Power-Sharing Event Dataset (PSED)[1]

Codebook

Version 1.0

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Introduction

The Power-Sharing Event Dataset (PSED) contains information on the promises and practices of power-sharing between governments and rebels for a five-year period after the conclusion of a peace agreement (unless violence recurred earlier). The main features of this dataset are the specific focus on government-rebel dyads during post-conflict periods, an exact temporal mapping of implemented or abolished power-sharing events, and detailed descriptions for each power-sharing arrangement put into practice. This codebook describes the definitions of core concepts and operationalization of variables in this data collection. It also presents the PSED coding procedure. An explanation of the theoretical impetus behind the PSED as well as an in-depth discussion of its concepts can be found in the PSED data feature in *Conflict Management and Peace Science* (Ottmann and Vüllers 2014).

Universe of cases

The PSED universe of cases encompasses all peace agreements ending a civil conflict[2] between the government of a state and one or more rebel groups signed between 1989 and 2006. To ensure compatibility with one of the major conflict datasets in the field, the PSED is built upon the definition of 'internal armed conflict'[3] and 'peace agreement'[4] developed by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP).

We used the UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia (Uppsala Conflict Data Program 2012) to identify all peace agreements signed in civil conflicts between 1989 and 2006.[5] Peace agreements between the government of a state and one or more rebel groups which merely outline the next few steps of the peace process were excluded. We only covered peace agreements which include substantive steps towards resolving the underlying conflict incompatibility. At the very least, such substantive elements of peace agreements are – for example – demobilisation programmes or election dates.

The PSED focuses on the final peace agreement in a peace process which officially ended the conflict for the time being and includes every regulation or agreement made in previous peace process agreements. To identify these final peace agreements, we started with the first peace agreement in a peace process and then determined whether there was a reference in this peace agreement to subsequent documents. If such a reference could not be found, we regarded the peace agreement as final. If such a reference could be found, we

[2] We use the terms 'civil conflict', 'civil war' and 'internal armed conflict' interchangeably.

[3] The UCDP defines armed conflict as "a contested incompatibility that concerns government or territory or both where the use of armed force between two parties results in at least 25 battle-related deaths" (Gleditsch et al. 2002, : 618f). To qualify as a civil conflict, the armed conflict has to occur "between the government of a state and internal opposition groups" with or without intervention from other states (Gleditsch et al. 2002, : 619).

[4] Following the UCDP, a peace agreement is defined as any agreement that have been signed by the government of a state and one or more rebel group(s) and that settles all or part of the incompatibility underlying the conflict.

[5] We excluded all peace agreements signed within the Israel-Palestine conflict. Although this conflict fulfils the UCDP criteria for an internal armed conflict, we argue that is better understood as an extra-systemic armed conflict. Israel never formally annexed the occupied territories and the conflict takes place between the government of Israel and a non-state group outside Israeli territory. Therefore, this case does not fit our understanding of civil conflict and power-sharing after civil conflicts.

regarded the first peace agreement as a part of the subsequent peace agreement and moved on to the next peace agreement.[6]

For each of these peace agreements, the PSED includes data on power-sharing within a government-rebel dyad taking place at any point within a five-year post-conflict period starting on the day of the signature of the peace agreement. If armed combat between government and rebels recurred within this five-year post-conflict period, we used the date of civil conflict recurrence as end point for our data collection. To determine a civil conflict recurrence, we consulted UCDP data (Kreutz 2010; Sundberg and Melander 2013; Uppsala Conflict Data Program 2012) and the Armed Conflict and Location Event Dataset (ACLED) (Raleigh et al. 2010) to identify as precisely as possible the day when renewed fighting between government forces and rebel fighters crossed the threshold of 25 battle-related deaths.

Promises and practices of power-sharing

The unit of analysis in the PSED can be defined as the government-rebel dyad during the post-conflict period. If a peace agreement has more than one rebel group signatory, this unit of analysis disaggregates a peace agreement and treats the relationship between the government side and each of the rebel group signatories separately. We employ UCDP definitions to define these conflict actors (Themnér 2011). The government is the conflict party that controls the state capital. A rebel group is any non-governmental group of people having announced a name for their group and having used armed force against the government of the state to influence the outcome of a stated incompatibility.

We understand power-sharing as any arrangement between the government of a state and a rebel group which establishes institutions that mandate joint control in a political, economic, military and/or territorial dimension of government (Hartzell and Hoddie 2007). This definition of power-sharing is further restricted to cases in which government and rebels have agreed on a peace agreement. It also focuses on the national level and excludes power-sharing taking place on a sub-national level. Finally, it excludes any power-sharing between the government of a state and any other group (e.g., particular ethnic groups or segments of the population).

The PSED distinguishes between the promises and the practices of such power-sharing. The former concept refers to the contents of the peace agreement. It captures what power-sharing arrangements the state government has promised to the rebel group in a peace agreement. The latter concept covers the actual practices of power-sharing during the post-conflict period. It captures what kind of power-sharing is implemented after the signature of the peace agreement.

The following tables display the operationalization of each power-sharing arrangement in the political, military, economic and territorial dimension covered by the PSED. The last table includes a number of promises made in peace agreements and implemented in post-conflict situations which are not covered by our definition of power-sharing but might be relevant for further analyses.

[6] Such references were, for example, statements that a comprehensive agreement was to follow or that the present agreement just deals with one aspect of the conflict incompatibility and has to be seen in conjunction with other agreements.

Political power-sharing

Promises variable name	*Practices event code*	*Description*	*Comments*
pps_cabinet	100	Rebel representatives are promised / take over at least one cabinet position.	If there is just a single change in the cabinet, it is coded as an event. A change in the cabinet should already be coded if a new cabinet member has been appointed but not yet confirmed by the parliament.
pps_sencabinet	102	Rebel representative is promised / takes over a senior cabinet position.	In the 'practices of power-sharing' data, each rebel representative taking over a cabinet position is coded individually. The following cabinet positions count as 'senior': President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Speaker of Parliament, Minister of Finance, Minister of Defence, Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Legal Affairs, Minister of Natural Resources, Minister of Economy, Deputy Prime Minister.
n/a	103	Rebel representative leaves a senior cabinet position.	In the 'practices of power-sharing' data, each rebel representative leaving a cabinet position is coded individually.
pps_nsencabinet	104	Rebel representative is promised / takes over a non-senior cabinet position.	In the 'practices of power-sharing' data, each rebel representative taking over a cabinet position is coded individually.
n/a	105	Rebel representative leaves a non-senior cabinet position.	In the 'practices of power-sharing' data, each rebel representative leaving a cabinet position is coded individually.
pps_parlquota	121	Rebel representatives are promised / take over guaranteed seats in the national parliament.	
n/a	122	Rebel representatives leave guaranteed seats in the national assembly.	Unless it is explicitly mentioned in the raw data that guaranteed seats persist, we have coded this event when national parliamentary elections are taking place.

Military power-sharing

Promises variable name	*Practices event code*	*Description*	*Comments*
mps_milcmd	200	Rebel representatives are promised / integrated into the national army command.	
n/a	201	Rebel representatives leave the national army command.	
mps_armyint	267	Rebel fighters are promised / integrated in the national army, policy or a paramilitary force.	An event is created every time the raw data provides information on the start or process of military integration.

Economic power-sharing

Promises variable name	*Practices event code*	*Description*	*Comments*
eps_company	300	Rebel representatives are promised / take over state-owned companies.	A state-owned company is defined as a legal entity created by a government to undertake commercial activities on its behalf.
n/a	301	Rebel representatives lose control over state-owned companies.	
eps_commission	302	Rebel representatives are promised / take up positions in a commission regulating certain resources or sectors of the country's economy.	A resource commission is a government body regulating the exploitation and use of natural resources (renewable and fossil).
n/a	303	Rebel representatives leave positions in a commission regulating certain resources or sectors of the country's economy.	

Territorial power-sharing

Promises variable name	*Practices event code*	*Description*	*Comments*
tps_devolution	400	A law or government decree is promised / passed which introduces devolution.	Devolution is the granting of political, financial or administrative powers from the central government of a sovereign state to a government at a subnational level (regional or local).
n/a	401	A law or government decree is abolished which introduced devolution.	
tps_autonomy	402	A law or government decree is promised / passed which introduces autonomy.	An autonomous entity is an area of a country that has a degree of political autonomy, or freedom from the central government of the state.
n/a	403	A law or government decree is abolished which introduced autonomy.	

Other promises and practices

Promises variable name	*Practices event code*	*Description*	*Comments*
other_proprep	500	A law or government decree is promised / passed which introduces proportional representation in the national legislature.	The introduction of a mixed voting system with only parts of the seats attributed via proportional representation (and other parts via a plurality/majority system) is already enough to be coded as introducing proportional representation.
n/a	501	A law or government decree is abolished which introduced proportional representation.	

other_parlelect	504	National parliamentary elections are promised / taking place.	In the 'practices of power-sharing' data, all elections during the post-conflict period are coded – irrespective of them being part of the peace agreement or not.
other_preselect	505	National presidential elections are promised taking place.	In the 'practices of power-sharing' data, all elections during the post-conflict period are coded – irrespective of them being part of the peace agreement or not.
other_referendum	506	A referendum is promised / taking place.	A **r**eferendum is a direct vote in which an electorate is asked to vote on a particular subject. A referendum may result in the adoption of a new constitution, a constitutional amendment, a law, the recall of an elected official or simply a specific government policy.
other_constitution	507	A new constitution is promised / enacted.	A constitution is a set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is governed. In the 'practices of power-sharing' data, all new constitutions have been coded – irrespective of them being part of the peace agreement or not.
other_unresolved	508	Peace agreement signatories leave issues unresolved / have signed a post-conflict agreement.	The term 'unresolved issues' refers to any questions of political, military, economic or territorial power-sharing where the signatories agree on sharing power but cannot agree on how to share power. Post-conflict agreements are agreements between the government of a state and one or more former rebel groups signed in the post-conflict period which renegotiate, refine or amend a previous peace agreement between these conflict actors. An agreement is not considered a post-conflict agreement when it has been preceded by fighting crossing the threshold of 25 battle-related deaths between the conflict actors.

Variables in the dataset

The PSED provides data on the promises and practices of power-sharing for each government-rebel dyad in our universe of cases.[7] For the sake of clarity, these two categories are provided in separate data sheets. The first table shown below lists the variables common to both data sheets. The next two tables list the variables for the 'promises of power-sharing' data sheet and the 'practices of power-sharing' data sheet.

[7] We also provide a version of the PSED using the peace agreement in the post-conflict period as the unit of analysis. This dataset aggregates the government-rebel dyads of each peace agreement and captures power-sharing between the government of a state and all rebel signatories to the peace agreement under analysis.

Government-rebel dyad

Name	*Type*	*Description*
location	String	The name of the country in which the internal armed conflict resolved by the peace agreement took place.
GWNo	String	Gleditsch & Ward Country Code.
region	Categorical	UCDP world region of the country in which the peace agreement has been signed. Region 1: Europe (GWNo 200-395) Region 3: Asia (GWNo 700-990) Region 4: Africa (GWNo 400-625) Region 5: Americas (GWNo 2-165)
conflictID	Numeric	UCDP Conflict ID for the conflict which has been resolved by the peace agreement (Themnér 2011).
dyadID	Numeric	UCDP Dyad ID for the dyad which has been resolved by the peace agreement (Themnér 2011).
pseddyID[8]	Numeric	UCDP Dyad ID plus a three-digit counter of the peace agreement in this dyad.
paname	String	The name of the peace agreement as given on the official documents
paID	String	ID of the peace agreement. The identification number of a peace agreement is constituted by the Gleditsch & Ward Country Code and the date of signature (e.g., the identification number for the Sudanese Comprehensive Peace Agreement which has been signed on January 9th, 2005 is '62520050109').
SideA	String	Country name
SideA_ID	Numeric	UCDP Actor ID
SideB	String	Name of rebel group signatory
SideB_ID	Numeric	UCDP Actor ID (Harbom and Pettersson 2009)
multireb	Binary	Peace agreement has been signed by more than one rebel group. 0 = one rebel group signatory 1 = Two or more rebel group signatories
prevpeace	Binary	Previous peace agreements in the conflict dyad. 0 = no previous peace agreement between the state government and the rebel group 1 = previous peace agreement between the state government and the rebel group
VioEndDate	Date	The end date of the conflict dyad as given by the UCDP Dyadic Dataset (Themnér 2011).
PostStartDate	Date	The start date of the government-rebel post-conflict period. Every post-conflict period starts with the day the peace agreement has been signed.
PostEndDate	Date	The end date of the government-rebel post-conflict period. If no violence causing more than 25 battle-related deaths in the government-rebel dyad occurs, observation ends after five years. If violence causing more than 25 battle-related deaths occurs, the day this threshold is crossed is the end date of the post-conflict period.

[8] In the PSED version using the peace agreement as unit of analysis, the ID is called 'psedagID' and is the UCDP Conflict ID plus a three-digit counter of the peace agreement in the conflict.

Promises of power-sharing

For each government-rebel dyad, the PSED includes the information what kind of power-sharing arrangements have been promised by the government of a state to the rebel group. As the content of a signed peace agreement does not change during a post-conflict period, this information is time-invariant. The data sheet therefore includes only one row for each government-rebel dyad.

Name	*Type*	*Description*
pps_cabinet	Binary	Rebel group is promised cabinet positions.
pps_sencabinet	Binary	Rebel group is promised senior cabinet positions.
pps_nsencabinet	Binary	Rebel group is promised non-senior cabinet positions.
pps_parlquota	Binary	Rebel group is promised guaranteed seats in the national parliament.
mps_milcmd	Binary	Rebel group is promised integration into the national army command.
mps_armyint	Binary	Rebel group is promised integration of rebel fighters into the national army, police or a paramilitary force.
eps_company	Binary	Rebel group is promised state-owned companies.
eps_commission	Binary	Rebel group is promised positions in a resource commission.
tps_devolution	Binary	A law or government decree is promised which introduces devolution.
tps_autonomy	Binary	A law or government decree is promised which introduces autonomy.
other_proprep	Binary	A law or government decree is promised which introduces proportional representation in the national legislature.
other_parlelect	Binary	National parliamentary elections are promised.
other_preselect	Binary	National presidential elections are promised.
other_referendum	Binary	A referendum is promised.
other_constitution	Binary	A new constitution is promised.
other_unresolved	Binary	Peace agreement leaves issues unresolved.

Practices of power-sharing

The PSED information on the practices of power-sharing is coded in an event data format. An event is defined as the occurrence of a particular power-sharing arrangement at any given time during the five-year post-conflict period, unless violence recurs earlier. In the data sheet, each row constitutes such an event. Each event is supplemented by additional information on the time, type and actors involved.

Name	*Type*	*Description*
edateprec	Categorical	Precision of date in raw data: 1 = The exact day, month and year are given in the source; 2 = The exact day of the event is unknown; only week, month and year are given in the source; 3 = The exact day and week of the event are unknown; only month and year are given in the source; 4 = The exact day, week and month of the event are unknown; only year is given in the source.
edate	Date	Event date (DD.MM.YYYY) If **edateprec** =1: event date given in the source; If **edateprec** =2: month and year given in the source and the first date of the

		week as day; If **edateprec** =3: month and year given in the source and the month mid-point as day; if the source notes that the event took place at the beginning or end of the month, the first or last date are used, respectively; If **edateprec** =4: year given in the source and mark day and month with the publication date of the source.
etype	Categorical	1 = day of peace agreement signature. 2 = five years after day of peace agreement signature. 3 = day renewed violence between government and rebels crosses the threshold of 25 battle-related deaths. 100 = There is a change in the cabinet of the national government involving rebels. 102 = Rebel representative takes over a senior cabinet position. 103 = Rebel representative leaves a senior cabinet position. 104 = Rebel representative takes over a non-senior cabinet position. 105 = Rebel representative leaves a non-senior cabinet position. 121 = Rebel representatives take over guaranteed seats in the national parliament. 122 = Rebel representatives leave guaranteed seats in the national assembly. 200 = Rebel representatives are integrated into the national army command. 201 = Rebel representatives leave the national army command. 267 = Rebel fighters are integrated in the national army, policy or a paramilitary force. 300 = Rebel representatives take over state-owned companies. 301 = Rebel representatives lose control over state-owned companies. 302 = Rebel representatives take up positions in a commission regulating certain resources or sectors of the country's economy. 303 = Rebel representatives leave positions in a commission regulating certain resources or sectors of the country's economy. 400 = A law or government decree is passed which introduces devolution. 401 = A law or government decree is abolished which introduced devolution. 402 = A law or government decree is passed which introduces autonomy. 403 = A law or government decree is abolished which introduced autonomy. 500 = A law or government decree is passed which introduces proportional representation in the national legislature. 501 = A law or government decree is abolished which introduced proportional representation. 504 = National parliamentary elections are promised / taking place. 505 = National presidential elections are promised taking place. 506 = A referendum is taking place. 507 = A new constitution is enacted. 508 = Peace agreement signatories have signed a post-conflict agreement.
eventDESC	String	Description of the event.
actorID	String	UCDP Actor ID for the involved rebel group actor.
EIU	String	If EIU is not the source of the raw data: -99. If EIU is the source of the raw data: volume and year of the report.
FOLLOWUP	String	If no follow-up searches were needed:-99. If follow-up search was necessary: name and date of the source.

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