UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset Codebook Version 21.1

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 (2021)

When using this data, please always cite:

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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 21.1 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. If multiple countries are listed, this is comma separated.	String
side_a	The name of the country/countries of Side A in a conflict. 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. 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. 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. 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. Comma separated if multiple.	String
side_b_id	The identifier of each of the actors on side B in the conflict. 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. 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. A secondary warring party on side B shares the position in the incompatibility with Side B in the conflict. 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. Comma separated if multiple.	String
incompatibility	The main conflict issue identified per the UCDP definitions: 1= Incompatibility about territory 2= Incompatibility about government 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. 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 (1946-2020).	Integer
intensity_level	The intensity level in the conflict per calendar year. The intensity variable is coded in two categories:[5] 1. Minor: between 25 and 999 battle-related deaths in a given year. 2. War: at least 1,000 battle-related deaths in a given year.	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: 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) 2 = interstate (both sides are states in the Gleditsch and Ward membership system). 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. The values are explained in section 4.4	Integer
gwno_a	The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side_a. Comma separated if multiple.	String
gwno_a_2nd	The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side_a_2nd. Comma separated if multiple.	String
gwno_b	The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side_b. Comma separated if multiple.	String
gwno_b_2nd	The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of side_b_2nd. Comma separated if multiple.	String
gwno_loc	The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of the incompatibility. Comma separated if multiple.	String
region	The region of the incompatibility: 1 = Europe (GWNo: 200-399) 2= Middle East (GWNo: 630-699) 3= Asia (GWNo: 700-999) 4= Africa (GWNo: 400-626) 5= Americas (GWNo: 2-199).	String
version	The version of the dataset: 21.1	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 21.1 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

Gleditsch, Kristian S. & Michael D. Ward (1999) Interstate System Membership: A Revised List of the Independent States since 1816. *International Interactions* 25: 393–413.

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Pettersson, Therese, Shawn Davis, Amber Deniz, Garoun Engström, Nanar Hawach, Stina Högbladh, Margareta Sollenberg & Magnus Öberg (2021). Organized violence 1989-2020, with a special emphasis on Syria. *Journal of Peace Research* 58(4).

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	