# UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset Codebook Version 20.1

Uppsala Conflict Data Program

Department of Peace and Conflict Research
Uppsala University

Centre for the Study of Civil Wars
International Peace Research Institute, Oslo

*This version compiled and updated by Therese Pettersson (2020)*

**When using this data, please always cite:**

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.

Pettersson, Therese & Magnus Öberg (2020). Organized violence, 1989-2019. *Journal of Peace Research* 57(4).

When appropriate, also cite this codebook: Pettersson, Therese (2020) UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset Codebook v 20.1 (https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/).

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.

# Contents

1 Introduction ..... 3
2 Definition of armed conflict ..... 1
2.1 State-based Armed Conflict ..... 1
3 Variables in the Armed Conflict Dataset ..... 3
4 Additional information on variables in the dataset ..... 7
4.1 Location ..... 7
4.2 Incompatibility ..... 8
4.3 Start dates temporal precision ..... 8
4.4 Episode end dates temporal precision ..... 9
4.5 System Membership Description ..... 9
5 Missing data ..... 11
6 Version Name Convention ..... 11
7 References ..... 12
Appendix 1 List of System Members Since 1946 ..... 13

# 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 first release of the Armed Conflict Dataset was prepared at PRIO in 2002 in close collaboration with researchers at UCDP 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 the article presenting the dataset, 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.

The dataset is available for download from http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/.

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. Further compatible datasets can be found on both PRIO's and UCDP's web pages.
This is version 20.1 of the codebook and associated documents. For our policy on version labeling, see Section 6 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 ucdp@pcr.uu.se and to jpr@prio.no.

Earlier versions and definitions:
Lotta Themnér
Peter Wallensteen
Birger Heldt
Margareta Sollenberg
Mikael Eriksson &
Stina Högbladh
*Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)*

Håvard Strand
Håvard M. Nygård
Halvard Buhaug
Joachim Carlsen
Nils Petter Gleditsch
Håvard Hegre
Christin M. Ormhaug &
Lars Wilhelmsen
*International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO)*

# 2 Definition of armed conflict

The main unit in this dataset is a "State-based Armed Conflict" as defined by UCDP.[1] 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 State-based Armed Conflict*

UCDP defines state-based 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 calendar year."

The separate elements of the definition are operationalized as follows:

(1) *Use of armed force:* use of arms, 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 Item 3.3 in this definition) in an incompatibility.[2]

(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

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

[2] 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.

are state governments.[3] 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 4.5 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.

(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 (intrastate conflict).

[3]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 4.1) below for further information on these cases.

# 3 Variables in the Armed Conflict Dataset

The observation (or unit) in the dataset 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.[4]

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.

| Variable name | Content | Type |
|---|---|---|
| **conflict_id** | The unique identifier of the conflict. | Integer |
| **location** | The name of the country/countries whose government(s) has a primary claim to the incompatibility, Note that this is not necessarily the geographical location of the conflict. Further information on how location is interpreted can be found below, in section 4.1.<br>If multiple countries are listed, this is comma separated. | String |
| **side_a** | The name of the country/countries of Side A in a conflict.<br>Always the government side in intrastate conflicts. Note that this is a primary party to the conflict. | String |
| **side_a_id** | The unique identifier of the actor on side A.<br>Note that in contrast with older versions of UCDP datasets, this variable is NO LONGER the Gleditsch and Ward state identifier (GWcode or GWNo). Use the gwno_a variable instead. | Integer |
| **side_a_2nd** | side_a_2nd lists all states that enter a conflict with troops to actively support side A. By definition, only independent states can be a secondary party in conflict. | String |

[4] This is in contrast to Version 2.1 (and earlier versions) of the dataset. 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 annual data structure therefore replaced the old structure in Version 3.0 (2005).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | A secondary warring party on side A shares the position in the incompatibility with Side A in the conflict.<br>side_a_2nd does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; an active troop participation is enough.<br><br>Comma separated if multiple. | |
| side_b | Identifying the opposition actor or country/countries of side B in the conflict. In an intrastate conflict, this includes a military opposition organization. Note that this is a primary party to the conflict.<br><br>Comma separated if multiple. | String |
| side_b_id | The identifier of each of the actors on side B in the conflict.<br><br>Note that in contrast with older versions of UCDP datasets, this variable is NO LONGER the Gleditsch and Ward state identifier (GWcode or GWNo) if the conflict is interstate and Side B represents a country. Use the gwno_b variable instead.<br><br>If more than one opposition organization or state is involved in a conflict, this is a comma-separated list of values. | String |
| side_b_2nd | side_b_2nd lists all states that enter a conflict with troops to actively support side B. By definition, only independent states can be a secondary party in conflict.<br><br>A secondary warring party on side B shares the position in the incompatibility with Side B in the conflict.<br>Side_b_2nd 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 intrastate conflict, the dataset does not provide information on which of these groups the state coded as Side B Secondary is supporting.<br><br>Comma separated if multiple. | String |
| incompatibility | The main conflict issue identified per the UCDP definitions:<br><br>1= Incompatibility about territory<br>2= Incompatibility about government<br>3= Incompatibility about government AND territory | Integer |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Further information on how incompatibility is interpreted can be found below, in section 4.2 | |
| territory_name | The name of the territory over which the conflict is fought, provided that the incompatibility is over territory.<br><br>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. | String |
| year | The year of observation (1946-2019). | Integer |
| intensity_level | The intensity level in the conflict per calendar year. The intensity variable is coded in two categories:[5]<br><br>1. Minor: between 25 and 999 battle-related deaths in a given year.<br>2. War: at least 1,000 battle-related deaths in a given year. | Integer |
| cumulative_intensity | 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. For conflicts with a history prior to 1946, it does not take into account the fatalities incurred in preceding years. 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. | Integer |
| type_of_conflict | One of the following four types of conflict:<br><br>1 = extrasystemic (between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory, where the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system)<br>2 = interstate (both sides are states in the Gleditsch and Ward membership system).<br>3 = intrastate (side A is always a government; side B is always one or more rebel groups; there is no involvement of foreign governments with troops, i.e. there is no side_a_2nd or side_b_2nd coded) | Integer |

[5] 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.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 4 = internationalized intrastate (side A is always a government; side B is always one or more rebel groups; there is involvement of foreign governments with troops, i.e. there is at least ONE side_a_2nd or side_b_2nd coded) | |
| **start_date** | The date, as precise as possible, of the first battle-related death in the conflict.<br>The date is set after the conflict fulfils all criteria required in the definition of an armed conflict, except for the number of deaths.[6] | Date (YYYY-MM-DD) |
| **start_prec** | The level of precision for the initial start date.<br>The values are explained in section 4.3 | Integer |
| **start_date2** | The date, as precise as possible, when a given episode of conflict activity reached 25 battle-related deaths in a year. 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.<br>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. | Date (YYYY-MM-DD) |
| **start_prec2** | The level of precision for startdate2.<br>The values are explained in section 4.3 | Integer |
| **ep_end** | 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. For the latest year in the dataset, it is unknown whether the conflict will be recorded as active or inactive in the following year, and the variable is always given the code 0. | Integer |
| **ep_end_date** | This variable is only coded in years where ep_end has the value 1. If a conflict year is followed by at least one year of conflict inactivity, the ep_end_date variable lists, as | Date (YYYY-MM-DD) |

[6] 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 275), 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. In early versions of the dataset, the start_date was assigned a new value whenever there was a complete change on side B. Departing from the new start_date users could break a conflict up into different periods. However, with the introduction of episodes in the UCDP/PRIO dataset and with the launching of the new UCDP Dyadic dataset this became redundant.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | precise as possible, the date when conflict activity ended. | |
| **ep_end_prec** | The level of precision for episode end.<br>The values are explained in section 4.4 | Integer |
| **gwno_a** | The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side_a.<br>Comma separated if multiple. | String |
| **gwno_a_2nd** | The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side_a_2nd.<br>Comma separated if multiple. | String |
| **gwno_b** | The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side_b.<br>Comma separated if multiple. | String |
| **gwno_b_2nd** | The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side_b_2nd.<br>Comma separated if multiple. | String |
| **gwno_loc** | The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of the incompatibility.<br>Comma separated if multiple. | String |
| **region** | The region of the incompatibility:<br>1 = Europe (GWNo: 200-399)<br>2= Middle East (GWNo: 630-699)<br>3= Asia (GWNo: 700-999)<br>4= Africa (GWNo: 400-626)<br>5= Americas (GWNo: 2-199). | String |
| **version** | The version of the dataset: 20.1 | Float |

# 4 Additional information on variables in the dataset

## *4.1 Location*

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

- For intrastate and internationalized intrastate 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 separate conflicts for each country.
- For interstate conflict, all 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 four notable exceptions: In the Arab-Israeli war of 1948–49 as well as the Suez war of

1956, the war in Afghanistan in 2001 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.

## *4.2 Incompatibility*

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. Early versions of the UCDP/PRIO dataset only contained two incompatibility categories, territory and government. Conflicts that concerned both territory and government were assigned to their primary incompatibility. From Version 4-2007, the incompatibility has been 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.

## *4.3 Start dates temporal precision[7]*

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

[7] The format for coding start dates has been slightly changed in 2014, and then again in 2017, in an attempt to provide more detailed information.

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 precisely as possible. For example, if an event is known to have taken place sometime between January and August in an assigned year, the date is coded as 31 August, with a precision of 6.
7. Year is missing. No reliable information on the start year is available. Day and month are set as precisely as possible for the first year of recorded activity. For example, if an event is known to have taken place sometime between January and August in an assigned year, the date is coded as 31 August, with a precision of 7.

## *4.4 Episode end dates temporal precision*

The end_date 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 end_prec is coded to highlight the level of certainty for the date set in the end_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 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.

## *4.5 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 (gwno_a 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 in Appendix 1 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 states.

# 5 Missing data

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 section 4.3. 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.

# 6 Version Name Convention

In 2017, the version name convention was changed, giving all UCDP datasets the same version number across the board. This was done so that users more easily can see which UCDP dataset corresponds with which.

This codebook corresponds to Version 20.1 of the UCDP/PRIO dataset. For every new release, substantial changes will be documented in a separate document.[8] 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 year and a number. The year refers to when the dataset is updated with new observations. If there are changes in the data between yearly updates, or if

[8] http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/

there are substantial changes in the structure of the dataset, the number behind the year is incremented.

# 7 References


Pettersson, Therese & Magnus Öberg (2020) Organized Violence, 1989-2019. *Journal of Peace Research* 57(4).

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 (2013) System membership case description list.

# Appendix 1 List of System Members Since 1946

| StateNum | StateAb | StateName | StartYear | EndYear |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | USA | United States of America | 1946 | |
| 20 | CAN | Canada | 1946 | |
| 31 | BHM | Bahamas | 1973 | |
| 40 | CUB | Cuba | 1946 | |
| 41 | HAI | Haiti | 1946 | |
| 42 | DOM | Dominican Republic | 1946 | |
| 51 | JAM | Jamaica | 1962 | |
| 52 | TRI | Trinidad and Tobago | 1962 | |
| 53 | BAR | Barbados | 1966 | |
| 70 | MEX | Mexico | 1946 | |
| 80 | BLZ | Belize | 1981 | |
| 90 | GUA | Guatemala | 1946 | |
| 91 | HON | Honduras | 1946 | |
| 92 | SAL | El Salvador | 1946 | |
| 93 | NIC | Nicaragua | 1946 | |
| 94 | COS | Costa Rica | 1946 | |
| 95 | PAN | Panama | 1946 | |
| 100 | COL | Colombia | 1946 | |
| 101 | VEN | Venezuela | 1946 | |
| 110 | GUY | Guyana | 1966 | |
| 115 | SUR | Surinam | 1975 | |
| 130 | ECU | Ecuador | 1946 | |
| 135 | PER | Peru | 1946 | |
| 140 | BRA | Brazil | 1946 | |
| 145 | BOL | Bolivia | 1946 | |
| 150 | PAR | Paraguay | 1946 | |
| 155 | CHL | Chile | 1946 | |
| 160 | ARG | Argentina | 1946 | |
| 165 | URU | Uruguay | 1946 | |
| 200 | UKG | United Kingdom | 1946 | |
| 205 | IRE | Ireland | 1946 | |
| 210 | NTH | Netherlands | 1946 | |
| 211 | BEL | Belgium | 1946 | |
| 212 | LUX | Luxembourg | 1946 | |
| 220 | FRN | France | 1946 | |
| 225 | SWZ | Switzerland | 1946 | |
| 230 | SPN | Spain | 1946 | |
| 235 | POR | Portugal | 1946 | |
| 260 | GFR | German Federal Republic | 1949 | |
| 265 | GDR | German Democratic Republic | 1949 | 1990 |
| 290 | POL | Poland | 1946 | |

| StateNum | StateAb | StateName | StartYear | EndYear |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 305 | AUS | Austria | 1946 | |
| 310 | HUN | Hungary | 1946 | |
| 315 | CZE | Czechoslovakia | 1946 | 1992 |
| 316 | CZR | Czech Republic | 1993 | |
| 317 | SLO | Slovakia | 1993 | |
| 325 | ITA | Italy/Sardinia | 1946 | |
| 338 | MLT | Malta | 1964 | |
| 339 | ALB | Albania | 1946 | |
| 340 | SER | Serbia | 2006 | |
| 341 | MNG | Montenegro | 2006 | |
| 343 | MAC | Macedonia (FRY) | 1991 | |
| 344 | CRO | Croatia | 1991 | |
| 345 | YUG | Yugoslavia (Serbia) | 1946 | 2006 |
| 346 | BOS | Bosnia-Herzegovina | 1992 | |
| 347 | KOS | Kosovo | 2008 | |
| 349 | SLV | Slovenia | 1992 | |
| 350 | GRC | Greece | 1946 | |
| 352 | CYP | Cyprus | 1960 | |
| 355 | BUL | Bulgaria | 1946 | |
| 359 | MLD | Moldova | 1991 | |
| 360 | RUM | Rumania | 1946 | |
| 365 | RUS | Russia (Soviet Union) | 1946 | |
| 366 | EST | Estonia | 1991 | |
| 367 | LAT | Latvia | 1991 | |
| 368 | LIT | Lithuania | 1991 | |
| 369 | UKR | Ukraine | 1991 | |
| 370 | BLR | Belarus (Byelorussia) | 1991 | |
| 371 | ARM | Armenia | 1991 | |
| 372 | GRG | Georgia | 1991 | |
| 373 | AZE | Azerbaijan | 1991 | |
| 375 | FIN | Finland | 1946 | |
| 380 | SWD | Sweden | 1946 | |
| 385 | NOR | Norway | 1946 | |
| 390 | DEN | Denmark | 1946 | |
| 395 | ICE | Iceland | 1946 | |
| 402 | CAP | Cape Verde | 1975 | |
| 404 | GNB | Guinea-Bissau | 1974 | |
| 411 | EQG | Equatorial Guinea | 1968 | |
| 420 | GAM | Gambia | 1965 | |
| 432 | MLI | Mali | 1960 | |
| 433 | SEN | Senegal | 1960 | |
| 434 | BEN | Benin | 1960 | |
| 435 | MAA | Mauritania | 1960 | |
| 436 | NIR | Niger | 1960 | |
| 437 | CDI | Cote D'Ivoire | 1960 | |

| StateNum | StateAb | StateName | StartYear | EndYear |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 438 | GUI | Guinea | 1958 | |
| 439 | BFO | Burkina Faso (Upper Volta) | 1960 | |
| 450 | LBR | Liberia | 1946 | |
| 451 | SIE | Sierra Leone | 1961 | |
| 452 | GHA | Ghana | 1957 | |
| 461 | TOG | Togo | 1960 | |
| 471 | CAO | Cameroon | 1960 | |
| 475 | NIG | Nigeria | 1960 | |
| 481 | GAB | Gabon | 1960 | |
| 482 | CEN | Central African Republic | 1960 | |
| 483 | CHA | Chad | 1960 | |
| 484 | CON | Congo | 1960 | |
| 490 | DRC | Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire) | 1960 | |
| 500 | UGA | Uganda | 1962 | |
| 501 | KEN | Kenya | 1963 | |
| 510 | TAZ | Tanzania/Tanganyika | 1961 | |
| 511 | ZAN | Zanzibar | 1963 | 1964 |
| 516 | BUI | Burundi | 1962 | |
| 517 | RWA | Rwanda | 1962 | |
| 520 | SOM | Somalia | 1960 | |
| 522 | DJI | Djibouti | 1977 | |
| 530 | ETH | Ethiopia | 1946 | |
| 531 | ERI | Eritrea | 1993 | |
| 540 | ANG | Angola | 1975 | |
| 541 | MZM | Mozambique | 1975 | |
| 551 | ZAM | Zambia | 1964 | |
| 552 | ZIM | Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) | 1965 | |
| 553 | MAW | Malawi | 1964 | |
| 560 | SAF | South Africa | 1946 | |
| 565 | NAM | Namibia | 1990 | |
| 570 | LES | Lesotho | 1966 | |
| 571 | BOT | Botswana | 1966 | |
| 572 | SWA | Swaziland | 1968 | |
| 580 | MAG | Madagascar (Malagasy) | 1960 | |
| 581 | COM | Comoros | 1975 | |
| 590 | MAS | Mauritius | 1968 | |
| 600 | MOR | Morocco | 1956 | |
| 615 | ALG | Algeria | 1962 | |
| 616 | TUN | Tunisia | 1956 | |
| 620 | LIB | Libya | 1951 | |
| 625 | SUD | Sudan | 1956 | |
| 626 | SSD | South Sudan | 2011 | |
| 630 | IRN | Iran (Persia) | 1946 | |
| 640 | TUR | Turkey/Ottoman Empire | 1946 | |

| StateNum | StateAb | StateName | StartYear | EndYear |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 645 | IRQ | Iraq | 1946 | |
| 651 | EGY | Egypt | 1946 | |
| 652 | SYR | Syria | 1946 | |
| 660 | LEB | Lebanon | 1946 | |
| 663 | JOR | Jordan | 1946 | |
| 666 | ISR | Israel | 1948 | |
| 670 | SAU | Saudi Arabia | 1946 | |
| 678 | YEM | Yemen (Arab Republic of Yemen) | 1946 | |
| 680 | YPR | Yemen, People's Republic of | 1967 | 1990 |
| 690 | KUW | Kuwait | 1961 | |
| 692 | BAH | Bahrain | 1971 | |
| 694 | QAT | Qatar | 1971 | |
| 696 | UAE | United Arab Emirates | 1971 | |
| 698 | OMA | Oman | 1946 | |
| 700 | AFG | Afghanistan | 1946 | |
| 701 | TKM | Turkmenistan | 1991 | |
| 702 | TAJ | Tajikistan | 1991 | |
| 703 | KYR | Kyrgyz Republic | 1991 | |
| 704 | UZB | Uzbekistan | 1991 | |
| 705 | KZK | Kazakhstan | 1991 | |
| 710 | CHN | China | 1946 | |
| 711 | TBT | Tibet | 1946 | 1950 |
| 712 | MON | Mongolia | 1946 | |
| 713 | TAW | Taiwan | 1949 | |
| 731 | PRK | North Korea | 1948 | |
| 732 | ROK | South Korea | 1948 | |
| 740 | JPN | Japan | 1946 | |
| 750 | IND | India | 1947 | |
| 760 | BHU | Bhutan | 1949 | |
| 770 | PAK | Pakistan | 1947 | |
| 771 | BNG | Bangladesh | 1971 | |
| 775 | MYA | Myanmar (Burma) | 1948 | |
| 780 | SRI | Sri Lanka | 1948 | |
| 781 | MAD | Maldives | 1965 | |
| 790 | NEP | Nepal | 1946 | |
| 800 | THI | Thailand | 1946 | |
| 811 | CAM | Cambodia (Kampuchea) | 1953 | |
| 812 | LAO | Laos | 1954 | |
| 816 | DRV | Vietnam, Democratic Republic of | 1954 | |
| 817 | RVN | Vietnam, Republic of | 1954 | 1975 |
| 820 | MAL | Malaysia | 1957 | |
| 830 | SIN | Singapore | 1965 | |
| 835 | BRU | Brunei | 1984 | |
| 840 | PHI | Philippines | 1946 | |
| 850 | INS | Indonesia | 1946 | |

| StateNum | StateAb | StateName | StartYear | EndYear |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 860 | ETM | East Timor | 2002 | |
| 900 | AUL | Australia | 1946 | |
| 910 | PNG | Papua New Guinea | 1975 | |
| 920 | NEW | New Zealand | 1946 | |
| 940 | SOL | Solomon Islands | 1978 | |
| 950 | FJI | Fiji | 1970 | |