom Party and together with its armed wing Kuki National Army (KNA), in retrospect since 2017, and [Marma National Party (MNP)], also known as Mog Party, for this year due to involvement in armed clashes. They form their own conflict coalition with autonomy demands, hence are against every other conflict party (vs. PCJSS et al. vs. Bengali settlers vs. government)
469	3000 5	Colombia – Venezuela (Monjes Islands)	Americas	status, intensity	The intensity in 2020 and 2021 is corrected from [1 (dispute)] to [inactive] as there were no measures outside of established regulatory procedures. The intensities in the years 2016 and 2019 are retrospectively corrected from [2 (non-violent crisis)] to [inactive] for the same reasons.
470	4101 0	India (Telangana)	Asia & Oceania	status, intensity	The intensities in the years 2019 to 2021 are revised and corrected from [2 (non-violent crisis)] and in 2020 from [1 (dispute)], respectively, to [inactive] as there were no measures outside of established regulatory procedures
471	4024 4	Pakistan (Balochistan)	Asia & Oceania	actors changed	Added [BNA] which was founded in January 2022 as a merger of United Baloch Army (UBA) and Baloch Republic Army (BRA), removed [BRA] consequently.
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472	4027 0	India (Manipur)	Asia & Oceania	actors added, items added, conflict dynamic changed	[Meiteis] and [Kukis] were added as conflict actors, due to violent clashes between ethnic groups starting on May 3. [NRFM], [PREPAK], [RPF] deleted. [subnational predominance] was re-added as an item and [system/ideology] was added as well, since one of the main conflict issues is the inclusion of the Meiteis in the ST (similar to [India (Dalits/Adivasis)]). The conflict dynamic looks now as follows: KNF, Kukis, KYKL, KCP, PREPAK-Pro, PLA, UNLF, JCILPS, ZRO et al. vs. Meiteis vs. government.
473	4300 0	India (Patels et al.) <i>old name</i>	Asia & Oceania	actors removed, actors added, name change, item change	[Patels], [Dalits] and [Kapus] removed from actors, since they were inactive this year. [Rajputs] added this year. Name change to [India (Scheduled Tribes / Scheduled Castes et al.)], since active actors are changing continuously. Item change to [system/ideology] for consistency issues (see [India (Manipur)], [India (Dalits / Adivasis)])
474	4013 3	Sindh (SRA / Sindh)	Asia & Oceania	actor removed	[Sindhudesh Peoples Army (SPA)] was removed. In 2022, they were responsible for one attack, but it was unclear if they are only a subgroup of SRA or even result of a naming error in reports. In 2023, no reports mentioned SPA in any way.
475	5016 4	Afghanistan (opposition)	WANA	item removed	Item [resources] removed, as it is not relevant for the conflict anymore
476	4026 0	Krygzstan (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	intensity	Intensity for 2022 corrected from level [3 (violent crisis)] to level [2 (non-violent crisis)]
477	4003 4	India (Kashmir)	Asia & Oceania	affected country added	Pakistan added as affected country. Targeted killings on Pakistani territory of high ranking members of militant groups active in Kashmir.
478	4016 5	Tajikistan (Gorno-Badakhshan)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	Drug traffickers re-added as an actor against the government. After having been removed from the actor constellation in 2022 because they have not been involved in any measures, a violent confrontation between drug traffickers and border police forces constitutes the only violent measure in the conflict in 2023
479	4023 2	Kazakhstan (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	All actors opposing the government (CoBa 2022: civil rights activists, DPK, DVK, independent trade unions, journalists, Oyan Qazaqstan) will be summarized as 'opposition'
480	4201 4	Nepal (Kiratis / Kosi, Mechi, Sagarmatha)	Asia & Oceania	item added (subnational predominance)	Most incidents throughout the year revolved around the change of a province's name (Province 1 to Koshi Province). The name has been adopted in parliament, but Kiratis in particular claim subnational predominance and criticize that it does not reflect the ethnic composition of the region.
481	4045 2	Bangladesh (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	Leaders of several Islamist groups founded new group while being in prison -> JAFHS, supported by KNF through training, RAB (police unit) started a joint operation against both groups in October 2022
482	4003 4	India (Kashmir)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	Al Badr active since 90s, 2023 targeted killing of former commander
483	5012 1	Israel – State of Palestine (PNA)	WANA	item added	The conflict continues to include the dispute over territory and with the intensifying of settler violence and the destruction of Palestinian homes in the West bank in addition to the differences in civic rights depending on race, religion and place of birth constitute grounds for decolonialization as part of the conflict dynamic
484	2008 7	Ethiopia (OLF / Oromia) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor removed, name	[Oromo Liberation Front (OLF)] removed as an actor, also in retrospect since 2022, as they did not have any measures outside of established procedures, they have become a recognized party partaking in the peace process after having split with the [Oromo Liberation Army (OLA)] in 2019. Thus, the name changes to [OLA] in the title (still designated as a terror group) only, from [Ethiopia (OLF / Oromia)] to [Ethiopia (OLA / Oromia)].
485	3233 3	Brazil (social protests)	Americas	actors changed	Actors' names changed to: "opposing political party supporters vs. government". This in order to reflect the changes in actors since 2022 and the external reader's comments.
486	3233 2	Brazil (indigenous groups)	Americas	actors added	"loggers", "landowners" and "agribusiness" added as new actors following the recommendations of external reader for CoBa 2022.
487	3201 1	Dominican Republic – Haiti	Americas	item added	"resources" added to the conflict due to the tensions at the border concerning the construction of the canal of Dajabón/Massacre river
488	3300 2	Guyana – Venezuela	Americas	item added	"Resources" added next to "territory" in this conflict given that Venezuelan president conceded mining licenses to enterprises in disputed territory. Guyana's government has conceded licenses to oil enterprises.
489	3006 7	Haiti (inter-gang rivalry)	Americas	actor added	"Government/Haiti" changed from intervener to actor. "Multinational Security Support Mission" added as intervener in Contra and as peacekeeping mission in Edit. The mission was approved on October 2, 2023 and is set to start in 2024.
490	3001 0	Venezuela (mining)	Americas	actor added	"Juancho gang/Las Claritas Syndicate" added as actor
491	3001	Venezuela (indigenous groups)	Americas	actor added	"government" added as actor next to miners

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492	3017 4	Brazil (MST, MTST)	Americas	actor added	"landowners" and "agribusiness" added as conflict actors following the recommendation of external reader for CoBa 2022
493	2500 1	Mali (inter-militant rivalry / northern Mali)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	[CSP-PSD] added since this alliance of [CMA] and [Platform] (which was broken off in November) represented the current conflict dynamic
494	2005 6	Mali (CSP-PSD, CMA et al. / Azawad)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added, name	[CSP-PSD] added since this alliance of [CMA] and [Platform] (which was broken off in November) represented the current conflict dynamic
495	2615 8	Mali et al. (IS Sahel)	Sub-Saharan Africa	conflict type change	Correction that the conflict is [transstate], not [intrastate] as claimed in 2022
496	5006 1	Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, AQIM et al.)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor removed	[Algeria] cannot be considered actor anymore
497	3201 4	Brazil (drug trafficking organizations)	Americas	intensity	Intensity for 2020 corrected from level [5 (war)] to level [4 (limited war)]
498	3000 1	Venezuela (opposition)	Americas	affected country deleted	Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil deleted as affected countries. Events this year only took place in Venezuela.
499	3023 3	Mexico, USA (border security)	Americas	actor change	constellation changed in 2022 and continues in 2023; Mexico and USA against illegal migrants, refugees and smugglers
500	3005 1	Mexico (EZLN / Chiapas)	Americas	actor added	[ORCAO] added as third actor (new constellation, triadic framing)
501	5140 0	Libya (inter-communal rivalry) <i>old name</i>	WANA	actors, items added, conflict type, name change	[Libyan National Army (LNA)] and [Government of National Unity (GNU)] added as actors this year as protests by tribes against the government and the affiliations became relevant, making this an intrastate conflict as the two are the (provisional) government level. Tribes were still rivals to each other and not on the same side but they continued to fight for their rights and the orientation of the political system in governance matters. The items [other], meaning tribal or minority rights, and [system/ideology] are thus also added. The actor [Aheli] is removed as they were not active or reported on this year and the tribes can instead be summarized under [various other tribes]. The name changed accordingly to [Libya (tribes)], as the conflict is not just inter-communal anymore but still about various tribes as the main actor. New (triadic) actor constellation: [Tuareg] vs. [Tebu] vs. [various other tribes] vs. [LNA, GNU]
502	4101 4	Bangladesh (Chittagong Hills Tracts)	Asia & Oceania	actors	MNP was named twice in the actor constellation, removed from coalition one
503	4004 2	Bangladesh (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actors	Hel and ICS were not named as actors
504	4024 4	Pakistan (Balochistan)	Asia & Oceania	actors	BRAS was removed since it is coalition of already included actors, BRG and BLF added since they are long established actors, BNA added+description to tell the political party and the militant group apart since they go by the same acronym
505	4030 1	Pakistan (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	actor constellation adjusted	Changed constellation to: TTP, IS-K, Al-Qaeda, LeJ et al. vs gouvernement, political parties /// et al. better summarizes the conflict since smaller groups involved are usually affiliated with one of the four main groups and small actors fluctuate a lot, political parties added since groups also target political parties that are not part of the government body
506	4003 4	India (Kashmir)	Asia & Oceania	actor deleted	PDP wrongfully included last year, change was also not included in codebook etc, only named in CoBa. No active involvement of PDP in measures, will be monitored but for now not relevant for conflict constellation.
507	5024 1	Türkiye (PKK, KCK)	WANA	affected country added	[Iraq] added as affected country.
508	5002 3	Yemen, Saudi Arabia (al-Houthi forces)	WANA	actor deleted	[UAE] deleted as affected country.
509	4009 1	China – Vietnam et al. (South China Sea)	Asia & Oceania	affected countries added	China, Vietnam, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, United States included as affected countries. Taiwan not included as affected country (not available in Edit.
510	4026 0	Kyrgyzstan (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	intensity	Conflict intensity level [3 (violent crisis)] of 2022 was retroactively changed to [2 (non-violent crisis)]
511	4201	Nepal (Kiratis / Kosi, Mechi,	Asia &	actor added	[various indigenous groups] added as conflict actor

	4	Sagarmatha)	Oceania		
512	4024 2	India (inter-communal rivalry / Assam)	Asia & Oceania	actor added/removed	[AABYSF] removed, [ABYSO] added
513	4018 4	India (Nagalim)	Asia & Oceania	actors deleted, actors added	[ENNG], [NSCN-NS] deleted as conflict actors. [NSCN-KK] added as conflict actor
514	4005 5	Indonesia (Papua)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	Actors changed from [oppositions groups] to [OPM], [ULMWP et al.]
515	4003 9	Papua New Guinea (inter-communal rivalry):	Asia & Oceania	actors changed	Actors changed from [Aiyala, Normali, Morobe, Sepik, Waiya, Lewai, Kulumata, Kuboma, various other tribes] to [Aiyala, Engans, Hulis, Min, Nomali, Punano, Yauna, various other tribes].
516	1111 1	Albania (opposition)	Europe	intensity	Conflict intensity level [2 (non-violent crisis)] of 2022 was re-assessed and changed to [3 (violent crisis)] due to an attack on a politician during a protest in December.
517	2020 0	Nigeria (pro-Biafra groups / Biafra)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	Cameroon government as new actor added as violent conflict measures took place between the BIR and pro-Biafra militias on the Bakassi Peninsula, Cameroon territory.
518	2004 7	Nigeria (Ijaw groups / Niger Delta)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	Delta Strike Force (DSF) added as new actor. The militia issued a violent threat to the Nigerian government in 2023.
519	2004 7	Nigeria (Ijaw groups / Niger Delta)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	Force of Egbesu added as a new actor as they issued direct threats to the Nigerian government
520	2004 7	Nigeria (Ijaw groups / Niger Delta)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	Coalition of Ex-Agitators of Niger Delta (CEND) added as actor as they had given a five-day ultimatum to the management of the NDDC to vacate office.
521	2004 7	Nigeria (Ijaw groups / Niger Delta)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	Reformed Niger Delta Avengers (RFA) added as new actor as they threatened to resume attacks.
522	4300 1	India (Mafia Raj)	Asia & Oceania	actor name changed	[sand mafia] and [timber mafia] to [Sand Mafia] and [Timber Mafia]
523	4101 7	India (Sikhs)	Asia & Oceania	actors changed	[AANLA], [DNLA], [KLO], [NLFB], [TLA], [UGPO], [ULB], [ULFA-I], [ULFA-PTF], [UPRF] vs. [government]. to [Khalistan supporters], [KTF], [SFJ] vs. [government].
524	4005 0	India (Dalits / Adivasis)	Asia & Oceania	actor name changed	[Upper Caste members] to [upper caste members]
526	4108 5	India (ULFA-I et al. / Assam)	Asia & Oceania	actors changed	[NLFB], [TLA], [UGPO], [ULP], [ULFA-PTF], [UPRF] deleted as conflict actors. [APLA], [BLA], [KLO-KN], [ULFA] added.
527	4027 0	India (Manipur)	Asia & Oceania	actors changed	[NRFM], [PREPAK], [RPF] deleted as conflict actors. [JCILPS], [Kukis], [ZRO], [Meiteis] added as conflict actors
528	4100 0	Philippines (drugs)	Asia & Oceania	actors' names changes	[Cartels], [Drug syndicates] vs. [Human rights activists] to [cartels], [drug syndicates] vs. [human rights activists]
529	4005 5	Indonesia (Papua)	Asia & Oceania	actors' name changed	2022: government vs. Opposition groups. 2023: OPM, ULMWP et al. vs. government
530	4020 0	Sri Lanka (Northern Province, Eastern Province)	Asia & Oceania	actor name changed	2022: Sinhalese Buddhist nationalists to 2023: Sinhalese Nationalists
531	4005 2	Indonesia (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	actors changed	2022: IS, JeM, JMB, LeT, SIMI, PFI 2023: JAD, JI et al., MIT vs. government
532	4003 9	Papua New Guinea (inter-communal rivalry)	Asia & Oceania	actors changed	2022: Aiyala vs. Normali vs. Morobe vs. Sepik vs. Waiya vs. Lewai vs. Kulumata vs. Kuboma vs. various other tribes 2023: Aiyala, Hulis, Engans, Nomali, Min, Punano, Yauna, various other tribes
533	4101 4	Bangladesh (Chittagong Hill Tracts)	Asia & Oceania	actors changed	, PCJSS, PCJSS-MN, UPDF, UPDF-Democratic to PCJSS, UPDF, UPDF-Democratic vs. KNF, MNP
534	4045 2	Bangladesh (Islamist groups)	Asia & Oceania	actors changed	2022: Aal, Allahr Dal, HuT, JMV vs. Buddhists, government, HIndus 2023: AAI, HuJI, JAFHS, JMB, HuT, Allhar Dhal vs. government, Hindus
535	4004 2	Bangladesh (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actors changed	2022: BNP, Jel vs. government AL 2023: BNP, Hel, ICS, Jel vs. government, AL

536	4030 1	Pakistan (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	JuA deleted as actor [2022: al-Qaeda, IS-K, JuA, LeJ, TTP vs. government 2023: al-Qaeda, IS-K, LeJ, TTP et al. vs government, political parties]
537	4030 1	Pakistan (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	Political parties added as actor [2022: al-Qaeda, IS-K, JuA, LeJ, TTP vs. government 2023: al-Qaeda, IS-K, LeJ, TTP et al. vs government, political parties]
538	4024 4	Pakistan (Balochistan)	Asia & Oceania	actors' change	BNA and BRAS deleted as actors, BLF, BNA (militant group), BNA (political party) and BRG added as actors.
539	4013 3	Pakistan (SRA / Sindh)	Asia & Oceania	Actors changed	SPA deleted as conflict actor.
540	4002 1	Myanmar (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	Actors specified	Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs), National League of Democracy (NLD), National Unity Government (NUG), People's Defense Forces (PDF) vs. government, Border Guard Force (BGF), Pyu Saw Htee militia
541	4101 5	Bangladesh (Rohingya / Cox' Bazar)	Asia & Oceania	Actors changed	2022: Salman Shah group, various gangs vs. Putia group vs. Munna group vs. islami Mahaz 2023: Arakan Rohingya Salvation Arma (ARSA), Rohingya Solidarity Organisation (RSO).
542	4202 3	Vietnam (Montagnards)	Asia & Oceania	Affected country added	[Cambodia] and [Thailand] added as affected countries.
543	3032 1	Colombia (artisanal miners / Antioquia)	Americas	status	The formerly [inactive] conflict (since 2021) re-erupted and is re-activated as a level [3 (violent crisis)]
544	4002 3	Cambodia (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor's name changed	Misspelled CRNM (2022) > CNRM (2023)
545	4101 6	India (NLFT factions et al. / Tripura)	Asia & Oceania	actors change	NLFT-PD and NLFT-BM added and IPFT removed, since it was not active
546	5041 0	Tunisia (AQIM et al.) <i>old name</i>	WANA	split, name change	Formerly called [Tunisia (AQIM et al.)], it had merged into 50061 [Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, ISGS et al.)] in 2016 (then called [Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM et al.)] as a transnational conflict. Along with the parallel Algeria conflict, it split again in 2023. The conflict had no clear relation to AQIM as an actor in other parts of Africa anymore, and was thus renamed [Tunisia (Islamist militant groups)].
547	5124 3	Algeria (AQIM et al.) <i>old name</i>	WANA	split, name change	Having merged into 50061 50061 [Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, ISGS et al.)] in 2016 (then called [Algeria, Mali et al. (AQIM et al.)] as a transnational conflict, the conflict split again as its own dynamc in 2023 because it had no direct focus on AQIM as an actor in other parts of Africa anymore. The name thus changed from [Algeria (AQIM et al.)] to [Algeria (Islamist militant groups)] in more general terms, parallel to the Tunisia conflict 50410.
548	4000 3	Philippines (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	supporter added	Supporter [MILF] added on government side as they are technically cooperating on many security issues and MILF had incidents with the Dawlah Islamiyah, an Islamist group, in Maguindanao in December where they clashed
549	2130 0	Djibouti (FRUD)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor name change	[FRUD] changed to [FRUD Armées]
202 4					
550	4500 3	North Korea, China (defectors)	Asia & Oceania	supporter added	[Russia] added as supporter retrospectively, on February 2, 2016, Russia and North Korea signed an extradition treaty for illegal immigrants
551	4004 2	Bangladesh (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor, item added	Actor [student organizations] and item [other] (quota system) added, as these extended the opposition conflict this year. The student-led protests were in the beginning explicitly not affiliated with any political party, functioning as "one-issue-protest", but then developed into a broad opposition protest movement, the non-cooperation movement, which finished with the resignation and exile of the prime minister.
552	5004 9	Afghanistan (Hazara – Kuchi) <i>old name</i>	WANA	name and start date changed	Name changed to [Afghanistan (sedentary communities – Kuchis)]. Actor changed from [Hazara to [sedentary communities] to be more inclusive with an appropriate term. Start date changed to December [1878] when large parts of land were transferred to sedentary communities and started the land dispute between nomad and sedentary communities
553	4002 1	Myanmar (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actors added	[Arakan Army (AA)], [Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA)], [Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA)] re-interpreted as direct actors, formerly listed as supporters, each also having their own regional dynamics in Myanmar (AA / Rakhine State), Myanmar (TNLA / Shan State), Myanmar (MNDAA / Shan State). These conflicts remain active, but AA, TNLA, MNDAA measures are counted within the Myanmar (opposition) conflict when they are in joint action with PDFs. The actor constellation thus becomes [NUG], [NLD], [PDF], [Northern Alliance] vs. [Myanmar Army].
554	2061	DR Congo, Rwanda (FDLR,	Sub-	merger	20618 [DR Congo, Rwanda (FDLR, CNRD)] merged into 20880 [DR Congo (M23 factions)], actor constellation

	8	CNRD)	Saharan Africa		changed to [DR Congo] vs [other militias] vs [M23], [MONUSCO] and [SAMIDRC] added as supporter to [DR Congo], actor [CNRD] removed due to inactivity, actor [other militias] encompasses FDLR, Wazalendo and other armed groups, [Ruanda] and [Uganda] as supporters of [M23]
555	10045	Georgia (opposition)	Europe	item added	item "system/ideology" added (subitem: "design of foreign policy")
556	10202	Greece – Türkiye (Aegean Sea)	Europe	item removed	item [perception of history] removed, as no longer relevant
557	11111	Albania (opposition)	Europe	intensity	Conflict intensity level [2 (non-violent crisis)] of 2022 was re-assessed and changed to [3 (violent crisis)] due to an attack on a politician during a protest in December.
558	45002	Myanmar (MNDAA / Shan State)	Asia & Oceania	item removed, item added, supporter added, intervener added	item [resources] removed and item [subnational predominance] added. Whilst drugs (resources) was cited by the Myanmar government for its sustained involvement in the conflict, all recent sources claim that this is no longer the case and the MNDAA are purely a militant group which seeks autonomy. [TNLAA] and [AA] added as supporters to [MNDAA], [China] added as intervener
559	50410	Tunisia (Islamist militant groups)	WANA	actors removed, actors added	Removed Ansar al Sharia (only played a role at the beginning of the conflict) and Uqbah ibn Nafi Brigade (just tunisian branch of AQIM, apparently also an eponymous branch in Algeria) as actors. Added Jund al-Khilafah (IS) as the tunisian branch of the IS.
560	50042	Egypt (opposition)	WANA	actor added	actor [journalists] added, as these extended the opposition conflict this year. Journalists are increasingly arrested and sentenced for joining a terrorist group. This year, at least one journalist suffered forced disappearance for 50 days and was subje to torture.
561	20880	DR Congo (M23 factions)	Sub-Saharan Africa	supporters added, actors added, item added	Wazalendo as new conflict actor; Rwanda and Uganda as new supporting actors (of M23); due to merging with DR Congo, Rwanda (FDLR, CNRD) resources coded as new conflict item
562	43000	India (scheduled tribes/scheduled castes et al.)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	The Moran-Motok community is an ethnic group, which wants to receive ST status. This year multiple alleged violent protests took place.
563	50062	Algeria (Berbers / Kabylia)	WANA	item added	item [secession] added, President of the Movement for the Autonomy of Kabylie (MAK) and the Kabyle Provisional Government (Anavad), in exile in France, proclaimed the Renaissance of the Kabyle State on April 20 in front of the UN headquarters in New York.
564	20056	Mali (CSP-PSD, CMA et al. / Azawad)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor changed/added	"CMA" is not called "CMA et al." anymore + added "Platform et al." as an actor. CMA is now acting as a individual actor, while Platform (formally part of CMA) and several splinter groups of Platform ended their partnership with CMA and CSP
565	25001	Mali (inter-militant rivalry / northern Mali)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor changed/added	"CMA" is not called "CMA et al." anymore + added "Platform et al." as an actor. CMA is now acting as a individual actor, while Platform (formally part of CMA) and several splinter groups of Platform ended their partnership with CMA and CSP
566	50413	Iraq (opposition)	WANA	item removed	Item "national power" removed since protests concentrate on economic issues and free speech not the planned overtaking of power in government
567	50014	Iraq (Shiite militant groups)	WANA	actors added	added the actors "Ansar Allah al-Awfiya", "Harakat Hezbollah al-Nujaba" and "Islamic Resistance in Iraq" which emerged this year
568	50051	Syria (inter-opposition rivalry)	WANA	actor added	Actor [HRE] added as they emerged as an involved actor
569	10012	Azerbaijan (opposition)	Europe	affected region added	France added as affected country
570	51013	Iran (PJAK)	WANA	affected region added	Iraq as affected region added due to measure on July 14.
571	50033	Iran (Sunni militant groups / Sistan Baluchistan)	WANA	item removed, item added	Item [autonomy] changed for [secession].
572	10212	Cyprus, Greece et al. – Türkiye, Libya (Eastern Mediterranean)	Europe	item removed, actors added	Conflict items [system/ideologie] and [international power] removed, actors [EU] and [Israel] added to coalition Cyprus, Greece et al., Start date changed from 2002 to 2019 in order to delineate the conflict from the Cyprus Conflict, [EU] and [Israel] added as direct actors
573	10201	Cyprus (Northern Cyprus°) <i>old name</i>	Europe	name change, actor change	name changed to [Cyprus - Türkiye (Northern Cyprus°)], Supporter [Türkiye] upgraded from supporter to direct conflict actor, conflict type changed to [instate]
574	2001	DR Congo Opposition	WANA	affected country added	[Republic of Congo] added as affected country: on May 19 shells fired during coup attempt in Kinshasa hit an area in

	3				<i>the city of Brazzaville in the neighbouring Republic of the Congo and injured several people</i>
575	2018 0	<i>DR Congo - Rwanda</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	<i>conflict item added</i>	<i>Conflict item added [support of armed groups]</i>
576	4300 0	<i>India (Scheduled Tribes / Scheduled Castes et al.)</i>	<i>Asia & Oceania</i>	<i>actor added</i>	<i>[Moran-Motok] added as new actor to coalition [Gujjars] [Jats] [Marathas] and [Rajputs]</i>
577	2000 6	<i>Mozambique (ASWJ)</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	<i>intensity corrected</i>	<i>Retroactively corrected for 2023 from intensity [3] to [4]</i>
578	50981 5432	<i>Iraq (IS)</i>	<i>WANA</i>	<i>affected country added</i>	<i>Syria added as affected country due to operation of Iraqi forces on Syrian territory</i>
579	1	<i>Saudia Arabia, Yemen (AQAP)</i>	<i>WANA</i>	<i>actor name changed</i>	<i>Actor [Yemen] changed to [PLC]</i>
580	5004 5	<i>Yemen (al-Hirak / Southern Yemen)</i>	<i>WANA</i>	<i>actor name changed</i>	<i>Actor [Yemen] changed to [PLC]</i>
581	5041 2	<i>Yemen (AQAP – al-Houthi forces)</i>	<i>WANA</i>	<i>actor name changed, actor removed</i>	<i>Actor [Yemen] changed to [PLC], actor [Ansar al-Sharia] removed</i>
582	5002 3	<i>Yemen, Saudi Arabia (al-Houthi forces)</i>	<i>WANA</i>	<i>actor name changed</i>	<i>Actor [Yemen] changed to [PLC]</i>
583	5002 3	<i>Yemen, Saudi Arabia (al-Houthi forces)</i>	<i>WANA</i>	<i>actor name changed</i>	<i>Actor [Yemen] changed to [PLC]</i>
584	3000 9	<i>Venezuela (FARC dissidents)</i>	<i>Americas</i>	<i>name change</i>	<i>Actor [FARC dissidents] changed to [FARC EMC]. [Segunda Marquetalia] changed to [FARC Segunda Marquetalia] to precise the exact denominations of the former FARC dissident groups respectively opposed and allied against/with the Venezuelan government. The proposed constellation reads now: FARC EMC vs. government, ELN, FARC Segunda Marquetalia</i>
585	3001 0	<i>Venezuela (mining)</i>	<i>Americas</i>	<i>change of constellation, actor added</i>	<i>Actor [Juancho / Las Claritas Syndicate] was set as pro-government faction. It was previously set as one of many gangs warring others in the Orinoco Mining Arc, but it is actually allied with the government. Actor [FARC dissidents] added as pro-government faction.</i>
586	3001 3	<i>Venezuela (mega-gangs)</i>	<i>Americas</i>	<i>actor removed</i>	<i>Actor [Tren de Guyana] removed as it operates in southern Venezuela, making it part of Venezuela (mining). [Tren de Guyana] is already part of the latter conflict.</i>
587	3233 2	<i>Brazil (indigenous groups)</i>	<i>Americas</i>	<i>actor added</i>	<i>Actor [Zero Invasion] was added. As stated in the conflict text: Zero Invasion is a right-wing legal organization of farmers opposed to land reform. Created in 2023, the group claimed to enjoy the support of authorities, especially the military police. Indigenous groups accused Zero Invasion of acting as a private militia. On January 21, landowners associated to this organization killed one traditional leader and injured another three in a dispute over a piece of land in Bahia state.</i>
588	3017 4	<i>Brazil (MST, MTST)</i>	<i>Americas</i>	<i>actor added</i>	<i>Actor [Zero Invasion] was added. As stated in the conflict text: Zero Invasion is a right-wing legal organization of farmers opposed to land reform. Created in 2023, the group claimed to enjoy the support of authorities, especially the military police. Indigenous groups accused Zero Invasion of acting as a private militia. In April 2024, Zero Invasion launched a so-called "Yellow April" campaign to counter the traditional MST's "Red April" in which disputed lands are taken over. Additionally, alleged attacks made by the group against MST members justify its addition to the current constellation.</i>
589	5005 2	<i>Lebanon (inner-Palestinian tensions)</i>	<i>WANA</i>	<i>actor added, actor removed</i>	<i>actors [Osbat al Ansar], [Hamass] and [Al-Shabab] added, [Ansar Allah et al.] removed</i>
590	2095 1	<i>South Sudan (inter-communal rivalry)</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	<i>actor added</i>	<i>Actor "Nuer" added as it became an increasingly predominant actor within the conflict</i>
591	2131 2	<i>Djibouti (opposition)</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	<i>actor change</i>	<i>actors retrospectively corrected to [ARD], [opposition groups] vs. [government] for 2023 and 2022, changed to [BSNJ] vs. [gouvernement] for 2024</i>
592	1000 4	<i>Germany (migration)</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>name change</i>	<i>name change from [xenophobes] to [migration] already for 2023</i>
593	1000 5	<i>Sweden (migration)</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>name change</i>	<i>name change from [xenophobes] to [migration] already for 2023</i>

594	1016 1	United Kingdom (Nationalists / Northern Ireland)	Europe	actor change	
595	3022 4	Colombia (social protests)	Americas	item added	item [other] added to highlight protests against corruption. [CUT] added as new actor.
596	5001 5	Israel (Hezbollah) <i>old name</i>	WANA	conflict type changed, affected country added	conflict type changed from [intrastate] to [transstate] to reflect [Hezbollah] as a NSA and [Israel] as a state actor, basic definition fulfilled in both [Israel] and [Lebanon], Syria added as an affected country, name changed to Israel, Lebanon (Hezbollah)
597	4004 2	Bangladesh (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	paramilitary force [BGB] and [CL] added due to their distinctive role during student uprisings, student alliance [ADSM] added as well as [students] to include the broader movement of students not exclusively associated with ADSM
598	4201 3	Pakistan (Sindh)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	Conflict centered around political contestation, such as election and election related unrest. PTI and PLM-N became important conflict actors in the Sindh region, added as conflict actors. No ethich mobilization, Pashtun, Baloch, Mohajirs and Sindh removed as actors
599	4003 4	India (Kashmir)	Asia & Oceania	affected county removed	Pakistan removed as affected country since in comparison to 2023 no targeted killings of relevant actors were reported on Pakistani territory
600	3202 4	El Salvador (inter-gang rivalry)	Americas	actor removed	actor [MS-503b] removed since it lost relevance within the constellation
601	4030 1	Pakistan (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	affected country added	[Afghanistan] was added as affected country due to measures of Pakistani SFs on Afghan territory in Pakistani-Afghan border region in December
602	3202 2	El Salvador (Maras) <i>old name</i>	Americas	name change	Name change to [El Salvador (drug trafficking organizations)]. The name had been [El Salvador (Maras)], as the so-called [Maras] is the biggest drug trafficking organization in El Salvador. However, the group has split into two subgroups (MS-13, MS-503) and there are also two other allied drug trafficking organizations active in the country (Barrio 18: Northerners and Southerners). Therefore the name is changed to [El Salvador (drug trafficking organizations)], also in accordance with similar conflicts in Brazil and Honduras. Since 2022 state action under President Bukele has intensified, leading to mass incarcerations and rupture of the gang activities
603	4000 3	Philippines (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	item change	item [other] removed, see entry [426]
604	2110 0	Mozambique (RENAMO) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name change, actor change	name change to [Mozambique (opposition)], [PODEMOS] added in the actor constellation; with the emergence of [PODEMOS] the oppositon conflict loses its focus on one oppositon group ([RENAMO and RENAMO Military Junta])
605	2170 0	South Africa (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor change	opposition party [MK] added retrospectively starting [2023], [system/ideology] removed due to missing relevance
606	4002 3	Cambodia (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	actor [CNRP] removed as the actor is already covered by [opposition parties]
607	4045 2	Bangladesh (islamist groups)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	removed Allah'r Dal, HuJI, HuT and JAFHS, no measure(s) reported
608	4032 0	Myanmar (KNU, KNLA, KNDO et al. / Karen State, Kayah State)	Asia & Oceania	name harmonized	Renaming: Name before: Myanmar (KNU, KNLA, DKBA et al. / Karen State, Kayah State) - DKBA replaced by KNDO as important actor
609	4032 0	Myanmar (KNU, KNLA, KNDO et al. / Karen State, Kayah State)	Asia & Oceania	change of actors	Change of actors: DKBA removed - Karenni Army, KNDF added
610	4500 1	Vietnam (socioeconomic protests)	Asia & Oceania	change of actors	Change of actors: "other civilians" replaced by "environmental activists"
611	4101 5	Bangladesh (Rohingya / Cox's Bazar)	Asia & Oceania	change of actors	Change of actor constellation: ARSA vs. RSO vs. Bangladeshi police vs. various gangs
612	4202 3	Vietnam (Montagnards)	Asia & Oceania	change of actors	Change of actors: Montagnard ethnic group, Montagnard Stand for Justice, Montagnard Support Group Inc. vs. government
613	4004 3	Myanmar (socioeconomic protests)	Asia & Oceania	change of actors	Change of actors: Local protestors, Ethnic Armed Organizations, Myanmar Army, PRC state-owned enterprises
614	2615 8	Mali et al. (IS Sahel) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan	name change	Name changed to "Niger, Mali et al. (IS Sahel)", as for the past years, most measures were recorded in Niger by far, making it confusing to only have Mali in the title.

			Africa		
615	5006 1	Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM, AQIM et al.) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name change	Name changed to a version without AQIM in the title, as AQIM plays almost no relevance anymore in the conflict and there would be other groups to name first. One single measure vs. several hundreds. new name [Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM et al.)]
616	2010 1	Togo (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor change	Exchanged the previous party names with just "opposition groups" and the former mentioned party names were outdated and not really influential anymore.
617	2005 6	Mali (CSP-PSD, CMA et al. / Azawad) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name and actor change	CSP-PSD changed its name to CSP-DPA, which needs to be both reflected in the title of the conflict and in the actor constellation
618	2500 1	Mali (inter-militant rivalry / northern Mali)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor change	CSP-PSD changed its name to CSP-DPA, which needs to be both reflected in the actor constellation
619	4005 2	Indonesia (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	Jl et al. removed as conflict actor due to its dissolution in 2024. New constellation: JAD vs. government.
620	4033 2	Myanmar (inter-militant rivalry / Shan State)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	actor constellation changed from [RCSS vs. SSPP, TNLA, UWSA] to [TNLA vs. KIA vs. MNDAA vs. SSPP vs. RCSS], adjusted due to volatile dynamic among direct actors, [UWSA] removed due to no relevant measures in 2024
621	3026 6	Chile (social protests)	Americas	actor change	actor [CUT] added to the constellation, union had a decisive role in organizing and claiming protests
622	4108 9	China (Christians)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	[Christians] changed to [Christians (PRC)]
623	4032 1	Myanmar (SSA / Shan State)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	change in actors' denomination: RCSS (SSA-S), SSPP (SSA-N) vs. Myanmar Army. For Coba 2024: SSA-N vs. Myanmar Army, SSA-S.
624	3006 6	Haiti (inter-gang rivalry)	Americas	actor change	New constellation: [Viv Ansanm] vs. [TPC/Haitian Police] vs. [vigilante groups]. G9 and GPèp, the two largest gangs coalitions declared an alliance in September 2023. Between January and March 2024, [Viv Ansanm] launched a general attack in Port-au-Prince to force the resignation of PM Ariel Henry which led to the creation of a Transitional Presidential Council (TPC) on March 11. [Viv Ansanm] also justified the attack in rejection of the expected deployment (June 25) of the UN Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission to Haiti, a Kenya-led police contingent to curb the increasing armed gang influence. Further, despite the declared alliance, G9 and GPèp clashed each other several times throughout the year or attacked dissident factions or so-called "self-defense groups". In short, Viv Ansanm is clashing with the UN-backed up police and transitional government, dissident gangs and those outside the alliance itself.
625	3006 7	Haiti (opposition)	Americas	actor change	New constellation: [Inite / Montana Accord] vs. [Fanmi Lavalas] vs. [Struggling People's Organization] vs. [EDE / RED-Historic Compromise] vs. [21 December Agreement] vs. [Platfòm Pitit Desalin] vs. [civil society representatives] vs. [FREN] vs. [anti-government protesters]. The resignation of PM Ariel Henry on March 11 after both political pressure by political stakeholders and armed attack by gangs led to the creation of a Transitional Presidential Council (TPC). Except by [anti-government protesters] and [FREN], all actors constellation are represented in the Council. However, given that these actors are either in permanent struggle to fulfill bureaucratic quotas for members of their parties or oppose the lack of representation in political decision making, the Council is highly dysfunctional and can not be regarded as a monolithic actor. For that reason, we set TPC-members as in reciprocal opposition. Further, on August 6, Guy Philippe, launched [FREN], short for The Revolutionary Force of National Accord, a political platform. Philippe is a former police commander, former senator and convicted money launderer with open alleged ties to a rogue environmental agency (BSAP) and to Viv Ansanm-associated gangs. For that reason, he has been excluded from the TPC by political actors in Haiti and from the dialogues in CARICOM which led to the creation of TPC. He remains, however, a political actor with political ambitions with the aim of having participation in a future cabinet.
626	5005 5	Türkiye (opposition)	WANA	actor change	New constellation: CHP, DEM vs. National Alliance (AKHP, MHP). After the 2023-elections, the [National Alliance] against Recep Tayyip Erdoğan disbanded.
627	3022 5	Colombia (ASCAMCAT / Catatumbo)	Americas	actor change	Actor name changed from [Colombia] to [government] to comply with guidelines
628	1111 4	Serbia (opposition)	Europe	actor change	constellation changed to [opposition parties] vs. [government] to better reflect the dynamic formation of opposition parties and coalitions
629	1007	EU, USA et. al – Russia	Europe	actor change	actors [China] and [North Korea] added as supporters, actor constellation reduced to EU, USA et. al vs. Russia,

	3				detailed actor and alliance descriptions in the text
630	1008 3	Spain – United Kingdom (Gibraltar)	Europe	actor change	[EU] added as a supporter to [Spain]
631	5024 2	Israel – Syria	WANA	affected country removed	[Lebanon] removed as affected country
632	5040 8	Syria (opposition)	WANA	item added	[resources] added as an item
633	3025 7	Chile (Mapuche / Araucania)	Americas	items corrected	Right items set as [autonomy] and [resources] to correct an unjustified change of items since 2018. Until 2018 CoBa registered [autonomy] and [resources] as items. In 2019 and 2020, however, CoBa deleted [resources]. In 2021, CoBa added [territory]. In 2022, CoBa changed to [resources] again. After conferring with RGL, we set [autonomy] and [resources] as the permanent items for this conflict.
634	4109 2	Indonesia (Ahmadi)	Asia & Oceania	conflict type corrected	retrospectively corrected from [intrastate] to [substate] for 2023
635	4101 5	Bangladesh (Rohingya / Cox's Bazar)	Asia & Oceania	conflict type corrected	retrospectively changed from [substate] to [intrastate] from 2023
636	5140 0	Libya (tribes)	WANA	conflict type corrected	retrospectively corrected from [intrastate] to [substate] for 2023
637	2121 0	Sudan (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	conflict type corrected	retrospectively corrected from [interstate] to [intrastate] for 2023.
638	2121 0	Sudan (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	conflict item removed	removal of conflict item [system ideology] in 2023 previously not mentioned.
202 5					
639	1021 2	Cyprus, Greece et al. – Türkiye, Libya (Eastern Mediterranean)	Europe	starting date	Start date changed from 2002 to 2019 in order to distinguish the conflict from the Cyprus Conflict (see excerpt from correspondence with methodology below: In 2002, the Turkish navy prevented a Norwegian ship, which was operating on behalf of the RoC government, from exploring the Cypriot EEZ. Problem: the 2002 incident only appears in a Wiki article and I cannot find any other sources on it. Accordingly, I do not know exactly where it took place or what the Turkish Navy's reasons were for intervening (i.e. whether it should be classified methodologically as part of the Cyprus conflict or the wider East Mediterranean conflict). In 2003, however, Cyprus and Egypt demarcated their EEZs amid Turkish protests. Looking at it this way, one could get the impression of continuity, with 2002 again appearing to be the starting point. However, this is contradicted by the fact that the Turkish protest was more related to the fact that, from Turkey's point of view, the RoC does not have the right to dispose of the entire island and would have ignored the TRNC's equal rights to the island's resources. This would make the whole thing more likely to be classified as part of the Cyprus conflict. In 2011, Turkey demarcated its EEZ with Northern Cyprus, but this could also be seen as a result and strategic move within the Cyprus conflict and thus be attributed to it, as it specifically concerns issues of recognition of the TRNC/RoC and the resulting maritime claims. The "Blue Homeland" doctrine was also created in 2006, but was only officially adopted in 2019. Translated with DeepL.com (free version)
640	2021 0	DR Congo (Ituri Militias)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor change	New actor Convention pour la Révolution Populaire (CRP) - formed in March 2025. New actor Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) as supporting actor of FARDC - UPDF is the military of Uganda, expanded into Ituri province in March 2025. Militia named MAPI (Mouvement d'autodéfense populaire de l'Ituri) added, was formed around January 1 2023.
642	2061 7	DR Congo (Mayi-Mayi et al.)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actors added	New actor: Twirwaneho/Ngumino; New actor: Mayi-Mayi Kilalo/ULPC; New actor: Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF)
643	2088 0	DR Congo (M23 factions) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan	Actor name change	Change of name: M23 faction -> AFC/M23 (AFC is the political wing, M23 the military wing)

			Africa		
644	2090 4	Somalia (Somaliland-Puntland) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	Actor name change	Change of name --> SSC Khatumo changed to Northeastern State
645	2090 4	Somalia (Somaliland-Northeastern State-Puntland)	Sub-Saharan Africa	Conflict name changed	New conflict name -> Somalia (Somaliland-SSC-Khaatumo-Puntland) to Somalia (Somaliland-Northeastern State-Puntland) due to change of actor name
646	4300 1	India (Mafia Raj)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	[Coal Mafia] and [civil society actors] was added as a conflict actor
647	5002 7	Israel, Yemen (al-Houthi forces)	WANA	split	Split into Israel, Yemen (al-Houthi forces) and Yemen (Red Sea) [50030; see new conflicts]; Since the conflict actors are dissimilar, a split between the two conflicts will benefit clarity regarding the conflict progression, even though the conflicts involve similar conflict items and subject matter.
648	4003 4	India (Kashmir)	Asia & Oceania	new item added	item [system/ideology] added since several armed Islamist groups involved in the conflict pursue political goals grounded in the establishment of Sharia-based governance (e.g., HM, LeT, JeM, Al-Badr), whereas other actors (APHC factions, PDP, Government of India) do not share this ideological orientation.
649	1000 5	Germany (migration) <i>old name</i>	Europe	name change	named to [Germany (anti-immigration)]
650	1000 4	Sweden (migration) <i>old name</i>	Europe	name change	named to [Sweden (anti-immigration)]
651	4027 0	India (Manipur)	Asia & Oceania	actors added	United Kuki National Army [UKNA] was added as an actor
652	5040 8	Syria (opposition)	WANA	actors changed	Following the regime change in late 2024, the actor constellation of the conflict was revised and recoded as oppositional groups vs. government. HTS and the National Coalition (NC) were removed as oppositional actors due to their incorporation into the governing authority, while residual armed opposition and anti-government violence (including remnants of the former regime and some SNA factions) are captured under oppositional groups.
653	4201 0	Nepal (right-wing Hindu groups)	Asia & Oceania	actors changed	Formerly: RPP, RPP-D, SNN vs. government"; change to "pro-monarchists, RPP, SNN vs. government". Reason: More flexible regarding bottom-up mobilization or mobilization by individual actors
654	4201 4	Nepal (Kiratis / Kosi, Mechi, Sagarmatha)	Asia & Oceania	actors changed	Formerly: "Kiratis, Limbuwan Rastriya Mukti Morcha, various indigenous groups"; changed to: "JSCI, indigenous groups vs. government". LRMM less relevant for conflict as before.
655	4030 2	Nepal (Madhesis, Tharus / Terai)	Asia & Oceania	actors changed	Formerly: "Janamat Party, JSPN, JTMM vs. government"; changed to: "Madhesis, Tharus vs. government". Madhesis and Tharus share the same core goals for autonomy and fair representation. In light of a dynamic landscape of small actors, the use of ethnicity labels comprises all relevant measures and ensures that our data stays consistent over many years. It clearly defines the main conflict as a struggle between the Terai region and the central government.
656	4107 1	India (Islamist militant groups)	Asia & Oceania	actor added	New actor: The Resistance Front (TRF) : they are relevant for the overall conflict and especially in 2025 the developments in J&K were closely interlinked with developments in the rest of the country.
657	1000 3	Georgia (South Ossetia°)	Europe	actor added	New actor: Russia as direct actor
658	1000 3	Georgia (South Ossetia°)	Europe	item removed	subnational predominance removed (secession is main goal)
659	2000 3	South Africa (socioeconomic protests)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added	add 'marginalised groups' (in addition to the 'residents of informal settlements') to appropriately capture those conflict measures that are not strictly related to informal settlements but still evolve around socioeconomic issues and service delivery
660	5005 0	Syria (Türkiye – SDF/ Northern Syria)	WANA	actors changed	Updated name of actor FSA to SNA
661	3000 9	Venezuela (FARC dissidents)	Americas	actors changed	[FARC Segunda Marquetalia] is now aligned against the [government] and the [ELN]. [ELN] killed the deputy chief of one of the three SM subfactions in August. The government, in turn, increased seizures against SM. Despite the two clashes between the government and ELN since July 25, these have been attributed to "mistakes" in public communications. Given the absence of observed attacks against the government and the lack of declarations of both ELN and government against each other, we keep ELN and the Venezuelan government still as allies. [government] placed before [ELN]. New constellation: [FARC EMC] vs. [FARC Segunda Marquetalia] vs. [government], [ELN].

662	2170 0	South Africa (opposition)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actors changed	Civil rights groups, EFF, MK vs. government: Since formation of GNU in 2025 new distribution of the parties to government and opposition
663	3001 3	Venezuela (mega-gangs)	Americas	actors changed	New constellation: [El Adriancito] vs. [El Conas] vs. [Tren de Aragua] vs. [Tren del Llano] vs. [Yeico Masacre] vs. [various gangs] vs. [government]. [Carlos Capa] and [El Wilaxis] deleted as actors. Authorities killed [Carlos Capa] on 3/7/24 and [El Wilaxis] on January 21 in Petare parish, Sucre municipality, Miranda state. Given that successors are not prominent in Miranda, the names are not longer relevant, although their surviving gangs still make presence in the parish. [Los Pitufos] and [Los Pamper] seem to be the de-facto heirs in Petare parish, however still not taken into the conflict constellation as they have not been framed as mega-gang by authorities. [Tren del Llano] added to the conflict constellation given as they are the strongest group in Guárico. [El Adriancito] and [El Conas] also added as prominent groups acting in Zulia. El Conas is especially relevant as from time to time targets government infrastructure. [Los Chévrolet] and [El Marihuano] are still considered Tren de Aragua cells and therefore not considered as autonomous actors.
665	3233 3	Brazil (social protests) <i>old name</i>	Americas	name change	Name changed since the observed measures do not cover social protests any longer, but usually political violence coming from Bolsonaro followers against members of the Workers' Party. Renamed to Brazil (opposition)
666	3233 2	Brazil (indigenous groups)	Americas	start year changed	Start change set to 1988 in line with the introduction of the new Brazilian constitution. Year 1985 reflected the end of the military dictatorship, but the constitution is the key legal piece which allowed the articulation of the Indigenous claims over lands and the protection of the environment as we know it nowadays. In short: the constitution granted the Indigenous peoples the rights to land even before the creation of the Brazilian state. In contrast, the "marco temporal" thesis states that ancestral peoples can reclaim land they had in their possession since 1988. Although the Brazilian Supreme Court ruled against the "marco temporal" theory in 2023, demarcation processes are often delayed and made difficult by its supporters.
667	3233 2	Brazil (indigenous groups)	Americas	item added	Item "other" added to include ecological concerns claimed by indigenous communities. Ecological arguments are intertwined with indigenous land claims because healthy ecosystems are the basis for traditional indigenous lifestyles. In Brazil, indigenous organizations explicitly argue that environmental protection is a prerequisite for the survival of their communities and an extension of their constitutional land rights. While land demarcation [autonomy] and the opposition to economic actors [resources] have an ecological dimension, environmental concerns can arise independently. Many cases of environmental pollution arise outside of indigenous land/land claims. For example, river pollution outside of indigenous land can strongly affect life inside a Terra Indígena (land under autonomous, collective, Indigenous administration). Wildfires or chemical pollution pose fundamental danger to the survival of many indigenous groups. The conflict has now three items: [autonomy], [resources], and [other].
668	3006 6	Haiti (inter-gang rivalry) <i>old name</i>	Americas	name change	New name of the conflict: [Haiti (gangs)] as the previous focus on violence among gangs is no longer valid. [G9] and [GPép], the two largest gangs coalitions, declared an alliance in September 2023. Since then, they have increasingly coordinated attacks against the Transitional Presidential Council and the security forces. By 2024, most of the measures (the most visible ones at least) were attacks against the government. Although some gangs still clashed among themselves, gangs are able to offer a common front against the fragile transitional council. However, their claims are not legitimate enough to include the item [national power] in the conflict: they demand participation in the council, instead of claiming the presidential seat, and despite of occupying more than 80% of Port-au-Prince, they are not actively pursuing to replace the government, but exert influence or spoil TPC's activities.
669	3006 6	Haiti (inter-gang rivalry) <i>old name</i>	Americas	actors added	[Gran Grif] added as second-largest gang after [Viv Ansanm] that sometimes clashes with the latter, especially in the northern. The Transitional Presidential Council [TPC] added as it is now considered a legitimate target of gang violence in contrast to previous years. [security forces] also added to encompass both police and military. [MSS] is considered both actor and intervener. New constellation [Gran Grif], [Viv Ansanm] vs. [MSS], [security forces], [TPC] vs. [vigilante groups].
670	3006 6	Haiti (inter-gang rivalry) <i>old name</i>	Americas	conflict type changed	Conflict type changed from [substate] to [intrastate] because main gangs built a coalition [Viv Ansanm] since 2023 which openly defies the State authority.
671	2005 6	Mali (CSP-PSD, CMA et al. / Azawad) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name change and actor change	The main conflict party CSP-DPA renamed itself to FLA already in 2024, so the conflict has FLA in its name instead of CSP-PSD, which does not exist anymore.
672	2103 2	Burkina Faso (inter-communal rivalry)	Sub-Saharan	actor change/added + conflict type change	The actor "Islamist groups" was put next to the actor "Fulani" and the actor "government" in coalition with "VDP". Both VDP and JNIM (as in Islamist group) were at the forefront of fighting out the ethnic fight against the other

			Africa		groups in the conflict. Before, VDP was not represented in the actor constellation. Because of this new role of the government, the conflict has a new intrastate dynamic.
673	2012 2	Mali (inter-communal rivalry / central Mali)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor added + conflict type change	The actor government needed to be added to the equation, as the MAFa, together with Wagner, acts alongside various ethnic groups against one particular group (Fulani). As affiliation is not official, government was added as a fourth actor. Because of this new role of the government, the conflict has a new intrastate dynamic.
674	2615 8	Niger, Mali et al. (IS Sahel)	Sub-Saharan Africa	New affected country	Algeria added as affected country, as violent abduction was recorded by IS Sahel on Algerian grounds.
675	5006 1	Mali, Burkina Faso et al. (JNIM et al.)	Sub-Saharan Africa	Affected countries change, Actor added	Algeria and Mauritania are not affected anymore, while Nigeria had its first measure in the conflict. As such, Nigeria also added as a new actor.
676	2500 1	Mali (inter-militant rivalry / northern Mali)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor change	The main conflict party CSP-DPA renamed itself to FLA already in 2024.
677	2008 6	Central African Republic, DR Congo, South Sudan (LRA) <i>old name</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	name change	Changed to [Central African Republic, DR Congo (LRA)] as decided in CoBa 2021
678	5001 3	Iran – USA	WANA	affected country	Added [Qatar] as affected country.
679	5001 3	Iran – USA	WANA	intensity upgrade	Intensity upgraded to 3. Although the massive bombings by the US during June in Isfahan and Qom province did not leave known fatalities or injured, the HIIK considered that the US regarded the potential injury or loss of human lives within the Iranian nuclear installations as acceptable, therefore making the conflict violent in 2025.
680	1004 5	Georgia (opposition)	Europe	actor change	ENM taken out as an actor.
681	2008 7	Ethiopia (OLA / Oromia)	Sub-Saharan Africa	actor name change	changed the actor OLF to OLA
682	4003 2	India (Hindus – Muslims)	Asia & Oceania	actor change	Change of actors: 2024: BD, BJP, Hindus, RSS, VHP, vs. JIH, Muslims, PFI, TJ. 2025: BD, BJP, Hindus, RSS, VHP vs. Muslims.
683	1003 4	Norway et al. – Russia (Arctic)	Europe	retrospectively changed conflict item	item [other] eliminated and changed to [resources] for the year 2024.

Closed Conflicts 2017-2025					
Nr	ID	name	region	closed in	comment
2017					
1	30002	Colombia (FARC)	Americas	2017	Closed in 2017 as conflict was actively settled. New conflict 30228 [Colombia (FARC dissidents)] was opened.
2	40061	Bhutan – Nepal	Asia & Oceania	2017	After the conflict was inactive for several years, it was closed in 2017
3	40020	India (inter-militant rivalry / Meghalaya)	Asia & Oceania	2017	Closure
4	41086	India (PULF)	Asia & Oceania	2017	After the conflict was inactive for several years, it was closed in 2017
5	41091	Pakistan (inter-islamist rivalry)	Asia & Oceania	2017	Closure
6	10908	Bulgaria (opposition movement)	Europe	2017	Closed after inactivity in 2015 and 2016
7	20005	South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2017	Closed passively after being inactive since 2000 or longer.
8	20010	Tanzania (Uamsho / Zanzibar)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2017	After the conflict was inactive from 2014-2017, the conflict was actively closed in 2017 after an agreement was negotiated and implemented in September 2017
2018					
9	40092	Australia – Timor-Leste	Asia & Oceania	2018	The conflict was actively settled with a peace agreement on March 6, 2018.
10	41041	Cambodia – Thailand (border)	Asia & Oceania	2018	The border dispute over the Preach Vihear Temple was unanimously decided in favor of Cambodia on November 11, 2013 by the International Court of Justice, with Thai villagers leaving the area and Thai troops being withdrawn. The temple was declared safe to visit again in 2015, but Thailand did not accept the ruling over the nearby Phnom Trap hill. No tensions have broken out since 2016 and no violent measures since 2013. It is thus classified as inactive in retrospect since 2016 and closed this year.
11	41097	China (Taiwan° – opposition)	Asia & Oceania	2018	No active measures since 2017 (mistakenly a level [2 (non-violent crisis)] in 2017, no violent measures already since 2015), the main actor Sunflower Movement lost relevance and thus does not fulfill definition anymore.
12	40015	Malaysia (opposition)	Asia & Oceania	2018	For the first time since Malaysia's independence in 1957, the opposition won a majority in the general elections, being led by the Pakatan Harapan coalition. They have since begun the repeal of laws repressive to democracy that they, as a former opposition, had been criticizing, and placed electoral and anti-corruption institutions under supervision of the parliament. This was also the key interest of main civil society protest organizer Bersih, although they still lobby for more meaningful reforms, yet not together with now-opposition parties. Any consequential conflict from the new opposition can be expected to be within

					<i>established regulatory procedures</i>
13	5625 0	<i>Iraq (KRG – YBS)</i>	<i>MENA</i>	2018	<i>No measures this year. In 2017, most of the forces left YBS and joined the KRG-affiliated Pershmega. YBS are not identifiable as an independent actor anymore.</i>
14	2085 3	<i>Cameroon, Nigeria (militants / Bakassi)</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	2018	<i>The conflict between militants fighting for an independent Bakassi and the governments of Cameroon and Nigeria was closed this year after the conflict had been inactive from 2017 on.</i>
15	2085 1	<i>Ethiopia (TPDM)</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	2018	<i>The conflict ended actively with a peace agreement on August 28, 2018</i>
16	2000 4	<i>Ethiopia – Eritrea</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	2018	<i>The conflict is closed due to Jeddah peace agreement on September 16, 2018</i>
17	2102 1	<i>Republic of Congo (Ninja militias)</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	2018 (retrospectively for 2017)	<i>The conflict ended in 2017 due to peace agreement</i>
2019					
18	4009 5	<i>China (opposition)</i>	<i>Asia & Oceania</i>	2019	<i>The China (opposition) conflict was closed in 2019, due to the current inexistence of a somewhat cohesive and relevant opposition movement as well as the absence of a unifying goal/item, such as democratization and the general unilateral nature of the conflict, which predominantly manifests itself through government repression. Since 2017 there was no significant observed organised activity from opposition actors. Moreover, the conflict suffered from a partial incompatibility of items. The conflict will be retroactively set to inactive for 2018 and 2019. Further information can be found in the respective problem dossier.</i>
19	2008 8	<i>Ethiopia (ONLF / Ogaden)</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	2019 (retrospectively for 2018)	<i>The former rebel group ONLF and the Ethiopian government had signed a peace agreement in October 2018. Peace efforts between the parties turned successful when newly appointed Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed removed the rebel group off the country's list of terrorist organisations in July 2018.</i>
20	4002 6	<i>Tajikistan (opposition)</i>	<i>Asia & Oceania</i>	2019	<i>The intrastate conflict between the Tajik government and the opposition over national power and the orientation of the political system was set inactive in 2018. The opposition remains marginalized, and important members from actors such as Group 24 or the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan (IRPT) fled the country. The remaining opposition consists mostly of Islamists, observed in the conflict 40231 [Tajikistan (Islamist groups)]. In 2019, no further measures were documented. It is closed due to lack of active direct actors and thus not fulfilling the conflict definition anymore.</i>
21	2065 5	<i>Somalia (ASWJ)</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	2019	<i>Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a and Galmudug State had agreed in 2018 to integrate ASWJ forces into the regional security apparatus as well as to make seats in the local parliament available to former ASWJ leaders.</i>
22	1001 3	<i>Greece – North Macedonia (official name of North Macedonia)</i>	<i>Europe</i>	2019	<i>The conflict between North Macedonia and Greece over the official name of the former ended, after the agreement signed on June 17, 2018 was finally ratified.</i>

2020					
23	40322	Myanmar (UNFC et al.)	Asia & Oceania	2020	<i>The conflict was already inactive in 2019 due to the main coalition (UNFC) dissolving in March 2019; it was further observed to see if the remaining parties themselves would start another concerted effort to negotiate together with the government, but they have not (nor have they joined a major coalition) and the conflict is therefore closed due to the absence of active actors.</i>
24	21090	Somalia (Hiraale militia – Jubaland)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	<i>Passive closure, had been inactive since 2018</i>
25	41090	China (socioeconomic protests)	Asia & Oceania	2020	<i>The conflict China (socioeconomic protests) was actively closed in 2020. The reason for this were mainly the lack of unified actors and the absence of a clear conflict issue. While socioeconomic tensions and protest dynamics continue to exist in China, one cannot speak of a uniform political conflict as defined in the HIIK methodology. The clear incompatibility of intentions between at least two clearly defined conflict actors regarding an item is not given. No overarching, cohesive political conflict could be observed.</i>
26	54001	Algeria (Malekites – Mozabites / Ghardaia)	WANA	2020	<i>The conflict has been inactive since 2017 and was passively closed in 2020 due to absence of observable measures. Tensions between the two communities may persist, but no active measures have been observed due to heavy police presence in the area since 2016.</i>
27	40013	Indonesia, Philippines – Malaysia (immigrants)	Asia & Oceania	2020	<i>Closed after two years of inactivity, no measures since 2018 and no active conflict actors anymore, all immigration issues (also during Covid-19 lockdowns) were settled within established regulatory processes, with Indonesia and the Philippines not being active actors and the Malaysian government promising more commitment and introducing a program to legalize or repatriate undocumented migrant workers in November 2020.</i>
28	33401	Guyana – Suriname (sea border)	Americas	2020 (retrospectively for 2007)	<i>A UNCLOS judgement formally ended the dispute on September 20, 2007. It was observed (as inactive) afterwards, but there were no measures since. It was thus closed in retrospect.</i>
29	10000	Azerbaijan – Iran	Europe	2020 (retrospectively for 2016)	<i>The conflict over international power (cyber-security/attacks) has been inactive since 2013, and since then no measures that would constitute a conflict were observed between the two countries. It is thus closed retroactively for 2016.</i>
30	50416	Syria (FSA, Islamist groups – KSC / Kurdish regions)	WANA	2020	<i>The conflict was closed due to absence of the original dynamic Islamist groups vs. Kurds as actors: the actor FSA against SDF was already observed in Syria and acts under the control of the Turkish government side 50050 [Syria (Turkey – SDF / Northern Syria)], the others became irrelevant or, in the case of HTS (former al-Nusra) do not share territory with the SDF. The last measure was recorded on 28 January 2018 when HTS attacked SDF but it was assumed that the Islamist groups were still tacitly active and had claims contrasting Kurdish interests. In 2020, this was re-evaluated. As the remaining actors moved in terms of territory, no two conflict parties pursuing subnational predominance and/or resources are left anymore.</i>
31	30269	Nicaragua (militant groups)	Americas	2020	<i>The conflict is passively closed after it was inactive since 2018. Observance of the militant groups did not show any reports about them at all in the last three years, so that the actors</i>

					<i>as assumed to not exist as active conflict actors with relevant observable measures anymore.</i>
32	5004 8	<i>Egypt (Bedouin activists)</i>	WANA	2020	<i>Inactive since 2017; passive closure due to no conflict measures as Bedouin tribes continued to fight alongside Egyptian forces against so-called Sinai Province (Islamic State affiliate), see Egypt as part of 50020 [Syria, Iraq et al. (IS)]. However, the structural causes underlying the conflict may still be given (marginalization,...).</i>
33	5002 9	<i>Jordan (Hamas)</i>	WANA	2020	<i>During the last years, no active measures between the Jordan government and Hamas could be observed. After inactivity since 2018, it is now passively closed.</i>
34	5100 5	<i>Lebanon (Sunni – Alawite)</i>	WANA	2020	<i>No conflict measures observed since 2015, passively closed</i>
35	2007 8	<i>Angola (opposition)</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	<i>No conflict measures observed since 2019, passively closed</i>
36	2009 9	<i>Tanzania (Christians – Muslims)</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	<i>No conflict measures observed since 2018, passive closure</i>
37	5041 9	<i>Turkey (Huda Par – PKK / Kurdish regions)</i>	WANA	2020 (retrospectively for 2018)	<i>Closed in retrospect for 2018 after three years of inactivity, no conflict measures observed since 2015.</i>
38	2020 4	<i>South Sudan (Eastern Front)</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	<i>Has been inactive for 3 years</i>
39	2500 3	<i>South Sudan, Uganda (border communities)</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	<i>Has been inactive for 3 years</i>
40	2061 9	<i>DR Congo (inter-communal rivalry / Kasai Oriental)</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	<i>Active settlement; peace agreement</i>
41	2004 8	<i>Nigeria (Christians – Muslims)</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	<i>Actors were distributed over other conflicts, thus no conflict dynamic left anymore that would justify to observe only the religious substate conflict; thus closed for lack of active actors.</i>
42	2062 1	<i>France – Rwanda</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	<i>The conflict over the judicial reappraisal of the 1994 Rwandan genocide was closed (passively) as the two countries have been choosing established regulatory procedures for their dispute through international courts and collaborating with extradition. France has partly allowed the access to official documentation, and an independent commission of historians has been installed to investigate France's role, which is not recognized yet but the intentions of both countries are clearly towards mutual diplomatic engagement (which had been cut since 2006 and were one of the reasons the conflict was ongoing). Rwanda has not made any recent claims about France's involvement since 2018. The divergent interests over the issue thus do not exist anymore and the conflict, after two years of inactivity since 2018, closed.</i>
43	2092 0	<i>South Sudan (SPLM/A-IO)</i>	Sub-Saharan	2020	<i>Actors merged into 25002 [South Sudan (opposition)], thus the previous dynamic ended</i>

			Africa		
44	2010 0	Equatorial Guinea – Gabon (Mbanié, Cocotier, Conga Islands)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	The conflict over territory between Equatorial Guinea and Gabon was closed after two years of inactivity. It ended with the exchange of notifications of fulfillment of domestic procedures on March 3, which marked the successful conclusion of the UN mediation process. The ruling of the ICT, to which the border dispute has been submitted, is still outstanding.
45	2095 4	Uganda (Baganda / Buganda)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2020	The conflict was seen as inactive since 2016 and observed in 2020 to conclude whether the elections would also not make it re-erupt. As this was not the case, it was closed passively due to no further relevant measures.
202 1					
46	2001 4	Uganda (Bakonzo / Rwenzururu)	Sub-Saharan Africa	2021	The conflict has been inactive since 2019 (corrected in 2021 to also count as inactive in 2019 itself) and was therefore closed passively due to no further relevant measures.
47	4200 4	Pakistan – USA	Asia & Oceania	2021	Inactive in 2020 and 2021. There have been no US drone strikes, main source of Pakistani indignation, since 2019. No diplomatic activity beyond the established channels could be observed, so the conflict definition is not fulfilled anymore.
48	1003 7	Estonia (Russian-speaking minority)	Europe	2021	merged into 10038 [Estonia - Russia]
49	1018 2	Latvia (Russian-speaking minority)	Europe	2021	merged into 10182 [Latvia - Russia]
50	1002 6	Cyprus – Turkey	Europe	2021	merged into new conflict 10212 [Cyprus, Greece et al. - Türkiye, Libya (Eastern Mediterranean)]
51	4202 6	Kyrgyzstan (Kyrgyz – Uzbeks)	Asia & Oceania	2021	closed due to inactivity since 2019
52	5009 9	Qatar – Saudi Arabia et al.	WANA	2021	The conflict parties signed the Al-Ula Agreement. The agreement acceded to reopen land and sea borders between the countries as well as resume air traffic.
53	5006 4	Afghanistan (Taliban et al.)	WANA	2021	Closed due to Taliban takeover and the (de facto) dissolution of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
202 2					
54	4030 6	India (HPC-D factions / Mizoram, Manipur & Assam)	Asia & Oceania	2022	The conflict was inactive since 2020, as the HPC-D factions have not been involved in any relevant measures since then. The suspension of operation act was extended in 2020.
55	4207 7	India (Assamese Adivasis – Nagas)	Asia & Oceania	2022	No relevant measures have been observed since 2017 and the conflict has been inactive since 2019, thus it is passively closed. NSCN's actions are being observed in 40184 [India (Nagalim)].
56	4015 1	India (farmers protests)	Asia & Oceania	2022	GOI revoked the farm bill on Nov. 29, 2021. There have been no protests since November 2021 or any relevant measures regarding the items. It is therefore unlikely to erupt again and actively closed due the item becoming obsolete.
57	1011 0	Ukraine (Donbas)	Europe	2022	With the Russian invasion into Ukraine on February 24, 2022, the conflict merged into 10231 [Russia – Ukraine], as it became an interstate conflict and the actors became part of it (as pro-Russian separatists became part of the Russian armed forces, the main items

					<i>were not secession and system/ideology within Donesk and Luhans anymore but territory, system/ideology and resources of all of Ukraine, and international power).</i>
58	4203 7	<i>Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan – Uzbekistan</i>	<i>Asia & Oceania</i>	2022	<i>The conflict lost its momentum since the death of Uzbek president Islom Karimov in 2016. The following Uzbek president Shavkat Mirziyoyev maintains rather diplomatic relations with the two neighboring countries (except Fergana-Valley border conflict. However, here Uzbekistan is also the relatively less violent conflict party) and cooperates more with them, when it comes to water resources (item: resources, international power). There were no measures since 2019 and it has been put to inactive since 2020, so passive closure.</i>
59	4107 3	<i>Uzbekistan (opposition)</i>	<i>Asia & Oceania</i>	2022	<i>No relevant measures since 2019, inactive since 2020. The opposition is rather non-existent in Uzbekistan. The repressive regime has a firm grip on political events in the country. There is no definable actor on the opposition side anymore that challenges the government for the conflict items national power or system/ideology. Therefore, it is closed as it does not fulfill the elements to a political conflict that could escalate anymore; the only oppositional movements were about autonomy and counted under new conflict 41075 [Uzbekistan (Karakalpakstan)]</i>
60	5018 1	<i>Lebanon (March 14 Alliance – March 8 Alliance)</i>	<i>WANA</i>	2022	<i>passive closure due to inactivity since 2020</i>
61	2106 0	<i>Ethiopia (ARDUF)</i>	<i>Sub- Saharan Africa</i>	2022	<i>passive closure due to inactivity since 2020</i>
62	4101 0	<i>India (Telangana)</i>	<i>Asia & Oceania</i>	2022 (retrospectively for 2021)	<i>Passive closure, in retrospect for 2021, due to inactivity since 2019</i>
63	1200 1	<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina (Islamist militant groups)</i>	<i>Europe</i>	2022	<i>Closed because it has been inactive since 2020, there are have been no reports about active Islamists in Bosnia anymore.</i>
2023					
64	4203 4	<i>Kazakhstan (Islamist groups)</i>	<i>Asia & Oceania</i>	2023	<i>Passive closure due to inactivity since 2021</i>
65	3022 6	<i>Colombia (Cumbre Agraria)</i>	<i>Americas</i>	2023	<i>Passive closure due to inactivity since 2021</i>
66	3201 0	<i>Chile (Rapa Nui / Easter Island)</i>	<i>Americas</i>	2023	<i>After being inactive since 2021, the conflict item secession was not pursued by the actors anymore. A demand for autonomy was expressed through established regulatory procedures (new constitutional process and the IACHR), thereby not fulfilling the definition for a political conflict anymore. It is thus closed in 2023.</i>
67	4021 9	<i>Cambodia – Vietnam</i>	<i>Asia & Oceania</i>	2023	<i>Closed due to the conflict parties not having diverging interests towards the land or maritime border anymore. Some border demarcations were yet to be settled by the end of the year but this was interpreted as a formality that will happen within established regulatory procedures. The conflict item did not exist anymore, after the conflict had been inactive since 2021 (2020 saw the signature of the Supplementary Treaty to the 1985</i>

					<i>Treaty on the Delimitation of National Boundaries and the 2005 Supplementary Treaty)</i>
68	4031 1	India (DSS – Sikhs)	Asia & Oceania	2023	<i>Passive closure due to inactivity since 2021</i>
69	5003 9	Lebanon (Fatah al-Islam et al.)	WANA	2023	<i>Conflict closed after three years of inactivity.</i>
70	5004 7	State of Palestine° (Hamas – Salafi groups)	WANA	2023	<i>Conflict closed after three years of inactivity.</i>
71	5100 6	Lebanon (Sunni militant groups)	WANA	2023	<i>Conflict closed after three years of inactivity.</i>
72	4202 2	Fiji (Indo-Fijians – indigenous Fijian ethnonationalists)	Asia & Oceania	2023	<i>Conflict closed passively after it had been inactive since 2020</i>
73	1200 0	Romania (opposition)	Europe	2023	<i>Conflict closed passively after three years of inactivity</i>
74	4109 6	China (lockdowns)	Asia & Oceania	2023	<i>The conflict did not fulfill the definition of a political conflict anymore after the Covid-19 lockdowns ended: the movement had dissolved quickly with only few Chinese activists abroad still being vocal about the investigations and only actions within established procedures from the government. Thus, there was no cohesive and decisive organized conflict actor.</i>
75	4002 5	Cambodia (socioeconomic protests)	Asia & Oceania	2023	<i>After two years of casino workers' strikes, the few protests that took place in 2023 were non-violent and all reports were about either jail sentences or solving labor issues within established procedures. While still being viewed critically, the movement was not organized anymore, not making a re-escalation likely, and thus was not considered an actor anymore from 2023. The conflict was therefore closed as it did not fulfill the definition of two relevant actors.</i>
76	5002 0	Syria, Iraq et al. (IS)	WANA	2023	<i>Conflict was split into several country centred conflicts [50673], [51983], [50786], [51943], [51765], [51112], [51211], [51111], [50981]</i>
2024					
77	1111 3	Bulgaria (opposition)	Europe	2024	<i>The Bulgarian opposition conflict will be closed after 3 years of inactivity. Between 2020 and 2021, the country saw a series of massive anti-corruption protests against the government under then-PM Boyko Borisov, which were followed by six snap elections - all of which remained non-violent</i>
78	3310 1	Dominican Republic (anti- corruption)	Americas	2024	<i>Closed due to no measures outside of established procedures since 2021. Corruption remains an issue in DR, but it is important for presidential candidates and therefore treated as a normal political issue. Elections in May did not change dynamics on the issue.</i>
79	2108 5	Djibouti-Eritrea	Sub- Saharan Africa	2024	<i>conflict retrospectively changed to inactive for 2022 since no relevant measures were registered. Conflict passively closed after several years of inactivity.</i>
80	2061 8	DR Congo, Rwanda (FDLR, CNRD)	Sub- Saharan Africa	2024	<i>Closed due to merger into 20880 [DR Congo (M23 factions)]</i>

81	4001 2	Malaysia – Singapore	Asia & Oceania	2024 (retrospectively for 2018)	Retrospectively closed for 2018. In 2018, Malaysia withdrew its application to revise the 2008 International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruling that awarded Pedra Branca to Singapore. Singapore's Foreign Minister welcomed the decision, stating that both countries could now move forward and focus on strengthening bilateral relations. The withdrawal marked the end of Malaysia's legal challenge over the disputed island.
202 5					
82	2357 6	Rwanda – Uganda	Sub- Saharan Africa	2025 (retrospectively for 2022)	Borders reopened in 2022, since then rapprochement through visits and declarations of bilateral cooperation
83	2091 4	Nigeria (EndSARS)	Sub- Saharan Africa	2025	No measures outside of established procedures since 2022, the protest movement has faded although some of the claims were not addressed, legal processes/jail sentences of activists continued.
84	5121 1	Yemen (IS)	WANA	2024	Passively closed due to inactivity. Inactive since 2022, then as part of 50020 Syria, Iraq et al. (IS). When the conflicts were split nationally in 2023, it remained inactive.
85	4001 0	India (GJM et al. / West Bengal)	Asia & Oceania	2025	Passively closed due to inactivity. Inactive since 2022.
86	4033 3	Myanmar (UWSA, NDAA / Shan State)	Asia & Oceania	2025	Actively closed to the signing of a peace agreement.
87	4004 4	Fiji – Tonga (Minerva Reefs)	Asia & Oceania	2025	Passively closed after inactivity, lack of relevant measures.
88	5024 1	Türkiye (PKK, KCK)	WANA	2025	Actively closed due to the announcement of self-dissolution on May 12. On July 11, thirty PKK members, including senior cadres, laid down and destroyed their weapons inside the Jasana cave in Dukan, Sulaymaniyah Governorate, Iraq. Erdoğan responded on July 12 by announcing the establishment of an intra-parliamentary commission to address the legal requirements for advancing the peace process.



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issN 1616-931X