Intergovernmental Policy Dataset (IPOD)

Codebook

Version: 17 March 2022

Variable	Description
IO	Name of international organization.
IO id	A unique IO id number based on COW IO id numbers (Pevehouse et al 2020). For IOs that lack COW id numbers, one will be assigned. See appendix 1 for COW IO id numbers.
Year	The year of observation.
Act id	A unique id number given to policy act. Coded based on IO id, year, and output number. Coded XXXYYYYZZZZ, where XXX is the IO id; YYYY is the year of observation; and ZZZZ is the assigned output number, starting with 1001 in each year.
Act type	The type of output, as per IO's own categorization. E.g., "resolution".
IO act number	The reference number given to this policy act by the IO. E.g., "A/58/120".
Act title	Title of act.

Policy topic

Policy topic refers to the "issue" or "subject" of a given policy act. Based on a reading of the text, each act is assigned 1-3 topic codes from the list (101-1699). The assignment of topics should be restrictive: if there is not more than 1 dominant topic, only 1 should be assigned. If a topic is frequent, but no relevant topic code exists, a new one can be created. For each main code, there is a "general or other" sub-code, which is used if the output covers an issue in general terms or in those rare instances where a topic code does not exist or a new category does not make sense.

Main code	Topic	Sub-code
100	IO governance	101. Budgets 102. Appointments 103. Staffing (Pensions, salaries, and benefits) 104. Audits 105. Meeting governance 106. Operational 107. IO premises and offices 108. IO-IO cooperation 109. TNA access and cooperation

		110. Organizational development (membership, institutional architecture, rules of procedure, etc.) 111. Appreciation and recognition 112. Implementation encouragement 199. General or other
200	Economic development	201. Poverty reduction 202. Foreign aid 203. Good governance promotion 204. Housing and Settlement 205. Hunger and malnutrition 206. Industrial development 207. Population and development 208. Disaster relief and humanitarian action 209. Rural development 210. Urban development and planning 211. Water, sanitation and hygiene 299. General or other
300	Health and Social Affairs	301. Infants and children 302. Public health 303. Disease prevention, treatment, immunization 304. Drug abuse 305. Drug industry and clinical labs 306. Nutrition 307. Migration 308. Rural and Urban housing 309. Welfare 399. General or other
400	Human rights	401. Children's rights 402. Ethnic minorities and racial issues 403. Freedom of speech, voting rights, right to privacy 404. Access to information 405. Gender equality and gender-based violence 406. Women's rights 407. LGBT rights 408. Indigenous peoples 409. Refugees 410. Religious, age, handicap-based discrimination and violence 411. War crimes, crimes against humanity 412. Torture and cruel punishments 499. General or other
500	Culture and education	501. Elementary and secondary education 502. Higher education 503. Vocational education 504. Research and knowledge management 505. Cultural heritage 599. General or other
600	Labor and employment	601. Employee relations and labor unions 602. Employment benefits 603. Labor markets 604. Labor standards and labor law 605. Migrant workers 606. Worker safety and protection 607. Youth employment and child labor 699. General or other

700	Law and crime	701. Bribery and Corruption 702. Crime against children 703. Crime prevention 704. Drug production, trafficking 705. Human trafficking 706. Organized crime 707. Police, weapon control, prisons 708. Rule of law 709. Terrorism 710. Transitional justice 799. General or other
800	Governance	801. Bureaucratic oversight 802. Non-governmental actors 803. Public governance and management 804. Regulatory reform 805. Risk governance 806. Statistics 807. Tax administration 808. Support for good governance and democratic processes 899. General or other
900	Environment and natural resource management	901. Air pollution 902. Chemical safety 903. Climate change 904. Consumption 905. Disaster risk reduction 906. Environmental risk management 907. Hazardous waste 908. Land conservation 909. Natural resource and forest management 910. Noise pollution 911. Species, plants protection, biodiversity 912. Sustainable development 913. Waste and recycling 914. Water safety, supply, pollution, conservation 999. General or other
1000	Agriculture, fisheries, commodities	1001. Agricultural development 1002. Agricultural subsidies 1003. Animal and crop diseases 1004. Animal production 1005. Commodity regulation 1006. Fisheries and Fishing 1007. Food inspection and safety 1099. General or other
1100	Energy and transport	1101. Airport, airlines, air traffic control and safety 1102. Alternative energy 1103. Fossil energy 1104. Maritime issues 1105. Nuclear energy 1106. Railroad transportation and safety 1107. Road traffic, road safety, highway construction 1199. General or other
1200	Science and technology	1201. Biotechnology 1202. Communications 1203. Computer industry and security

		1204. Digital government 1205. Governance of space and space exploration 1206. International scientific cooperation 1207. Internet 1208. Newspaper, publishing, broadcast industry 1209. Postal service 1210. Telephone and telecommunication 1211. Weather forecast and oceanography 1299. General or other
1300	Trade, economic integration, and industry	1301. Competition 1302. Consumer rights 1303. Corporate governance 1304. Corporate social responsibility 1305. Export promotion 1306. Industry and entrepreneurship 1307. Innovation 1308. Intellectual property rights 1309. Non-tariff measures 1310. Small- and medium enterprises 1311. Microfinance 1312. Tariff and import restrictions 1313. Trade negotiations and agreements 1314. Tourism 1399. General or other
1400	Finance and monetary policy	1401. Banking system and financial institution regulation 1402. Consumer finance 1403. Exchange rates 1404. Financial markets 1405. Monetary issues 1406. Productivity and growth 1407. Public finance and fiscal policy 1408. Securities and insurance regulation 1409. Taxation 1499. General or other
1500	Security and defence	1501. Defense alliances and security assistance 1502. Disarmament, arms control and nuclear proliferation 1503. Military aid and weapons sales 1504. Military installations and personnel 1505. Military intelligence 1506. Civil defense 1507. Intra-state violence and conflict 1508. Military interventions and operations 1509. Peacebuilding and peacekeeping 1510. Mediation and arbitration 1511. Terrorism 1512. Inter-state violence and conflict 1513. Economic sanctions 1599. General or other
1600	International affairs	1601. Decolonization 1602. Diplomats, embassies, citizens abroad, passports 1603. Border control 1604. International organizations and agreements 1605. International law 1606. Organization of international meetings 1699. General or other

Policy type

Policy type refers to the function of the policy. What does it seek to do?

1	**Regulatory**	Regulatory policy output specifies actions that target actors are either expected to take or refrain from, aiming to achieve desired interactions by addressing problems of coordination and collaboration. Sub-codes: **11. Coordination** A coordination problem is one where all parties can realize mutual gains, but only by making mutually consistent decisions. There exist no incentives to defect once a policy is in place. Examples of regulatory output that target coordination problems are: - Regulation of shipping lanes. - ISO standards. **12. Collaboration** A collaboration problem implies that there may exist incentives to defect from a policy, i.e., it is not self-enforcing. Examples of regulatory output that targets collaboration problems are: - Emission reduction protocols. - Nuclear non-proliferation agreement. - Peace treaties.
2	**Distributive**	Distributive policy output relates to the distribution or redistribution of goods and services among actors. Sub-codes: **21. Distributive** Distributive policy regulates the distribution of a good that does not entail losses for any actor. A good emerges and is distributed without anyone losing anything. Examples of distributive policies: - Allocation of internet domains. **22. Redistributive** Redistributive policy regulates the distribution of a good that entails losses for at least one actor. A good is taken from someone and given to someone else. Examples of redistributive policies: - Agreement on aid program. - Tax scheme.
3	**Declarative**	Declarative policy output asserts a joint position of the member states or the IO. It may be aspirational, assert agendas, or promote or condemn certain actions. Sub-codes: **31. Joint position** A joint position is a policy statement that declares the IO's policy position on some issue.

		32. Aspirational or symbolic Aspirational policy outlines future goals and general visions or ambitions of an IO. Examples of aspirational policies: - UN General Assembly resolution recognizing the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II (A/RES/69/267). - A UN resolution establishing development goals in a general way. **33. Condemnation** A policy that condemns a situation, event, organization or individual. Examples include: - EU condemning the actions of ISIS. - UN criticizing the human rights record of North Korea. **34. Praise or celebration** A policy that praises, appreciates, or celebrates a situation, event, organization or individual.
4	**Constitutional**	Constitutional policy output concerns the rules that govern an IO or changes to its general organizational structure. Sub-codes: **41. Membership** Output concerns the IO membership, e.g., accession of new members or exclusion of existing members. **42. Institutional architecture** Output entails institutional creation or reform, e.g., the establishment of a new institutional body, office, or department. **43. Rules of procedure** Output concerns the modes of internal operation of the IO, e.g., adoption of new rules of procedure or changes in decision-making powers.
5	**Administrative**	Administrative policy output concerns internal operational and managerial concerns of an IO. Sub-codes **51. Budgetary** Output relating to budgetary concerns. **52. Other**
9	**Other**	

Policy instrument

Policy instrument refers to whether a decision is binding or not, i.e., whether it creates legal obligations on the part of the signatories or not.

1	**Binding**	The policy is legally binding (hard law), i.e., it imposes legal obligations on the parties.
2	**Non-binding**	The policy is non-binding (soft law). While it may have advisory functions, it does not impose legal obligations on the parties.
9	**Unclear**	

Policy target

Policy target refers to the actor at the receiving end of a particular decision or policy.

1	**IO**	The policy targets the IO itself. This could be, for example, the Secretariat of an IO, its Secretary General, or other parts of the IO.
2	**Member state(s), selected**	The policy targets one or a few named states that are members of the IO. The name of the state(s) is put in the "comments" field.
3	**Member states**	The policy targets all member states of the IO. If no particular target is mentioned, this is a likely contender.
4	**Other state(s)**	The policy targets one or several states that are not members of the IO.
5	**Other IO(s)**	The policy targets one or several IOs other than the IO itself.
6	**Private actor(s)**	The policy targets one or several private/non-state actors.
7	**Other**	The policy targets an actor not listed in 1-5.
9	**Unclear**	