

# UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset Codebook<sup>1</sup>

Version 4-2015

Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)

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[www.prio.no/cscw](http://www.prio.no/cscw)

*When using the data, please cite Gleditsch et al. (2002), the most recent presentation of the data (Pettersson & Wallensteen 2015), and (when appropriate) this codebook. Please always include the version number in analyses using the dataset. When referring to the dataset, make sure to use the correct name: the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.*

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<sup>1</sup> The first release of the Armed Conflict Dataset was prepared at PRIO in 2002 in close collaboration with researchers at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University and the Departments of Sociology and Political Science and Geomatics at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU). For a description of the division of labor in creating the database, see the first footnote in Gleditsch et al. (2002: 615). This footnote also lists the financial sources of support for the entire project and credits for comments and advice received along the way.

This is version 4-2015 of the codebook and associated documents. We are grateful to several colleagues and external users for constructive comments. For our policy on version labeling, see Section 2.3 below, and for a complete history of earlier versions see the document called Version History. For further comments and suggestions on the data and the codebook, please communicate both to project leader in Uppsala Lotta Themnér ([lotta.themner@pcr.uu.se](mailto:lotta.themner@pcr.uu.se)) and to [jpr@prio.no](mailto:jpr@prio.no).

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# 1 Introduction

This document describes the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, a joint project between the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University and the Centre for the Study of Civil War at the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO). The dataset was first presented in Gleditsch, Wallensteen, Eriksson, Sollenberg & Strand (2002), and is available for download from <http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/>. The project is part of the larger Uppsala Conflict Data Program, which is thoroughly described at [www.ucdp.uu.se](http://www.ucdp.uu.se).

Both UCDP and PRIO offer a range of other datasets, compatible with the UCDP/PRIO dataset. Of special importance is the UCDP Dyadic dataset which is based on the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, but goes beneath the conflict level and focuses on different dyads within each conflict. For more information on the UCDP Dyadic dataset, and for free download visit UCDP's web page. Further compatible datasets can be found on both PRIO's and UCDP's web pages.

Version 4-2015 is updated in accordance to the changes listed in Pettersson & Wallensteen (2015), and the 2014 conflicts have been added to the dataset. We refer the reader to our Version History document for details of other changes and revisions to the dataset. The dataset will continue to be updated with new data annually.

## 2 Definition of Conflict

The main unit in this dataset is an "Armed Conflict" as defined by UCDP.<sup>2</sup> This definition is presented unabridged in Section 2.1. Each conflict is listed in the database and given a unique ID code. The temporal aspect of a conflict is not addressed by this definition; hence, two conflict episodes over the same incompatibility will be assigned the same ID regardless of the time separating them. See below for further clarifications.

### *2.1 Armed Conflict*

UCDP defines conflict as: "a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths."

The separate elements of the definition are operationalized as follows:

(1) *Use of armed force*: use of arms, resulting in deaths.

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<sup>2</sup>For a more in-depth discussion on definitions, see <http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/>.

- (1.1) *Arms*: any material means, e.g. manufactured weapons but also sticks, stones, fire, water etc.
- (2) *25 deaths*: A minimum of 25 battle-related deaths per year and per dyad (see Item 3.3 in this definition) in an incompatibility.<sup>3</sup>
- (3) *Party*: A government of a state or any opposition organization or alliance of organizations. UCDP distinguishes between primary and secondary parties. Primary parties are those that form an incompatibility by stating incompatible positions (see Item 5 in this definition). At least one of the primary parties is the government of a state. Secondary parties are states that enter a conflict with troops to actively support one of the primary parties. The secondary party must share the position of the primary party it is supporting in the incompatibility.
- (3.1) *Government*: The party controlling the capital of a state.
- (3.2) *Opposition organization*: Any non-governmental group of people having announced a name for their group and using armed force to influence the outcome of the stated incompatibility (see Item 5 in this definition). The UCDP only deals with formally organized opposition. The focus is on armed conflict involving consciously conducted and planned political campaigns rather than spontaneous violence.
- (3.3) *Dyad*: A dyad consists of two conflicting primary parties. At least one of the primary parties must be the government of a state. In interstate conflicts, both primary parties are state governments.<sup>4</sup> In intrastate and extrasystemic conflicts, the non-governmental primary party includes one or more opposition organization(s). A conflict can include more than one dyad. If e.g. a government is opposed by three rebel groups over the same incompatibility, the conflict is made up of three dyads. Note that secondary parties (i.e. intervening states supplying troops to one of the primary parties) do not lead to the formation of additional dyads.
- (4) *State*: A state is an internationally recognised sovereign government controlling a specific territory or an internationally unrecognised government controlling a specified territory whose sovereignty is not disputed by another internationally recognized sovereign government previously controlling the same territory. See Section 4 for details on the sample of countries covered by this definition.
- (5) *Incompatibility concerning government or territory*: The incompatibility, as stated by the parties, must concern government and/or territory.
- (5.1) *Incompatibility*: The stated general incompatible positions.

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<sup>3</sup>Note that an incompatibility involving two opposition groups, each involved in clashes with the government resulting in 20 deaths, would not be recorded as a conflict (neither dyad reached the minimum casualty threshold), whereas an incompatibility involving a single opposition group that caused 25 battle-deaths would be included in the dataset.

<sup>4</sup>With three exceptions, the primary parties in interstate conflicts consist of only one actor on each side (and thus only constitute one dyad). See description of Location (Section 3.2) below for further information on these cases.

(5.2) *Incompatibility concerning government*: Incompatibility concerning type of political system, the replacement of the central government, or the change of its composition.

(5.3) *Incompatibility concerning territory*: Incompatibility concerning the status of a territory, e.g. the change of the state in control of a certain territory (interstate conflict), secession or autonomy (internal conflict).

For information on how these elements and definitions are connected to the different fields in the dataset more precisely, see Section 3.

## **2.2**      *Missing Data Problems*

The missing data code is -99. However, the dataset does not include unclear conflicts where information on key variables to the definition of conflict is uncertain or missing. Key variables are those related to the incompatibility, actors and intensity. In addition, a number of events have been identified as potentially in accordance with the criteria for inclusion. These events include possible new dyads and additional years for active conflicts. Consult the list of unclear cases for further information.

The information also varies with regard to the level of precision. For the start date variables, the precision level is indicated in a separate variable, see Sections 3.15 and 3.17. Apart from that, the dataset only includes information when we are quite confident that it is correct. The bias produced by this approach is against the inclusion of conflicts in the earlier decades and in the less-developed world. An armed conflict in a developed country in the 1990s is more likely to be recorded than a conflict in a less developed country in the 1950s.

## **2.3**      *Version Name Convention*

This codebook corresponds to Version 4-2015 of the UCDP/PRIO dataset. For every new release, substantial changes will be documented in a separate document.<sup>5</sup> This should be helpful to researchers trying to replicate a particular study. We recommend that whenever this dataset is used, the version number should be cited.

The version number is a combination of a number and a year. The number is increased when the structure of the dataset is significantly changed. The year refers to when the dataset is updated with new observations. If there are changes in the data between yearly updates, a letter is used behind the year.

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<sup>5</sup> [http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp\\_prio\\_armed\\_conflict\\_dataset/](http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp_prio_armed_conflict_dataset/)

### 3 The Main Conflict Table

The observation (or unit) in the Main Conflict table is the conflict-year. Each conflict is listed in all years where fighting in one or more dyad(s) caused at least 25 battle-related deaths. This is in contrast to Version 2.1 (and earlier versions) of the dataset.<sup>6</sup>

The calendar year is the basic unit of every observation. Thus, if a conflict during the period June–September results in 30 casualties, that year will be recorded as a year of conflict. However, if the same number of casualties occurred in the period November–February and the conflict failed to reach the threshold of 25 battle-related deaths in either calendar year, neither year will be coded as in conflict. This has a number of consequences that will be discussed below. Start dates frequently refer to years prior to the first calendar year of a conflict, as the start of a conflict might be in a year with less than 25 fatalities. Small conflicts might not be included. Certain observations might be based on a single event, such as the Omagh bombing in Northern Ireland in 1998, which exceeded the minimum threshold for armed conflict.

**Table 1: Definition of Variables In The Main Conflict Table**

| Variable | Label   | Description   |
|----------|---|---|
| ID       | Conflict identifier                             | The unique identifier of all conflicts  |
| Location | Country name(s)                                 | The name(s) of the country/countries whose government(s) have a primary claim to the issue in dispute.  |
| SideA    | Country name(s)                                 | Identifying the country/countries of side A in a conflict. Always the government side in internal conflicts. Note that this is a primary party to the conflict.   |
| SideA2nd | Name of state(s) supporting side A with troops. | Identifying the country/countries supporting side A in the conflict.  |
| SideB    | Country name(s) or Opposition actor(s)          | Identifying the opposition actor or country/ countries of side B in the conflict. In an internal conflict, this includes a military opposition organization. Note that this is a primary party to the conflict. |
| SideBID  | Identifier of actor on side B                   | The unique identifier of the actor on side B.   |
| SideB2nd | Name of state(s) supporting side B with troops  | Identifying the country/countries supporting side B in the conflict.  |
| Incomp   | Incompatibility                                 | A general coding of the conflict issue  |

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<sup>6</sup> The previous formulation read ‘The observation (or unit) in the database is a conflict-year, a subconflict, or a subset of either over a period of time where no element in the definition described in Section 2 is changed. Each conflict is likely to include several observations’. This definition of the primary unit made sense in the text lists that preceded this dataset, where space was an important issue. The data structure was kept in order to stay compatible with previous versions. But while this might be advantageous to old users, it has confused a number of new users. The new annual data structure therefore replaced the old structure in Version 3.0.

| Variable   | Label   | Description  |
|------------|---|--|
| Terr       | Name of territory                             | The name of the territory over which the conflict is fought, provided that the incompatibility is territory.   |
| Year       | Year of observation                           |  |
| Int        | Intensity level                               | The intensity level in the dyad per calendar year. Two different intensity levels are coded: minor armed conflicts and wars. See Section 3.11 for definitions of the two categories. |
| CumInt     | Cumulative Intensity                          | The intensity of the conflict, taking into consideration the conflict history.   |
| Type       | Conflict type                                 | Four different types of conflict: extrasystemic, interstate, internal and internationalized internal. See Section 3.13 for definitions of the four types.                            |
| Startdate  | Date of conflict initiation                   | The date, as precise as possible, of the first battle-related death in the conflict.   |
| Startprec  | Precision of startdate                        | The level of precision for the initial start date.   |
| Startdate2 | Date of fatality threshold in current episode | The date, as precise as possible, when a given episode of conflict activity reached 25 battle-related deaths in a year.  |
| Startprec2 | Precision of startdate2                       | The level of precision for startdate2  |
| EpEnd      | Episode Ended                                 | Codes whether this is the last year of conflict activity in this episode   |
| EpEndDate  | Date when conflict activity ended             | The date, as precise as possible, when conflict activity ended.  |
| EpEndPrec  | Episode end precision                         | The level of precision for episode end   |
| GWNoA      | GW number(s) of side A                        | GW numbers of all countries on side A, separated by semicolons.  |
| GWNoA2nd   | GW number(s) of states supporting side A      | GW numbers of all countries supporting side A with troops.   |
| GWNoB      | GW number(s) of side B                        | GW numbers of all countries on side B, separated by semicolons.  |
| GWNoB2nd   | GW number(s) of states supporting side B      | GW numbers of all countries supporting side B with troops.   |
| GWNoLoc    | GW number(s) of locations                     | GW numbers of all location countries, separated by semicolons.   |
| Region     | Region of location                            | Identifying the region of the location. See Section 3.26 for the definition of the regions.  |
| Version    | Version number                                | The current version of the dataset. See Section 2.3.   |

### **3.1 ID**

Conflict identifier. To download a conversion table containing new and old IDs, visit <http://www.prio.no/CSCW/Datasets/Armed-Conflict/UCDP-PRIO/Old-Versions/4-2006/>

### **3.2 Location**

Location is defined as the government side of a conflict, and should not be interpreted as the geographical location of the conflict.

- For internal and internationalized internal conflicts (see Section 3.13 for definition), only one country name is listed. This is the country whose government or territory is disputed. For certain conflicts, such as Kurdistan, the disputed territory is divided between different countries. Following our definition, we have coded separate conflicts for each country.
- For interstate conflict, both primary parties are listed in the Location field. Even if several governments are involved in the conflict, only countries that fulfil the inclusion criteria for primary actors are listed here. This normally means that two countries are listed, but there are three notable exceptions: In the Arab-Israeli war of 1948–49 as well as the Suez war of 1956 and the war in Iraq in 2003, there are more than two primary parties to the conflict.
- For extrasystemic conflicts, Location is set to be the disputed area, not the government of the colonial power. Since the Location field in these conflicts by default does not indicate members of the international system, it constitutes an exception from the definition presented in Section 2. Location is a string variable, listing the names of the countries involved. These might be fighting together or against each other. The string is split in two ways, hyphen ('-') splits the different sides in an interstate war, and comma (',') splits different countries fighting together on the same side.

### **3.3**      *SideA*

Side A is by definition always a primary party to the conflict. In internal conflicts, side A is always the government side, it is one of the sides in interstate conflicts and the colonial state in extrasystemic conflicts.

Side A is a string variable, and in the few cases where there are more than one primary party on side A, these are separated by a comma (',').

### **3.4**      *SideA2nd*

Side A Secondary lists all states that enter a conflict with troops to actively support side A in the conflict. By definition, only independent states can be a secondary party in conflict. A secondary party on side A shares the position in the incompatibility with Side A in the conflict. Side A Secondary does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; an active troop participation is enough.

Side A Secondary is a string variable, where the different names are separated by a comma (',').

### **3.5**      *SideB*

Like Side A, Side B is by definition a primary party to the conflict. Side B is the opposition side of all internal and extrasystemic conflicts and the second side in an interstate conflict.



Thus, side B can include both states and non-governmental opposition groups, depending on the type of conflict. When the primary party listed on Side B is an opposition group, the column lists the group name in abbreviated form. Even if the group changes its name during the course of the conflict we record them under the same name for all years. Thus, instead of recording PRA (Popular Resistance Army) for Uganda 1982, we have recorded NRA (National Resistance Army) for all years (1982-86), even though the group only changed its name from PRA to NRA in 1983. We refer to the UCDP Actor Dataset for the full name and name history of opposition groups.<sup>7</sup>

Side B is a string variable, where the different names are separated by a comma (',').

### **3.6**     *SideBID*

Side B ID is the unique identifier of the actor on side B in the conflict. For government actors, the Gleditsch & Ward (2007) country codes are used. For non-state actors, the ID is taken from the UCDP Actor Dataset

([http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp\\_actor\\_dataset/](http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp_actor_dataset/)).

IDs for the state(s) on side A, as well as on side A secondary and side B secondary are found in GWNOA, GWNOA2nd and GWNOB2nd (see 3.18, 3.19 and 3.21).

### **3.7**     *SideB2nd*

Side B Secondary lists all states that enter a conflict with troops to actively support side B in the conflict. Only states are included as Side B Secondary. Furthermore, the states listed share the position in the incompatibility with Side B in the conflict. Side B Secondary does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; active troop participation is enough. Note that when there is more than one opposition organization listed in an internal conflict, the dataset does not provide information on which of these groups the state coded as Side B Secondary is supporting.

Side B Secondary is a string variable, where the different names are separated by a comma (',').

### **3.8**     *Incomp*

As a country can experience several simultaneous conflicts, it is essential to differentiate between them. As described in Section 2.1, UCDP collects information on conflicts where the incompatibility, i.e. the general incompatible positions, concerns either government, territory or both. Earlier versions of the UCDP/PRIO dataset only contained two incompatibility categories, territory and government. Conflicts that concerned both territory and

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<sup>7</sup> [http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data\\_and\\_publications/datasets.htm](http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm)

government were assigned to their primary incompatibility. From Version 4-2007 the incompatibility is coded in three categories:

1. Territory
2. Government
3. Government and Territory

Note that the incompatibility expressed in terms of government or a specific territory is crude in the sense that possible underlying incompatibilities are not considered. In other words, the stated incompatibility is what the parties are (or claim to be) fighting over, but it says nothing about why the parties are fighting.

While a state can only experience one intrastate conflict over government in a given year, that same state can simultaneously be a primary party to one or more interstate conflicts over government and/or territory. In the case of intrastate territorial conflicts, multiple conflicts can be recorded over different territories in a state in a given year.

### ***3.9 Terr***

If the incompatibility is territory, the disputed territory will be listed here. In case the two sides use different names for the disputed territory, the name listed is the one used by the opposition organisation. One reason for this is that this is most often the name that the general public recognises. Another reason is that there are cases where the disputed territories do not have an official name. This is the case in e.g. conflict ID 227, a territorial conflict in north-eastern India. The rebel organisation NDFB is fighting for independence for a territory that is a part of the Assam region, and does not have an official, separate name. Thus, we use the rebel's name for the territory: Bodoland.

### ***3.10 Year***

The year of observation.

### ***3.11 Int***

The intensity variable is coded in two categories:<sup>8</sup>

1. Minor: between 25 and 999 battle-related deaths in a given year.
2. War: at least 1,000 battle-related deaths in a given year.

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<sup>8</sup> In earlier versions of the UCDP/PRIO dataset, the intensity variable contained three categories: minor, intermediate and war. The intermediate category was defined as “more than 25 battle-related deaths per year and a total conflict history of more than 1000 battle-related deaths, but fewer than 1000 per year.” Thus, the variable included a temporal dimension into the intensity coding. However, as many users incorrectly interpreted the variable as ordinal, it was decided that the intermediate category should be represented by a separate dummy variable denoting cumulative intensity.

### **3.12** *CumInt*

This variable takes into account the temporal dimension of the conflict. It is a dummy variable that codes whether the conflict since the onset has exceeded 1,000 battle-related deaths. A conflict is coded as 0 as long as it has not over time resulted in more than 1,000 battle-related deaths. Once a conflict reaches this threshold, it is coded as 1.

### **3.13** *Type*

We define four types of conflict:

1. Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. (In the COW project, extrasystemic war is subdivided into colonial war and imperial war, but this distinction is not used here.) These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system.
2. Interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states.
3. Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states.
4. Internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.

### **3.14** *Startdate*

The date of the first battle-related death recorded in the conflict is coded as the Startdate in the dataset. The date is set after the conflict fulfils all criteria required in the definition of an armed conflict, except for the number of deaths. In some cases, the initial fatality occurs in a year prior to the first year of activity. For instance, in the conflict in Ethiopia over the territory Eritrea (conflict ID 78), the first battle-related deaths occurred in September 1961. During the remaining months of 1961, the conflict did not reach the required 25 battle-related deaths threshold and the conflict is thus coded as inactive in 1961. 25 battle-related deaths were not recorded until three years later.<sup>9</sup>

### **3.15** *Startprec*<sup>10</sup>

The Startdate is coded as precisely as possible. For certain conflicts we can pinpoint the start of the armed conflict down to a single event, taking place on a specific day. For other

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<sup>9</sup> In earlier versions of the dataset the Startdate was assigned a new value whenever there was a complete change on side B. Departing from the new Startdate users could break a conflict up into different periods. However, with the introduction of episodes in the UCDP/PRIO dataset (see Section 3.16) and with the launching of the new UCDP Dyadic dataset this became redundant.

<sup>10</sup> The format for coding start dates was slightly changed in 2014, in an attempt to provide more detailed information.

conflicts, this is not possible, due to lack of precise information. The Startprec (start precision) is coded to highlight the level of certainty for the date set in the Startdate variable.

1. Day, month and year are precisely coded; we have good information on the event.
2. Day is assigned; month and year are precisely coded. The assigned date can either be one of several events that can be classified as the first; it can be the last day in a period when several fatalities have been reported jointly or it can be an event that different sources claim occurred on different dates.
3. Day is unknown; month (or a period of 30 days, not necessarily a calendar month) and year are precisely coded. The day is known to be in a given month or 30 day-period, but we are missing information on an exact date. Day is then set to the last day of the period.
4. Month is assigned; year is coded precisely.
5. Day and month are unknown, year is coded precisely. Day and month are set as precisely as possible. For example, if an event is known to have taken place sometime between January and August, the date is coded as 31 August of the coded year, with a precision of 5.
6. Year is assigned. There is a wide disagreement between different sources, so that not even year can be coded precisely. The start year is assigned based on subjective judgment. Day and month are set as the 31 December of the coded year.
7. Year is missing. No information on the start date is available; Startdate is set to 31 December of the first year recorded in the conflict.

### **3.16 Startdate2**

With Version 4-2008 of the dataset, the coding of Startdate2 was changed. Whereas it used to give information on *the first time the conflict* reached 25 battle-related deaths in one calendar year, thus indicating the date that the conflict fulfilled all criteria required in the definition of an armed conflict for the first time, it now gives the date, as precise as possible, when *a given episode of conflict activity* reached 25 battle-related deaths. Thus, for each episode of a conflict, a new Startdate2 is coded. In case precise information is lacking, Startdate2 is by default set to 31 December.

An episode is defined as continuous conflict activity. Consequently, a new episode is coded whenever a conflict restarts after one or more year(s) of inactivity. The introduction of episodes within conflicts enables users to distinguish between different phases in the conflict and, potentially, code these as separate conflicts.

### **3.17 Startprec2**

For Version 4-2015 of the dataset, the categories for this variable are similar to those of Startprec.

### **3.18**    *EpEnd*

EpEnd is a dummy variable that codes whether the conflict is inactive the following year and an episode of the conflict thus ends. If the conflict is inactive the following year(s), this variable is coded as 1. If not, a 0 is coded.

### **3.19**    *EpEndDate*

This variable is only coded in years where EpEnd has the value 1. If a conflict year is followed by at least one year of conflict inactivity, the EpEndDate variable lists, as precise as possible, the date that violence stopped.

Previously, this variable has been taken directly from UCDP's Conflict Termination Dataset.<sup>11</sup> However, as UCDP has proceeded in its event coding exercise (read more about this project and its releases at <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/ged/data.php#>) many of the dates have been revised. If detailed information is lacking the date is set to 31 December.

### **3.20**    *EpEndPrec*

The enddate is coded as precisely as possible. For certain conflicts we can pinpoint the termination of the armed conflict down to a single event, taking place on a specific day. For other conflicts, this is not possible, due to lack of precise information. The Endprec (end precision) is coded to highlight the level of certainty for the date set in the Enddate variable.

1= Day, month and year are precisely coded; we have good information on the event.

2= Day is assigned; month and year are precisely coded. The assigned date can either be one of several events that can be classified as the last; it can be the last day in a period when several fatalities have been reported jointly or it can be an event that different sources claim occurred on different dates.

3= Day is unknown; month (or a period of 30 days, not necessarily a calendar month) and year are precisely coded. The day is known to be in a given month or 30 day-period, but we are missing information on an exact date. Day is then set to the last day of the period.

4= Month is assigned; year is coded precisely.

5= Day and month are unknown, year is coded precisely. Day and month are set as precisely as possible. For example, if an event is known to have taken place sometime between January and August, the date is coded as 31 August of the coded year.

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<sup>11</sup> For a presentation of the data, see Kreutz, Joakim (2010) How and When Armed Conflicts End: Introducing the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(2):243-250. The dataset can be found at [http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp\\_conflict\\_termination\\_dataset/](http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp_conflict_termination_dataset/). For coding rules and more detailed definition of these variables please see the Conflict Termination Dataset's code book.

6= Year is assigned. There is a wide disagreement between different sources, so that not even year can be coded precisely. The end year is assigned based on subjective judgment.

7= Year is missing. No information on the end date is available; Enddate is set to 31 December of the last year recorded in the conflict.

As with the EpEndDate variable (3.19), this variable was previously taken directly from UCDP's Conflict Termination Dataset. However, since many dates have been revised (see above), this variable has also seen numerous changes.

### **3.21**      ***GWNoA***

To facilitate analytical use of the dataset, country codes for the active state(s) on side A are listed in this field. The country codes are taken from Gleditsch & Ward (2007). In line with Section 3.3, in internal conflicts GWNoA lists the country code of the government; in interstate conflicts it arbitrarily lists one of the states and in extrasystemic conflicts it lists the code for the colonial state. This variable may contain more than one country.

GWNo A is a string variable, where the numbers are separated by a comma (',').

### **3.22**      ***GWNoA2nd***

GWNo A Secondary lists the country codes for the states coded in Side A Secondary (Section 3.4).

GWNo A Secondary is a string variable, where the numbers are separated by a comma (',').

### **3.23**      ***GWNoB***

GWNoB lists the country codes for states coded in Side B. GWNoB is only coded in interstate conflicts, since that is the only time a state is active on side B. (see Section 3.5)

GWNoB is a string variable, where the numbers are separated by a comma (',').

### **3.24**      ***GWNoB2nd***

GWNoB2nd lists the country codes for the states coded in Side B Secondary (see Section 0).

GWNoB2nd is a string variable, where the numbers are separated by a comma (',').

### **3.25**      ***GWNoLoc***

This field contains the country code(s) for the state(s) listed in the Location variable. Thus, it lists the country codes for the primary party/parties in the conflict.

GWNoLoc is a string variable, where the numbers are separated by a comma (',').

### 3.26 *Region*

Region of Location. This variable groups the various conflicts into five geographical categories, dependent on the location of the conflict. Table 2 summarizes these categories:

Table 2: Regions by GWNo

| Region | Name        | StartGWNo | EndGWNo |
|--------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 1      | Europe      | 200       | 395     |
| 2      | Middle East | 630       | 698     |
| 3      | Asia        | 700       | 990     |
| 4      | Africa      | 400       | 625     |
| 5      | Americas    | 2         | 165     |

### 3.27 *Version*

See Section 2.3.

## 4 System Membership Description

The definition of a state is crucial to the UCDP/PRIO conflict list, and subsequently also for the dyadic dataset.

*State:* A state is:

- a) an internationally recognized sovereign government controlling a specified territory, or
- b) an internationally unrecognized government controlling a specified territory whose sovereignty is not disputed by another internationally recognized sovereign government previously controlling the same territory

The conflict definition, and hence also the dyad definition, is based upon participating governmental actors of independent states, and the classification of a given conflict rests heavily upon the status of the different actors. In order to define the total population of states we use the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) systems membership definition, which is based on the Correlates of War project. Gleditsch & Ward include countries with a population of more than 250,000 that have ‘a relatively autonomous administration over some territory’, and is ‘considered a distinct entity by local actors or the state it is dependent on’ (Gleditsch & Ward, 1999: 398).

The Gleditsch & Ward definition differs from our original definition in two main ways. First, for Gleditsch & Ward a state is considered to be a new entity if it is ‘considered a distinct entity by local actors’ while the conflict definition only recognizes it as a new entity when the ‘sovereignty is not disputed by another internationally recognized sovereign government previously controlling the same territory’. Second, the Gleditsch & Ward states all have a population of more than 250,000 while our conflict definition does not prescribe a specific

size of the population. In a few cases, countries with less than 250,000 inhabitants experience conflict or are active as secondary parties in a conflict. In those cases we use the Gleditsch & Ward tentative list of microstates. For example, the microstate Tonga was part of the multinational coalition fighting in Iraq in 2004.

The UCDP/PRIO dataset includes one political entity that lacks a country code (GWNoA is set at -99) as it is excluded from both the Gleditsch & Ward system membership table and the tentative list of microstates: Hyderabad (Hyderabad vs. CPI and Hyderabad vs. India). In 1947 when England granted India independence, a cabinet memorandum declared that the Princely States were free to decide to either join India or Pakistan before August 1947 - or devise their own sovereign political system for self-governance. Hyderabad declared itself independent on 15 August 1947. The state was populated by approximately 15,000,000 inhabitants. The system membership ended when Hyderabad was annexed by India in September 1948, after Winston Churchill had proposed to the United Nations to consider it as an independent state.

In a couple of cases, the dataset has a different sovereignty date for some countries that have experienced conflict:

- Croatia

Gleditsch & Ward: 25 June 1991 (declares independence)

UCDP/PRIO: 27 April 1992 (the new constitution of Yugoslavia)

- Georgia:

Gleditsch & Ward: 6 September 1991 (the USSR's recognition of Georgia's declaration of independence, on 9 April 1991)

UCDP/PRIO: 21 December 1991 (USSR formally ceased to exist)

Comment: While Gleditsch & Ward claim that the USSR recognised Georgia's independence on 6 September, this seems to be incorrect. On 6 September the Soviet Union recognized the Baltic States' independence, but not Georgia's. Instead, the Soviet Union in early September 1991 refused to discuss recognition of the declaration of independence.

Gleditsch & Ward use a slightly modified version of the COW numbering system. The table below presents the system membership table that we base our data tables on. These data are based on Gleditsch & Ward's 2013 version of the list of independent state, which is update through 31 December 2012.



**Table 3 List of System Members Since 1946**

| <b>StateNum</b> | <b>StateAb</b> | <b>StateName</b>         | <b>StartYear</b> | <b>EndYear</b> |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 2               | USA            | United States of America | 1946             | 2012           |
| 20              | CAN            | Canada                   | 1946             | 2012           |
| 31              | BHM            | Bahamas                  | 1973             | 2012           |
| 40              | CUB            | Cuba                     | 1946             | 2012           |
| 41              | HAI            | Haiti                    | 1946             | 2012           |
| 42              | DOM            | Dominican Republic       | 1946             | 2012           |
| 51              | JAM            | Jamaica                  | 1962             | 2012           |
| 52              | TRI            | Trinidad and Tobago      | 1962             | 2012           |
| 53              | BAR            | Barbados                 | 1966             | 2012           |
| 70              | MEX            | Mexico                   | 1946             | 2012           |
| 80              | BLZ            | Belize                   | 1981             | 2012           |
| 90              | GUA            | Guatemala                | 1946             | 2012           |
| 91              | HON            | Honduras                 | 1946             | 2012           |
| 92              | SAL            | El Salvador              | 1946             | 2012           |
| 93              | NIC            | Nicaragua                | 1946             | 2012           |
| 94              | COS            | Costa Rica               | 1946             | 2012           |
| 95              | PAN            | Panama                   | 1946             | 2012           |
| 100             | COL            | Colombia                 | 1946             | 2012           |
| 101             | VEN            | Venezuela                | 1946             | 2012           |
| 110             | GUY            | Guyana                   | 1966             | 2012           |
| 115             | SUR            | Surinam                  | 1975             | 2012           |
| 130             | ECU            | Ecuador                  | 1946             | 2012           |
| 135             | PER            | Peru                     | 1946             | 2012           |
| 140             | BRA            | Brazil                   | 1946             | 2012           |
| 145             | BOL            | Bolivia                  | 1946             | 2012           |
| 150             | PAR            | Paraguay                 | 1946             | 2012           |
| 155             | CHL            | Chile                    | 1946             | 2012           |
| 160             | ARG            | Argentina                | 1946             | 2012           |
| 165             | URU            | Uruguay                  | 1946             | 2012           |
| 200             | UKG            | United Kingdom           | 1946             | 2012           |
| 205             | IRE            | Ireland                  | 1946             | 2012           |
| 210             | NTH            | Netherlands              | 1946             | 2012           |
| 211             | BEL            | Belgium                  | 1946             | 2012           |
| 212             | LUX            | Luxembourg               | 1946             | 2012           |
| 220             | FRN            | France                   | 1946             | 2012           |
| 225             | SWZ            | Switzerland              | 1946             | 2012           |
| 230             | SPN            | Spain                    | 1946             | 2012           |

| StateNum | StateAb | StateName                  | StartYear | EndYear |
|----------|---------|----------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 235      | POR     | Portugal                   | 1946      | 2012    |
| 260      | GFR     | German Federal Republic    | 1949      | 2012    |
| 265      | GDR     | German Democratic Republic | 1949      | 1990    |
| 290      | POL     | Poland                     | 1946      | 2012    |
| 305      | AUS     | Austria                    | 1946      | 2012    |
| 310      | HUN     | Hungary                    | 1946      | 2012    |
| 315      | CZE     | Czechoslovakia             | 1946      | 1992    |
| 316      | CZR     | Czech Republic             | 1993      | 2012    |
| 317      | SLO     | Slovakia                   | 1993      | 2012    |
| 325      | ITA     | Italy/Sardinia             | 1946      | 2012    |
| 338      | MLT     | Malta                      | 1964      | 2012    |
| 339      | ALB     | Albania                    | 1946      | 2012    |
| 340      | SER     | Serbia                     | 2006      | 2012    |
| 341      | MNG     | Montenegro                 | 2006      | 2012    |
| 343      | MAC     | Macedonia (FRY)            | 1991      | 2012    |
| 344      | CRO     | Croatia                    | 1991      | 2012    |
| 345      | YUG     | Yugoslavia (Serbia)        | 1946      | 2006    |
| 346      | BOS     | Bosnia-Herzegovina         | 1992      | 2012    |
| 347      | KOS     | Kosovo                     | 2008      | 2012    |
| 349      | SLV     | Slovenia                   | 1992      | 2012    |
| 350      | GRC     | Greece                     | 1946      | 2012    |
| 352      | CYP     | Cyprus                     | 1960      | 2012    |
| 355      | BUL     | Bulgaria                   | 1946      | 2012    |
| 359      | MLD     | Moldova                    | 1991      | 2012    |
| 360      | RUM     | Rumania                    | 1946      | 2012    |
| 365      | RUS     | Russia (Soviet Union)      | 1946      | 2012    |
| 366      | EST     | Estonia                    | 1991      | 2012    |
| 367      | LAT     | Latvia                     | 1991      | 2012    |
| 368      | LIT     | Lithuania                  | 1991      | 2012    |
| 369      | UKR     | Ukraine                    | 1991      | 2012    |
| 370      | BLR     | Belarus (Byelorussia)      | 1991      | 2012    |
| 371      | ARM     | Armenia                    | 1991      | 2012    |
| 372      | GRG     | Georgia                    | 1991      | 2012    |
| 373      | AZE     | Azerbaijan                 | 1991      | 2012    |
| 375      | FIN     | Finland                    | 1946      | 2012    |
| 380      | SWD     | Sweden                     | 1946      | 2012    |
| 385      | NOR     | Norway                     | 1946      | 2012    |
| 390      | DEN     | Denmark                    | 1946      | 2012    |
| 395      | ICE     | Iceland                    | 1946      | 2012    |
| 402      | CAP     | Cape Verde                 | 1975      | 2012    |

| StateNum | StateAb | StateName                             | StartYear | EndYear |
|----------|---------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 404      | GNB     | Guinea-Bissau                         | 1974      | 2012    |
| 411      | EQG     | Equatorial Guinea                     | 1968      | 2012    |
| 420      | GAM     | Gambia                                | 1965      | 2012    |
| 432      | MLI     | Mali                                  | 1960      | 2012    |
| 433      | SEN     | Senegal                               | 1960      | 2012    |
| 434      | BEN     | Benin                                 | 1960      | 2012    |
| 435      | MAA     | Mauritania                            | 1960      | 2012    |
| 436      | NIR     | Niger                                 | 1960      | 2012    |
| 437      | CDI     | Cote D'Ivoire                         | 1960      | 2012    |
| 438      | GUI     | Guinea                                | 1958      | 2012    |
| 439      | BFO     | Burkina Faso (Upper Volta)            | 1960      | 2012    |
| 450      | LBR     | Liberia                               | 1946      | 2012    |
| 451      | SIE     | Sierra Leone                          | 1961      | 2012    |
| 452      | GHA     | Ghana                                 | 1957      | 2012    |
| 461      | TOG     | Togo                                  | 1960      | 2012    |
| 471      | CAO     | Cameroon                              | 1960      | 2012    |
| 475      | NIG     | Nigeria                               | 1960      | 2012    |
| 481      | GAB     | Gabon                                 | 1960      | 2012    |
| 482      | CEN     | Central African Republic              | 1960      | 2012    |
| 483      | CHA     | Chad                                  | 1960      | 2012    |
| 484      | CON     | Congo                                 | 1960      | 2012    |
| 490      | DRC     | Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire) | 1960      | 2012    |
| 500      | UGA     | Uganda                                | 1962      | 2012    |
| 501      | KEN     | Kenya                                 | 1963      | 2012    |
| 510      | TAZ     | Tanzania/Tanganyika                   | 1961      | 2012    |
| 511      | ZAN     | Zanzibar                              | 1963      | 1964    |
| 516      | BUI     | Burundi                               | 1962      | 2012    |
| 517      | RWA     | Rwanda                                | 1962      | 2012    |
| 520      | SOM     | Somalia                               | 1960      | 2012    |
| 522      | DJI     | Djibouti                              | 1977      | 2012    |
| 530      | ETH     | Ethiopia                              | 1946      | 2012    |
| 531      | ERI     | Eritrea                               | 1993      | 2012    |
| 540      | ANG     | Angola                                | 1975      | 2012    |
| 541      | MZM     | Mozambique                            | 1975      | 2012    |
| 551      | ZAM     | Zambia                                | 1964      | 2012    |
| 552      | ZIM     | Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)                   | 1965      | 2012    |
| 553      | MAW     | Malawi                                | 1964      | 2012    |
| 560      | SAF     | South Africa                          | 1946      | 2012    |
| 565      | NAM     | Namibia                               | 1990      | 2012    |

| StateNum | StateAb | StateName                      | StartYear | EndYear |
|----------|---------|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 570      | LES     | Lesotho                        | 1966      | 2012    |
| 571      | BOT     | Botswana                       | 1966      | 2012    |
| 572      | SWA     | Swaziland                      | 1968      | 2012    |
| 580      | MAG     | Madagascar (Malagasy)          | 1960      | 2012    |
| 581      | COM     | Comoros                        | 1975      | 2012    |
| 590      | MAS     | Mauritius                      | 1968      | 2012    |
| 600      | MOR     | Morocco                        | 1956      | 2012    |
| 615      | ALG     | Algeria                        | 1962      | 2012    |
| 616      | TUN     | Tunisia                        | 1956      | 2012    |
| 620      | LIB     | Libya                          | 1951      | 2012    |
| 625      | SUD     | Sudan                          | 1956      | 2012    |
| 626      | SSD     | South Sudan                    | 2011      | 2012    |
| 630      | IRN     | Iran (Persia)                  | 1946      | 2012    |
| 640      | TUR     | Turkey/Ottoman Empire          | 1946      | 2012    |
| 645      | IRQ     | Iraq                           | 1946      | 2012    |
| 651      | EGY     | Egypt                          | 1946      | 2012    |
| 652      | SYR     | Syria                          | 1946      | 2012    |
| 660      | LEB     | Lebanon                        | 1946      | 2012    |
| 663      | JOR     | Jordan                         | 1946      | 2012    |
| 666      | ISR     | Israel                         | 1948      | 2012    |
| 670      | SAU     | Saudi Arabia                   | 1946      | 2012    |
| 678      | YEM     | Yemen (Arab Republic of Yemen) | 1946      | 2012    |
| 680      | YPR     | Yemen, People's Republic of    | 1967      | 1990    |
| 690      | KUW     | Kuwait                         | 1961      | 2012    |
| 692      | BAH     | Bahrain                        | 1971      | 2012    |
| 694      | QAT     | Qatar                          | 1971      | 2012    |
| 696      | UAE     | United Arab Emirates           | 1971      | 2012    |
| 698      | OMA     | Oman                           | 1946      | 2012    |
| 700      | AFG     | Afghanistan                    | 1946      | 2012    |
| 701      | TKM     | Turkmenistan                   | 1991      | 2012    |
| 702      | TAJ     | Tajikistan                     | 1991      | 2012    |
| 703      | KYR     | Kyrgyz Republic                | 1991      | 2012    |
| 704      | UZB     | Uzbekistan                     | 1991      | 2012    |
| 705      | KZK     | Kazakhstan                     | 1991      | 2012    |
| 710      | CHN     | China                          | 1946      | 2012    |
| 711      | TBT     | Tibet                          | 1946      | 1950    |
| 712      | MON     | Mongolia                       | 1946      | 2012    |
| 713      | TAW     | Taiwan                         | 1949      | 2012    |
| 731      | PRK     | North Korea                    | 1948      | 2012    |
| 732      | ROK     | South Korea                    | 1948      | 2012    |

| StateNum | StateAb | StateName                       | StartYear | EndYear |
|----------|---------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 740      | JPN     | Japan                           | 1946      | 2012    |
| 750      | IND     | India                           | 1947      | 2012    |
| 760      | BHU     | Bhutan                          | 1949      | 2012    |
| 770      | PAK     | Pakistan                        | 1947      | 2012    |
| 771      | BNG     | Bangladesh                      | 1971      | 2012    |
| 775      | MYA     | Myanmar (Burma)                 | 1948      | 2012    |
| 780      | SRI     | Sri Lanka                       | 1948      | 2012    |
| 781      | MAD     | Maldives                        | 1965      | 2012    |
| 790      | NEP     | Nepal                           | 1946      | 2012    |
| 800      | THI     | Thailand                        | 1946      | 2012    |
| 811      | CAM     | Cambodia (Kampuchea)            | 1953      | 2012    |
| 812      | LAO     | Laos                            | 1954      | 2012    |
| 816      | DRV     | Vietnam, Democratic Republic of | 1954      | 2012    |
| 817      | RVN     | Vietnam, Republic of            | 1954      | 1975    |
| 820      | MAL     | Malaysia                        | 1957      | 2012    |
| 830      | SIN     | Singapore                       | 1965      | 2012    |
| 835      | BRU     | Brunei                          | 1984      | 2012    |
| 840      | PHI     | Philippines                     | 1946      | 2012    |
| 850      | INS     | Indonesia                       | 1946      | 2012    |
| 860      | ETM     | East Timor                      | 2002      | 2012    |
| 900      | AUL     | Australia                       | 1946      | 2012    |
| 910      | PNG     | Papua New Guinea                | 1975      | 2012    |
| 920      | NEW     | New Zealand                     | 1946      | 2012    |
| 940      | SOL     | Solomon Islands                 | 1978      | 2012    |
| 950      | FJI     | Fiji                            | 1970      | 2012    |

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