

# UCDP Dyadic Dataset Codebook

Version 1-2012

Lotta Themnér

Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)  
Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala  
University

*When using the data, please cite Harbom, Lotta, Erik Melander & Peter Wallensteen (2008) Dyadic Dimensions of Armed Conflict, 1946-2007. Journal of Peace Research 45(5): 697-710, the latest article presenting the data (Themnér & Wallensteen 2012), 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 Dyadic Dataset.*

# 1 Introduction

This document describes the UCDP Dyadic Dataset, a project within the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University. The dataset was first presented in Harbom, Melander and Wallensteen (2008) and is available for download from [http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data\\_and\\_publications/datasets.htm](http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm).

The UCDP Dyadic dataset builds on the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict dataset, but goes beyond the conflict level and focuses on dyads within each conflict. As such, it constitutes a disaggregated version of the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict dataset. It is compatible with a range of other datasets, both provided by UCDP and by PRIO (International Peace Research Institute, Oslo).

Version 1-2012 is updated in accordance to the changes listed in Themnér & Wallensteen (2012), and the 2011 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 annually and made available simultaneously with the updated version of the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

## 2 Definition of conflict and dyad

The definition of an armed conflict is fundamental to UCDP's data collection exercise and the dyad is a key component of that definition. The main unit in this dataset is a "Conflict Dyad" as defined by UCDP.<sup>1</sup> This definition is presented unabridged in section 2.2. Each conflict dyad is listed in the database and given a unique ID code.

### 2.1 *Armed Conflict*

UCDP defines armed 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 in a year".

For an in-depth discussion of all elements of this definition, see the codebook for the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

---

<sup>1</sup> For a more in-depth discussion on definitions, see <http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions/>.

## 2.2 Conflict Dyad

A conflict dyad is two conflicting primary parties of which at least one is the government of a state. In interstate conflicts, both primary parties are state governments. In conflict dyads in intrastate and extrasystemic conflicts the non-governmental primary party is an organised opposition organisation.

The separate elements of the definition are operationalized as follows:

- 1) *Primary parties*: The parties that form the incompatibility by stating incompatible positions. The incompatibility (i.e. the conflict issue) must concern governmental power (type of political system, the replacement of the central government or the change of its composition), territory (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) or both.
- 2) *Government*: The party controlling the capital of a state.
- 3) *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.
- 4) *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. 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.

To differentiate between dyads is at times problematic. When is a dyad completely new and when is it simply a continuation of an already registered dyad, only slightly altered? The key difficulty here is to distinguish between opposition organisations, as the other primary party in the dyad – the government of a state – never changes.<sup>2</sup> Some opposition groups tend to be fractious, splitting into different sub-groups while others join larger coalitions or umbrella groups. UCDP follows four main rules:

- However many times a group changes its name, it still retains the same DyadID (for exceptions, see below).
- When a group splits, the splinter group is considered a completely new opposition organisation, and if it continues opposing the government and all other criteria are fulfilled, it constitutes part of a new dyad in the dataset, with a new DyadID.

---

<sup>2</sup> By this we mean that while the party in control of the government may change it is still viewed as one and the same party in the dataset.

*Comment:* It is sometimes difficult to determine which of the groups should be viewed as the splinter and which should be seen as the original group, as both fractions tend to claim to be the “real” rebel group. UCDP deals with this by tracing the main part (i.e. the most numerous) of the group, which is then coded as the original one. Should this be problematic to determine, a second option is to trace the original leader of the group in order to identify the original opposition organisation.

- When two or more already registered groups join together under a new name in a tight coalition with joint military operations, the new coalition is regarded as a new opposition organisation. If it continues to oppose the government and if all other criteria are fulfilled, it is included as part of a new dyad in the dataset, and given a new DyadID.
- When an already registered group is joined by another group that has previously not been coded as active in the dataset, the opposition organisation is viewed as a continuation of the former. This applies even when the name of the group is changed.

*Comment:* It should be noted that while this rule is applied in most cases in the dataset conventional logic made it necessary to make some exceptions. Whereas the rule works well in e.g. the case of NRA in Uganda, which was originally called PRA, but changed its name when it was joined by the much smaller and militarily insignificant UFF, the logic is less clear in the case of e.g. the Independent Nasserist Organisation in Lebanon (a.k.a. al-Mourabitoun), which was active in fighting the government of Lebanon in 1958 and also resurfaced as part of the Lebanese National Movement in 1975. In this case it is intuitively and factually incorrect to characterise the LNM as being a simple continuation of al-Mourabitoun, and the dyad is thus characterised as being an entirely new one

### ***2.3 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 and dyad 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 3.14 and 3.16. 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.

## 2.4 Version name convention

This codebook corresponds to version 1-2012 of the UCDP Dyadic Dataset. For every new release, substantial changes will be documented in a separate document. 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.

## 3 The main conflict table

The observation (or unit) in the Main Conflict table is the dyad-year. Each dyad is listed in all years where fighting caused at least 25 battle-related deaths.

The calendar year is the basic unit of every observation. Thus, if fighting in a dyad during the period June–September results in 30 casualties, the dyad will be considered active and will thus be included in the dataset. However, if the same number of casualties occurred in the period November–February and fighting in the dyad failed to reach the threshold of 25 battle-related deaths in either calendar year, the dyad will not be coded as active in either year. This has a number of consequences that will be discussed below. Start dates frequently refer to years prior to the first calendar year of dyad activity, as the start of a conflict might be in a year with less than 25 casualties. 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
DyadID	Dyad identifier	The unique identifier of all dyads
ID	Conflict identifier	Identifies which conflict in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset any given dyad is a part of.
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.

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Description</b>
SideB	Country name(s) or Opposition actor	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	Dyad incompatibility	A general coding of the conflict issue
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.
Type	Conflict type	The type of conflict that the dyad is active in. Four different types of conflict: extrasystemic, interstate, internal and internationalized internal. See Section 3.12 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 dyad.
Startprec	Precision of startdate	The level of precision for the initial startdate.
Startdate2	Date of fatality threshold	The date, as precise as possible, of when fighting in the dyad for the first time reached 25 battle-related deaths in a calendar year.
Startprec2	Precision of startdate2	The level of precision for startdate2.
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.

Variable	Label	Description
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 3.22 for the definition of the regions.
Version	Version number	The current version of the dataset. See Section 2.3.

### ***3.1 DyadID***

Dyad identifier.

### ***3.2 ID***

Conflict identifier.

### ***3.3 Location***

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

- For dyads in internal and internationalized internal conflicts (see 3.12 for definition), only one country name is listed. This is the country whose government is disputed.
- In most interstate conflicts only one dyad, i.e. two states, is active and both these primary parties are listed in the Location filed. Even when several governments are involved in a conflict, these are all included as the same dyad in this version of the dataset.<sup>3</sup> Subsequently, in these few cases all parties are listed in the location filed.
- For dyads in extrasystemic conflicts, Location is set to be the disputed area, not the government of the colonial power. Thus, in these conflicts the Location filed by default does not indicate members of the international system.

---

<sup>3</sup> There are three cases in the dataset where there are more than two primary parties active in a conflict between states. These are the Arab-Israeli war of 1948-49, the Suez war of 1956 and the war in Iraq in 2003.

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.

### **3.4 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 (see section 3.3), these are separated by a comma(',').

### **3.5 SideA2nd**

Side A Secondary lists all states that enter a conflict with troops to actively support side A in the dyad. 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(',').

### **3.6 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 conflict list and the UCDP Actor dataset (available at <[http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data\\_and\\_publications/datasets.htm](http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm)>) for the full name and name history of opposition groups.



Side B is a string variable, where the different names (in the few relevant cases, see 3.3) are separated by a comma (',').

### ***3.7 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/>).

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).

### ***3.8 SideB2nd***

Side B Secondary lists all states that enter a conflict with troops to actively support side B in the dyad. 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.

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

### ***3.9 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. 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. Furthermore, as each conflict can involve more than one dyad, the state can simultaneously be involved in several dyads in extrasystemic- as well as intrastate conflicts.

### ***3.10 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. DyadID 313, active in 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 rebels' name for the territory: Bodoland.

### ***3.11 Year***

The year of observation.

### ***3.12 Int***

The intensity variable is coded in two categories:

- 1 (Minor): Between 25 and 999 battle-related deaths in a given year.*
- 2 (War): 1000 or more battle-related deaths in a given year.*

### ***3.13 Type***

A dyad can be active in four different types of conflict:

- 1 Extrast systemic 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 dyad is coded as the Startdate in the dataset. The date is set after the dyad fulfils all criteria required in the definition of an armed dyad, 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.

### ***3.15 Startprec<sup>4</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 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 and year are precisely coded. The day is known to be in a given month, but we are missing information on an exact date. Day is then set to the last day of the month.
4. Month is assigned; year is coded precisely. Day is set as the last day of the assigned month.
5. Day and month are unknown, year is coded precisely. Day and month are set as the 31 December of the coded year.

---

<sup>4</sup> The format for coding start dates has been changed in this version of the dataset. For more information on this, see the Version History document.

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***

The first time the dyad reaches 25 battle-related deaths in one calendar year. Startdate2 thus indicates the date that the dyad fulfils all criteria required in the definition of an armed dyad for the first time. In case precise information is lacking, Startdate2 is by default set to 1 January (or identical to StartDate if the first fatality occurred later in the year).

### ***3.17 Startprec2***

In cases where Startdate and Startdate2 indicate the same year, the precision codes for Startdate2, Startprec2, follows the same logic as for Startprec. However, if Startdate and Startdate2 represent different years, values 11–17 are assigned. This ensures that information on both the precision for the date given for Startdate 2 and its relation with Startdate are provided. For instance, a Startprec2 of 11 indicates that the precision score is 1 and that the start date 1 was in a previous year. A Startprec2 of 12 means that the precision score is 2 and that the start date 1 was in a previous year, etc. See 3.15. for explanations on the precision scores. Note: If the dyad was active (i.e. fulfilled all inclusion criteria) before 1946, Startdate2 is set to 1 January of 1946 and Startprec2 is given the precision score 17.

### ***3.18 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 (1999). In line with 3.4, 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.

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

### ***3.19 GWNoA2nd***

GWNo A Secondary lists the country codes for the states coded in Side A Secondary (3.5).

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

### ***3.20 GWNoB***

GWNoB lists the country codes for states coded in Side B. GWNoB is only coded in interstate dyads, since that is the only time a state is active on side B. (see 3.4-3.8)

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

### ***3.21 GWNoB2nd***

GWNoB2nd lists the country codes for the states coded in Side B Secondary (3.8).

GWNo2nd is a string variable, where the numbers are separated by a comma (',').

### ***3.22 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 (',').

### ***3.23 Region***

Region of location

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

### 3.24 Version

See 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 (GWN<sub>oA</sub> 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 few cases, the dataset have a different sovereignty date for some countries that have experienced conflict:

- Armenia:

Gleditsch & Ward: 23 September 1991 (becomes independent)

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

Comment: On 23 September Armenia declares independence, but there is no indication that the USSR ceased to lay claim to the territory at that time.

- Azerbaijan

Gleditsch & Ward: 30 August 1991 (becomes independent)

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

Comment: While Gleditsch & Ward state that Azerbaijan gained independence on 30 August 1991, there is no indication that the USSR actually ceased to lay claim to the territory at that time.

- Bosnia-Herzegovina

Gleditsch & Ward: 3 Mars 1992 (declares independence)

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

- 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 2007 version, and updated through 31 December 2009 by us, based on the assumption that no country has entered or left the international system after the most recent version of the Gleditsch & Ward data.

**Table 1 List of System Members Since 1946**

StateNum	StateAb	StateName	StartYear	EndYear
2	USA	United States of America	1946	2009
20	CAN	Canada	1946	2009
31	BHM	Bahamas	1973	2009
40	CUB	Cuba	1946	2009
41	HAI	Haiti	1946	2009
42	DOM	Dominican Republic	1946	2009
51	JAM	Jamaica	1962	2009
52	TRI	Trinidad and Tobago	1962	2009
53	BAR	Barbados	1966	2009
70	MEX	Mexico	1946	2009
80	BLZ	Belize	1981	2009
90	GUA	Guatemala	1946	2009
91	HON	Honduras	1946	2009
92	SAL	El Salvador	1946	2009
93	NIC	Nicaragua	1946	2009
94	COS	Costa Rica	1946	2009
95	PAN	Panama	1946	2009
100	COL	Colombia	1946	2009
101	VEN	Venezuela	1946	2009
110	GUY	Guyana	1966	2009
115	SUR	Surinam	1975	2009
130	ECU	Ecuador	1946	2009
135	PER	Peru	1946	2009
140	BRA	Brazil	1946	2009
145	BOL	Bolivia	1946	2009
150	PAR	Paraguay	1946	2009
155	CHL	Chile	1946	2009
160	ARG	Argentina	1946	2009
165	URU	Uruguay	1946	2009
200	UKG	United Kingdom	1946	2009
205	IRE	Ireland	1946	2009
210	NTH	Netherlands	1946	2009
211	BEL	Belgium	1946	2009
212	LUX	Luxembourg	1946	2009
220	FRN	France	1946	2009
225	SWZ	Switzerland	1946	2009
230	SPN	Spain	1946	2009



StateNum	StateAb	StateName	StartYear	EndYear
235	POR	Portugal	1946	2009
260	GFR	German Federal Republic	1949	2009
265	GDR	German Democratic Republic	1949	1990
290	POL	Poland	1946	2009
305	AUS	Austria	1946	2009
310	HUN	Hungary	1946	2009
315	CZE	Czechoslovakia	1946	1992
316	CZR	Czech Republic	1993	2009
317	SLO	Slovakia	1993	2009
325	ITA	Italy/Sardinia	1946	2009
338	MLT	Malta	1964	1997
339	ALB	Albania	1946	2009
341	MNG	Montenegro	2006	2009
343	MAC	Macedonia (FRY)	1991	2009
344	CRO	Croatia	1991	2009
345	YUG	Yugoslavia (Serbia)	1946	2009
346	BOS	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1992	2009
349	SLV	Slovenia	1991	2009
350	GRC	Greece	1946	2009
352	CYP	Cyprus	1960	2009
355	BUL	Bulgaria	1946	2009
359	MLD	Moldova	1991	2009
360	RUM	Rumania	1946	2009
365	RUS	Russia (Soviet Union)	1946	2009
366	EST	Estonia	1991	2009
367	LAT	Latvia	1991	2009
368	LIT	Lithuania	1991	2009
369	UKR	Ukraine	1991	2009
370	BLR	Belarus (Byelorussia)	1991	2009
371	ARM	Armenia	1991	2009
372	GRG	Georgia	1991	2009
373	AZE	Azerbaijan	1991	2009
375	FIN	Finland	1946	2009
380	SWD	Sweden	1946	2009
385	NOR	Norway	1946	2009
390	DEN	Denmark	1946	2009
395	ICE	Iceland	1946	2009
402	CAP	Cape Verde	1975	1997
404	GNB	Guinea-Bissau	1974	2009
411	EQG	Equatorial Guinea	1968	2009
420	GAM	Gambia	1965	2009
432	MLI	Mali	1960	2009
433	SEN	Senegal	1960	2009
434	BEN	Benin	1960	2009

StateNum	StateAb	StateName	StartYear	EndYear
435	MAA	Mauritania	1960	2009
436	NIR	Niger	1960	2009
437	CDI	Cote D'Ivoire	1960	2009
438	GUI	Guinea	1958	2009
439	BFO	Burkina Faso (Upper Volta)	1960	2009
450	LBR	Liberia	1946	2009
451	SIE	Sierra Leone	1961	2009
452	GHA	Ghana	1957	2009
461	TOG	Togo	1960	2009
471	CAO	Cameroon	1960	2009
475	NIG	Nigeria	1960	2009
481	GAB	Gabon	1960	2009
482	CEN	Central African Republic	1960	2009
483	CHA	Chad	1960	2009
484	CON	Congo	1960	2009
490	DRC	Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire)	1960	2009
500	UGA	Uganda	1962	2009
501	KEN	Kenya	1963	2009
510	TAZ	Tanzania/Tanganyika	1961	2009
511	ZAN	Zanzibar	1963	1964
516	BUI	Burundi	1962	2009
517	RWA	Rwanda	1962	2009
520	SOM	Somalia	1960	2009
522	DJI	Djibouti	1977	2009
530	ETH	Ethiopia	1946	2009
531	ERI	Eritrea	1993	2009
540	ANG	Angola	1975	2009
541	MZM	Mozambique	1975	2009
551	ZAM	Zambia	1964	2009
552	ZIM	Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)	1965	2009
553	MAW	Malawi	1964	2009
560	SAF	South Africa	1946	2009
565	NAM	Namibia	1990	2009
570	LES	Lesotho	1966	2009
571	BOT	Botswana	1966	2009
572	SWA	Swaziland	1968	2009
580	MAG	Madagascar (Malagasy)	1960	2009
581	COM	Comoros	1975	2009
590	MAS	Mauritius	1968	2009
600	MOR	Morocco	1956	2009
615	ALG	Algeria	1962	2009
616	TUN	Tunisia	1956	2009
620	LIB	Libya	1952	2009

StateNum	StateAb	StateName	StartYear	EndYear
625	SUD	Sudan	1956	2009
630	IRN	Iran (Persia)	1946	2009
640	TUR	Turkey/Ottoman Empire	1946	2009
645	IRQ	Iraq	1946	2009
651	EGY	Egypt	1946	2009
652	SYR	Syria	1946	2009
660	LEB	Lebanon	1946	2009
663	JOR	Jordan	1946	2009
666	ISR	Israel	1948	2009
670	SAU	Saudi Arabia	1946	2009
678	YEM	Yemen (Arab Republic of Yemen)	1946	2009
680	YPR	Yemen, People's Republic of	1967	1989
690	KUW	Kuwait	1961	2009
692	BAH	Bahrain	1971	2009
694	QAT	Qatar	1971	2009
696	UAE	United Arab Emirates	1971	2009
698	OMA	Oman	1946	2009
700	AFG	Afghanistan	1946	2009
701	TKM	Turkmenistan	1991	2009
702	TAJ	Tajikistan	1991	2009
703	KYR	Kyrgyz Republic	1991	2009
704	UZB	Uzbekistan	1991	2009
705	KZK	Kazakhstan	1991	2009
710	CHN	China	1946	2009
711	TBT	Tibet	1946	1950
712	MON	Mongolia	1946	2009
713	TAW	Taiwan	1949	2009
731	PRK	North Korea	1948	2009
732	ROK	South Korea	1948	2009
740	JPN	Japan	1946	2009
750	IND	India	1947	2009
760	BHU	Bhutan	1949	2009
770	PAK	Pakistan	1947	2009
771	BNG	Bangladesh	1972	2009
775	MYA	Myanmar (Burma)	1948	2009
780	SRI	Sri Lanka	1948	2009
781	MAD	Maldives	1965	2009
790	NEP	Nepal	1946	2009
800	THI	Thailand	1946	2009
811	CAM	Cambodia (Kampuchea)	1954	2009
812	LAO	Laos	1954	2009
816	DRV	Vietnam, Democratic Republic of	1954	2009
817	RVN	Vietnam, Republic of	1954	1975
820	MAL	Malaysia	1957	2009

StateNum	StateAb	StateName	StartYear	EndYear
830	SIN	Singapore	1959	2009
835	BRU	Brunei	1984	2009
840	PHI	Philippines	1946	2009
850	INS	Indonesia	1946	2009
860	ETM	East Timor	2002	2009
900	AUL	Australia	1946	2009
910	PNG	Papua New Guinea	1975	2009
920	NEW	New Zealand	1946	2009
940	SOL	Solomon Islands	1978	2009
950	FJI	Fiji	1970	2009

## 5 References

- Gleditsch, Kristian S. & Michael D. Ward (1999) Interstate System Membership: A Revised List of the Independent States since 1816. *International Interactions* 25: 393–413.
- Gleditsch, Nils Petter; Peter Wallensteen, Mikael Eriksson, Margareta Sollenberg & Håvard Strand (2002) Armed Conflict 1946–2001: A New Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research* 39(5): 615–637.
- Gleditsch, Kristian S. Skrede & Michael D. Ward (2007) System membership case description list.
- Harbom, Lotta, Erik Melander & Peter Wallensteen (2008) Dyadic Dimensions of Armed Conflict, 1946-2007. *Journal of Peace Research* 45(5): 697-710
- Held, Birger (1993) Armed Conflicts over Government and Territory 1989–91 in Heldt, Birger, *Armed Conflict 1990–91*. Uppsala: Uppsala University.
- Kreutz, Joakim (2010) How and When Armed Conflicts End: Introducing the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(2):243-250.
- Themnér, Lotta & Peter Wallensteen (2012) Armed Conflict, 1946-2011 *Journal of Peace Research* 49(4)