

Ex Post Evaluation of the European Union Solidarity Fund 2002-2016

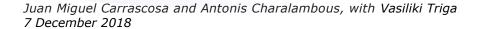
Task 3 - Media Survey Report

Framework contract No. 2014.CE.16.BAT.007

Service contract No.: 2017CE16AAD011



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Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy Directorate: Policy

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Ex Post Evaluation of the European Union Solidarity Fund 2002-2016

Task 3 - Media Survey Report

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2018 EN

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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2019

ISBN: 978-92-76-03690-6 doi: 10.2776/30271

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report contains the final report of the media survey under Task 3 of the Ex Post Evaluation of the European Union Solidarity Fund (EUSF) and constitutes the part of the fourth deliverable of the evaluation. The report presents the analysis undertaken of the media coverage for the seven case studies selected for assessment. It takes account of comments received from the Steering Group for the study on the draft report of the media survey.

The aim of the task has been to survey media reporting of seven EUSF case studies. Apart from the broader objective of analysing the public and political image of the EUSF as represented in the mass media, specific dimensions of the evaluation framework are of particular interest. These include questions related to the effectiveness, relevance, coherence and solidarity aspects of the EUSF in general.

To address the research goals, a media survey tool was developed and deployed in each of the seven cases with the aim of identifying relevant documents (i.e. media articles related to the EUSF). Having identified the subset of relevant EUSF-related documents, the next step was to analyse the content based on a framing conceptualisation that involves a valence/sentiment analysis (i.e., positive, neutral or negative frames) of the relevant media articles. This allows for a cross-country comparative analysis of the frames and sentiment that emerged in the sample of articles identified.

This report begins with the broader conceptualisation that has informed the empirical analysis before moving on to explain the methodology involved. The results of the data collection effort are then presented, followed by an analytical summary for each of the seven cases. The comparative analysis then draws out some of the commonalities (and differences) across the cases. The last section concludes with an overall discussion.

2. CONCEPTUALISATION

Nowadays any natural disaster quickly becomes a viral phenomenon in a mediatised context in which online social media play an increasingly important role. Public opinion is formed and affected by the way mass media process and present the information. Hence, citizens' attitudes towards events and issues are shaped by media representations which affects the way actors, policies and institutions are perceived (De Vreese and Kandyla, 2009; Olausson, 2010; La Barbera, 2015). The present study draws on existing literature to offer a framework for analysing media coverage of the EUSF. Of particular concern is whether media representations of the EUSF entail a directional valence towards the EU (i.e. a positive, negative or neutral sentiment towards the EU).

In addressing this goal, this study adopts an approach commonly used in media analysis known as framing analysis. This technique is especially prevalent in the analysis of journalistic material. Media framing analysis is grounded on Entman's paradigmatic thesis that framing is to "select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation" (Entman, 1993: 52).

In news articles, journalists frame a story or an event by selecting, organizing and placing emphasis on certain aspects of the issue(s) at stake to make them more salient than others. The way an issue or an event is framed reflects a particular desire to communicate a story to the audience. The same story can be communicated in a variety of ways, by placing emphasis on different aspects of the issue in question. It is in this way that media framing can trigger different evaluations in the public's perception of an issue or event (De Vreese et al., 2001; De Vreese and Kandyla, 2009; De Vreese et al., 2011).

According to de Vreese (2002), a news frame can be as important to the audience as the actual informational fact of a news story. The literature on how the media frames EU-related issues shows that there is a variety of news frames employed by the media (Semetko and Valkenburg, 2000; De Vreese et al, 2001; Schuck and De Vreese, 2006; Azrout et al, 2012; Kaiser and Kleinen-von Königslöw, 2017). This is not surprising in a multi-level polity such as the EU with 28 different media systems reflecting very diverse cultures and traditions.

Analysing news frames can be done through purely deductive or inductive conceptual schemas (De Vreese and Kandyla, 2009; De Vreese et al, 2011). In practice, there is usually an element of both. Since the core research goal for this report is to investigate how the EUSF is framed in the media landscape of seven different countries, a framing approach that is deductive and derives from previous studies has been adopted. More specifically, the framing approach focusses on the consequences of an event. This is particularly suited to the analysis of how disaster events and the role of the EUSF therein is represented. As Semetko and Valkenburg's (2000) conclude news stories about Europe are most frequently framed in terms of "consequences" and attempt to attribute responsibility, specify the economic consequences or uncover the conflict around the event.

Given that previous studies have already identified the framing categories for classifying the consequences of an 'event', they can serve as a basis for the present study too. In particular, Gamson (1992) as well as Sotirovic (2000) use three framing categories to categorise news stories in terms of consequences of an event. These are: a) economic

consequences; b) political-institutional consequences; and c) social-cultural consequences.

These frames are clearly connected to some of the specific dimensions of the evaluation framework. The economic consequences frame reports an event, issue or problem in terms of the consequences this will have economically on an individual, group, institution, region, or country (Semetko and Valkenburg, 2000: 96). The political-institutional consequences frame reports on an event in terms of the political and institutional consequences it will have for groups, the EU as an organization as well as for Member States. Lastly, the social-cultural consequences frame reports on an event or an issue in terms of the social as well as cultural consequences it will have for citizens, organisations, countries or the EU more generally.

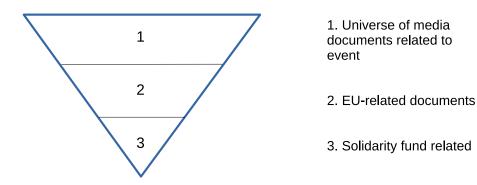
As well as using a 'consequences frame' as described above, the analytical framework draws on another dimension of news frame analysis that is pertinent to the research goal. The focus here is on news frames' inherent valence. News frames have an inherent valence in terms of suggesting, for example, positive or negative aspects of an issue or an event (De Vreese and Boomgaarden, 2003). The aim in this study is to uncover whether the framing of the EUSF in the media is positive, neutral or negative. As has been empirically demonstrated, frames contain a directional bias evaluating the EU as 'good' or 'bad', which in turn affects audiences' attitudes towards the EU (De Vreese and Kandyla, 2009). In general terms, the valence of news frames can be expected to influence public support for various policy measures.

3. METHODOLOGY

This section describes the main methodological challenges and approach of the media survey. The main challenge can be stated succinctly. While the reporting of a disaster event is likely to elicit a lot of media attention and a high number of news articles, the volume of articles that actually relate to the EUSF is likely to be only a very small fraction of the total. The inverted pyramid in Figure 1 below depicts the different layers of documents related to the disaster event.

The analysis involves first identifying the universe of media documents related to the disaster event according to various criteria such as keywords and the identification of media sources (layer 1 in the figure). Within layer 1, the task then involves identifying a subset of articles that relate to the EU, broadly understood as mentioning the EU or its funds (layer 2). Lastly, layer 3 pertains to the limited sample of documents that relate specifically to the solidarity fund.

Figure 1: Layers of documents related to the disaster event



3.1 Technical Challenges

Notwithstanding the multi-layered approach, it should be emphasised that the scope of the analysis are those articles directly mentioning EUSF support for the disaster event under consideration and not EU support during disaster situations in general. This layer (3 in Figure 1) contains the corpus on which the framing analysis and sentiment analysis is conducted.

Before outlining the specific methodology for collecting and identifying significant documents, some of the main technical challenges are highlighted in order to put into context the findings of the study, which involve different case studies in different languages and across varying periods of time.

There are four main technical challenges, especially in the data collection phases.

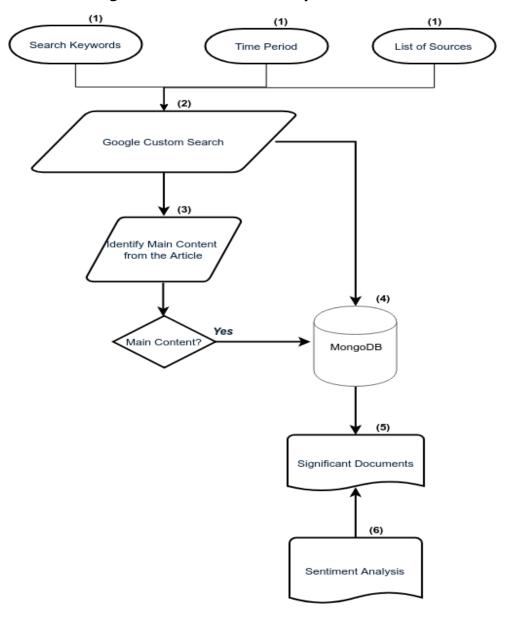
- **Search of keywords and collection of documents**. One key challenge is how to collect, in an automated way, the maximum number of articles for the different case studies where the language and time window diverge. This relies on a set of keywords as search terms.
- Detecting the main content. The content of an article is published next to several elements that are irrelevant to the analytical goals: these include advertisements, images, navigational elements and separate articles. Each media source also has a unique html structure, which increases the complexity for extracting the main content of the article.

- **Set of relevant documents.** There are obviously numerous advantages to a fully automated tool for obtaining articles from different media sources, but this carries the risk of including within any automated search a high number of 'noisy documents' that are unrelated to each case study. Therefore, it is necessary to filter out this noise in order to focus on relevant documents only.
- Framing and Sentiment analysis. Due to the high diversity of cases under study that involve the analysis of multiple languages, and the likelihood of a low volume of relevant news articles the sentiment analysis (i.e., the valence of news frames) will need to be done qualitatively with human coders, rather than rely on automated coding systems.

3.2 Methodological Pipeline

The flowchart in Figure 2 below depicts the methodological approach. It includes the crawling system, the text - and the final analysis of the significant articles. The details are explained below.

Figure 2: Methodological structure of the analysis



3.3 Inputs

The input to the crawl system, for each case study, includes a set of keywords (Search Keywords), a time period and a set of media sources reporting the event under study.

- Identification of search keywords: the goal of this set of search keywords is to address all the events according to the three layers depicted in the inverted pyramid in Figure 1 above. First, there are the more generic terms that relate to the nature of disaster (e.g. floods, earthquake, fires...). Second, there are the EU relevant terms (such as EU, European Union) and third there is specific mention of the EUSF, i.e. Solidarity Fund (or whatever term is used in a particular language for this EU instrument). The list of keywords used for each of the case studies are provided in the summary tables of Section 5.
- *Time period*: For each case study, a time window for analysis was established. The time window ranged from the date of the event (i.e. start time) through to the end of the implementation period. In practice, the average time window across the seven cases was just over two years.
- Identification of sources: To make the task manageable, the ten most popular news media sites for each country case study were selected. In some country instances, an additional source was added to the list (e.g. for the case of the floods/landslides in Madeira a regional source was added). For the Greek case the case furthest back in time special account had to be made of news sources that have since disappeared due to the financial crisis that afflicted the media sector. The identification of the sources was based on the Alexa ranking¹ of website traffic. It is important to note that the search was restricted to online news sources, which include news portals, online newspapers and news sources that only have an online presence (web natives). This does not cover other media types such as radio, television and social media.

3.4 Web Crawler

A web scraper was developed using Python Code to extract the most relevant articles from the Google Custom Search (GCS) service for a set of keywords in a given time of period and across several news media sources. The scraper collects the URLs from the GCS and saves them into a database.

3.5 Identification of Main Content

As mentioned in the technical challenges, identifying the main content for hundreds of different web pages (i.e. news media sources) is not trivial. To solve this problem, a heuristic technique was used to score all the elements of an html webpage to extract automatically the main content of the webpage.

3.6 Database

All the previous information retrieved in (2) and (3) in Figure 1 was stored in a document-oriented database (i.e. MongoDB). The data stored in this database was then processed and filtered by removing non-relevant documents.

 $^{^{1}}$ Alexa (a subsidiary of Amazon) provides one the foremost web traffic analytics, which includes its well-known Alexa Rank. The latter is particularly useful for establishing a web traffic rank on a country basis.

3.7 Significant Documents

This module (5 in Figure 2) is crucial to perform a correct processing and filtering of the documents under study. Such a step is necessary given the relatively large volume of documents extracted with the web crawler and the high diversity in content. Some articles may be directly related to the event but not necessarily to the EUSF (ultimately not relevant to the study). Others articles might not be about the disaster event, yet mention in a sentence the EUSF and the disaster event (these would be relevant).

There are two steps to this module. First, a metric of relevance was computed based on the presence and count of significant keywords that appear in the content of the article. This helped to identify documents with a high probability of being related to the case study. In the second step, human coders scanned this corpus and identified those articles relevant to the study. By 'relevant', it is understood that a news article contains at least a reference to the EU Solidarity Fund in relation to the disaster event. In practice, (i) the whole article might be about the EUSF, or (ii) the article is mostly about something else but the crawler has correctly picked up a relevant sentence connected to the topic of Solidarity funds. Both types of articles would be classified as relevant.

3.8 Framing and Sentiment Analysis

Having checked identified the relevant documents based on the human coders' filtering, the next step was to perform the framing and sentiment analysis as outlined in Section 2. The sub-frames were guided by theory and previous studies, while the valence/sentiment analysis followed a three-fold classification (negative, neutral, and positive). The latter approach (also known as opinion mining) is very popular in computer science approaches to content analysis and seeks to determine the polarity (positive, negative or neutral) of a sentence. Typically, most sentences in a document do not express any opinion and are considered neutral (i.e. objective). On the other hand, sentences that contain a subjective element promulgate sentiment that can be positive or negative depending on the polarity of the words used and the context to which they refer.

The initial expectation was that a computerized sentiment analysis could be performed on the corpus. However, as shown in Table 1 below, the volume of articles was very low. This obviated the need for using a computerized approach and, instead, it was possible to follow the same principles of sentiment analysis, i.e. to code sentences in terms of their valence but to use a much more reliable method involving a human reader.

Sentiment coding was performed on the relevant articles at the sentence level. Where multiple sentences were present - which was rare - an overall coding could be assigned to the article. The coding scheme was as follows.

Positive: The relevant sentence or the article frames the Solidarity Fund in mostly positive terms. An example might be a reference highlighting that the EU has 'helped' by providing millions in assistance.

Negative: The relevant sentence or the article frames the Solidarity Fund in mostly negative terms. An example might be an article in which the EU help is acknowledged but critiqued as being insufficient or bureaucratic.

Neutral: The relevant sentence or the article frames the Solidarity Fund in mostly neutral terms. These are generally factual statements without any connotation. An example might be the "the Commission released X million euros from the Solidarity Fund".

In practice, a pre-test was conducted on two countries, the pilot case studies, to validate the two-step framing and sentiment analysis.

4. CRAWLER RESULTS

The results of the data collection process for the seven country cases are shown in Table 1 below. The table provides a summary of the total number of documents retrieved per case using the customised web crawler. Note that not all of the documents in the third column will be relevant. Due to the extended time period of the search – typically over a number of years in an attempt to capture different stages of the EUSF funding process – other disaster events may have occurred. This is the case with Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and Serbia. In practice, after testing for relevance across the cases, it is estimated that about one-third of retrieved articles are relevant to the disaster event – albeit with some variation across cases.

The EU terms column in Table 1 is a simple count of the frequency of EU-related terms appearing in the documents. The last column contains the documents that were identified as relevant, i.e., containing at least one reference (sentence) related to the EUSF and the disaster event.

Table 1: Summary of number of documents for country cases

Country (case)	Period	Total documents	# EU terms	# Relevant
Austria (102)	30/05/2013 17/02/2015	402	65	21
Bulgaria (120)	30/01/2015 01/07/2017	490	120	13
Greece (50)	23/08/2007 29/09/2009	750	132	62
Italy (91)	20/05/2012 19/12/2013	988	118	22
Portugal (72)	20/02/2010 05/04/2012	334	44	13
Romania (115)	19/04/2014 23/02/2017	513	164	8
Serbia (112)	14/05/2014 14/04/2016	797	188	23

5. RESULTS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL CASES

This section provides an analytical summary of the coding results and qualitative sentiment analysis for each of the seven case studies. Summary information on number of cases and sentiment distributions are provided in tables for each case. The focus is on the sentiment, i.e. the so-called directional valence (negative, positive or neutral) identified in the news articles. In the subsequent Section 6, the focus shifts to the broader frames from a comparative perspective.

5.1 Austria

A summary of the coding results for Austria is provided in Table 2 and a breakdown of the categories of sentiment is set out in Table 3.

Table 2: Austria summary information

Item	Value
Start	30/05/2013
End	17/02/2015
Keywords	Hochwasser;Flut;Hochwasserkatastrophe;Hochwasser Solidaritätsfonds;Flut Solidaritätsfonds; Solidaritätsfonds; Hochwasserkatastrophe Salzburg;Hochwasserkatastrophe Oberösterreich, Niederösterreich, Wien;Solidaritätsfonds der Europäischen Union;EU-Solidaritätsfonds;EU Solidaritätsfonds;EU-Hilfe;Europäischen Union;EU
Source 1	Orf
Source 2	Kronen Zeitung
Source 3	Der Standard
Source 4	OE24
Source 5	Die Presse
Source 6	Kurier
Source 7	Heute
Source 8	Kleine Zeitung
Source 9	Vorarlberg online
Source 10	Meinberzirk
Source 11	Oönachrichten

Table 3: Austria distribution of sentiment

Valence/Sentiment	Number
Negative	2
Neutral	17
Positive	2

In the analysed period, the number of Austrian articles on EUSF support after the flooding event in 2013 is quite low, with just 21 relevant articles identified from seven different sources (five national, two regional). Austrian reporting is mainly factual with neutral sentiment. The vast majority of relevant articles (17) can be classed as neutral

or mildly positive, as these simply reported facts such as plans to ask for EU support or the approval of funding. Only two articles contained negative comments, while another two can be considered positive.

The two negative articles are only mildly negative. They are positive about the provision of EU funding in the event of disasters, but they also include some criticism about lengthy and complex procedures. The articles highlight that it takes "several months" or "up to 12 months" for EUSF funding to be paid out.

The first partially negative article, dating from directly after the event (16 June 2013), mentions lengthy procedures before EUSF funding is paid out and is concerned about potential cuts to the EUSF budget suggested by a number of EU Member State governments. It refers to Johannes Hahn, the Austrian EU Commissioner for Regional Policy at the time in charge of the EUSF, asking for an additional separate fund endowed with €1 billion that would be able to provide funding much quicker. The article continues to quote the head of the Lower Austria State government, who asks for solidarity by the EU, not least in funding flood protection measures that by their nature require a cross-border solution.

The second partially negative article from about two months after the event (2 October 2013) starts with a positive statement about the approval of EUSF funding for Austria, but is then critical about the fact that payments from EUSF can take up to 12 months. It mentions the lengthy procedures, with positive Commissioner appraisals of the applications still requiring approval by the European Parliament and all EU Member States. It finishes with a reference to the European Commission, which suggests introducing new rules for the EUSF, which would allow for advance payments, lower damage thresholds for support and funding to be paid out already after four months.

The most positive article dates from shortly after the disaster event (15 June 2013), albeit not mentioning the EUSF specifically, but rather EU support after natural disasters more generally. It reports from a high-level European conference that took place in the affected area during the flooding event in which the EU Commissioner also participated. It quotes the Commissioner and the head of the Lower Austria State government, both emphasising how important European support in these cases is, e.g. "the flood disaster shows that we need a Europe that will help people when it makes sense and is necessary". They put the disaster into an international context, specifically the Danube Region, highlighting that risk prevention on the Danube and its tributaries is a priority area of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region.

It is difficult to assess whether different stages of the EUSF implementation process are relevant for the way in which the Austrian press reports about the EUSF. This is mainly due to the lack of detailed information in most articles, which remain very much focused on the disaster itself. The role of the EUSF is, in most cases, mentioned in passing, e.g. "the vice-chancellor confirmed that Austria would turn to the EU and ask for funding from the Solidarity Fund". None of the analysed articles provides any detail about how the EUSF funding was intended to be used or was used.

In the Austrian sample analysed, there were no articles reflecting on the application or implementation procedures, and none focused on what happened once the funding had been implemented. The majority of articles are concerned with whether or not Austria will receive funding and how much this will be. Also, Austria is compared with other neighbouring countries that were affected. Some articles appear to complain that other countries received more funding, although this obviously is due to greater damage experienced. For instance, Germany received around \in 360 million, as the damage there was higher than the necessary threshold, while Austria would only receive c. \in 22 million due to not reaching the required minimum estimated damage in relation to GDP.

What is also striking is the role of politicians in the articles. Many references to the EUSF only consist of a quote from a politician, mostly the Austrian chancellor and vice-chancellor, the Lower Austria head of the State government and the (Austrian) EU Commissioner for Regional Policy responsible for the EUSF.

There is just one article that looks more in detail into how the EUSF works. It was published by one of the two Austrian nationwide broadsheets (*Die Presse*) and is the oldest of all the relevant articles (5 June 2013), i.e. it was published close to the peak of the flood event. It describes in some detail the three main options available to provide financial support in the case of natural disasters. It dedicates some limited text (250 words) to the EUSF, summarising the main steps of the application for support.

5.2 Bulgaria

A summary of the coding results for Bulgaria is provided in Table 4 and a breakdown of the categories of sentiment is set out in Table 5.

Table 4: Bulgaria summary information

Item	Value
Start	30/01/2015
End	01/07/2017
Keywords	снежно бедствие;снежен ад;снежен капан;зимно бедствие;мартенски сняг;ЕС;Европейския съюз;Европа;Фонд "Солидарност";ЕСФ;ЕК;Европейската комисия
Source 1	24 Chasa
Source 2	Dneven Trud
Source 3	Bulgaria Dnes
Source 4	Nova
Source 5	Vesti
Source 6	Dvenik
Source 7	Off news
Source 8	Novini
Source 9	PIk
Source 10	News
Source 11	Darik News

Table 5: Bulgaria distribution of sentiment

Valence/Sentiment	Number
Negative	0
Neutral	12
Positive	1

In the case of Bulgaria, many documents were identified related to disaster events, such as the disastrous winter conditions in late 2016 and early 2017 or the floods in the summer of 2014 where damages were compensated partially by the EUSF. The number

of articles related specifically to the winter disaster of 2015 was a subset of these documents, approximately one-fifth of the total. Most of these articles focused on the severe weather conditions and the consequences. Most were media reports for inaccessible towns and villages, destroyed infrastructure and the damage to public and private property.

From the subset of relevant articles relating to the winter disaster of 2015, it was possible to identify 13 relevant articles, which explicitly mention the EUSF. Twelve of them are neutral in sentiment. Most of these articles include quotations of the Minister of Regional Development, Lilyana Pavlova, or mayors of affected municipalities who explain that they will calculate and describe damages in order to apply to the EUSF. In most of the articles, the precise upper limit of the eligible funding is pointed out.

The information provided is scarce and in most of the cases limited to the intention to apply for EUSF support or reporting the fact that the government had submitted an application. Only one of the neutral articles actually reports any of the works funded by the EUSF aid - several streets in the village of Ivanski near Shumen were reconstructed with money from EUSF in September 2016.

Only one article could be conditionally classified with a positive sentiment. On 27 May 2016, it reports that the Mayor of the Gotse Delchev municipality had signed a contract for support from the 'Fund Solidarity' amounting to BGN 21,607 (approximately € 11,000) for a project named 'Reconstruction of road BLG1093/BLG1091, Gotse Delchev – Breznitsa – Kornitsa and fortification of the banks of the rivers in the settlements of Breznitsa, Kornitsa and Lazhnitsa'.

The article mentions that the Fund was established to compensate for damages of large-scale natural disasters as a demonstration of European solidarity with regions affected by natural disasters in the EU. The project reimbursed the expenses of the municipality to overcome the damages caused by the severe weather conditions and the floods to the municipal infrastructure between 30 January and 4 February 2015. The article describes the specific works done and the results of the project. It explicitly states that "thanks to the free financial aid the effective operation of the drainage facilities was restored, the safety of automobile traffic and pedestrians was secured, and further protection to the road infrastructure and the adjacent properties against more serious damage and floods was provided."

In summary, the aid provided by the EUSF for the damage from the severe winter conditions in 2015 was scarcely reported in the media. Only two articles report actual work done with the money provided by the EUSF. The other 11 relevant articles exhibit no journalistic interest in the EUSF aid, but simply retranslate statements of national and local government officials mentioning the application to the EUSF among other things.

5.3 Greece

A summary of the coding results for Greece is provided in Table 6 and a breakdown of the categories of sentiment is set out in Table 7.

Table 6: Greece summary information

Item	Value
Start	23/08/2007
End	29/09/2009
Keywords	πυρκαγιά;πυρκαγιές; φωτιές; Ηλεία; Ειδικό Ταμείο Αλληλεγγύης; Ταμείο Αλληλεγγύης; Ευρωπαϊκή βοηθεια; Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση;ΕΕ
Source 1	ΑΔΕΣΜΕΥΤΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ
Source 2	ΑΠΟΓΕΥΜΑΤΙΝΗ
Source 3	Н АҮГН
Source 4	AYPIANH
Source 5	ТО ВНМА
Source 6	ΕΘΝΟΣ
Source 7	ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ
Source 8	H KAOHMEPINH
Source 9	TA NEA
Source 10	ΡΙΖΟΣΠΑΣΤΗΣ
Source 11	ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΤΥΠΙΑ
Source 12	In.gr
Source 13	Realnews

Table 7: Greece distribution of sentiment

Valence/Sentiment	Number
Negative	15
Neutral	16
Positive	31

The Greek media sample consisted of a significant number of articles containing a reference to the EUSF in relation to the disastrous fires that took place in the Peloponnese during the summer of 2007. Although the crawler identified a large number of documents, identification of relevant EUSF-related articles was complicated by the fact that the Greek government created its own domestic fund, which was also called a Solidarity Fund. Thus, not all Solidarity Fund terms related to the EU. Nonetheless, a total of 63 articles were related to the EUSF. These were published by four main media sources, of which three are popular and nationwide newspapers and one is an online news portal.

One important point should be noted regarding the selection of media sources in the Greek case. Due to the financial crisis, the Greek media landscape has faced a deep crisis that has led to the closure of many newspapers and other media organisations. As a result, media sources are quite different in 2007 compared to the current situation. A number of popular newspapers do not presently exist; about four newspapers selected are not operational today.

In terms of content and sentiment analysis, approximately half of the articles (31) were positive towards the EUSF, yet there were variations in terms of the meaning attributed to the EUSF. About one-quarter (15) contained a negative message (and/or positions) towards EUSF while the remaining quarter (16) are best characterised as neutral given the mainly factual reporting of the EUSF and the absence of any particular connotation.

Looking at the content in terms of the three categories of sentiment, the following patterns emerge. In the media articles where the EUSF was mentioned using a rather neutral tone, the majority were related to preparing and filing the application for requesting the fund (seven articles), or by mentioning the EUSF as another funding possibility among others for the case of Greece, some of which referred to donations from private companies or the creation of the domestic Solidarity Fund (four articles). In the rest of the articles with a neutral framing of the EUSF (four out of 16 in total), factual reporting of the EUSF is elaborated and linked to the effort required by the Greek government to meet the deadline for the application as well as the need for negotiation with the EU for achieving the maximum funding. This specific line of argument is mostly employed by the opposition parties.

The majority of the media articles contained a positive framing on EUSF yet in different ways. The most common - identified in 11 out of the 31 articles - was that EUSF constitutes an important source of help provided by the EU that is portrayed either in terms of a financial contribution and willingness to provide help to a Member State in need or, more abstractly, as a solidarity action. In other words, the EUSF was framed as a tangible manifestation of the EU's help and empathy in dealing with the damage caused by the disastrous fires, as well as helping the Greek citizens to recover from their loss.

Another sub-set of articles (11 articles) that were also positive *vis-a-vis* the EUSF were more moderate in tone and mentioned a series of proposals that would contribute to a better functioning of the Fund, such as the implementation of quicker procedures. In particular, there was one article in which the EU Commissioner admitted that quicker processes could be implemented for the case of Greece to alleviate the burden. In the same sub-set of articles, there are others which mediate their positive stance towards the EUSF by using disclaimers such as the delays on the part of the Member States to approve the amount of the funding, the time needed for the approval by the European Parliament, the demanding application procedure, the uncertainty regarding the final amount of the contribution and finally the strategic and lawful planning that is required in utilising the fund correctly on the part of the Greek government. These arguments were used not to undermine the utility or the logic of the Fund but rather to point to potential weakness mainly around its implementation.

The 15 media articles that contained a negative framing regarding the EUSF drew on a critique of how the EUSF works by focusing on the bureaucracy surrounding the application, approval and the payment of the funding, decision-making delays and the lengthy time needed for releasing the Fund. A further criticism concerned the approved amount of the financial contribution, which was seen as inadequate compared to the damage that was initially evaluated. The responsibility for this outcome was attributed

either to the EU Member States' incapacity to make quick decisions or to their unwillingness to contribute financially for the reconstruction of the affected regions in Greece. In addition, responsibility was attributed to the Greek government, which was accused of not having acted promptly in submitting a concise application or by not having a comprehensive development plan for the affected area. In relation to the issue of the limited amount of funding, three articles focused exclusively on this issue. These articles emphasised the fact that the approved money is insufficient and that this was ultimately due to the EU's neo-liberal ideology. The result of this was to deprive the EU citizens in need of their own resources. This line of argument was found only in the newspaper, *Rizospastis*, which is closely affiliated with the Communist party - one of the most Eurosceptic parties in Europe. In this case, the critique of the EUSF and the level of funding was part of a wider ideological critique against the EU as a neo-liberal project in which the EUSF represents a 'hypocritical and fake' act of solidarity. The rest of the articles that contained this negative framing were found in all selected media sources.

Overall, in the Greek case there was variation in the frames employed to refer to the EUSF that covered a wide spectrum of issues including the Fund's procedures and its goals. Although predominantly positive, the Greek media did not refrain from challenging the EUSF as well as highlighting the perceived politicised nature of the fund and implementation challenges.

5.4 Italy

A summary of the coding results for Italy is provided in Table 8 and a breakdown of the categories of sentiment is set out in Table 9.

Although a relatively high number of articles were identified referring to the 2012 earthquake, only 22 articles were identified as relevant to the EUSF. These articles were published in six main media newspapers, which are among the most popular websites visited in the Italian web according to Alexa rankings.

In terms of content and sentiment analysis, 18 articles took a positive/negative view of the EUSF and the EU assistance help provided for the reparation of damage caused by the earthquake; four articles provided a neutral (factual) account of the Fund. Among the articles that commented on the EUSF, these were divided equally between positive and negative framing with nine articles in each category.

Neutral framing of the EUSF is contained in four articles that were published in two different media sources. All articles mention the EUSF as another source of funding among others, predominantly national, which can help in the restructuring efforts directed at the three affected regions. One article, coded as neutral overall in relation to the EUSF, nonetheless draws attention to domestic scandals, highlighting the latter as potential obstacles to the approval and release of the EUSF at EU level.

Table 8: Italy summary information

Item	Value
Start	20/05/2012
End	19/12/2013
Keywords	gran terremoto; terremoto; terremoto Emilia; Fondo di solidarietà dell' UE; fondo europeo; aiuti europei; Unione europea,UE, l'unione
Source 1	Il fatto quotidiano
Source 2	Corriere della sera
Source 3	La Repubblica
Source 4	Agenzia ansa
Source 5	La Stampa
Source 6	Il Giornale
Source 7	Il Messaggero
Source 8	Il Mattino
Source 9	Internazionale
Source 10	Panorama

Table 9: Italy distribution of sentiment

Valence/Sentiment	Number
Negative	9
Neutral	4
Positive	9

In the nine media articles which frame the EUSF positively, three articles comment on the approval of a record level of support of \in 670 million for Italy, appraising this as solidarity assistance from the EU. Using the same line of argument, another two articles are positive about the successful allocation of the EUSF, while praising the fact that Italy overcame obstacles posed by what are described as critical Member States. Two other articles point to the favourable position of the European Commission (while another adds the European Parliament) towards approving aid to Italy. These articles also comment on the positive attitudes on the part of the EU institutions as a testimony of solidarity and the fundamental values on which the EU is founded. The remaining article in this category is positive in its overall framing of the EUSF but also highlights the bureaucracy involved for applying for Fund support.

One of the articles adopting an overall negative framing of the EUSF focuses predominantly on the position of five EU Member States that objected to the granting of aid towards Italy. An intense critique is elaborated that focuses on Italy being a net

contributor to the EU budget while receiving little back, especially in a moment of crisis. This line of argument frames the obstacles posed by the intergovernmental politics of the Fund as a clear injustice. Further, the refusal of Member States to approve EUSF support for Italy is characterised as a political failure of Europe and a breakdown of solidarity. This framing is further supported by declarations of Mario Monti, Italy's Prime Minister at the time, who characterized the negative positions of certain Member States in seeking to block an EUSF award for Italy as 'unacceptable'. Other politicians' positions are voiced in similar terms, including Eurosceptic ones such as Pepe Grillo who characterised Europe as a 'Club Med' for Eurocrat tourists who administer the life of European citizens.

Another strand of articles follow a similar line of argument but go a step further in differentiating between the position of certain Member States and that of the European institutions. In doing so, they point to the need for political reform in the EU, particularly the need to transfer competencies from Member States to the EU institutions. Another subset of articles connects the negative position of certain Member States towards Italy to the wider European financial crisis, a core argument being that the EUSF is running out of resources. Finally, one article with negative framing of the EUSF was critical of the bureaucratic procedures of the EUSF application process.

5.5 Portugal

A summary of the coding results for Portugal is provided in Table 10 and a breakdown of the categories of sentiment is set out in Table 11.

The 13 articles retrieved for Portugal related to the role of the EUSF in addressing the devastation arising from a storm in the island of Madeira on 20 February 2010. The event resulted in 42 deaths and the significant destruction of housing and infrastructure in an area heavily dependent on tourism. Virtually all articles framed the EUSF in neutral terms providing mainly factual information about the planned funding application or financial contribution of the EUSF to reconstruction efforts, with only one story having an explicitly positive framing of the helpful contribution of the EUSF to regeneration and unifying citizens behind the wider programme goals.

Three articles focused on the Portuguese government's intention of applying for EUSF support once the damage and funding needs had been calculated. While also acknowledging the Portuguese government's forthcoming application, another three articles had a more explicit focus on EU-level initiatives and pronouncements. Two of these related to a European Parliament resolution highlighting the need for a rapid and flexible response to the Madeira crisis through the EUSF, and another short piece focused on the announcement of then European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso of the Commission's readiness to provide significant support to Madeira through the EUSF within a few months.

Table 10: Portugal summary information

Item	Value
Start	20/02/2010
End	05/04/2012
Keywords	Inundações na Madeira; ilha da Madeira; Aluvião na ilha da Madeira; Fundo de Solidariedade da UE; Solidariedade da UE; ajuda europea; assistência do Fundo de Solidariedade da União Europeia; União Europeia; UE
Source 1	A Bola
Source 2	Correio da Manha
Source 3	Diario de Noticias
Source 4	Expresso
Source 5	Jornal de Noticias
Source 6	Diario Digital (or Sapo)
Source 7	Jornal Digital
Source 8	Ler Noticias
Source 9	Local
Source 10	Publico
Source 11	Diario de Noticias
Source 12	Jornal de Madeira

Table 11: Portugal distribution of sentiment

Valence/Sentiment	Number
Negative	0
Neutral	12
Positive	1

A further five articles referred to the expected or actual value of the financial contribution of the EUSF to the overall regeneration package to Madeira from various domestic sources, although the specific role of the EUSF was not highlighted or described. In one of the five articles, there was a positively framed discussion about the reconstruction programme and how it helped to unite the island's inhabitants behind the goal including a reference to the helpful contribution of the EUSF. A different story highlighted the much larger contribution of the Cohesion Fund (CF) to the reconstruction programme, which amounted to \in 265 million (compared to \in 31 million from the EUSF), and how the completion of CF projects would better prepare Madeira to address future natural disasters.

Lastly, two of the articles had a neutral, verging on negative, tone. The first focused on an error in the publicised amount that Portugal could be potentially eligible for in the future, which was due to an error in the interpretation of a European Commissioner's speech by European Parliament translators at a parliamentary plenary session. The last

article had a more explicitly negative tone by criticising the fact that many forest fire disasters with devastating consequences for rural communities and inhabitants in the interior of mainland Portugal are not eligible for EUSF support because the value of the damages are under the threshold for eligibility. It also criticised the national government for providing little or no support through domestic sources.

In summary, the news articles reviewed acknowledged the EUSF contribution to Madeira's reconstruction efforts in largely neutral terms without providing a clear indication of the specific actions supported or the positive outcomes.

5.6 Romania

A summary of the coding results for Romania is provided in Table 12 and a breakdown of the categories of sentiment is set out in Table 13.

Table 12: Romania summary information

Item	Value
Start	19/04/2014
End	23/02/2017
Keywords	inundații; inundațiile devastatoare; Fondul de solidaritate; Fondul de solidaritate al Uniunii Europene; FSUE; ajutor european; Uniunea Europeana; UE
Source 1	Evenimentul Zilei
Source 2	Azi
Source 3	Cotidianul
Source 4	Adevărul (The Truth)
Source 5	Gândul
Source 6	România Liberă
Source 7	Curierul Național
Source 8	Jurnalul24
Source 9	Libertatea
Source 10	Dcnews
Source 11	Hotnews

Table 13: Romania distribution of sentiment

Valence/Sentiment	Number
Negative	0
Neutral	3
Positive	5

From the total sample of articles included in the database, only a small percentage were relevant. Specifically, only nine mentioned the EUSF. Moreover, one of these related to the pre-2014 period, mentioning the use of EUSF for the 2010 Romanian flooding disaster. This resulted in only eight relevant media articles, all of which were published by six different sources, all centrally located. Except for two sources, most of these media outlets are generally critical of the Government's actions. No articles from media outlets more favourably disposed to the Romanian Social-Democrat government, at the time, were found in the sample of articles.

In terms of reporting and sentiment analysis, from the eight relevant articles, three can be classified as neutral and five as mildly positive. Moreover, the eight relevant media articles can be further divided in several other categories, based on their specific approach and framing of the issues discussed. This will be further explained below.

First, several points can be stressed with regard to the neutral articles.

- Two of the neutral articles mention the EUSF in relation to the attributes of the European Commission in the area. For instance, one of these articles (Adevărul 1 September 2014) links the EUSF to the appointment, at the time, of the Romanian European Commissioner for Regional Policy, Corina Creţu. The article stresses that the EUSF could fall under her prerogatives and could be managed by her Department, hinting at this being a potential advantage for Romania.
- The other neutral article (*Gândul.info* 31 July 2014) is the longest compared to all other articles assessed. It takes the form of a journalistic investigation into the negative outcome of the flooding disaster of 2014. It represents an overall critique of the Government, and how specific institutions, such as the 'National Administration of Romanian Waters' dealt with the flooding. The article's main line of argument is that the authorities are too bureaucratic and incompetent in dealing with the flooding disaster, despite its access to numerous national and European funds in this area. This includes the EUSF and EU Structural and Investment Funds. Although it does not criticise these instruments *per se*, the overall assumption is that the government in Bucharest is incapable of using these funds and has let down many of those affected by the flooding.

Second, the (mildly) positive articles can be divided in three categories.

- An Eazi.ro article (24 April 2015) focuses on the assistance provided by the EUSF to tackle the "disastrous" effects of the 2014 flooding. The article starts by enumerating some of the effects of the flooding and the impact it has had on farmers. It highlights that the EUSF will contribute towards repairing and restoring "vital" services and infrastructure. The article then compares and adds information on the damage of flooding in other countries that are being helped by the EUSF, namely Italy, Bulgaria and Serbia. Overall, the tone of the article is positive, in relation to EUSF.
- Two other articles (Hotnews 23 June 2015 and România Liberă 23 June 2015) stress the adoption of a report on mobilising EUSF by the European Parliament's Committee on Budgets. These draw on a press release by the Romanian MEP Siegfried Mureşan, spokesperson of the European People's Party (EPP) and one of the initiators of the report. The articles highlight the estimated damage of the flooding in South-West Romania (e.g. 2,300 houses, 20 schools, 11 churches, several dams and 125,000 people affected). It is suggested that € 8.5 million will be allocated to deal with this. Both articles quote the MEP, highlighting that support from the EUSF is "the way in which the European Union shows its

solidarity with the people affected by the floods". Overall, there is a strong emphasis on the EUSF aid and the interest of the EU in dealing with the problems caused by the flooding.

• The remaining two articles (*Adevărul* – 7 July 2015 and *Euractiv.ro* – 7 July 2015) act as a follow up to the previous two articles noting that the European Parliament has approved, with an overall majority, the € 8.5 million destined to help the victims of the 2014 floods in South-West Romania. The articles stress that the funding will partially contribute to dealing with the damage caused by the flooding, whilst reconstructing infrastructure and enforcing prevention related measures. Both articles clearly highlight the use of the EUSF and dedicate paragraphs for explaining how it works and what other countries (Italy, Bulgaria) will benefit from it. The issue of solidarity is again well emphasized and the MEP Siegfried Mureşan is quoted as saying: "This is a clear signal that, irrespective of the situation, the European Union has at its disposal tools through which it can mitigate the effects of natural calamities on its citizens". Overall, there a positive link is made between the EUSF and the willingness of the EU to support its citizens in difficult times.

It must be stressed that the latter four positive articles discussing the role of the EU and the European Parliament in adopting the EUSF allocation for Romania, draw heavily on the press releases of the Romanian MEP and EPP spokesperson, Siegfried Mureşan. There is a strong sense of entitlement and these allude to his political agency and significant role in the allocation of EUSF funding to tackle the effects of the flooding. In this respect, it can be stressed that the media articles were also a successful exercise of political PR from the MEP's side, given that his press release was largely quoted in the articles.

Overall, the tone of the relevant articles analysed is mostly that of appreciation for the support coming from the EU in the form of the EUSF. This is manifested either in the sense of frustration with the national government's actions, despite its access to EU funding to deal with the damaging effect of the flooding (e.g. the neutral article of *Gândul.info* which criticizes the Romanian government); or by implying an overall sense of gratitude for the EU's support in addressing the effects of the flooding, through the EUSF mechanism.

Finally, none of the relevant articles analysed how the EUSF funding was used in the aftermath of the flooding and following the positive vote in the European Parliament.

5.7 Serbia

A summary of the coding results for Serbia is provided in Table 14 and a breakdown of the categories of sentiment is set out in Table 15.

Table 14: Serbia summary information

Item	Value
Start	14/05/2014
End	14/06/2016
Keywords	velike poplave; poplave; poplave Srbija 2014; poplave Obrenovac; Evropska unija; Evropske unije; EU; Evropski fond solidarnosti; Fond solidarnosti EU
Source 1	Blic
Source 2	Kurir
Source 3	B92
Source 4	Telegraf
Source 5	Espreso
Source 6	Novosti
Source 7	Alo
Source 8	N1info
Source 9	Mondo
Source 10	Informer

Table 15: Serbia distribution of sentiment

Valence/Sentiment	Number
Negative	0
Neutral	7
Positive	16

In the analysed period, the number of Serbian articles on EUSF support after the flooding event in May 2014 is quite low, with just 23 relevant articles from nine different national sources. Serbian reporting is mainly with a positive sentiment. About two-thirds of these EUSF relevant articles (16) can be classed as positive in terms of highlighting the importance of EUSF support, while seven articles are only factual. There was no example of an article with a negative sentiment regarding the EUSF in the sample.

Positive articles can be broadly divided into three groups depending on the dates when they were published.

The first group of positive articles, dating from during or immediately after the
event, highlights that Serbia can count on EU support to recover from the
damage. Most of the articles refer to the visit 24 May 2014 of the EU
Commissioner for Regional Policy who went to see the affected areas and
promised significant support from the EUSF. The articles particularly underline

that Serbia will be treated as if it were a Member State of the EU while stating that the first step is to estimate the level of damage.

- The second group refers to the donor conference organised on 16 July 2014 in Brussels for Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Listing the amount of assistance that Serbia will receive through grants and loans, the articles reported statements of Serbian officials that, apart from the collected assistance at the donor conference, Serbia will receive additional money from the EUSF, with the EU being the biggest donor.
- The third group of positive articles reports on projects that EU supported through the EUSF involving reconstruction in the months and years after the floods. Thus, for example, two articles are from Svilajnac, a place heavily affected by the floods, one from October 2014 and one from January 2016, referring to the reconstruction being done with the EU support. Another example is an article about the visit of the Head of the EU Delegation in Serbia to Smederevska Palanka in December 2014 where damaged housing was rebuilt.

It is also worth mentioning that one article from December 2014 reports the statement of the Serbian Minister for EU Integration that Serbia will receive more money from the EUSF than initially expected. The article contains more details about the EUSF and its purpose, i.e. it can be used only for reconstruction of infrastructure and clean-up of the affected areas, but not for repair of private houses. The entire article highlights the importance of the EU and EU integration for Serbia.

In addition, during the floods when the potential support from the EUSF was already mentioned by the Serbian and EU politicians, one article was published explaining how much money the Czech Republic managed to receive from the EUSF since 2002 while providing more detailed information on how the Solidarity Fund works.

The neutral articles can also be broadly divided into two groups.

- During the event in May 2014, as the catastrophic dimensions of the disaster began to emerge, a few articles published very short references to the fact that Serbia qualifies to receive support from the EUSF. The information was set out in 1-2 sentences, without providing readers with details regarding the Fund.
- By the end of the month (May 29), articles reported that the EBRD estimated the damage of the floods at more than € 2 billion, mentioning that Serbia will be able to use support from the EUSF. The information was a factual stating that, as an EU Candidate Country Serbia, can use money from the EUSF, which was established to help EU Member States, during occasions of serious natural disasters when the damage exceeds 0.64 percent of a country's GDP.
- However, there are no articles reflecting on the application or implementation procedures, and very few examples of what has been reconstructed with the received money. Serbia is sometimes compared to Bosnia-Herzegovina, in terms that as a Candidate Country Serbia can use the EUSF unlike the latter. No article mentions potential lengthy or complicated process of getting the money from the EUSF.

In Serbia, the role of politicians in the articles is very evident. Many references to the EUSF are quotes from politicians, either EU officials (EU Commissioner for Regional Policy and Head of the EU Delegation in Serbia) or Serbian ministers and prime minister.

6. COMPARATIVE INSIGHTS

This section distils some of comparative insights from the media survey. Drawing on the framing approach described in Section 2, the focus is on sub frames identified and their valence/sentiment (i.e., negative, neutral and positive). An assessment of EUSF prevalence in news media and the distribution of sentiment on the sample analysed then follows.

As noted in Section 2, there were two analytical components to the framing analysis. First, drawing on what the literature defines as a 'consequences frame', the aim was to evaluate how an event is represented in terms of three dimensions of consequences (economic, political-institutional and socio-cultural). Second, also drawing on the literature, the valence aspect focuses on the sentiment associated with a particular frame, which can be positive, negative or neutral. To investigate the presence of news frames, a content analysis of news media coverage was first conducted on the two pilot cases Italy and Romania. The two pilot cases confirmed the presence of both consequences frames and a directional valence or sentiment associated with the former. The framework was thus extended to the remaining cases.

Table 16 below provides a summary of the three consequence sub-frames and their valence attributes. The table focuses exclusively on the presence vs. absence of particular sub-frames. The economic consequences subframe can be represented positively, negatively or neutrally. In the neutral case, the most common form, is a simple factual statement such as country or region X has been granted EUSF funding. There is no directly obvious positive or negative sentiment associated with such factual or informational reporting. This was particularly prevalent in the cases of Austria, Bulgaria and Portugal. A positive framing takes a different form and underscores how the EU funds will help towards reconstruction (as in the cases of reporting in Romania and Greece).

In articles in which a positive framing of the EUSF was used it was mentioned how the Fund would contribute to re-building damaged areas, or helping with the implementation of vital infrastructure projects and in re-establishing normality by short-term as well as long-term measures for alleviating the economic burden caused by the disasters. However, a negative framing of economic consequences is also possible. For instance, news frames in a number of country cases focussed on payment delays (Austria, Greece, and Italy), or the bureaucracy involved either with respect to the decision-making of approving the fund or the application procedure and the lengthy process to be processed. The result of such 'cumbersome' procedures is evaluated negatively since they become an obstacle to the economic recovery of the affected area. Sometimes, negative framing of the EUSF focuses on the actual amounts approved (e.g. Austria and Greece). A common critique refers to the gap that was observed between the amount that was initially estimated and the one that was finally approved. Finally, in one story (in Portugal), the economic consequences frame was negative, but the target of the critique was primarily the national government, which was portrayed as being unwilling to offer support for smaller scale crisis events that are ineligible for EUSF support.

The consequences for the political-institutional context is another frame that was analysed. Again, these can take a variety of valence forms either highlighting positive institutional aspects (e.g. positive decisions by EU bodies in the decision-making process) or, alternatively, emphasising the negative. In terms of the latter, very negative frames emerged in two country cases in particular, Italy and Greece. In Italy, the politicised process of the intergovernmental negotiations which negatively affected Italy were emphasised while in Greece bureaucratic delays in the release of funds came

to the fore and these were attributed to the unwillingness of other Member States to decide quickly or to the lengthy EU-related procedures. In some cases (Austria and Greece), the negative frame was further supported by citing declarations by Commission officials admitting the need to implement a more efficient mechanism for managing and implementing the EUSF. National authorities' incompetence could also be emphasised in this frame (as in the Romania case). More neutral or factual accounts are also possible in this frame, which is quite common across the cases when reporting on the fact that a national authority has submitted an EU level application for the Solidarity Fund.

Table 16: Summary of framing matrix (appearance of sub-frames per country cases)

Country	Economic consequences			Politi	Political Institutional			Socio-Cultural		
	_	N	+	_	N	+	_	N	+	
Austria	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	NA	NA	NA	\checkmark	
Bulgaria	NA	\checkmark	√	NA	\checkmark	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Greece	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	√	\checkmark	\checkmark	NA	\checkmark	
Italy	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	NA	\checkmark	\checkmark	NA	\checkmark	
Portugal	\checkmark	\checkmark	√	NA	\checkmark	\checkmark	NA	NA	NA	
Romania	NA	NA	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	NA	NA	\checkmark	
Serbia	NA	\checkmark	\checkmark	NA	√	\checkmark	NA	NA	NA	

Note: Valence/Sentiment is denoted by "-", "N", "+" respectively for negative, neutral and positive. A tick represents the presence of a sub-frame, NA refers to the absence of a sub-frame.

When dealing with the last frame, the socio-cultural dimension, there is a greater polarisation between the positive and the negative valence frames. Neutral framing appeared absent in the sample analysed. There were many cases where a positive framing of the socio-cultural dimension emerged. This frame almost always focused on the solidarity aspects of the fund. The EUSF was represented as a tangible manifestation of EU level solidarity towards the EU citizens. In addition, this was commonly represented as one of the core values upon which Europe, and more specifically the EU, is founded. This frame was detected most noticeably in Greece and Italy (and in a limited sense in Austria and Romania). At the same time, the most negative framing of the socio-cultural aspects also emerged in Greece and Italy. In the latter case, this was connected to an impasse in the intergovernmental process whereby certain Member States objected to the granting of aid to Italy, which was used to justify a complete breakdown in solidarity within the EU. The absence of EU solidarity also emerged in Greece, although this particular frame is most clearly associated with a hard-left critique of the EU and its institutions.

Moving now to the prevalence of the EUSF in news media relating to the disasters. As can be seen in Figure 3 the level of mentions is very low based on the sample analysed. Across the seven cases, an average of ten percent of news articles mention the EUSF. However, this masks a great deal of variation across countries, ranging from five percent in Romania to 25 percent in Greece. It is important to note that these estimates do not relate to the total volume of news articles about the disaster event but rather to a subset most likely to contain relevant articles to the EUSF.

EUSF Relevant

10014 8 92
758 5025010014 8 92
8 92
8 88
9 91

Figure 3: Estimated prevalence of EUSF articles as proportion of relevant articles (percent)

Note: The estimates assume that approximately one-third of the articles identified by the crawler were relevant (see Table 1 for the number of documents retrieved). The EUSF category in the graph is the proportion of articles with mentions to the EUSF of the adjusted total in Table 1.

Greece

Italy

Portugal

Romania

Serbia

Austria

Bulgaria

While any estimate of the proportion of news articles dealing with the EUSF must be treated with caution, what is clear from the media survey undertaken on a sample of prominent media sources is that the volume is extremely low. Coverage is mainly related to political or policy announcements of funding being applied for / received, and in relation to particular programmes or projects which involve spending funded by the EUSF. Coverage is likely to be boosted where an EU politician (Commissioner, MEP) or national politician is linked to the story.

Lastly, turning to the valence or sentiment distribution within and across cases, significant differences emerge (see Figure 4). In three cases (Austria, Bulgaria, Portugal), the coverage is almost entirely neutral (factual) with little sentiment identified, either positive or negative. In two cases (Romania, Serbia), the coverage is largely positive. In the other two cases (Greece, Italy), there is a strong sentiment to the coverage, with less skewed distributions between the positive, negative and neutral categories.

Negative Neutral Positive 92.3 92.3 81 75 69.6 62.5 50 50 % 40.9 40.9 37.5 30.4 24.2 25.8 25 18.2 9.5 9.5 7.7 7.7 0 0 0 0 0 Bulgaria (N=13) Italy (N=22) Portugal (N=13) Austria Greece Romania Serbia (N=21) (N=62)(N=23)

Figure 4: Distribution of sentiment (percentages) across cases

As with coverage, generalisations beyond the sample about the overall distribution of sentiment in media reporting must be made caution. Notwithstanding such disclaimers, one clear finding is the prevalence of mostly neutral reporting. There do appear to be circumstances when this neutral bias is overcome. This could be seen clearly in the cases of Italy and Greece where the EUSF actually became an object of politicisation. What occurs under such conditions is that framing can become polarised – taking either positive or negative positions. This can be most clearly seen in the distribution for Italy.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The analysis revealed a number of dominant narratives in the media across the cases.

In line with rationale of the Fund, the EUSF was represented as a tangible manifestation of EU level solidarity towards EU Member States and citizens in need of support. Moreover, this was commonly represented as one of the core values upon which the EU is founded. In a more limited number of cases, solidarity was presented as being undermined because of perceived inequities in the distribution of funding or wider ideological criticisms of the EU.

The effectiveness of the EUSF featured in another dominant frame about the economic consequences of the EUSF for reconstruction and regeneration. Again, this was portrayed in mostly positive terms. However, the media coverage mostly discussed potential impact. The effectiveness of the EUSF or specific interventions in achieving actual impacts after the event was rarely, if at all, discussed. There were also many neutrally framed references to the financial contribution of the EUSF to reconstruction efforts. While factual in nature, such statements could also be interpreted in more positive terms as an element of the financial added value of the EU.

Beyond the financial contribution of the EUSF, the added value of the EU did not feature in the news stories reviewed e.g. in terms of the positive impact on domestic policy processes or approaches. If anything, the EUSF was portrayed as being a complementary funding source for domestic policy crisis management approaches, instruments and actions.

The efficiency of the EUSF is another dominant frame in terms of the timeliness of spending, institutional decision-making procedures or administrative implementation but is mainly presented negatively in terms of delayed or slow application procedures and funding transfers or, in some cases, administrative incompetence of the national government. In this sense, perceived inefficiency is identified as a factor hampering policy effectiveness.

8. REFERENCES

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ANNEX

Data table of relevant articles identified and used for the framing analysis (note column with English title generated automatically via machine translation)

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
Austria	neutral	05/06/2013	Die Presse	Finanzielle Hilfe: Welcher Fonds zahlt wem was?	Financial help: Which fund is paying what to whom?	https://diepresse.com/home/p anorama/oesterreich/1414054 /Finanzielle-Hilfe_Welcher- Fonds-zahlt-wem-was
Austria	neutral	03/06/2013	oe24.at	Hochwasser-Großalarm an der Donau	Flood red alert on the Danube	https://www.oe24.at/oesterrei ch/chronik/Hochwasser- Grossalarm-an-der- Donau/105841645
Austria	neutral	12/06/2013	Die Presse	Hochwasser: Déjà-vu im Hohen Haus	Flood: Déjà vu in the House	https://diepresse.com/home/p anorama/oesterreich/1417985 /Hochwasser_Dejavu-im- Hohen-Haus
Austria	neutral	03/06/2013	oe1.orf.at	Hochwasser: EU bietet Hilfe an	Flood: EU offers help	https://oe1.orf.at/artikel/3420 01
Austria	neutral	04/06/2013	news.ORF.at	Kosten "noch nicht abschätzbar"	Cost "still not predictable"	https://orf.at/stories/2185486 /2185455/
Austria	neutral	03/06/2013	oe1.orf.at	Wahlkampf in Gummistiefeln	Election campaign in rubber boots	https://oe1.orf.at/artikel/3419 64
Austria	neutral	12/06/2013	Die Presse	Nationalrat dankt Helfern: Opposition will Geld von EU	National Council would like to thank helpers: opposition wants money from EU	https://diepresse.com/home/p anorama/oesterreich/1417830 /Nationalrat-dankt- Helfern_Opposition-will-Geld- von-EU
Austria	neutral	03/06/2013	krone.at	Hochwasser: Toter in Vorarlberg - Land unter in Wachau	Flood: Dead in Vorarlberg - land under in Wachau	https://www.krone.at/363863
Austria	neutral	04/06/2013	nachrichten	Lokalaugenschein: Kanzler Faymann in Ebensee, Vizekanzler Spindelegger im Machland	On-site inspection: Chancellor Faymann in Ebensee, Vice Chancellor Spindelegger Mach country	https://www.nachrichten.at/ob eroesterreich/Lokalaugenschei n-Kanzler-Faymann-in- Ebensee-Vizekanzler- Spindelegger-im-Machland- art4,1132966

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
Austria	neutral	20/06/2013	Die Presse	Europas Konservative inszenieren sich als "Sparverein"	Europe's Conservatives stage as "Sparverein"	https://diepresse.com/home/p olitik/eu/1421118/Europas- Konservative-inszenieren-sich- als-Sparverein
Austria	negative	16/06/2013	kurier.at	Hahn will 1 Milliarde Euro für Katastrophen	Tap will EUR 1 billion for disasters	https://kurier.at/politik/auslan d/eu-sonderfonds-hahn-will-1- milliarde-euro-fuer- katastrophen/15.904.693
Austria	neutral	07/08/2013	nachrichten	Hochwasser: EU gibt Österreich 21,6 Millionen Euro	Flood: EU gives Austria EUR 21.6 million	http://www.nachrichten.at/nac hrichten/ticker/Hochwasser- EU-gibt-OEsterreich-21-6- Millionen- Euro;art449,1171403
Austria	neutral	07/08/2013	news.ORF.at	Hochwasser: EU will Österreich mit 21,6 Mio. unterstützen	Flood: EU wants to support Austria with 21.6 million	https://orf.at/stories/2193914 /
Austria	neutral	31/07/2013	oe1.orf.at	Hochwasser-Bilanz: 900 Mio. Euro Schaden	Flood balance: 900 million euros damage	https://oe1.orf.at/artikel/3474 81
Austria	positive	03/10/2013	news.ORF.at	Brüssel für 21,6 Mio Euro Hilfe nach Hochwasser	Brussels for 21.6 million euro aid after flood	https://orf.at/stories/2200914 /
Austria	negative	03/10/2013	oe1.orf.at	Hochwasser-Hilfe: EU zahlt 22 Millionen	Flood aid: EU will pay 22 million	https://oe1.orf.at/artikel/3534 84
Austria	neutral	30/10/2013	www.kleinezeitun g.at	14 Milliarden mehr: EU- Budgetstreit beendet: Rat genehmigt Aufstockungen	14 billion more: EU budget controversy ended: Council approved increases	https://www.kleinezeitung.at/politik/4098099/14-Milliarden-mehr_EUBudgetstreit-beendet_Rat-genehmigt-Aufstockungen
Austria	neutral	30/10/2013	oe1.orf.at	EU-Budget gesichert, Streit beigelegt	EU budget secured, helped settle dispute	https://oe1.orf.at/artikel/3564 79
Austria	neutral	03/03/2014	sciencev2.orf.at	Doppelt so viele Überschwemmungen bis 2050	Twice as many floods by 2050	https://sciencev2.orf.at/storie s/1734482/
Austria	neutral	26/07/2013	Die Presse	Hahn: "Die Transferunion nicht verfestigen"	Hahn: "not solidify the transfer Union"	https://diepresse.com/home/p olitik/eu/1434964/Hahn_Die- Transferunion-nicht- verfestigen

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
Austria	positive	15/06/2013	noe.orf.at	Pröll fordert EU-Hilfe bei Hochwasserschutz	Pröll calls for EU help in flood control	https://noe.orf.at/news/stories/2588840/
Bulgaria	neutral	04/02/2015	dariknews.bg	В събота се очаква община Кърджали да се върне към нормалния ритъм на живот - България - DarikNews.bg	On Saturday, the municipality of Kardzhali is expected to return to normal rhythm of life-Bulgaria-DarikNews.bg	https://dariknews.bg/novini/b ylgariia/v-sybota-se-ochakva- obshtina-kyrdzhali-da-se- vyrne-kym-normalniq-ritym- na-zhivot-1406866
Bulgaria	neutral	14/05/2015	Труд	До края на юни може да одобрят ОП "Региони в растеж"	By the end of June may approve op "regions in growth"	https://trud.bg/article- 4764102/
Bulgaria	neutral	04/02/2015	www.24chasa.bg	Вижте как правителството обсъжда потопите и реакцията си на тях (Стенограма)	See how the Government discusses the plunge and responding to them (Shorthand)	https://www.24chasa.bg/novi ni/article/4578510
Bulgaria	neutral	10/06/2015	www.24chasa.bg	Вижте как правителството обсъжда потопите и реакцията си на тях (Стенограма)	See how the Government discusses the plunge and responding to them (Shorthand)	https://pik.bg/%D0%BD%D0 %B8%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0 %BB%D0%B0%D0%B9- %D0%BC%D0%B5%D0%BB %D0%B5%D0%BC%D0%BE %D0%B2- %D1%87%D1%83%D0%B4% D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B0- %D0%BD%D1%8F%D0%BC %D0%B0-%D0%B4%D0%B0- %D0%B2%D0%B8- %D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%B5 %D1%89%D0%B0%D0%B5- %D1%89%D0%BC%D0%B5- %D1%81%D0%B0%D0%BC %D0%BE- %D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B5 %D1%82%D0%BE- %D0%BA%D0%BE- %D0%BC%D0%BE- %D0%BC- %D0%BC- %D0%BC- %D0%B6- %D0%B6- %D0%BC- %D0%BC- %D0%BC- %D0%BC- %D0%BC-

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
						%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%BF% D1%8A%D0%BB%D0%BD%D 0%B8%D0%BC- news411994.html
Bulgaria	neutral	07/02/2015	News.bg	Свлачищата притесняват най-много министър Лиляна Павлова	Most worried about mudslides Minister Lilyana Pavlova	https://news.bg/regions/svlac hishtata-pritesnyavat-nay- mnogo-ministar-lilyana- pavlova.html
Bulgaria	neutral	06/02/2015	Vesti.bg	Щетите от свлачищата досега са над 13 млн. лв. - Vesti.bg	Damage from mudslides so far have over 13 million. EUR - Vesti.bg	https://www.vesti.bg/temi-v-razvitie/tema-bedstviia-sled-prolivnite-dyzhdove/shtetite-ot-svlachishtata-dosega-sa-nad-13-mlnlv-6031336?page=id&comments=1
Bulgaria	neutral	25/04/2015	www.24chasa.bg	Павлова: Магистрала Букурещ-София-Белград е възможна като трансевропейска транспортна мрежа	Pavlova: Highway Bucharest-Sofia- Belgrade is possible as the trans-European transport network	https://www.24chasa.bg/novi ni/article/4732626
Bulgaria	neutral	22/03/2015	dariknews.bg	Николай Нанков: Затягаме драстично контрола за строителство в свлачищни райони - Плевен - DarikNews.bg	Nikolay Danny: Corporate control dramatically construction in landslide areas-Pleven- DarikNews.bg	https://dariknews.bg/regioni/p leven/nikolaj-nankov- zatqgame-drastichno-kontrola- za-stroitelstvo-v-svlachishtni- rajoni-1410023
Bulgaria	neutral	19/03/2015	Vesti.bg	Проходът "Превала" е отворен за движение - Vesti.bg	The passage "the pass" is open for movement- Vesti.bg	https://www.vesti.bg/bulgaria/prohodyt-prevala-e-otvoren-za-dvizhenie-6033227
Bulgaria	neutral	20/09/2015	www.24chasa.bg	Като ученик най-младият евродепутат Андрей Новаков бил общ работник на плажа	As a student the youngest MEP Andrew Nevikov was a labourer on the beach	https://www.24chasa.bg/ojivle nie/article/4992901
Bulgaria	neutral	28/09/2015	dariknews.bg	Ремонтираха 4 улици в село Ивански със средства от фонд	Repaired 4 streets in the village of Ivanski with funds from the Fund	https://dariknews.bg/regioni/s humen/remontiraha-4-ulici-v- selo-ivanski-sys-sredstva-ot- fond-solidarnost-1609069

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
Bulgaria	positive	27/05/2016	Novini.bg	Компенсираха Гоце Делчев за щети от наводнение - Общество - Новини БГ	Compensated Gotse Delchev for Flood Damage - Society - News BG	https://novini.bg/bylgariya/ob shtestvo/355592
Bulgaria	neutral	14/05/2015	www.24chasa.bg	До края на юни може да одобрят ОП "Региони в растеж"	By the end of June may approve op "regions in growth"	https://www.24chasa.bg/novi ni/article/4764085
Greece	positive	31/08/2007	ingr	Το σχέδιο ανασυγκρότησης των πυρόπληκτων περιοχών	The reconstruction plan for fire-stricken areas	http://www.in.gr/2007/08/31/ greece/to-sxedio- anasygkrotisis-twn- pyropliktwn-perioxwn/
Greece	positive	30/10/2007	kathimerini	«Μισή» παράταση για τα κονδύλια του τρίτου ΚΠΣ	Half extension for the funds of the third CSF	http://www.kathimerini.gr/302 909/article/oikonomia/ellhnikh -oikonomia/mish-paratash- gia-ta-kondylia-toy-tritoy-kps
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	«Μπρα ντε φερ» κυβέρνησης – αντιπολίτευσης για μεταρρυθμίσεις και οικονομία	Brab de-government - opposition to reform and economy	http://www.tovima.gr/politics/article/?aid=213513&wordsinarticle=%cf%84%ce%b1%ce%bc%ce%b5%ce%af%ce%bf%3b%ce%b1%ce%bb%ce%bb%ce%b5%ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d%ce%b7%cf%82
Greece	positive	09/09/2007	kathimerini	Σχέδιο αντιμετώπισης των αστοχιών του προϋπολογισμού	Plan to address budget failures	http://www.kathimerini.gr/297 445/article/oikonomia/ellhnikh -oikonomia/sxedio- antimetwpishs-twn-astoxiwn- toy-proupologismoy
Greece	positive	14/09/2007	ingr	Ακύρωση της απόφασης για αξιοποίηση των καμένων στη Ζαχάρω προανήγγειλε το ΠΑΣΟΚ	Cancellation of the decision for the exploitation of the burned in Zacharo was announced by PASOK	http://www.in.gr/2007/09/14/ greece/akyrwsi-tis-apofasis- gia-aksiopoiisi-twn-kamenwn- sti-zaxarw-proaniggeile-to- pasok/
Greece	positive	08/04/2008	ingr	Ενίσχυση της Ελλάδας για τις περυσινές πυρκαγιές προτείνει η Κομισιόν	Greece's support for last year's fires suggests the Commission	http://www.in.gr/2008/04/08/ greece/enisxysi-tis-elladas- gia-tis-perysines-pyrkagies- proteinei-i-komision/

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
Greece	positive	08/09/2008	ingr	Η ΕΕ θα χορηγήσει άμεσα στην Ελλάδα 89,7 εκατ. ευρώ για αποκατάσταση των πυρόπληκτων	The EU will directly provide Greece with € 89.7 million for firefighting	http://www.in.gr/2008/09/08/economy/i-ee-tha-xorigisei-amesa-stin-ellada-89-7-ekat-eyrw-gia-apokatastasi-twn-pyropliktwn/
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	«Ευρωχαστούκι» για το άρθρο 24	Eurochastouki for Article 24	http://www.tovima.gr/relateda rticles/article/?aid=212167&w ordsinarticle=%cf%84%ce%b 1%ce%bc%ce%b5%ce%af%c e%bf%3b%ce%b1%ce%bb%ce%b5%ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d%ce%b7%cf%82
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	ΒΗΜΑτοδότης	BHMactor	http://www.tovima.gr/opinion s/article/?aid=211701&wordsi narticle=%ce%b7%ce%bb%c e%b5%ce%af%ce%b1%3b%c f%80%cf%85%cf%81%ce%b a%ce%b1%cf%8a
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	Ευρωπαϊκό σώμα αντιμετώπισης θεομηνιών	European body against natural disasters	http://www.tovima.gr/opinion s/article/?aid=212140&wordsi narticle=%cf%84%ce%b1%ce %bc%ce%b5%ce%af%ce%bf %3b%ce%b1%ce%bb%ce%b b%ce%b7%ce%bb%ce%b5% ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d%ce% b7%cf%82
Greece	positive	03/09/2007	ingr	Πρόταση Μπακογιάννη για ευρωπαϊκή δύναμη καταπολέμησης φυσικών καταστροφών	Bakoyannis proposal for a European force to combat natural disasters	http://www.in.gr/2007/09/03/ greece/protasi-mpakogianni- gia-eyrwpaiki-dynami- katapolemisis-fysikwn- katastrofwn/
Greece	positive	01/09/2007	kathimerini	Αμεση αρωγή από την Ε.Ε. για τις πυρκαγιές	Direct assistance from the EU for fires	http://www.kathimerini.gr/296 525/article/epikairothta/politik h/amesh-arwgh-apo-thn-ee- gia-tis-pyrkagies
Greece	positive	31/08/2007	kathimerini	Ευρωπαϊκή βοήθεια φέρνει στην Ελλάδα η Επίτροπος Χούμπνερ	European aid brings Commissioner Hübner to Greece	http://www.kathimerini.gr/296 506/article/epikairothta/ellada /eyrwpaikh-voh8eia-fernei-

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
						sthn-ellada-h-epitropos- xoympner
Greece	positive	04/09/2007	rizospastis	ΣΥΝΟΔΟΣ ΕΝΙΣΧΥΣΗΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗΣ ΓΕΙΤΟΝΙΑΣ	NEIGHBORHOOD POLICY ASSISTANCE MEETING	https://www.rizospastis.gr/sto ry.do?id=4193097&textCriteri aClause=%2B%CE%A4%CE% 91%CE%9C%CE%95%CE%99 %CE%9F+%2B%CE%91%CE %9B%CE%9B%CE%97%CE% 9B%CE%95%CE%93%CE%93 %CE%A5%CE%97%CE%A3
Greece	positive	01/09/2007	ingr	Μήνυμα στήριξης της Ελλάδας μετά τις καταστροφικές πυρκαγιές από τον Ζ.Μπαρόζο	Message from Greece supporting the devastating fires by Z. Barroso	http://www.in.gr/2007/09/01/greece/minyma-stiriksis-tis-elladas-meta-tis-katastrofikes-pyrkagies-apo-ton-z-mparozo/
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	Εγκρίθηκαν 89,7 εκατ. ευρώ για τους πυρόπληκτους	Approved EUR 89.7 million for fire victims	http://www.tovima.gr/relateda rticles/article/?aid=235860&w ordsinarticle=%ce%b7%ce%b b%ce%b5%ce%af%ce%b1%3 b%cf%80%cf%85%cf%81%c e%ba%ce%b1%cf%8a
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	Εγκρίθηκε ευρωδάνειο ύψους 100 εκατ. ευρώ	A EUR 100 million euro loan was approved	http://www.tovima.gr/relateda rticles/article/?aid=212016&w ordsinarticle=%cf%84%ce%b 1%ce%bc%ce%b5%ce%af%c e%bf%3b%ce%b1%ce%bb%ce%b5%ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d%ce%b7%cf%82
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	Με βήμα σημειωτόν η ανασυγκρότηση και ανάπτυξη των πυροπαθών περιοχών	Step by step, the reconstruction and development of the floodplains	http://www.tovima.gr/finance/finance-news/article/?aid=213156&wordsinarticle=%ce%ba%cf%80%cf%83
Greece	positive	01/09/2007	kathimerini	Οχι ανοικοδόμηση - γκέτο	No rebuilding - ghetto	http://www.kathimerini.gr/706 361/opinion/epikairothta/arxei o-monimes-sthles/oxi- anoikodomhshgketo
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	Στην εκλογική μάχη η ανασυγκρότηση	In the electoral battle the reconstruction	http://www.tovima.gr/politics/article/?aid=211861&wordsina

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
						rticle=%ce%ba%cf%80%cf% 83
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	Πυρκαϊές και εκλογές πυρπολούν την οικονομία	Fire and elections fuel the economy	http://www.tovima.gr/finance/finance-news/article/?aid=211530&wordsinarticle=%cf%84%ce%b1%ce%bc%ce%b5%ce%af%ce%bf%3b%ce%b1%ce%bb%ce%b5%ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d%ce%b7%cf%82
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	Τα προβλήματα της επόμενης ημέρας	The problems of the next day	http://www.tovima.gr/finance/article/?aid=183603&wordsinarticle=%cf%84%ce%b1%ce%bc%ce%b5%ce%af%ce%bf%3b%ce%b1%ce%bb%ce%b5%ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d%ce%b7%cf%82
Greece	positive	20/09/2007	kathimerini	Παράταση ένα χρόνο για το Γ΄ ΚΠΣ	Extending one year for the 3rd CSF	http://www.kathimerini.gr/298 651/article/oikonomia/ellhnikh -oikonomia/paratash-ena- xrono-gia-to-g-kps
Greece	positive	08/09/2007	kathimerini	Η φορολογική ομπρέλα των ελαφρύνσεων για τους πυροπαθείς	The tax umbrella of relief for firefighters	http://www.kathimerini.gr/297 273/article/oikonomia/ellhnikh -oikonomia/h-forologikh- omprela-twn-elafrynsewn-gia- toys-pyropa8eis
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	Η Επιτροπή ενέκρινε 89,7 εκατ. ευρώ για τους πυροπλήκτους	The Commission approved € 89.7 million for firefighters	http://www.tovima.gr/relateda rticles/article/?aid=233372&w ordsinarticle=%cf%84%ce%b 1%ce%bc%ce%b5%ce%af%c e%bf%3b%ce%b1%ce%bb%ce%b5%ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d%ce%b7%cf%82
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	Τι μπορεί να κάνει η ΕΕ για τις πυρκαϊές	What can the EU do for fires?	http://www.tovima.gr/opinion s/article/?aid=211845&wordsi

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
						narticle=%ce%ba%cf%80%cf %83
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	Δαπάνες ύψους 100 εκατ. ευρώ για ανοικοδόμηση των καμένων κατοικιών	Expenditure of EUR 100 million for the reconstruction of burned houses	http://www.tovima.gr/finance/finance-news/article/?aid=218419&wordsinarticle=%ce%b7%ce%bb%ce%b5%ce%af%ce%b1%3b%cf%80%cf%85%cf%81%ce%ba%ce%b1%cf%8a
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	90 εκατ. ευρώ για τους πυρόπληκτους	EUR 90 million for fire victims	http://www.tovima.gr/finance/finance-news/article/?aid=236393&wordsinarticle=%cf%84%ce%b1%ce%bc%ce%b5%ce%b1%ce%bb%ce%b7%ce%bb%ce%b5%ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d%ce%b7%cf%82
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	ΕΕ: €100 εκατ. στις πυρόπληκτες περιοχές από το Ταμείο Αλληλεγγύης	EU: € 100 million in the fire-stricken areas of the Solidarity Fund	http://www.tovima.gr/finance/ finance- news/article/?aid=217837&wo rdsinarticle=%ce%ba%cf%80 %cf%83
Greece	positive	17/09/2007	kathimerini	Ζητούμενο η ανακατανομή κοινοτικών κονδυλίων για ενίσχυση των πυροπαθών	Requesting redistribution of Community funds to aid the firefighters	http://www.kathimerini.gr/298 252/article/oikonomia/epixeirh seis/zhtoymeno-h- anakatanomh-koinotikwn- kondyliwn-gia-enisxysh-twn- pyropa8wn
Greece	positive	25/11/2008	tovima	ΒΗΜΑτοδότηs	BHMactor	http://www.tovima.gr/opinion s/article/?aid=211993&wordsi narticle=%cf%84%ce%b1%ce %bc%ce%b5%ce%af%ce%bf %3b%ce%b1%ce%bb%ce%b b%ce%b7%ce%bb%ce%b5% ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d%ce% b7%cf%82
Greece	neutral	25/11/2008	tovima	Κύμα αλληλεγγύης στους πυροπαθείς	A wave of solidarity with the firefighters	http://www.tovima.gr/politics/article/?aid=211446&wordsina

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
						rticle=%ce%b7%ce%bb%ce% b5%ce%af%ce%b1%3b%cf% 80%cf%85%cf%81%ce%ba% ce%b1%cf%8a
Greece	neutral	06/09/2007	kathimerini	Ο ΔΗΚΤΗΣ	THE DEBATE	http://www.kathimerini.gr/297 112/article/oikonomia/epixeirh seis/o-dhkths
Greece	neutral	04/09/2007	kathimerini	Ανασυγκρότηση και ανάπτυξη με επενδύσεις δύο δισ. ευρώ	Reconstruction and development with investment of two billion euros	http://www.kathimerini.gr/296 734/article/oikonomia/ellhnikh -oikonomia/anasygkrothsh- kai-anapty3h-me-ependyseis- dyo-dis-eyrw
Greece	neutral	21/09/2007	kathimerini	Επιτροπή για την ανασυγκρότηση των πυρόπληκτων περιοχών	Commission on the reconstruction of fire-stricken areas	http://www.kathimerini.gr/298 745/article/epikairothta/politik h/epitroph-gia-thn- anasygkrothsh-twn- pyroplhktwn-perioxwn
Greece	neutral	02/09/2007	kathimerini	Με ειδικό κοινοτικό καθεστώς η ανασυγκρότηση στην Ελλάδα	With special Community status, reconstruction in Greece	http://www.kathimerini.gr/296 657/article/oikonomia/ellhnikh -oikonomia/me-eidiko-koinotiko-ka8estws-h-anasygkrothsh-sthn-ellada
Greece	neutral	25/11/2008	tovima	Εν αναμονή της ευρωπαϊκής αρωγής	Awaiting European assistance	http://www.tovima.gr/politics/article/?aid=211570&wordsinarticle=%cf%84%ce%b1%ce%bc%ce%b5%ce%af%ce%bf%3b%ce%b1%ce%bb%ce%b5%ce%b7%ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d%ce%b7%cf%82
Greece	neutral	04/09/2007	kathimerini	Κονδύλια 2 δισ. για τις πυρόπληκτες περιοχές	Funds of 2 billion for fire-stricken areas	http://www.kathimerini.gr/296 774/article/oikonomia/ellhnikh -oikonomia/kondylia-2-dis-gia- tis-pyroplhktes-perioxes
Greece	neutral	01/11/2007	ingr	Τελευταία φορά που «βλέπει» η Ελλάδα τέτοιου ύψους πόρους από ΕΕ, είπε ο Γ.Αλοσκούφης	Last time "Greece sees" such amount of EU funds, said G. Alogoskoufis	http://www.in.gr/2007/11/01/ economy/teleytaia-fora-poy- blepei-i-ellada-tetoioy-ypsoys- poroys-apo-ee-eipe-o-g- aloskoyfis/

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
Greece	neutral	08/09/2007	kathimerini	Νέο κοινωνικό κράτος και ήπια προσαρμογή	New social state and mild adaptation	http://www.kathimerini.gr/297 289/article/epikairothta/politik h/neo-koinwniko-kratos-kai- hpia-prosarmogh
Greece	neutral	08/09/2007	kathimerini	Τα χρήματα υπάρχουν, περιμένουμε τις προτάσεις προειδοποιεί η Ε.Ε.	The money is there, we are waiting for the proposals warned by the EU.	http://www.kathimerini.gr/297 330/article/oikonomia/ellhnikh -oikonomia/ta-xrhmata- yparxoyn-perimenoyme-tis- protaseis-proeidopoiei-h-ee
Greece	neutral	25/11/2008	tovima	Τα σχέδια ανασυγκρότησης ΝΔ και ΠαΣοΚ	Reconstruction plans for SW and PASOK	http://www.tovima.gr/finance/article/?aid=183287&wordsinarticle=%ce%ba%cf%80%cf%83
Greece	neutral	19/09/2007	kathimerini	Σήμα για επιτάχυνση των μεταρρυθμίσεων	A signal for accelerating reforms	http://www.kathimerini.gr/298 543/article/oikonomia/ellhnikh -oikonomia/shma-gia- epitaxynsh-twn- metarry8misewn
Greece	neutral	25/11/2008	tovima	Σύσκεψη υπό τον Πρωθυπουργό	Meeting under Prime Minister	http://www.tovima.gr/politics/article/?aid=211862&wordsinarticle=%cf%84%ce%b1%ce%b6%ce%b5%ce%af%ce%bf%3b%ce%b1%ce%bb%ce%b5%ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d%ce%b7%cf%82
Greece	neutral	25/11/2008	tovima	ΓΙΩΡΓΟΣ ΠΑΠΑΝΔΡΕΟΥ	GEORGE PAPANDREOU	http://www.tovima.gr/relateda rticles/article/?aid=183506&w ordsinarticle=%ce%b7%ce%b b%ce%b5%ce%af%ce%b1%3 b%cf%80%cf%85%cf%81%c e%ba%ce%b1%cf%8a
Greece	neutral	25/11/2008	tovima	€100 εκατ. για τις πυρόπληκτες περιοχές	€ 100 million for fire- stricken areas	http://www.tovima.gr/finance/finance-news/article/?aid=217834&wordsinarticle=%cf%84%ce%b1%ce%bc%ce%b5%ce%af%ce%bf%3b%ce%b1%ce%bb%ce%b

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
						5%ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d%c e%b7%cf%82
Greece	neutral	25/11/2008	tovima	«Μοιράζουν επιταγές» λέει η αντιπολίτευση	They are distributing checks, says the opposition	http://www.tovima.gr/politics/article/?aid=211303&wordsinarticle=%cf%84%ce%b1%ce%bc%ce%b5%ce%af%ce%bf%3b%ce%b1%ce%bb%ce%b5%ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d%ce%b7%cf%82
Greece	negative	01/09/2007	rizospastis	Τα συνταξιοδοτικά	Retirement	https://www.rizospastis.gr/sto ry.do?id=4190503&textCriteri aClause=%2B%CE%A4%CE% 91%CE%9C%CE%95%CE%99 %CE%9F+%2B%CE%91%CE %9B%CE%9B%CE%97%CE% 9B%CE%95%CE%93%CE%93 %CE%A5%CE%97%CE%A3
Greece	negative	25/11/2008	tovima	Καθυστερεί η κοινοτική συνδρομή στους πυροπλήκτους	Community assistance to artillery is delayed	http://www.tovima.gr/finance/finance- news/article/?aid=220515&wo rdsinarticle=%cf%84%ce%b1 %ce%bc%ce%b5%ce%af%ce %bf%3b%ce%b1%ce%bb%ce %bb%ce%b7%ce%bb%ce%b 5%ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d%c e%b7%cf%82
Greece	negative	01/09/2007	rizospastis	Δικαιούστε μόνο 200 εκατ. ευρώ	You only receive € 200 million	https://www.rizospastis.gr/sto ry.do?id=4190581&textCriteri aClause=%2B%CE%A4%CE% 91%CE%9C%CE%95%CE%99 %CE%9F+%2B%CE%91%CE %9B%CE%9B%CE%97%CE% 9B%CE%95%CE%93%CE%93 %CE%A5%CE%97%CE%A3
Greece	negative	25/11/2008	tovima	Γραφειοκρατία και για τις κοινοτικές ενισχύσεις προς τους πληγέντες από φυσικές καταστροφές	Bureaucracy and Community aid to those affected by natural disasters	http://www.tovima.gr/finance/ finance- news/article/?aid=241622&wo rdsinarticle=%cf%84%ce%b1

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						%ce%bc%ce%b5%ce%af%ce %bf%3b%ce%b1%ce%bb%ce %bb%ce%b7%ce%bb%ce%b 5%ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d%c e%b7%cf%82
Greece	negative	22/11/2007	ingr	Αδύνατη η άμεση ενεργοποίηση του ευρωπαϊκού Ταμείου Αλληλεγγύης για τους πυροπαθείς	Immediate activation of the European Solidarity Fund for firefighters	http://www.in.gr/2007/11/22/ greece/adynati-i-amesi- energopoiisi-toy-eyrwpaikoy- tameioy-allileggyis-gia-toys- pyropatheis/
Greece	negative	07/05/2008	rizospastis	Από χίλια κύματα	From a thousand waves	https://www.rizospastis.gr/sto ry.do?id=4534666&textCriteri aClause=%2B%CE%A4%CE% 91%CE%9C%CE%95%CE%99 %CE%9F+%2B%CE%91%CE %9B%CE%9B%CE%97%CE% 9B%CE%95%CE%93%CE%93 %CE%A5%CE%97%CE%A3
Greece	negative	08/04/2008	kathimerini	Αρωγή Ε.Ε. ύψους 89,7 εκατ.	Hellenic Aid amounting to 89.7 million.	http://www.kathimerini.gr/318 537/article/epikairothta/politik h/arwgh-ee-yyoys-897-ekat
Greece	negative	10/04/2008	rizospastis	Ασπιρίνη	Aspirin	https://www.rizospastis.gr/sto ry.do?id=4500406&textCriteri aClause=%2B%CE%A4%CE% 91%CE%9C%CE%95%CE%99 %CE%9F+%2B%CE%91%CE %9B%CE%9B%CE%97%CE% 9B%CE%95%CE%93%CE%93 %CE%A5%CE%97%CE%A3
Greece	negative	30/10/2007	rizospastis	Παρέλασαν με σημαία τα αιτήματά τους	They flagged their requests	https://www.rizospastis.gr/sto ry.do?id=4271346&textCriteri aClause=%2B%CE%A4%CE% 91%CE%9C%CE%95%CE%99 %CE%9F+%2B%CE%91%CE %9B%CE%9B%CE%97%CE% 9B%CE%95%CE%93%CE%93 %CE%A5%CE%97%CE%A3
Greece	negative	28/08/2007	rizospastis	Υποσχέσεις εκ Βρυξελλών	Promises from Brussels	https://www.rizospastis.gr/story.do?id=4182203&textCriteri

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						aClause=%2B%CE%A4%CE% 91%CE%9C%CE%95%CE%99 %CE%9F+%2B%CE%91%CE %9B%CE%9B%CE%97%CE% 9B%CE%95%CE%93%CE%93 %CE%A5%CE%97%CE%A3
Greece	negative	23/12/2007	rizospastis	Τροφοδότης του κεφαλαίου ο κρατικός προϋπολογισμός	Feeder of capital the state budget	https://www.rizospastis.gr/sto ry.do?id=4351503&textCriteri aClause=%2B%CE%A4%CE% 91%CE%9C%CE%95%CE%99 %CE%9F+%2B%CE%91%CE %9B%CE%9B%CE%97%CE% 9B%CE%95%CE%93%CE%93 %CE%A5%CE%97%CE%A3
Greece	negative	25/11/2008	tovima	Ζοφερό παρόν, δυσοίωνο μέλλον	A sad present, an ominous future	http://www.tovima.gr/society/article/?aid=243710&wordsinarticle=%ce%b7%ce%bb%ce%b5%ce%af%ce%b1%3b%cf%80%cf%85%cf%81%ce%ba%ce%b1%cf%8a
Greece	negative	01/09/2007	rizospastis	Να μη διασκορπιστεί η ψήφος	Do not scatter the vote	https://www.rizospastis.gr/sto ry.do?id=4190617&textCriteri aClause=%2B%CE%A4%CE% 91%CE%9C%CE%95%CE%99 %CE%9F+%2B%CE%91%CE %9B%CE%9B%CE%97%CE% 9B%CE%95%CE%93%CE%93 %CE%A5%CE%97%CE%A3
Greece	negative	29/08/2007	rizospastis	Μέτρα άμεσης εκλογικής «απόδοσης»	Direct election "performance" measures	https://www.rizospastis.gr/sto ry.do?id=4184382&textCriteri aClause=%2B%CE%A4%CE% 91%CE%9C%CE%95%CE%99 %CE%9F+%2B%CE%91%CE %9B%CE%9B%CE%97%CE% 9B%CE%95%CE%93%CE%93 %CE%A5%CE%97%CE%A3
Greece	negative	25/11/2008	tovima	Απελπιστική η κατάσταση στην Ηλεία	An unspeakable situation in Ilia	http://www.tovima.gr/relateda rticles/article/?aid=234291&w ordsinarticle=%cf%84%ce%b

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						1%ce%bc%ce%b5%ce%af%c e%bf%3b%ce%b1%ce%bb%c e%bb%ce%b7%ce%bb%ce% b5%ce%b3%ce%b3%cf%8d% ce%b7%cf%82
Italy	negative	09/11/2012	ilGiornale.it	Cinque paesi dell'Ue contro gli aiuti all'Emilia per il terremoto. Ma poi trovano l'accordo	Five EU countries against aid to Emilia for the earthquake. But then agree	http://www.ilgiornale.it/news/ esteri/cinque-paesi-dellue- contro-aiuti-allemilia- terremoto-854225.html
Italy	negative	10/11/2012	ilGiornale.it	L'Italia paga più di tutti	The Italy pays more than all	http://www.ilgiornale.it/news/i nterni/litalia-paga-pi-tutti- 854532.html
Italy	negative	11/06/2012	ilGiornale.it	L'Italia sborsa 48,2 miliardiper sostenere i piani dell'UeE rischia anche il contagio	The Italy disburses 48.2 miliardiper support the UeE is likely also the contagion	http://www.ilgiornale.it/news/i nterni/litalia-sborsa-482- miliardiper-sostenere-i-piani- delluee.html
Italy	posiitve	29/05/2012	La Repubblica	Terremoto, scossa di 5,8 al Nord Almeno 16 vittime, un solo disperso	The earthquake, at least 16 victims 5.8 shock in the North, only one Direct	http://www.repubblica.it/cron aca/2012/05/29/dirette/terre moto_forte_scossa_a_nord- 36119987/
Italy	neutral	05/07/2012	Corriere della Sera	Terremoto in Emilia, approvato il decreto per il fondo ricostruzione	Earthquake in Italy, approved the decree for the reconstruction	https://www.corriere.it/politica /12_luglio_05/terremoto- emilia-approvato-il-decreto- per-la- ricostruzione_709734b0-c6a5- 11e1-8ab7- 67e552429064.shtml
Italy	positive	11/12/2012	Corriere della Sera	Terremoto in Emilia, la Commissione Europea sbloccherà fondi per 670 milioni	Earthquake in Italy, the European Commission will unlock funds for 670 million	https://www.corriere.it/politica /12_dicembre_11/terremoto- emilia-commissione-europea- fondi-sbloccati_a385a2ec- 43b6-11e2-b89b- 3cf6075586fe.shtml
Italy	positive	19/09/2012	ilGiornale.it	Terremoto in Emilia, in arrivo 670 milioni dalla Commissione Ue	Earthquake in Emilia, incoming 670 million by the EU Commission.	http://www.ilgiornale.it/news/cronache/terremoto-emilia-arrivo-670-milioni-commissione-ue-838896.html

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
Italy	positive	19/09/2012	ANSA.it	Sisma: Ue annuncia aiuto record 670 mln a Emilia Romagna	Earthquake: EU announces record aid 670 mln in Emilia Romagna	http://www.ansa.it/web/notizi e/specializzati/europa/2012/0 9/19/Sisma-Ue-annuncia- aiuto-record-670-mln-Emilia- Romagna_7500533.html
Italy	positive	26/09/2012	ANSA.it	Maltempo: Commissione Ue, no aiuti per 11 regioni italiane	Bad weather: EU Commission, no aid for 11 Italian regions	http://www.ansa.it/europa/not izie/rubriche/altrenews/2012/0 9/26/Maltempo-Commissione-Ue-aiuti-11-regioni-italiane_7534216.html
Italy	negative	10/11/2012	LaStampa.it	Un pericoloso corto circuito	A dangerous short circuit	http://www.lastampa.it/2012/ 11/10/cultura/opinioni/editoria li/un-pericoloso-corto-circuito- Vy10R6FIRSfBXQnqpcPQpJ/pa gina.html
Italy	negative	09/11/2012	Il Fatto Quotidiano	Grillo contro l'Unione europea: "Non si sa nulla, è un club Med per trombati"	Grillo against the European Union: "nothing is known, is a club Med for trumpet"	https://www.ilfattoquotidiano.i t/2012/11/09/grillo-contro- lunione-europea-non-si-sa- nulla-e-club-med-per- trombati/409085/
Italy	negative	12/11/2012	LaStampa.it	Monti all'Ue: inaccettabile il blocco dei fondi ai terremotati dell'Emilia	Monti the EU: unacceptable blocking of funds for earthquake victims of Emilia	http://www.lastampa.it/2012/ 11/11/italia/monti-all-ue- inaccettabile-il-blocco-dei- fondi-ai-terremotati-dell- emilia- cyHLpxay43Cv5WcbTfu9iJ/pag ina.html
Italy	negative	11/11/2012	LaStampa.it	Fondi per l'Emilia "ostaggio" della faida Ue sul bilancio	Funds for Emilia "hostage" of the EU budget feud	http://www.lastampa.it/2012/ 11/11/economia/fondi-per-l- emilia-ostaggio-del-bilancio- ue- Zk3vVx1nypbU9DKwmOQd2L/ pagina.html
Italy	positive	13/11/2012	Il Fatto Quotidiano	Maltempo in Toscana, crolla un ponte: altri tre morti in provincia di Grosseto - Il Fatto Quotidiano	Weather in Tuscany, collapsing a bridge: three more deaths in the province of Grosseto-the daily	https://www.ilfattoquotidiano.i t/2012/11/13/maltempo- crolla-ponte-3-morti-in- provincia-di-grosseto/412052/

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
Italy	negative	11/11/2012	Il Fatto Quotidiano	Finanziamenti Ue per il terremoto, ancora caos. Monti: "Inaccettabile" (video) - Il Fatto Quotidiano	EU funding for the earthquake, even chaos. Mountains: "unacceptable" (video)-Il Fatto Quotidiano	https://www.ilfattoquotidiano.i t/2012/11/11/finanziamenti- ue-per-terremoto-ancora- caos-monti- inaccettabile/410772/
Italy	positive	13/11/2012	Il Fatto Quotidiano	Ue, strappo in Parlamento sulle rettifiche al bilancio 2012. Fondi sociali a rischio - Il Fatto Quotidiano	EU Parliament on budgetary adjustments, tear in 2012. Social funds at risk – Il Fatto Quotidiano	https://www.ilfattoquotidiano.i t/2012/11/13/budget-ue- parlamento-diviso-si-tratta- fino-a-mezzanotte-ma-strada- e-in-salita/412982/
Italy	positive	03/06/2012	Corriere della Sera	Emilia, la terra si muove ancora Panico tra la popolazione	Emilia, the Earth moves even panic among the people	https://www.corriere.it/cronac he/12_giugno_03/terremoto- nuove-scosse-emilia- normalita_55be3470-adb1- 11e1-9c2d- b0ae6b2376e5.shtml
Italy	negative	29/05/2013	LaStampa.it	Mantova e il terremoto dimenticato: "Tanti danni, i rimborsi non bastano"	Mantova and the earthquake forgotten: "so much damage, refunds are not enough"	http://www.lastampa.it/2013/ 05/29/italia/cronache/mantov a-e-il-terremoto-dimenticato- tanti-danni-ma-i-rimborsi- tardano- DTnTxT55vNR4ZESbNdpOmL/ pagina.html
Italy	neutral	20/05/2013	Il Fatto Quotidiano	Terremoto Emilia un anno dopo: "La vita fermata il 20 maggio 2012" (video) - Il Fatto Quotidiano	Emilia earthquake a year later: "The life stopped on May 20, 2012" (video) - Il Fatto Quotidiano	https://www.ilfattoquotidiano.i t/2013/05/20/terremoto- emilia-anno-dopo-vita- fermata-20-maggio-2012- video/599316/
Italy	neutral	11/09/2013	Corriere della Sera	Addizionali Irpef, la mappa dei rincari. Le tasse comunali città per città	Additional Irpef, the map of price increases Municipal taxes city by city	https://www.corriere.it/econo mia/13_settembre_11/tasse- comunali-la-mappa-dei- rincari-ecco-le-addizionali- citta-per-citta-antonella- baccaro_8d8d7a5c-1aa0- 11e3-a75c- ad7543f2d611.shtml
Italy	neutral	27/01/2013	Il Fatto Quotidiano	Monti contestato dai terremotati: "Ti ricordi di noi solo in campagna	Monti challenged by the earthquake victims: "Do you	https://www.ilfattoquotidiano.i t/2013/01/27/monti- contestato-dai-terremotati-ti-

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
				elettorale" - Il Fatto Quotidiano	remember us only during the election campaign" - Il Fatto Quotidiano	ricordi-di-noi-solo-in- campagna-elettorale/481665/
Italy	positive	19/10/2013	Il Fatto Quotidiano	Terremoto Emilia, imprenditore si incatena davanti alla Regione: "Lo Stato ci aiuti" - Il Fatto Quotidiano	Emilia earthquake, an entrepreneur is chained in front of the Region: "The State helps us" - Il Fatto Quotidiano	https://www.ilfattoquotidiano.i t/2013/10/19/terremoto- imprenditore-si-incatena- davanti-alla-regione-stato-ci- aiuti/749324/
Portugal	neutral	22/02/2010	JN	Governo aguarda "avaliação concreta dos prejuízos"	Government awaits concrete assessment of the damage " "	https://www.jn.pt/local/dossie rs/catastrofe-na- madeira/ultimas/interior/gover no-aguarda-avaliacao- concreta-dos-prejuizos- 1501149.html
Portugal	neutral	25/02/2010	JN	Comissão Europeia diz que não se comprometeu com qualquer ajuda à Madeira	European Commission says he doesn't commit to any aid for Madeira	https://www.jn.pt/local/dossie rs/catastrofe-na- madeira/ultimas/interior/comis sao-europeia-diz-que-nao-se- comprometeu-com-qualquer- ajuda-a-madeira- 1504415.html
Portugal	neutral	23/02/2010	DN	Parlamento Europeu guarda um minuto de silêncio e debate situação na Madeira	The European Parliament observed a minute of silence and debate situation in Madeira	https://www.dn.pt/dossiers/ci dades/inundacoes-em- portugal/noticias/interior/parla mento-europeu-guarda-um- minuto-de-silencio-e-debate- situacao-na-madeira- 1502594.html
Portugal	neutral	22/02/2010	JN	União Europeia disponível para dar "apoio significativo" à região	The European Union available to give significant support to the " "	https://www.jn.pt/local/dossie rs/catastrofe-na-madeira/ultimas/interior/uniao-europeia-disponivel-para-darapoio-significativo-a-regiao-1501419.html
Portugal	neutral	27/02/2010	Jornal Expresso	Raimundo Quintal: "Alertei para o que podia acontecer	Raimundo Quintal: "Alerted to what could	https://expresso.sapo.pt/dossi es/dossiest_actualidade/dossie _catasf/raimundo-quintal-

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
				e chamaram-me inimigo da Madeira"	happen and they called me an enemy of Wood"	alertei-para-o-que-podia- acontecer-e-chamaram-me- inimigo-da-madeira=f567907
Portugal	neutral	22/02/2010	cmjornal.pt	Governo cria linha de crédito (ACTUALIZADA)	Government creates a credit line (updated)	https://www.cmjornal.pt/politica/detalhe/governo-cria-linhade-credito-actualizada
Portugal	neutral	10/03/2010	JN	Parlamento Europeu vai adoptar posição comum sobre tempestade na Madeira	European Parliament to adopt common position on storm in Madeira	https://www.jn.pt/local/dossie rs/catastrofe-na- madeira/ultimas/interior/parla mento-europeu-vai-adoptar- posicao-comum-sobre- tempestade-na-madeira- 1515504.html
Portugal	neutral	29/04/2010	PÚBLICO	Lei de meios para a Madeira suspende lei das finanças regionais	Law of means for Madeira suspends regional finance law	https://www.publico.pt/2010/ 04/29/politica/noticia/lei-de- meios-para-a-madeira- suspende-lei-das-financas- regionais-1434679
Portugal	neutral	12/08/2010	DN	População só é apoiada em caso de calamidade pública	Population is only supported in case of public calamity	https://www.dn.pt/portugal/in terior/populacao-so-e- apoiada-em-caso-de- calamidade-publica- 1639175.html
Portugal	neutral	28/11/2010	cmjornal.pt	Desalojados da Madeira dividem Euromilhões	Displaced people from Madeira divide Euromilhões	https://www.cmjornal.pt/portugal/detalhe/desalojados-da-madeira-dividem-euromilhoes
Portugal	neutral	23/02/2012	Jornal Expresso	Madeira ainda tem a receber 109 milhões do Estado	Madeira still has to receive 109 million from the State	https://expresso.sapo.pt/econ omia/madeira-ainda-tem-a- receber-109-milhoes-do- estado=f706205
Portugal	neutral	09/11/2011	JN	Madeira recebeu 172,7 milhões para recuperação da intempérie de 2010	Madeira received 172.7 million to recover from the inclement weather of 2010	https://www.jn.pt/nacional/int erior/madeira-recebeu-1727- milhoes-para-recuperacao-da- intemperie-de-2010- 2111504.html
Portugal	positive	20/02/2012	Jornal Expresso	Catástrofe na Madeira hoje seria bem pior	Catastrophe in Madeira today would be much worse	https://expresso.sapo.pt/actu alidade/catastrofe-na-

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
						madeira-hoje-seria-bem- pior=f705808
Romania	neutral	No Date	Gandul.info	QUIZ UE - Ce este Politica Regională?	QUIZ EU - What is Regional Policy?	http://www.gandul.info/intern ational/quiz-ue-ce-este- politica-regionala-13243157
Romania	neutral	01/09/2014	adevarul.ro	UPDATE Bursa zvonurilor la Bruxelles: Corina Creţu, Comisar European pentru Dezvoltare Regională	UPDATE Brussels rumors: Corina Cretu, European Commissioner for Regional Development	https://adevarul.ro/news/even iment/update-bursa- zvonurilor-bruxelles-corina- cretu-comisar-european- dezvoltare-regionala- 1_540443be0d133766a8c3272 e/index.html
Romania	positive	23/06/2015	HotNewsRo	Comisia pentru bugete a PE aproba alocarea a 8,5 milioane de euro Romaniei dupa inundatiile din 2014	The Commission approves the budget on allocation of 8.5 million euros to Romania after floods in 2014	https://www.hotnews.ro/stiri- esential-20252506-comisia- pentru-bugete-aproba- alocarea-8-5-milioane-euro- romniei-dupa-inundatiile-din- 2014.htm
Romania	positive	24/04/2015	eazi.ro	Ajutoare în contul inundațiilor	Flood aids	http://eazi.ro/bani- afaceri/ajutoare-in-contul- inundatiilor
Romania	positive	07/07/2015	adevarul.ro	Parlamentul European oferă României 8,5 milioane de euro, despăgubiri pentru inundațiile din 2014	The European Parliament offers Romania 8.5 million euros compensation for flooding in 2014	http://adevarul.ro/news/politic a/parlamentul-european- ofera-romaniei-85-milioane- euro-despagubiri-inundatiile- 2014- 1_559bdbeef5eaafab2c550e94 /index.html
Romania	positive	07/07/2015	EurActiv Știri, politici europene & Actori UE online	Eurodeputații au votat raportul pentru alocarea a 8,5 milioane euro României	Eurodeputații voted for the allocation ratio of 8.5 million euros to Romania	https://www.euractiv.ro/econo mic/eurodeputatii-au-votat- raportul-pentru-alocarea-a-8- 5-milioane-euro-romaniei-884
Romania	positive	23/06/2015	Romania Libera	Veste bună de la Bruxelles. România ar putea primi un ajutor de 8,5 milioane de euro pentru inundațiile din 2014 Romania Libera	Good news from Brussels. Romania could receive aid of EUR 8.5 million for the floods in 2014 Romania Libera	https://romanialibera.ro/politic a/institutii/veste-buna-de-la- bruxellesromania-ar-putea- primi-un-ajutor-de-8-5- milioane-de-euro-pentru- inundatiile-din-2014-383097

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
Romania	neutral	31/07/2014	Gandul.info	După viitură, primarii așteaptă Apele Române. "Stăm ca fraierii că nu a venit comisia. Unii îi mai vezi că vin în pantofi de lac de-ţi vine să-i iei la pumni"	After the flood, the mayors are waiting for the Romanian Waters. "We are like the suicides that the commission did not come in. Some of them still see that they come in the shoe of the lake to get them to the punches"	http://www.gandul.info/stiri/d upa-viitura-primarii-asteapta- apele-romane-stam-ca-fraierii- ca-nu-a-venit-comisia-unii-ii- mai-vezi-ca-vin-in-pantofi-de- lac-de-ti-vine-sa-i-iei-la- pumni-13005543
Serbia	neutral	19/05/2014	Telegraf	UŽIVO: Ceo Obrenovac mora da se evakuiše! (FOTO)	The building has to be evacuated!	http://www.telegraf.rs/vesti/1 076813-poplave-u-srbiji-19- maj-2014
Serbia	neutral	21/05/2014	kurir.rs	UŽIVO POPLAVE OBRENOVAC: MUP helikopterima dostavlja pomoć ugroženima!	LIVING FLOODS OF OBRENOVAC: MUP helicopters delivers aid to endangered people!	https://www.kurir.rs/vesti/srbi ja/1380273/uzivo-poplave- obrenovac
Serbia	positive	25/07/2014	Telegraf	Joksimović i Devenport potpisali ugovor o 30 miliona evra pomoći iz IPA fondova!	Joksimovic and Devenport signed a contract for 30 million euros of IPA funds help!	http://www.telegraf.rs/vesti/p olitika/1167053-joksimovic-i- devenport-potpisali-ugovor-o- 30-miliona-evra-pomoci-iz- ipa-fondova
Serbia	positive	19/11/2014	Telegraf	Posle više od 50 GODINA čisti se KORITO REKE KOLUBARE! (FOTO)	Over 50 years, man and boy.	http://www.telegraf.rs/vesti/b eograd/1864445-posle-vise- od-50-godina-cisti-se-korito- reke-kolubare-foto
Serbia	positive	21/05/2014	Blic.rs	Češka za poplave dobila od EU 161 milion evra od 2002.	The Czech Republic received floods of 161 million euros since 2002.	https://www.blic.rs/vesti/svet/ceska-za-poplave-dobila-od-eu-161-milion-evra-od-2002/p0kk3j0
Serbia	positive	24/05/2014	Blic.rs	Han i Dačić: EU poručila da će pomoći Srbiji	Han and Dacic: The EU has said it will help Serbia	https://www.blic.rs/vesti/politi ka/han-i-dacic-eu-porucila-da- ce-pomoci-srbiji/gfeg9xg
Serbia	positive	24/05/2014	B92.net	Evropski komesar obišao Obrenovac	The European Commissioner visited Obrenovac	https://www.b92.net/info/vest i/index.php?yyyy=2014&mm= 05ⅆ=24&nav_category=16 &nav_id=852420

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
Serbia	positive	24/05/2014	B92.net	Han: Imaćete značajnu pomoć od EU	Han: You will get significant help from the EU	https://www.b92.net/info/vest i/index.php?yyyy=2014&mm= 05ⅆ=24&nav_category=11 &nav_id=852244
Serbia	positive	22/10/2014	Blic.rs	Joksimović: Od EU još 60,2 miliona evra pomoći za poplavljene delove Srbije	Joksimovic: Another 60.2m euros from the EU help flooded parts of Serbia	https://www.blic.rs/vesti/politi ka/joksimovic-od-eu-jos-602- miliona-evra-pomoci-za- poplavljene-delove- srbije/ybq09yp
Serbia	positive	16/07/2014	Blic.rs	Za Srbiju prikupljeno 995 miliona evra	995 million euros were collected for Serbia	https://www.blic.rs/vesti/politi ka/za-srbiju-prikupljeno-995- miliona-evra/0svwttw
Serbia	positive	20/05/2014	B92	Vučić: U Obrenovcu 14 žrtava - B92	Obrenovac Grammar School	http://www.b92.net/mobilni/in fo/850376
Serbia	positive	24/05/2014	Blic.rs	Han: Šteta može da se dovede u red za godinu dana	Han: The pest can come in line for a year	https://www.blic.rs/vesti/politi ka/han-steta-moze-da-se- dovede-u-red-za-godinu- dana/r6tspks
Serbia	neutral	16/07/2014	Mondo Portal	Za BiH i Srbiju od sveta 1.846 miliona evra pomoći	For Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, around 1.846 million euros of assistance	http://mondo.rs/a710529/Info /Srbija/U-Briselu-Donatorska- konferencija-za-Srbiju-i- BiH.html
Serbia	positive	20/05/2014	novosti.rs	Vučić: Izgradnja zemlje sopstvenim snagama	On your own.	http://www.novosti.rs/vesti/na slovna/drustvo/aktuelno.290.h tml%3A492412-Vucic- Izgradnja-zemlje-sopstvenim- snagama
Serbia	positive	22/10/2014	novosti.rs	Devenport: Srbiju tretiramo kao članicu EU	Devenport: We are treating Serbia as a member of the EU	http://www.novosti.rs/vesti/na slovna/politika/aktuelno.289.h tml:515927- %D0%94%D0%B5%D0%B2% D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BF%D 0%BE%D1%80%D1%82- %D0%A1%D1%80%D0%B1% D0%B8%D1%98%D1%83- %D1%82%D1%80%D0%B5% D1%82%D0%B8%D1%80%D 0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BE-

Country	Code	Date	Source	Title	Title_English	URL
						%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%BE- %D1%87%D0%BB%D0%B0 %D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%86 %D1%83-%D0%95%D0%A3
Serbia	positive	19/05/2014	Telegraf	CEO SVET POMAŽE: Srbiji pomoć pristiže sa svih strana! (FOTO)	CEO WORLD HELPS: Serbia's help comes from all sides! (PHOTO)	http://www.telegraf.rs/vesti/1 077448-ceo-svet-pomaze- srbiji-pomoc-pristize-sa-svih- strana-foto
Serbia	neutral	29/05/2014	Blic.rs	EBRD: Šteta od poplava u Srbiji 1,5 do dve milijarde evra	EBRD: Flood damage in Serbia 1.5 to 2 billion euros	https://www.blic.rs/vesti/drust vo/ebrd-steta-od-poplava-u- srbiji-15-do-dve-milijarde- evra/lfp4epe
Serbia	neutral	29/05/2014	kurir.rs	PROCENA EBRD: Šteta od poplava u Srbiji dve milijarde evra!	EBRD ASSESSMENT: Two billion euros in flood damage in Serbia!	https://www.kurir.rs/vesti/dru stvo/1396129/procena-ebrd- steta-od-poplava-u-srbiji-dve- milijarde-evra
Serbia	neutral	19/05/2014	kurir.rs	UŽIVO POPLAVE U SRBIJI: Evakuacija Morovića i Višnjeva kod Šida!	LIVE FLOOD IN SERBIA: Evacuation of Morović and Višnjeva near Šid!	https://www.kurir.rs/vesti/srbi ja/1375667/uzivo-poplave-u- srbiji-poplavni-talas-stize-u- beograd-bedemi-zavrseni
Serbia	neutral	22/04/2014	Blic.rs	Blagojević: Raspoloživa sredstva tri puta manja od štete od poplava	Blagojević: The available funds are three times less than flood damage	https://www.blic.rs/vesti/drust vo/blagojevic-raspoloziva- sredstva-tri-puta-manja-od- stete-od-poplava/ky48mgh
Serbia	positive	23/12/2014	Telegraf	Devenport: Srbiju tretiramo kao članicu EU!	Devenport: We treat Serbia as a member of the EU!	http://www.telegraf.rs/vesti/p olitika/1363824-devenport- srbiju-tretiramo-kao-clanicu- eu
Serbia	positive	16/07/2014	Telegraf	Nikolić: U Briselu sakupljeno 1,8 milijardi evra za pomoć Srbiji i BiH!	Nikolic: 1.8 billion euros were collected in Brussels to help Serbia and Bosnia!	http://www.telegraf.rs/vesti/p olitika/1155938-nikolic-srbija- ne-zaboravlja-dobrocinstvo
Serbia	positive	28/01/2016	B92.net	EU podržava Svilajnac u prevenciji poplava	The EU supports Svilajnac in flood prevention	https://www.b92.net/info/vest i/index.php?yyyy=2016&mm= 01ⅆ=28&nav_category=12 &nav_id=1090427

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doi: 10.2776/30271