

UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset Codebook¹

Version 4-2006

Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)

www.ucdp.uu.se

International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO)

www.prio.no

When using the data, please cite Gleditsch et al. (2002) 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.

¹ 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 4-2006 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 Harbom (lotta.harbom@pcr.uu.se) and to jpr@prio.no.

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1 Introduction

This document describes the Uppsala/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 www.prio.no/cscw/armedconflict and www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/our_data1.htm. The project is part of the larger Uppsala Conflict Data Program, which is thoroughly described at www.ucdp.uu.se.

Both UCDP and PRIO offer a range of other datasets, compatible with the UCDP/PRIO dataset. For more information on available data, visit the web pages referenced above.

Version 4-2006 is updated in accordance to the changes listed in Harbom, Högbladh & Wallensteen (2005), and the 2005 conflicts have been added to the database. 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.² 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, and is therefore necessary for us to operationalize further.

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.”³

The separate elements of the definition are operationalized as follows:

- (1) *Use of armed force*: use of arms in order to promote the parties’ general position in the conflict, resulting in deaths.
 - (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 3.3) in an incompatibility.⁴

² For a more in-depth discussion on definitions, see http://www.pcr.uu.se/database/definitions_all.htm#

³ Note that although UCDP’s definition of conflict allows for the coding of an incompatibility to be over both government and territory, this does not apply in the dataset. This is because the dataset is made up of categorical variables. To see which cases are coded as being fought over both government and territory, consult the conflict list in PDF-format.

⁴ 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.. Due to lack of precise information, the coding of some conflicts prior to 1989 include opposition organisations that may not fulfil the 25 battle-related deaths criterion.

- (3.1) *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 5). 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.
 - (3.2) *Government*: The party controlling the capital of a state.
 - (3.3) *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 section 5). 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.
 - (3.4) *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.⁵ 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.
 - (5) *Incompatibility concerning government or territory*: The incompatibility, as stated by the parties, must concern government or territory.
 - (5.1) *Incompatibility*: The stated general incompatible positions.
 - (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

⁵ 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 below for further information on these cases.

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.

2.3 Version name convention

The most recent version of the dataset is 4-2006. For every new release, substantial changes will be documented in a separate document.⁶ 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 developed. 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.

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.⁷

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 that the conflict failed to reach the threshold of 25 battle-related deaths in either calendar year, both years will be recorded as being at peace. This has a number of consequences that will be discussed below. Start dates will very often be recorded prior to the first calendar year of a conflict, as the start of a conflict might be in a year with less than 25 casualties. Small conflicts might not be included. Certain observations might be based on a single event, such as the Omagh bombing in Northern Ireland in 1997, which exceeded the minimum threshold for armed conflict.

| No | Variable | Label | Description |
|----|----------|---------------------|--|
| | ID | Conflict identifier | The unique identifier of all conflicts |
| | Location | Country name(s) | The name(s) of the country/countries |

⁶ http://www.ucdp.uu.se/research/UCDP/our_data1.htm and http://www.prio.no/cscw/armedconflict/version_history.pdf

⁷ 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.

| | | | |
|--|------------|---|---|
| | | | whose government(s) have a primary claim to the object 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 states supporting side A with troops. | Identifying the country/countries supporting side A in the conflict. |
| | SideB | Country name(s) or Opposition actors | Identifying the opposition actors and/or country/ countries of side B in the conflict. In an internal conflict, this includes military opposition organizations. Note that this is a primary party to the conflict. |
| | SideB2nd | Name of state(s) supporting side B with troops. | Identifying the country/countries supporting side B in the conflict. |
| | Incomp | Conflict 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 of the conflict per calendar year. Two different intensity levels are coded: minor armed conflicts and wars. See Section 3.10 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 3.12 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 conflict. |
| | Startprec | Precision of startdate | The level of precision for the initial date. |
| | Startdate2 | Date of conflict initiation | The date, as precise as possible, when the conflict 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. |
| | GWNoB | GW numbers of side B | GW numbers of all countries on side B, separated by semicolons. |
| | GWNoB2nd | GW numbers of states supporting side B. | GW numbers of all countries supporting side B with troops. |
| | GWNoloc | GW number of location | 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 ID

Conflict identifier. From this version, this identifier is new. To download a conversion table containing new and old IDs, visit www.prio.no/cscw/armedconflict.

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, 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 individual 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 the primary parties are listed. 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. In the Arab-Israeli war of 1948–49 five states, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Transjordan, made an equal claim against Israel to the Israeli/Palestinian territory. In the case of the Suez war of 1956, Israel, United Kingdom, and France shared an equal claim to the Suez territory against Egypt. In Iraq, three states, USA, UK and Australia together fought the Iraqi government. Thus, the parties cannot be separated into primary and secondary parties with regard to the incompatibility.
- 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 (see section 3.3), 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. The definition of conflict prescribes that one of the primary actors has to be the government of a state. Since a non-state group supporting the government with troops in an internal conflict would create a non-state dyad (pro-government group vs. the opposition), only states are included as Side A Secondary. 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. We refer to the conflict list for the full name of opposition groups.

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

3.6 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; an 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 (`,`).

3.7 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 or territory or both. 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. However, classifying incompatibilities as stated manifestations of possible underlying incompatibilities or goals allows for the intersubjective compilation of the list of armed conflicts.

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.

3.8 Terr

If the incompatibility is territory, the disputed territory will be listed here. There are some cases of internal conflicts where the two sides use different names for the disputed territory. In these instances, the name listed is the one used by the opposition organisation. One of the reasons 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.

3.9 Year

The year of observation.

3.10 Int

The intensity variable is coded in two categories:⁸

1. *Minor: between 25 and 999 battle-related deaths in a given year.*
2. *War: at least 1000 battle-related deaths in a given year.*

3.11 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 1000 battle-related deaths. A

⁸ In earlier versions of this dataset the intensity was coded into three variables: 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 wrongly incorrectly interpreted the variable as ordinal, it was decided that the intermediate category should be removed. This temporal dimension is now included in the new dummy variable cumulative intensity.

conflict is coded as 0 as long as it has not over time resulted in more than 1000 battle-related deaths. Once a conflict reaches this threshold, it is coded as 1.

3.12 Type

We define four types of conflict:

1. *Extrasytemic armed conflict* occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. (In the COW project, extrasytemic war is subdivided between colonial war and imperial war, but this division 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.

3.13 Startdate

The first battle-related death recorded in the conflict is coded as the start date in the dataset. The start date is set after the conflict fulfills 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 Uzbekistan (conflict ID 221), the first battle-related deaths occurred in February 1999. During the remaining months of 1999, the conflict did not reach the required 25 battle-related deaths threshold and the conflict is thus coded as inactive in 1999. 25 battle-related deaths were not recorded until the following year. A conflict is assigned a new start date whenever there is a complete change on the opposition side.

3.14 Startprec

The start date 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 start precision is coded to highlight the level of certainty for the date set in the start date 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 first day of the month.
4. Month is assigned; year is coded precisely. Day is set as the first day of the assigned month.
5. Day and month are unknown, year is coded precisely. Day and month are set as the 1 January of the coded year.

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.
7. Year is missing. No information on the start date is available; the start date is set to 1 January of the first year recorded in the conflict.

3.15 Startdate2

The first time the conflict reaches 25 battle-related deaths in one calendar year. The start date 2 is set the first time the conflict fulfills all criteria required in the definition of an armed conflict.

3.16 Startprec2

See 3.14. for explanations on the precision scores. As noted above, the first start date can represent years where the conflict fails to reach the lower casualty threshold. In these cases, we generally code Startdate2 as 1 January in the first year the conflict reaches the 25 battle-related death threshold and Startprec2 is assigned the value 11. Similarly, if the conflict was active before 1946 Startdate2 is set to 1 January of that year and Startprec2 is given the precision score 11.⁹

3.17 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 GWNo A 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 (',').

3.18 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 (',').

3.19 GWNoB

To facilitate analytical use of the dataset, country codes for the active state(s) on side B are listed in this field. The country codes are taken from Gleditsch & Ward (1999).

COW B lists the country codes for states coded in Side B. COW B is only coded in interstate conflicts, since that is the only time a state is active on side B. (see 3.4-3.7)

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

3.20 GWNoB2nd

GWNo B Secondary lists the country codes for the states coded in Side B Secondary (3.7).

⁹ For various reasons, the coding of start dates and start precision are not conducted in a consistent manner. This will be corrected in future versions of the dataset.

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

3.21 *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.

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

3.22 *Region*

Region of location.

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

3.23 *Version*

See 2.3

4 System Membership description

The definition of a state is crucial to our conflict list. *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 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. A conflict between two recognized governments is an interstate war, while a conflict between a recognized government and a party soon to become a recognized government can be classified as either internal war (i.e. Eritrea before 1993) or extrasystemic war (i.e. Laos before 1954). 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_{oA} 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:

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Croatia | Gleditsch & Ward | 25 June 1991 | declares independence |
| | UCDP/PRIO | 27 April 1992 | the new constitution of Yugoslavia |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Gleditsch & Ward | 3 Mars 1992 | declares independence |
| | UCDP/PRIO | 27 April 1992 | the new constitution of Yugoslavia |
| Azerbaijan | Gleditsch & Ward | 30 August 1991 | becomes independent |
| | UCDP/PRIO | 21 December 1991 | |

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 updated through 31 December 2005 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.

| StateNum | StateAbb | StateName | StartYear | EndYear |
|----------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 2 | USA | United States of America | 1946 | 2005 |
| 20 | CAN | Canada | 1946 | 2005 |
| 31 | BHM | Bahamas | 1973 | 2005 |
| 53 | BAR | Barbados | 1966 | 2005 |
| 40 | CUB | Cuba | 1946 | 2005 |
| 41 | HAI | Haiti | 1946 | 2005 |
| 42 | DOM | Dominican Republic | 1946 | 2005 |
| 51 | JAM | Jamaica | 1962 | 2005 |
| 52 | TRI | Trinidad and Tobago | 1962 | 2005 |
| 70 | MEX | Mexico | 1946 | 2005 |
| 80 | BLZ | Belize | 1981 | 2005 |
| 90 | GUA | Guatemala | 1946 | 2005 |
| 91 | HON | Honduras | 1946 | 2005 |
| 92 | SAL | El Salvador | 1946 | 2005 |
| 93 | NIC | Nicaragua | 1946 | 2005 |
| 94 | COS | Costa Rica | 1946 | 2005 |
| 95 | PAN | Panama | 1946 | 2005 |

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|----------------------------|------|------|
| 100 | COL | Colombia | 1946 | 2005 |
| 101 | VEN | Venezuela | 1946 | 2005 |
| 110 | GUY | Guyana | 1966 | 2005 |
| 115 | SUR | Surinam | 1975 | 2005 |
| 130 | ECU | Ecuador | 1946 | 2005 |
| 135 | PER | Peru | 1946 | 2005 |
| 140 | BRA | Brazil | 1946 | 2005 |
| 145 | BOL | Bolivia | 1946 | 2005 |
| 150 | PAR | Paraguay | 1946 | 2005 |
| 155 | CHL | Chile | 1946 | 2005 |
| 160 | ARG | Argentina | 1946 | 2005 |
| 165 | URU | Uruguay | 1946 | 2005 |
| 200 | UK | United Kingdom | 1946 | 2005 |
| 205 | IRE | Ireland | 1946 | 2005 |
| 210 | NTH | Netherlands | 1946 | 2005 |
| 211 | BEL | Belgium | 1946 | 2005 |
| 212 | LUX | Luxembourg | 1946 | 2005 |
| 220 | FRN | France | 1946 | 2005 |
| 225 | SWZ | Switzerland | 1946 | 2005 |
| 230 | SPN | Spain | 1946 | 2005 |
| 235 | POR | Portugal | 1946 | 2005 |
| 260 | GFR | German Federal Republic | 1949 | 2005 |
| 265 | GDR | German Democratic Republic | 1949 | 1990 |
| 290 | POL | Poland | 1946 | 2005 |
| 305 | AUS | Austria | 1946 | 2005 |
| 310 | HUN | Hungary | 1946 | 2005 |
| 315 | CZE | Czechoslovakia | 1946 | 1992 |
| 316 | CZR | Czech Republic | 1993 | 2005 |
| 317 | SLO | Slovakia | 1993 | 2005 |
| 325 | ITA | Italy/Sardinia | 1946 | 2005 |
| 338 | MLT | Malta | 1964 | 2005 |
| 339 | ALB | Albania | 1946 | 2005 |
| 343 | MAC | Macedonia | 1991 | 2005 |
| 344 | CRO | Croatia | 1991 | 2005 |
| 345 | YUG | Yugoslavia (Serbia) | 1946 | 2005 |
| 346 | BOS | Bosnia-Herzegovina | 1992 | 2005 |
| 349 | SLV | Slovenia | 1991 | 2005 |
| 350 | GRC | Greece | 1946 | 2005 |
| 352 | CYP | Cyprus | 1960 | 2005 |
| 355 | BUL | Bulgaria | 1946 | 2005 |
| 359 | MLD | Moldova | 1991 | 2005 |
| 360 | RUM | Rumania | 1946 | 2005 |
| 365 | RUS | Russia (Soviet Union) | 1946 | 2005 |
| 366 | EST | Estonia | 1991 | 2005 |
| 367 | LAT | Latvia | 1991 | 2005 |
| 368 | LIT | Lithuania | 1991 | 2005 |
| 369 | UKR | Ukraine | 1991 | 2005 |
| 370 | BLR | Belarus | 1991 | 2005 |
| 371 | ARM | Armenia | 1991 | 2005 |
| 372 | GRG | Georgia | 1991 | 2005 |
| 373 | AZE | Azerbaijan | 1991 | 2005 |
| 375 | FIN | Finland | 1946 | 2005 |
| 380 | SWD | Sweden | 1946 | 2005 |
| 385 | NOR | Norway | 1946 | 2005 |

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|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|------|------|
| 390 | DEN | Denmark | 1946 | 2005 |
| 395 | ICE | Iceland | 1946 | 2005 |
| 402 | CAP | Cape Verde | 1975 | 2005 |
| 404 | GNB | Guinea-Bissau | 1974 | 2005 |
| 411 | EQG | Equatorial Guinea | 1968 | 2005 |
| 420 | GAM | Gambia | 1965 | 2005 |
| 436 | NIR | Niger | 1960 | 2005 |
| 432 | MLI | Mali | 1960 | 2005 |
| 433 | SEN | Senegal | 1960 | 2005 |
| 434 | BEN | Benin | 1960 | 2005 |
| 435 | MAA | Mauritania | 1960 | 2005 |
| 437 | CDI | Cote D'Ivoire | 1960 | 2005 |
| 438 | GUI | Guinea | 1958 | 2005 |
| 439 | BFO | Burkina Faso | 1960 | 2005 |
| 450 | LBR | Liberia | 1946 | 2005 |
| 451 | SIE | Sierra Leone | 1961 | 2005 |
| 452 | GHA | Ghana | 1957 | 2005 |
| 461 | TOG | Togo | 1960 | 2005 |
| 471 | CAO | Cameroon | 1960 | 2005 |
| 475 | NIG | Nigeria | 1960 | 2005 |
| 481 | GAB | Gabon | 1960 | 2005 |
| 482 | CEN | Central African Republic | 1960 | 2005 |
| 483 | CHA | Chad | 1960 | 2005 |
| 484 | CON | Congo | 1960 | 2005 |
| 490 | DRC | Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire) | 1960 | 2005 |
| 500 | UGA | Uganda | 1962 | 2005 |
| 501 | KEN | Kenya | 1963 | 2005 |
| 510 | TAZ | Tanzania/Tanganyika | 1961 | 2005 |
| 511 | ZAN | Zanzibar | 1963 | 1964 |
| 516 | BUI | Burundi | 1962 | 2005 |
| 517 | RWA | Rwanda | 1962 | 2005 |
| 520 | SOM | Somalia | 1960 | 2005 |
| 522 | DJI | Djibouti | 1977 | 2005 |
| 530 | ETH | Ethiopia | 1946 | 2005 |
| 531 | ERI | Eritrea | 1993 | 2005 |
| 540 | ANG | Angola | 1975 | 2005 |
| 541 | MZM | Mozambique | 1975 | 2005 |
| 551 | ZAM | Zambia | 1964 | 2005 |
| 552 | ZIM | Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) | 1965 | 2005 |
| 553 | MAW | Malawi | 1964 | 2005 |
| 560 | SAF | South Africa | 1946 | 2005 |
| 565 | NAM | Namibia | 1990 | 2005 |
| 570 | LES | Lesotho | 1966 | 2005 |
| 571 | BOT | Botswana | 1966 | 2005 |
| 572 | SWA | Swaziland | 1968 | 2005 |
| 580 | MAG | Madagascar | 1960 | 2005 |
| 581 | COM | Comoros | 1975 | 2005 |
| 590 | MAS | Mauritius | 1968 | 2005 |
| 600 | MOR | Morocco | 1956 | 2005 |
| 615 | ALG | Algeria | 1962 | 2005 |
| 616 | TUN | Tunisia | 1956 | 2005 |
| 620 | LIB | Libya | 1951 | 2005 |
| 625 | SUD | Sudan | 1956 | 2005 |
| 630 | IRN | Iran | 1946 | 2005 |

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|-----|-----|---------------------------------|------|------|
| 640 | TUR | Turkey/Ottoman Empire | 1946 | 2005 |
| 645 | IRQ | Iraq | 1946 | 2005 |
| 651 | EGY | Egypt | 1946 | 2005 |
| 652 | SYR | Syria | 1946 | 2005 |
| 660 | LEB | Lebanon | 1946 | 2005 |
| 663 | JOR | Jordan | 1946 | 2005 |
| 666 | ISR | Israel | 1948 | 2005 |
| 670 | SAU | Saudi Arabia | 1946 | 2005 |
| 678 | YEM | Yemen (Arab Republic of Yemen) | 1946 | 2005 |
| 680 | YPR | Yemen, People's Republic of | 1967 | 1990 |
| 690 | KUW | Kuwait | 1961 | 2005 |
| 692 | BAH | Bahrain | 1971 | 2005 |
| 694 | QAT | Qatar | 1971 | 2005 |
| 696 | UAE | United Arab Emirates | 1971 | 2005 |
| 698 | OMA | Oman | 1946 | 2005 |
| 700 | AFG | Afghanistan | 1946 | 2005 |
| 701 | TKM | Turkmenistan | 1991 | 2005 |
| 702 | TAJ | Tajikistan | 1991 | 2005 |
| 703 | KYR | Kyrgyz Republic | 1991 | 2005 |
| 704 | UZB | Uzbekistan | 1991 | 2005 |
| 705 | KZK | Kazakhstan | 1991 | 2005 |
| 710 | CHN | China | 1946 | 2005 |
| 711 | TBT | Tibet | 1946 | 1950 |
| 712 | MON | Mongolia | 1946 | 2005 |
| 713 | TAW | Taiwan | 1949 | 2005 |
| 731 | PRK | Korea, People's Republic of | 1948 | 2005 |
| 732 | ROK | Korea, Republic of | 1948 | 2005 |
| 740 | JPN | Japan | 1946 | 2005 |
| 750 | IND | India | 1947 | 2005 |
| 760 | BHU | Bhutan | 1949 | 2005 |
| 770 | PAK | Pakistan | 1947 | 2005 |
| 771 | BNG | Bangladesh | 1972 | 2005 |
| 775 | MYA | Myanmar | 1948 | 2005 |
| 780 | SRI | Sri Lanka (Ceylon) | 1948 | 2005 |
| 781 | MAD | Maldives | 1965 | 2005 |
| 790 | NEP | Nepal | 1946 | 2005 |
| 800 | THI | Thailand | 1946 | 2005 |
| 811 | CAM | Cambodia | 1954 | 2005 |
| 812 | LAO | Laos | 1954 | 2005 |
| 816 | DRV | Vietnam, Democratic Republic of | 1954 | 2005 |
| 817 | RVN | Vietnam, Republic of | 1954 | 1975 |
| 820 | MAL | Malaysia | 1957 | 2005 |
| 830 | SIN | Singapore | 1965 | 2005 |
| 835 | BRU | Brunei | 1984 | 2005 |
| 840 | PHI | Philippines | 1946 | 2005 |
| 850 | INS | Indonesia | 1946 | 2005 |
| 860 | ETM | East Timor | 2002 | 2005 |
| 900 | AUL | Australia | 1946 | 2005 |
| 910 | PNG | Papua New Guinea | 1975 | 2005 |
| 920 | NEW | New Zealand | 1946 | 2005 |
| 940 | SOL | Solomon Islands | 1978 | 2005 |
| 950 | FJI | Fiji | 1970 | 2005 |

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