Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions (ATOP) Codebook

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Also available for download from the ATOP website, http://atop.rice.edu:
    ATOP bibliography
    ATOP candidate list
    List of changes to ATOP data

1. THE DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

1.1 The Goals of The Project

We began the Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions (ATOP) project with the goal of studying alliances as contracts and institutions. We hope the project will be useful in understanding (1) the conditions under which leaders sign formal alliance agreements and why they do so; (2) why leaders design alliances with varying obligations and provisions; (3) the effects of alliances on subsequent behavior and the role of design features in influencing these effects; and (4) the success of alliances in eliciting compliance, and the role of design features in influencing this success.

More broadly, we believe the ATOP project can play a role in helping scholars of international relations to understand the role of contracts and institutions in international politics,[1] and in particular, we hope to focus additional attention on the importance of variance in design of agreements. Leaders have a great range of options in choosing the obligations and provisions of their agreements, and we believe they design agreements purposively to help them to achieve their goals.[2] Understanding the causes and effects of variance in the design of international institutions is important for both researchers and policymakers, and we hope that systematic evidence provided by the ATOP project regarding variance in design will be helpful to both.

No comparable effort has been made to collect detailed information about the institutional design of cooperative security arrangements over such a wide spatial-temporal domain. While the Correlates of War Alliance Dataset (Gibler and Sarkees, 2004) covers a similar spatial-temporal domain, it does not include detailed information about the content of the agreements. Earlier attempts to collect detailed information about content were limited in the range of cases that they covered (e.g., Russett, 1971; Holsti, Hopmann, and Sullivan, 1973). The ATOP project stands alone in combined depth and breadth of coverage, providing systematic detailed information about the alliance politics of all independent states over nearly two hundred years.

Most of our attention in designing the ATOP coding scheme was directed toward collecting information about two aspects of alliance agreements. First, we wanted to specify precisely the obligations undertaken by alliance members. We wanted to be able to describe (and ultimately explain) what states promise to do under what conditions. Second, we wanted to identify provisions of alliances designed to manage cooperation among the allies. For example: Do leaders include discussion of burden sharing? Do they create organizations to manage the alliance? Do they require peacetime military contacts? Do they combine military alliance agreements with agreements on other aspects of international cooperation, for instance economic

[1]For a review of the literature on international institutions, see Martin and Simmons (1998).

[2]Our project fits well into the "Rational Design of International Institutions" research program (see, for instance, Koremenos, Lipson, and Snidal, 2001).

relations or territorial settlements? Do they commit to alliances of long duration, or do they provide frequent opportunities for renegotiation? The ATOP data provide detailed descriptions of the obligations accepted by alliance members, the conditions under which these obligations are activated, and the provisions related to institutional design and alliance management.

Below we describe the process by which we collected and coded the data, defining key terms as necessary. In section 2, we describe the varying forms in which we release ATOP data and provide explanations of the coding of each variable included in the dataset. A copy of the ATOP codesheet and a summary of the values each variable can take are provided as appendixes.

1.2 Defining "Alliance"

We conceive of our key concept, alliance, in the following way: *An alliance is a formal agreement among independent states to cooperate militarily in the face of potential or realized military conflict.* There are several parts of this conceptual definition that deserve further elaboration.

First, we require alliances to be formal agreements. Toscano (1966: 21) defines formal international agreements as follows: "those acts which authorized organs of the respective states exchange with each other in their reciprocal contacts in the name of, and on behalf of, the states as members of the international community." Alliances must be written agreements with legal force. We thus distinguish alliances from alignments; while any states that share policy positions and coordinate their actions might be called *aligned*, only those who have formalized their commitments with a written agreement may be called *allied*.[3] Alliances are most commonly formed through treaties, but there are less formal written agreements that also qualify as legal documents binding upon states; we accept these as well. Examples of such agreements are official exchanges of notes (see Toscano, 1966: 22), conventions, executive agreements, and *statements verbales* if they have been signed by all parties.

Second, alliances are agreements among independent states. At least two states must sign the agreement, and each member must retain its sovereignty and independence. Unilateral guarantees (e.g., the Monroe Doctrine), even if they are in writing, do not qualify as alliances under this definition. Empires and other colonial relationships also do not qualify (see section 1.3 below regarding the identification of independent states). This requirement in no way suggests that the member states must accept equal obligations, or even that all states must commit to specific obligations; commitments may be asymmetric. What is crucial, however, is that the alliance is negotiated and agreed upon formally by at least two legally independent states.

Third, we are concerned with military alliances, specifically those that promise cooperation in

[3]Focusing on individual agreements rather than an overall relationship between states means that the same set of states may have more than one alliance in effect simultaneously; we code each distinct written agreement.

addressing military threats. The promised cooperation must extend beyond simply providing supplies, leasing territory, or sharing information; there must be a commitment for cooperative action in the event of conflict. Thus, arms sales agreements, military aid agreements, basing agreements, border delimitation agreements, intelligence sharing agreements, etc., do not meet the definition of alliances unless they include additional obligations requiring cooperation in the event of military conflict.

From this conceptual definition, we develop the following operational definition: alliances are "*written agreements, signed by official representatives of at least two independent states, that include promises to aid a partner in the event of military conflict, to remain neutral in the event of conflict, to refrain from military conflict with one another, or to consult/cooperate in the event of international crises that create a potential for military conflict*" (Leeds, Ritter, Mitchell, and Long, 2002: 238).

There is one area of slippage between our conceptual and operational definitions. While our conceptual definition requires cooperation in the event of conflict with third parties, our operational definition includes agreements that require member states "to refrain from military conflict with one another." The decision to include nonaggression pacts was made to ensure compatibility between the ATOP dataset and the dataset on military alliances provided by the Correlates of War Project (available at http://cow2.la.psu.edu/). Because the COW project explicitly includes nonaggression pacts in their definition of alliances (Gibler and Sarkees, 2004; Singer and Small, 1966), we include them in the ATOP dataset as well. Because we believe that agreements that promise nonaggression but no active cooperation in the face of conflict with third parties are not clearly compatible with our conceptual definition, we provide users the choice of including or not including nonaggression pacts as they see fit (see section 2.2 below).

1.3 Spatial Temporal Domain

ATOP data are currently available for the years 1815–2003 inclusive. Please note, however, that the dataset includes only alliances *formed* between 1815 and 2003. Alliances formed before 1815 that remain in effect after 1815 are not included in the dataset. It appears that the number of alliances formed before 1815 that survive the Napoleonic wars and the creation of a new alliance politics following those wars is small.[4] In general, the ends of major wars seem to result in dramatic changes in alliance relationships, with many prior alliances ending and new ones forming. Selecting 1815 as the beginning date for data collection also ensures that users can match the ATOP data with other datasets provided by the Correlates of War project (http://cow2.la.psu.edu/) or the EUGene data generation program (Bennett and Stam, 2000, http://www.eugenesoftware.org/).

ATOP data cover the entire world system over this temporal domain. In other words, all

[4]Gibler (1999) reports that only three alliances formed before 1815 survive beyond 1815. They are bilateral agreements between Britain and Denmark, Britain and Sweden, and Prussia and Sweden.

qualifying agreements among independent states are included in the dataset (see section 1.4 below for discussion of the identification of cases for inclusion). We rely on the Correlates of War project State-System Membership Data (available at http://cow2.la.psu.edu/) to identify independent states, but we supplement these data with the list provided by Gleditsch and Ward (1999). Thus, alliances are included in the ATOP dataset when at least two members qualify as independent states according to *either* COW or Gleditsch and Ward *at any point* during their membership in the alliance. To facilitate the ability of users to merge ATOP data with other COW datasets, we have included a variable indicating whether each alliance member qualified as a member of the COW international system at the time the alliance was formed.[5] In nearly all cases in which an alliance member was not a member of the COW system at the time the state joined the alliance, the member state becomes a member of the COW system shortly after alliance formation. Six of the 648 alliances in the ATOP dataset, however, would not qualify for inclusion based on the COW list of independent states; at least one of the members of these six alliances is a member of the international system according to Gleditsch and Ward but not according to COW.

1.4 Identifying Cases

The biggest challenge faced by the ATOP project is the identification of the universe of cases. It will never be possible to conclude definitively that we have located all qualifying agreements in our spatial-temporal domain. In this section we explain our efforts to ensure that our coverage is as complete as feasible.

We began with a two-pronged strategy of reading document collections to find agreements and using secondary sources to understand diplomatic history and identify potential qualifying agreements not found in the document collections. When we found agreements in document collections, we returned to secondary sources to confirm that the agreements were ratified (if necessary) and actually came into effect. When we found reference to agreements in secondary sources that we could not find in general document collections, we tracked references to sources like country-specific publications and documents on particular wars, and we contacted foreign ministries to find the documents.

Our secondary source research was extensive; we provide a bibliography of the sources we used on the ATOP website. For the era before approximately 1960, secondary source research primarily involved reading diplomatic history books. While we continued to rely on diplomatic histories for more recent years, we also supplemented this with searches of news sources; we performed comprehensive searches of *Keesings Record of World Events*, *Facts on File*, *Africa Report*, and *Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe*. Particularly for the post-Cold War era, most of our leads came from these news sources.

The document collections we consulted are also listed in the ATOP bibliography. The most

[5]In addition, we provide versions of the state-year, dyad-year, and directed dyad-year datasets that eliminate the non-COW system member cases. See section 2.3 below.

useful general sources were Parry's *Consolidated Treaty Series*, the *League of Nations Treaty Series*, the *British Foreign and State Papers*, and the *United Nations Treaty Series*. We believe our perusal of these four sources was particularly comprehensive. In addition, however, we benefitted from a variety of more specialized document collections, all of which are listed in the ATOP bibliography. We provide a citation for each individual agreement on the codesheet for the alliance; all codesheets are available for download from the ATOP website.

Most published document collections do not include agreements signed in the last ten years. The *United Nations Treaty Series*, for instance, is about ten to twelve years behind in making agreements available, due not only to delays in receiving original agreements, but also due to delays in translation– the *UNTS* requires translation into both English and French and approval of the translation by the signatory states before publication.[6] As a result, using our list of potential agreements developed from secondary sources, we contacted governments directly to attempt to obtain copies of the agreements. We contacted Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Embassies to the United States of a wide range of countries. This was a very successful strategy and produced a number of agreements, most of which were in the home language of the countries providing them. We arranged for translation of the relevant articles of these agreements, and we identify the translator on the codesheet for each alliance that required translation.

While we were successful in obtaining copies of the great majority of potential alliances that we identified through our secondary research, our success was not universal. Particularly for recent years, there are a number of candidate agreements that we were never able to locate and thus were unable to determine whether or not they qualify as alliances by our definition. We provide a list of these "candidate" alliances on the ATOP website. There are systematic characteristics to these "missing" alliances. During the Cold War era, nearly all the candidate agreements that we could not locate involve African and/or Middle Eastern states.[7] A large proportion of our post Cold War documents were provided by the governments themselves; states whose ministries were unwilling or unable to provide documents are underrepresented. This is particularly notable when it comes to the alliance politics of the former Soviet Republics. While some of these states (e.g., Russia, Belarus) provided all of the documents we requested, others (e.g., Kazakhstan, Ukraine) did not respond to repeated and varied requests. We encourage users to examine the list of candidate agreements and to evaluate the effects of this bias on their research. We also encourage anyone who locates copies of these agreements to contact us so we can evaluate the appropriateness of these agreements for inclusion in the dataset.[8]

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[6]Interview with Luca Castellani, Associate Legal Officer, United Nations Treaty Office, April 7, 2003.

[7]Luca Castellani, Associate Legal Officer at the United Nations Treaty Office, reports that these states are particularly unlikely to file their documents with the United Nations and other collectors, primarily due to bureaucratic capacity (interview April 7, 2003).

[8]We also maintain a list of agreements we collected that did not qualify for inclusion in our dataset after review of the actual documents. Interested users can contact Ashley Leeds at

There are a small number of cases in which we have included an alliance in the ATOP dataset without locating the primary document. We only include alliances without reading the full agreements if we feel confident we can establish that the agreement meets our qualifications for inclusion based on reports in more than one secondary source, or based on directly quoted material provided in a single secondary source. In these instances, we code the information we can gather from secondary sources (always including the members, formation and termination dates, and primary obligations) and code the remainder of the variables as missing. Alliances coded from secondary sources are indicated as such in the dataset, and citations to the main secondary sources used appear on the codesheets for the alliances. Only 33 of the 648 alliances in version 3.0 were coded without primary documents.

1.5 Coding Treaties

Each agreement was coded by at least two coders.[9] One coder completed a prose codesheet that required the coder to answer 56 questions about the agreement. This coder described the content of the agreement in words, often providing direct quotations from relevant articles. A second coder used the same agreement to complete the numeric coding of approximately 100 variables in a spreadsheet. The numeric coder did not view the prose codesheet and the prose coder did not view the numeric codes before completing the coding of the primary document. Next, the codesheet and numeric coding were reconciled. To encourage over time consistency, the same coder (Ashley Leeds) did the numeric coding of all 648 agreements. Every case was also re-checked between July, 2004 and March, 2005 to ensure consistency in variable definitions over time.

There are a few issues related to the coding of agreements that require special attention. In this section, we provide discussion of our rules for identifying and distinguishing primary obligations, our rules for establishing termination dates for alliances, and our rules for distinguishing renewals from new alliances. Discussion of the remaining variables and the rules concerning their coding is provided below in sections 2.4-2.8.

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leeds@rice.edu for more information.

[9]An exception to the two coder rule occurred in cases in which two coders who could read the agreement in its original language were not available. In these cases, the numeric coding was completed from the prose coding. Both our numeric coder and available prose coders read English and French; documents available in English and French were double-coded. Agreements in languages that none of our coders read were double coded based on translations provided by our translators. Agreements available only in German, Turkish, and some in Bulgarian, however, were coded directly from their native language to the codesheets by Michaela Mattes, Burcu Savun, and Valentin Krustev, respectively, and the numeric coding was completed based on the prose coding.

1.51 Distinguishing Primary Obligations

Our operational definition (see section 1.2) requires that agreements include at least one of five primary obligations to be included in our dataset– promises to aid a partner in the event of military conflict (which we further disaggregate to differentiate between commitments to defensive support and offensive support), promises to remain neutral in the event of conflict, promises to refrain from military conflict with one another, or promises to consult/cooperate in the event of international crises that create a potential for military conflict. We label these five promises DEFENSE, OFFENSE, NEUTRAL, NONAGG, and CONSUL below for defense pact, offense pact, neutrality pact, nonaggression pact, and consultation pact. The obligations are not mutually exclusive, and our coding scheme allows for a single agreement to contain more than one of these primary obligations simultaneously, which is very common in practice. While no single alliance in version 3.0 includes all five obligations, sixty-eight percent of the alliances include more than one of these five obligations. In addition, the obligations need not be symmetrical or unconditional. We allow for members to commit to different obligations, and for obligations to come into effect only under particular circumstances. Please see section 2.4 and 2.43 below for further discussion.

Defense pacts, offense pacts, and defense/offense pacts (as we call agreements that include both obligations simultaneously) all obligate an alliance member to provide active military support to an ally. Defense commitments are promises to assist an ally militarily in the event of attack on the ally's sovereignty or territorial integrity. Any promise of active military support under conditions not directly in response to an attack on an ally's sovereignty or territorial integrity is coded as an offense commitment. Thus, any time that allies commit to engage in coordinated military action outside the territory of any alliance member and in the absence of a direct attack, they have formed an offense pact, regardless of whether their intentions are to maintain or revise the status quo. Leeds (2003: 432-433) and Leeds et al. (2002: 241) provide examples of language from alliance agreements characteristic of defense pacts, offense pacts, and defense/offense pacts.

The remaining commitments-- neutrality pacts, nonaggression pacts, and consultation pacts-- obligate members to cooperation short of active military support. Neutrality and nonaggression pacts both involve a promise to refrain from military conflict with an ally. While nonaggression pacts are primarily aimed at keeping peace among alliance members, neutrality pacts are directed towards conflicts that may arise between alliance members and third parties. A neutrality pact commits a member to refrain from assisting an ally's adversary in a conflict. Alliance members who promise neutrality not only commit not to join the conflict against their ally, but also to facilitate their ally's success. Sometimes leaders spell out particular means through which the allies might assist one another– for instance, by defending the neutrality of their territory or providing diplomatic support for their ally.[10]

[10]We include a number of additional obligation codes to capture these specific promises (see section 2.43 below).

Consultation pacts do not specifically commit the members to active military support of one another in the event of conflict, but they do commit the members to attempt to develop coordinated action. Consultation pacts obligate members to communicate with one another in the event of crises that have the potential to result in military conflict with the goal of creating a joint response. While more vague in their commitments to joint action than defense pacts and offense pacts, consultation pacts do announce formally the intention of the allies to cooperate against military threats.

Specific details about the coding of these five obligation codes can be found in sections 2.43 and 2.53 below.

1.52 Identifying Termination Dates

The great majority of our variables are coded directly from the text of the alliance agreements. The primary exceptions to this are our variables concerning when, how, and why alliances end. In most cases, we had to code these variables based upon research in secondary sources.

We rely first on the official positions of the member governments to determine when an alliance commitment terminates. Statements of abrogation, statements of intentions not to renew an expiring alliance, and statements that a leader views an alliance as terminated as a result of violation by a partner suffice to indicate the end of a state's affiliation with an alliance. Similarly, statements that more than one member recognize an alliance as continuing in force provide sufficient evidence that the alliance has not terminated at the time of the report, regardless of the foreign policy behavior of the parties. Some governments provide lists of the treaties that they recognize as being in force, which made our work in these cases much easier.

States sometimes end their affiliation with alliances as a result of a change in their political status; when a state ceases to be an independent member of the international system capable of conducting foreign policy, its alliance commitments are terminated. We assume that these alliance commitments are not reinstated if the former ally regains independence unless we find specific evidence that the governments actively reinstate them. The exception to this rule has to do with state succession covered by the Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties (*United Nations Treaty Series*, vol. 1946, p. 3). A number of states made blanket statements that they accepted all treaty obligations of their predecessor states. Russia, for instance, declared itself the successor to all Soviet agreements, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic accepted Czechoslovakia's former commitments, and the unified Yemen accepted commitments of its predecessor states. Upon German unification, treaty commitments of the Federal Republic of Germany continued in force, but most German Democratic Republic agreements were considered moot (Papenfub, 1998).

In a number of cases, however, we were unable to locate enough direct information on government positions to determine the termination date of an alliance. We adopted the following rules to govern these instances: (1) If the alliance has a fixed termination date at which it must be actively renewed to continue in force (rather than continuing as long as there is no notice of non-renewal), we assume it ends at its termination date absent any information regarding prior

violation, abrogation, or renewal. (2) If a clear violation of a major provision of the alliance occurs, we assume it ends with that violation absent any information that the members choose to continue the alliance in spite of the violation. (3) If the member states break diplomatic relations with one another, we assume any alliance requiring any alliance obligation other than nonaggression ends. (4) If the member states sign a new agreement that encompasses all of the provisions of the existing alliance or is directly in opposition to any of the major provisions of the prior alliance, we assume the prior alliance is terminated with signature of the new alliance. If none of these circumstances have occurred, we code the alliance as continuing in effect. Leeds and Savun (2005) discuss these rules and provide examples of specific cases.

1.53 Renewals and Amendments– "Alliance Phases"

Once an alliance is formed, the parties may choose to amend, renew, or otherwise adjust the details of the written documents establishing their alliance. Whenever the written documents establishing the alliance are changed in a way that affects the coding of any variables included in the ATOP dataset (other than a change in membership caused by accessions or renunciations), we begin a new phase of the alliance. Thus, over time changes in the obligations and provisions of an alliance are captured in the ATOP dataset. Users can study the formal evolution of an alliance and every relevant renegotiation of its provisions.

It is not always easy to distinguish a new alliance from a renewal of an existing alliance. We code an agreement as a renewal of an existing alliance rather than an independent agreement if (1) the agreement refers to itself as a renewal of a prior agreement in its title or text; or (2) the two agreements are identical in wording. Renewals that result in no changes in coding are not coded as new alliance phases but rather as uninterrupted continuations of the prior phase. Agreements among currently or previously allied states that are not identical to existing agreements and do not refer to themselves as renewals of existing agreements are coded as independent alliances.

2. DATASETS AND VARIABLES

2.1 Six Basic Formats

ATOP data are released in six formats with different units of analysis. The most comprehensive dataset (including the largest number of variables) is the ***member level*** dataset (atop3_0m). The member level dataset includes a separate entry for each alliance member during each phase of each alliance and is described in detail in section 2.4 below. The ***alliance level*** dataset (atop3_0a) includes one entry per alliance and includes a wide range of information characteristic of the alliance as a whole. The ***alliance phase level*** dataset (atop3_0aph) includes a separate entry for each alliance-phase. We code a new phase as beginning whenever the written documents establishing the alliance are changed in ways that affect the coding of one or more of our variables. Thus, if an alliance agreement is amended after ten years to include a new institutional structure, we begin a new alliance phase. 35 of the 648 alliances in version 3.0 have more than one phase. The alliance level and alliance phase level datasets are discussed in detail in section 2.5 below.

We also provide three formats that are useful for analyses conducted at the state-year, dyad-year, or directed dyad-year level of analysis. The ***state-year*** dataset (atop3_0sy) includes information about each state's alliance commitments in a given year, and is discussed in section 2.6 below. The ***dyad-year*** dataset (atop3_0dy) includes information about the commitments shared by a pair of states in a given year; we describe these data in section 2.7. The ***directed dyad-year*** dataset (atop3_0ddyr) provides information about the commitments made by one state to a specific dyadic partner in a given year. When alliance obligations are asymmetric, the dyad-year and directed dyad-year data will differ. The directed dyad-year dataset is the subject of section 2.8

Because of a number of complicated issues in the aggregation process, we recommend that users who wish to conduct analysis at the state-year, dyad-year, or directed dyad-year level begin with those datasets. Should users require additional information about obligations, institutionalization, or any other features of the alliances that are included in the member level and alliance level datasets, they can merge this information into the state-year, dyad-year, and directed dyad-year datasets using the ATOPIDs provided in each file. This is likely to produce more reliable data than beginning with the member level or alliance level data.

2.2 Nonaggression Pacts

In section 1.2, we discussed the inclusion of agreements that commit states to nonaggression in their mutual relations but do not provide for any specific obligation regarding conflict with third parties. While these agreements are included in the full dataset so that ATOP can be fully compatible with the Correlates of War alliance dataset (see http://cow2.la.psu.edu/), those studying alliances may wish to eliminate these agreements from their analyses. 110 of the 648 alliances included in version 3.0 are solely nonaggression pacts. We provide versions of all six basic data formats with pacts that require nonaggression, but do not include any obligations for active military support, neutrality, or consultation in the face of military threat, eliminated. Those agreements that include promises for nonaggression in combination with other alliance obligations remain in the datasets. These datasets are posted with the suffix NNA, e.g., atop3_0mNNA, atop3_0aNNA, etc.

2.3 Compatibility with COW and EUGene Data

Users doing analysis at the state-year, dyad-year, or directed dyad-year level of analysis may wish to combine ATOP data with other datasets provided by the Correlates of War project (http://cow2.la.psu.edu/) or included in the EUGene data generation program (Bennett and Stam, 2000, http://www.eugenesoftware.org/). Because ATOP includes some states that are not recognized system members according to the Correlates of War project (see section 1.3 above), and because the temporal domain of ATOP data extends back to 1815 and forward to 2003, some cases in the basic datasets will not merge properly with other datasets. As a result, we provide state-year, dyad-year, and directed dyad-year datasets designed to merge properly with COW and EUGene datasets. We provide versions including all alliances, and versions with the alliances involving only nonaggression obligations removed. These datasets are posted with the suffix EUG or EUGNNA, e.g., atop3_0syEUG, atop3_0syEUGNNA, etc.

2.4 The Member Level Dataset

The member level dataset includes a separate entry for each alliance member in each phase of each alliance. Many alliance agreements are asymmetric in that members commit to different obligations. The member level data provides information on each individual member's obligations. In multilateral alliances, members may enter and exit the alliance on different days. The member level dataset provides distinct entry and exit dates for each alliance member as well as descriptions of the termination reasons for different alliance members.

Some of the variables in the member level dataset do not vary by member. For instance, whether an alliance is formed by treaty requiring ratification or by executive agreement is a characteristic of the alliance and is constant across the members of the alliance. Variables that may vary by member are indicated with (M) following the variable name. Variables that do not vary by member and are characteristic of the alliance as a whole are indicated with (A) following the variable name. These distinctions can also be found on the Summary of Numeric Codes included as Appendix B to this codebook.

Additional information about the language or particular articles in an alliance agreement that led to the coding of a particular variable for a particular case can be found on the ATOP codesheets. A blank codesheet is included as Appendix A to this document. From the ATOP website, it is possible to download the codesheet (or codesheets for some multi-phase alliances) for each alliance, which details the coding of the agreement, usually with direct quotations from the agreement. Each codesheet also includes a citation to the source for the original agreement or the secondary source information used to complete the coding. At the end of each variable description, the corresponding question on the ATOP codesheet is indicated in parentheses.

2.41 Case Identification:

ATOPID (A): Four digit code identifying the alliance. Each alliance included in the ATOP dataset has a unique ATOPID. Identifying codes are assigned chronologically, with the following distribution:

1000-1999: Alliances formed between 1815 and 1913 inclusive
2000-2999: Alliances formed between 1914 and 1944 inclusive
3000-3999: Alliances formed between 1945 and 1989 inclusive
4000-5999: Alliances formed in 1990 or thereafter

COWID (A): Four digit code identifying the alliance in the Correlates of War Alliance Dataset, version 3.0, if available (Gibler and Sarkees, 2004). For alliances included in the ATOP dataset, but not in the COW dataset, this variable is coded missing.[11] This information is

[11]There are 19 alliances included in the COW formal alliance data, version 3.0, that are not included in ATOP version 3.0. These are ALLYNUMs 2000, 2009, 2049, 3026, 3047, 3049,

provided only for user convenience in matching the two datasets. Any questions regarding the COW alliance data should be directed to the Correlates of War 2 project at Pennsylvania State University (see http://cow2.la.psu.edu/).

2.42 Members, Formation, and Duration:

MEMBER (M): Correlates of War Country Code identifying a state signatory to the alliance. (Go to http://cow2.la.psu.edu/ for a list of the Correlates of War Country Codes– it is currently listed under "State-System Membership Data" on the "Available Data Sets" page.) (Q4)

COWSYS (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the state is an official member of the international system according to the Correlates of War project at the time the state signs the alliance agreement, 0 otherwise. In almost all cases, the state becomes a member of the Correlates of War system shortly after signature. This variable allows users to identify cases that may not match other datasets. (Q4)

YRENT, MOENT, DAYENT (M): The four digit year, one or two digit month, and one or two digit day that the state signs the alliance agreement. This is always recorded as the signature rather than the ratification date, and thus may not match the legal date that the agreement enters into force. We code signature dates rather than ratification dates under the belief that once an alliance is signed, leaders behave as if the alliance is in force. If, however, an alliance is signed and then fails to be ratified, the alliance is never included in the dataset. This date may vary by member for multilateral alliances if some members join the alliance at a later date. If the initial two members of the alliance sign on different days, however, the date of entry is recorded as the second signature date (in other words, an alliance does not exist until at least two states have signed the agreement). If an exact day of signature can not be identified, DAYENT is coded as missing. There are no cases in which YRENT or MOENT is missing. (Q3)

YREXIT, MOEXIT, DAYEXIT (M): The four digit year, one or two digit month, and one or two digit day that the alliance agreement ends for the state. If the exact day of exit can not be identified, but the alliance has ended for the state, DAYEXIT is coded missing. If the alliance is still in effect as of December 31, 2003, there is no date of exit, and these three variables are coded 0 (see INEFFECT below). Please see section 1.52 above for a discussion of the rules for determining alliance termination dates. (Q14)

INEFFECT (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance was in effect for this member (had not terminated) on December 31, 2003. YREXIT, MOEXIT, AND DAYEXIT will be zero for cases in which INEFFECT=1. (Q14)

3062, 3071, 3084, 3086, 3537, 3553, 3577, 3587, 3611, 3612, 3619, 3621, and 3625 in version 3.0 of the COW formal alliance data, available at http://cow2.la.psu.edu/.

BILAT (A): Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance has no more than two members at any point in its lifetime.[12]

PHASE (A): Some alliances are renegotiated during their terms in ways that affect the coding of variables in the ATOP dataset. When this happens, a new phase of the alliance begins for coding purposes and multiple records are included for individual alliance members covering different time periods in the life of the alliance. In addition, when two successor states both assume the full obligations of agreements, one bilateral alliance can turn into two bilateral alliances (for instance, the succession of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic in 1993)– each of these two new alliances is coded as a separate phase of the initial agreement, even though they are in effect simultaneously (see footnote 12). This variable is coded zero for every alliance that does not experience changes during its lifetime in ATOP variables. For alliances with multiple phases, PHASE indicates which phase of the alliance the record belongs to.

MAXPHASE (A): The number of phases that the alliance includes. All alliances that do not change obligations during the course of their lifetime have zero phases. 35 of 648 alliances in version 3.0 have multiple phases, with the largest number of phases of an individual alliance being four.

WARTIME (A): Dummy variable coded 1 if any member of the alliance was a participant in a war according to the Correlates of War data on interstate wars, version 3.0 (Sarkees, 2000) at the time the alliance was initially formed. Because the Correlates of War interstate war dataset lists the 1991 Gulf War as the last war, we also include militarized interstate disputes with hostility level 5 that occurred after 1991 as wars (version 3.02, Ghosn, Palmer, and Bremer, 2004). These are: MID 3564 (Armenia and Azerbaijan, Jan. 1992-Jan. 1995), MID 4258 (Ethiopia and Eritrea, May 1998-Dec. 2000), MID 4339 (Angola, Dem. Rep. of Congo, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Aug. 1998-June 2001, Chad, Sept. 1998-April 1999), and MID 4283 (Afghanistan, France, Russia, UK, USA, Sept. 2001-Nov. 2001, Canada, Australia, Oct. 2001-Nov. 2001). Please note that WARTIME is an alliance level variable. It is coded 1 if any member of the alliance is at war when the alliance begins. To determine which member or members were involved in war, please see COWWAR below. The COW interstate war data and the Militarized Interstate Dispute data are available for download at http://cow2.la.psu.edu/. WARTIME

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[12]Czechoslovakia is a member of several bilateral alliances on 1/1/93 when Czechoslovakia is succeeded by two independent states, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. Both states assume the prior obligations of Czechoslovakia according to the Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties (*United Nations Treaty Series*, vol. 1946, p. 3). In these instances, we code the continuation of two bilateral alliances (for example, Czech Republic-France and Slovak Republic-France) as phases 2 and 3 of the alliance. BILAT is coded 1 for all phases of the alliance. This affects the following ATOPIDs: 3610, 3625, 4070, 4075, 4100, 4185, 4195.

is only coded for the initial formation of an alliance; WARTIME coding in later phases always matches the coding in the first phase. (Q5)

COWWAR (M): This variable is coded 0 for any state not involved in a war according to the Correlates of War data on interstate wars, version 3.0 (Sarkees, 2000) or the post-1991 hostility level 5 MIDs identified under WARTIME above at the time the state joined the alliance. For any state participating in a war at the time of alliance formation (or accession), the variable is the identification number of the war or MID assigned by the Correlates of War project. COWWAR is a member level variable. This means that only members that are participating in the war will receive a non-zero code on COWWAR. The COW interstate war data and the Militarized Interstate Dispute data are available for download at http://cow2.la.psu.edu/. (Q5)

ESTMODE (A): Dummy variable coded 1 if the written document establishing the alliance is a formal treaty requiring domestic ratification and 0 if the written document does not require ratification. See section 1.2 above for discussion of qualifying written agreements. For cases in which we were unable to locate the original text of the agreement, the form of the agreement may be unknown, in which case this variable is coded as missing. (Q6)

PUBSECR (A): This variable is coded 0 for public alliances, 1 for alliances that are public but have provisions requiring that the content of one or more articles remain secret, and 2 for alliances that provide for the members to conceal the entire content of the treaty. Importantly, this variable records whether or not the alliance agreement required secrecy, not whether the agreement remained secret in practice. (Q7)

SECRART (A): This variable describes the content of the secret portion of an alliance. For public treaties, this variable is always coded 0 and for entirely secret treaties (PUBSECR=2), the variable is always coded 8. For alliances with some secret content (PUBSECR=1), this variable is coded as follows: (Q7)

0	None
1	Division of spoils
2	Target state(s)
3	Obligations and/or conditions invoking obligations
4	Both target state(s) and obligations/conditions invoking obligations
5	Contributions
6	Guidelines for Military Operations
7	Accessions
8	Secret Treaty

PROADD (A): This variable captures information about provisions for new members to join an alliance. If no mention of new members is made in the original agreement, the variable is coded 0. If the agreement does mention the possibility of accession by new members,

codes 1-3 capture the means of accession. 1 indicates that the means of accession are unspecified, 2 indicates that accession requires unanimous agreement by current members, and 3 indicates that a specific procedure other than unanimous agreement is specified. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether accessions are mentioned. (Q8)

FUTMEM (A): This variable indicates whether specific states are indicated as potential future members. If there is no mention of future members, the variable is coded 0. 1-3 describe the mentions of potential future members– 1 indicates that one or more specific states are mentioned as potential future members; 2 indicates that accession is open to states with specific characteristics (e.g., Arab states, European states, non-communist states); 3 indicates that accession is open to any state. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether accessions are mentioned. (Q9)

SPECLGTH (A): This variable indicates the term provided for in the alliance agreement. If no duration is specified, the variable is coded 0. If the agreement is in effect for a specific time period (e.g., 10 years), the variable is coded 1. If the agreement states that it will be in effect until some condition occurs (e.g., the end of the current conflict), the variable is coded 2. If the agreement explicitly states that the commitments are of indefinite duration, the variable is coded 3. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether the agreement duration is specified. (Q10)

LENGTH (A): If the agreement specifies a particular duration (SPECLGTH=1), this variable indicates the number of months in the initial term of the agreement. If a particular duration is not indicated, this variable is coded 0. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether the agreement duration is specified. (Q10)

RENOUNCE (A): This variable indicates whether there are provisions allowing a signatory to renounce obligations under an alliance agreement during the term of the agreement. (It is assumed that any signatory can decide not to renew an agreement at the end of its term.)[13] If there are no provisions regarding legal renunciation, the variable is coded 0. If any party can renounce the agreement at any time provided the member provides advance notification of its intentions, the variable is coded 1. If renunciation is specifically prohibited, the variable is coded 2. If parties may renounce the agreement if another member takes an aggressive action, the variable is coded 3. If parties may renounce the

[13]Some agreements specify that they are automatically renewed at the end of their term unless specifically renounced by the members. This is captured below in PROREN. RENOUNCE only captures provisions allowing members to end their affiliation with an alliance legally during the term of the agreement.

agreement after a specified time period, but before the agreement's scheduled termination, the variable is coded 4. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether renunciation provisions are included. (Q11)

PROREN (A): This variable indicates the provisions in the initial agreement regarding its renewal. If renewal is not mentioned, the variable is coded 0. If parties must actively renew the agreement at the end of its term, the variable is coded 1. If the agreement indicates that the alliance will be automatically renewed unless notice of nonrenewal is provided, the variable is coded 2. Other renewal provisions are coded 9. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether renewal provisions are included. (Q12)

RENEWLGT (A): If provisions for renewal exist in the agreement, this variable indicates the number of months of each renewal term, if specified. If the agreement does not provide for renewal or if the renewal term is unspecified, the variable is coded 0. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether renewal provisions are included. (Q13)

TERM (A): This variable provides a brief categorization of the way an alliance ends. For alliances that remain in effect as of December 31, 2003, and for alliances that are censored due to the loss of independence of one or more alliance members in action unrelated to the alliance, this variable is coded 0.[14] If the alliance ends when its provisions are fulfilled (either because its specified term has been completed or the goals of the alliance have been accomplished), this variable is coded 1. If the alliance ends due to violation of provisions by one or more members, including willful abrogation before the scheduled termination date, the variable is coded 2. If the alliance ends when some or all of the members negotiate a new relationship, this variable is coded 3.[15] Keep in mind

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[14]When alliances terminate due to a loss of independence of one or more of the members, the coding of TERM depends on whether the member loses independence due to factors unrelated to the alliance (in which case the alliance is censored) or due to action by another member of the alliance. The German *Anschluss* in 1938, for instance, ends Austrian independence. Austria's alliance with Germany is coded as ending in violation, as Germany's absorption of Austria is a clear violation of the provisions of that alliance. On the other hand, Austria's alliance with Hungary and Italy is censored when Austria loses the ability to conduct an independent foreign policy.

[15]Sometimes the new agreement qualifies as a new phase of the existing alliance or as a new alliance among the members. Sometimes, however, the new agreement does not meet our definition of an alliance– the new agreement may include only provisions for military aid and basing rights, for instance, and not any obligations for cooperation in response to military threat. The key to the renegotiation code is that the allies mutually agree to negotiate a new relationship,

that this is an alliance level variable, and TERM captures the final reason for the end of the alliance or alliance phase. Thus, when individual members leave multilateral alliances but the alliance continues without them, TERM is not affected. See TERMMODE and TERMCAUS below for member level information and additional detail on the mode and cause of alliance termination. For multi-phase alliances, non-terminal phases are always coded with TERM=3. Please see section 1.52 above for further details on the coding of alliance termination. (Q15)

TERMMODE (M): This variable indicates the conditions under which this alliance member left the alliance. For alliances that remain in effect for the alliance member as of December 31, 2003, this variable is coded 0. If the alliance member terminated its affiliation with the alliance before December 31, 2003, the variable takes one of the following values: (Q15)

1 The alliance was not renewed at its scheduled termination date.
2 The alliance was replaced by a new agreement among the members.
3 The alliance was broken before its scheduled termination date.
4 One or more of the alliance members lost political independence and no longer qualified as a member of the international system. (See section 1.3 above)
5 The specified *casus foederis* ceased to exist and thus the alliance was moot.
6 The alliance was terminated due to loss of a war.

Please note that for multi-phase alliances, the end of one phase will always be coded TERMMODE=2 if the member continues to be part of the alliance in the next phase. Please see section 1.52 above for further details on the coding of alliance termination.

TERMCAUS (M): This variable offers our judgment regarding why an alliance member terminated its affiliation with a given alliance. For alliances that remain in effect for the alliance member as of December 31, 2003, this variable is coded 0. If the alliance member terminated its affiliation with the alliance before December 31, 2003, the variable takes one of the following values: (Q15)

1 The alliance was replaced by a new agreement among the members.
2 One or more of the alliance members lost political independence and no longer qualified as a member of the international system. (See section 1.3 above)
3 The problem the alliance was aimed at was resolved (e.g., the end of a war that the allies had promised to fight together.)
4 One or more members left the alliance over a policy dispute unrelated to managing the alliance.
5 One or more members left the alliance over a policy dispute regarding alliance

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regardless of whether the new agreement is stronger, weaker, or similar in obligation to the prior commitment.

management (e.g., distribution of costs, military doctrine, etc.)

6 Members of the alliance engaged in military conflict with one another.

7 One or more members became involved in a war which resulted in the end of the alliance (either because allies do not fulfill their obligations or the war is lost).

8 One or more members violated a provision of the alliance short of war and this resulted in the end of the alliance.

Please note that for multi-phase alliances, the end of one phase will always be coded TERMCAUS=1 if the member continues to be part of the alliance in the next phase. Please see section 1.52 above for further details on the coding of alliance termination. In a few cases, we could not determine why an alliance member ended its affiliation with an alliance, in which case TERMCAUS is missing.

2.43 Obligations

Please see section 1.51 above for a discussion of the distinctions among the primary obligation codes.

DEFENSE (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance member promises to provide active military support in the event of attack on the sovereignty or territorial integrity of one or more alliance partners. A promise to treat such an attack on one alliance member as an attack on all alliance members qualifies as a promise of defensive support. (Q16, 18)

OFFENSE (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance member promises to provide active military support under any conditions not precipitated by attack on the sovereignty or territorial integrity of an alliance partner, regardless of whether the goals of the action are to maintain the status quo. (Q16, 18)

NEUTRAL (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance member promises not to join a conflict between one or more alliance partners and a third party on the side of the ally's adversary. This promise implies both that the state will not participate actively in the conflict on the side of the adversary and will not facilitate the effort of the partner's adversary in any way. A general promise not to "take part in any coalition directed against the other party" is not specific enough to qualify as a neutrality promise. Either the agreement must specify that the state will remain neutral or that it will not aid the third state in any way. (Q16, 18)

NONAGG (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance member promises not to use force against one or more alliance partners to settle disputes. The member must promise specifically to refrain from the use of force in relations with the alliance partner, to refrain from participating in any action against the alliance partner and/or to settle all disputes peacefully in relations with the alliance partner. A statement that the parties respect one another's sovereignty and territorial integrity, or that their relations reflect perpetual friendship, is not sufficient to constitute a nonaggression provision, but a

statement that their relations will be based on the principle of nonaggression is. In addition, in order to qualify as a nonaggression pact, the alliance agreement must include language that reflects an active promise. A statement that the parties "believe in the inadmissability of force in international relations and hope to strengthen mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of international problems" does not qualify as a nonaggression provision because it does not include a commitment by the members to refrain from the use of force or to settle all disputes peacefully. (Q16, 18)

CONSUL (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance member promises to consult with one or more alliance partners in the event of crises with the potential to become militarized conflicts. The consultation obligation must be (1) specific to militarized crises, and (2) imply a goal of policy coordination. A general promise to consult on issues affecting the interests of the signatories or to consult on important international problems is not enough to qualify as a consultation pact for our purposes, unless the agreement further specifies that the signatories will consult upon issues of security with the goal of policy coordination. (Q16, 18)

ACTIVE (A): Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance includes any promise of active military support (e.g., defense or offense) by any alliance member. This is an alliance level rather than a member level designation. We refer to these pacts as pacts of active assistance, which we view as comparable to the COW Type I designation.

CONDITIO (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if any of the primary obligations undertaken by this alliance member (DEFENSE, OFFENSE, NEUTRAL, NONAGG, CONSUL) are conditional upon particular circumstances. (If any of the 27 dummy variables listed below are 1 (including OLIMOB), CONDITIO will be 1; this is a summary dummy variable.) (Q19, 20, 22)

DEFCON (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if DEFENSE obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional on any of the circumstances described below; this summarizes DEFCOADV, DEFCOLOC, DEFCOCON, DEFCONUM, DEFCODEM, DEFCONPR. (Q19, 20)

OFFCON (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if OFFENSE obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional on any of the circumstances described below; this summarizes OFFCOADV, OFFCOLOC, OFFCOCON, OFFCONUM, OFFCODEM. (Q19, 20)

NEUCON (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if NEUTRAL obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional on any of the circumstances described below; this summarizes NEUCOADV, NEUCOLOC, NEUCOCON, NEUCONUM, NEUCODEM, NEUCONPR, NEUCOATT. (Q19, 20)

CONCON (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if CONSUL obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional on any of the circumstances described below; this summarizes

CONCOADV, CONCOLOC, CONCOCON, CONCOREQ. (Q19, 20)

DEFCOADV (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the defense obligation is conditional upon a particular adversary or type of adversary (e.g., Germany, a European power, a state not yet involved in the war). (Q19, 20)

DEFCOLOC (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the defense obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon conflict in a particular location (e.g., home territory only; attack on the Eastern front). (Q19, 20)

DEFCOCON (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the defense obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon a particular ongoing conflict. (Q19, 20)

DEFCONUM (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the defense obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon the number of adversaries (e.g., only in case of bilateral war; only in case of conflict with more than one state). (Q19, 20)

DEFCODEM (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the defense obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon the ally or the adversary meeting certain demands detailed in the agreement. (Q19, 20)

DEFCONPR (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the defense obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon the ally not provoking the adversary. (Q19, 20)

OFFCOADV (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the offense obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon a particular adversary or type of adversary (e.g., Turkey, communist states). (Q19, 20)

OFFCOLOC (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the offense obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon conflict in a particular location (e.g., the Balkans). (Q19, 20)

OFFCOCON (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the offense obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon a particular ongoing conflict. (Q19, 20)

OFFCONUM (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the offense obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon the number of adversaries (e.g., only in case of bilateral war; only in case of conflict with more than one state). (Q19, 20)

OFFCODEM (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the offense obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon the ally or the adversary meeting certain demands detailed in the agreement. (Q19, 20)

NEUCOADV (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the neutrality obligation undertaken by this

alliance member is conditional upon a particular adversary or type of adversary. (Q19, 20)

NEUCOLOC (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the neutrality obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon conflict in a particular location. (Q19, 20)

NEUCOCON (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the neutrality obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon a particular ongoing conflict. (Q19, 20)

NEUCONUM (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the neutrality obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon the number of adversaries (e.g., only in case of bilateral war; only in case of conflict with more than one state). (Q19, 20)

NEUCODEM (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the neutrality obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon the ally or the adversary meeting certain demands detailed in the agreement. (Q19, 20)

NEUCONPR (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the neutrality obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon the ally not provoking the adversary. (Q19, 20)

NEUCOATT (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the neutrality obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon the ally being attacked. (Q19, 20)

CONCOADV (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the consultation obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon a particular adversary or type of adversary. (Q19, 20)

CONCOLOC (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the consultation obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon crisis in a particular location. If the consultation obligation comes into effect only if one of the parties is attacked in its territory, this variable is coded 1, since consultation is conditional upon crisis in a particular territory. (Q19, 20)

CONCOCON (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the consultation obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon a particular ongoing conflict. (Q19, 20)

CONCOREQ (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the consultation obligation undertaken by this alliance member is conditional upon an ally requesting consultation. (In other words, upon an ally's request, the members must consult regarding the crisis.) This is an important distinction because most consultation obligations *require* that the member consult its alliance partner in the event of military crisis– proceeding with action without consulting an ally could be construed as a violation of the agreement. Consultation obligations limit the independent freedom of action of alliance members. When CONCOREQ is positive, members are required to consult with the aim of coordinating

policy if their allies request that they do so, but members are not in violation if they choose to act without consultation. (Q19, 20, 22)

OLIMOB (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if an obligation undertaken by this alliance member is contingent upon a condition not covered by the above codes. (Q22)

ASYMM (A): Dummy variable coded 1 if obligations vary for members of the alliance (i.e., the promises are not symmetrical). This is a characteristic of the alliance as a whole. ASYMM is coded 1 if (a) the general obligations– defense, offense, neutral, nonagg, consul– vary among the members; (b) if the conditions under which the obligations arise vary among the members; (c) if additional obligations coded below (specifically NOTAIDEN, DIPAID, TERRRES, SEPPEACE, THIRDCOM, NOOTHALL) vary among the members. (Q24)

OBVARY (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if this member has different obligations to different members of the alliance. (For OBVARY to equal 1, ASYMM must equal 1, and BILAT must equal 0.) (Q24)

NOTAIDEN (M): This variable indicates whether the alliance member promises to deny support to enemies of an alliance partner. Most often, this involves a promise not to allow one's territory to be used by organizations seeking to harm the ally, a promise to prosecute individuals or groups within one's territory who are causing harm to the ally, or a promise not to participate in economic sanctions against the ally. When no provision obligating a member to deny support to enemies of a partner appears in the treaty, the variable is coded zero. Any general reference to this effect is coded 1. If the reference in the agreement applies to outside states, the variable is coded 2. If the applicable portion of the agreement refers to non-state actors, for instance domestic and/or transnational groups, the variable is coded 3. If the treaty mentions both states and non-state actors, the variable is coded 4. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. This code represents an additional obligation separate from neutrality or nonaggression. While promises to deny support to enemies may occur in conjunction with neutrality or nonaggression provisions, this code is not implied by neutrality or nonaggression. When NOTAIDEN>0, additional language appears in the agreement specifically obligating the alliance member to deny support to enemies. In addition, sometimes provisions for denying particular kinds of support to enemies occur absent any broader promise of nonaggression or neutrality. (Q21)

DIPAID (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance member promises to respond to threats to an ally with diplomatic actions, for instance by breaking diplomatic relations, imposing economic sanctions, or supporting action against the adversary in international organizations. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q21)

TERRRES (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance member promises to make some aspect of its territory or resources available to an alliance partner in the event of conflict or under other specified conditions relevant to the alliance. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q21)

SEPPEACE (M): This variable indicates whether the alliance member promises not to conclude a separate peace. If a separate peace is not mentioned in the agreement, the variable is coded 0. If the alliance member is prohibited from concluding a peace independent of one or more allies, the variable is coded 1. If concluding a separate peace requires approval of the allies, the variable is coded 2. If the alliance member promises to consult with allies on the content of any peace treaty, the variable is coded 3. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q25)

THIRDCOM (M): Dummy variable indicating whether the alliance member promises not to make commitments to third parties or not to make commitments without consulting one or more alliance partners. Sometimes this provision specifies a particular issue on which consultation is required or outside commitments are prohibited, and sometimes the alliance member commits to consult the partner before making any agreements with third parties. Provisions prohibiting a separate peace are not included in this variable, as they are covered by SEPPEACE, described above. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q26)

NOOTHALL (M): Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance member promises not to participate in any alliances with purposes contrary to those of the present alliance. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q27)

SPECTHRT (A): This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement mentions a specific threat that the alliance is designed to counter. The mention of a specific threat does not necessarily mean that the alliance obligations are limited to countering that threat; for information on limits to obligations see codes above. If there is no specific threat mentioned, the variable is coded 0. If a specific threat is mentioned, the variable is coded as follows:

1 specific state(s)
2 specific region
3 specific state(s) acting in specific region
4 specific ongoing conflict
5 conflict with domestic groups/nonstate actors
6 other alliance

If we have not located the original documents and do not know if a specific threat is mentioned, the variable is coded as missing. (Q23)

STATTHR1 (A): If a specific state is mentioned as a threat, this field includes the Correlates of War country code of the state. (Go to http://cow2.la.psu.edu/ for a list of the Correlates of War Country Codes– it is currently listed under "State-System Membership Data" on the "Available Data Sets" page.) If no state is mentioned as a threat, the variable is coded 0. If we have not located the original documents and do not know if a specific state was mentioned as a threat, the variable is coded as missing. (Q23)

STATTHR2 (A): If more than one specific state is mentioned as a threat, this field includes the COW country code of the second state. If no state or only one state is mentioned as a threat, the variable is coded 0. If we have not located the original documents and do not know if specific states were mentioned as a threat, the variable is coded as missing. (Q23)

2.44 Institutionalization of the Alliance

Leeds and Anac (2005) use some of the variables below to create summary measures of the formality of an alliance and the peacetime military coordination required by an alliance. The manuscript and data are available on the ATOP web page at http://atop.rice.edu.

CONWTIN (A): This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement mentions the possibility of any kind of conflict among the members of the alliance. If there is no mention of such an eventuality, the variable is coded 0. If there is a general reference to the possibility of conflict (for instance– all disputes between the parties will be settled exclusively by peaceful means), the variable is coded 1. If a specific issue over which conflict might emerge among the allies is discussed (for instance– location of the border), the variable is coded 2. If the discussion is merely of how to handle disputes related to interpretation of the provisions of the agreement, the variable is coded 3. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q29)

MEDARB (A): Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance agreement commits the members to mediation, arbitration, or some other formal means of settling conflicts that emerge among the parties. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q30)

MILCON (A): This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement includes provisions requiring contact among the military planners/armed services of the alliance members for the purpose of coordination. The agreement might provide, for instance, for the members to exchange opinions on military doctrine regularly, or for the general staffs of the armed services to hold regular meetings for joint planning. If no such provision appears in the agreement, the variable is coded 0. If official contact among the armed services is

required only in the event of hostilities, the variable is coded 1. If official contact is required during peacetime as well, the variable is coded 2. If the parties commit to conducting a common defense policy (including a commitment to common doctrine, coordination of training and procurement, joint planning, etc.), the variable is coded 3. Contact among the armed forces for the purpose of confidence building only, and not for the purpose of policy coordination in developing and implementing military plans, is not included in the coding of this variable. If we have not located the original documents and do not know if the alliance requires official contact among military personnel, the variable is coded as missing. (Q31)

MILAID (A): This variable indicates whether there are any provisions in the alliance agreement for any members to provide any other members with military aid. If there are no provisions regarding military aid, the variable is coded 0. If the agreement provides for general or unspecified military assistance, the variable is coded 1. If the agreement provides for grants or loans, the variable is coded 2. If the agreement provides for military training and/or provision or transfer of technology, the variable is coded 3. If the agreement provides for both grants and/or loans and training and/or technology, the variable is coded 4. Notably, military aid provisions may be symmetric or asymmetric. While often one party is providing aid to another party, there are also instances in which allies agree to conduct training, research, and/or technology acquisition together– these are also coded as provisions for military aid even though they are symmetrical. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q32)

INTCOM (A): Dummy variable indicating whether the agreement provides for an integrated command among the allies. Importantly, an integrated command must exist in both peacetime and wartime for this variable to be coded 1. For cases in which the allies work as one only during conflict, please see SUBORD below. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q33)

SUBORD (A): This variable indicates whether the agreement provides for the forces of one party to be subordinated to the forces of another party during conflict. If not, the variable is coded 0. If the agreement provides for subordination and specifies a particular state to command the joint forces, the variable is coded 1. If the agreement provides for subordination, but the state in command depends on relevant conditions (for instance, the territory being defended, the state with the larger number of forces involved, etc.), the variable is coded 2. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q34)

ORGAN1 (A): This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement specifies the creation of any organizations associated with the agreement. If no organizations are created, the variable is coded 0. If the alliance agreement provides for regular meetings of governmental officials to manage the agreement, the variable is coded 1. In order to

qualify as a coordinating organization, the agreement must specify required meetings within particular time periods (e.g., once per year). If the agreement creates a named organization with regularly scheduled meetings (for instance, an interstate commission for cooperation), the variable is coded 2. If the agreement includes (or is formed as part of) a stand-alone organization with a permanent bureaucracy (e.g., the OAS), the variable is coded 3. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q35)

ORGPURP1 (A): This variable indicates the mandate or purpose of the organization coded in ORGAN1. When no organizations are created, the variable is coded 0. When the purpose of the organization is primarily military cooperation/coordination (e.g., a defense and security commission), the variable is coded 1. When the purpose of the organization is primarily economic cooperation (e.g., a mixed commission on economic and financial assistance), the variable is coded 2. When the purpose of the organization is primarily political consultation (e.g., yearly meetings of the foreign ministers to discuss policy views), the variable is coded 3. When the organization is expected to be involved in military, economic, and other political functions (high profile examples include the German Confederation, the Organization of American States, and the Commonwealth of Independent States), the variable is coded 4. When the primary purpose of the organization is to resolve disputes among the members (e.g, courts of arbitration, conciliation commissions, frontier demarcation commissions), the variable is coded 5. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q35)

ORGAN2 (A): If more than one organization is created by the agreement, this variable codes the second organization using the same codes as ORGAN1. (Q35)

ORGPURP2 (A): If more than one organization is created by the agreement, this variable codes the second organization using the same codes as ORGPURP1. (Q35)

BASE (A): This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement provides for joint troop placements, or for any member to station troops on the territory of another member. If no such provisions are included, the variable is coded 0. If the parties agree to joint troop placements on neutral territory, the variable is coded 1. If the parties agree that all members can station troops in the territory of the other members or use the military facilities of the other members, this variable is coded 2. If the agreement provides for one or more states to station troops in the territory of one or more other members, but these provisions are not reciprocal, the variable is coded 3. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q36)

CONTRIB (A): Dummy variable coded 1 if the agreement specifies any details of the contributions to be made by each ally in troops, supplies, or funds, or how the costs incurred by the alliance are to be divided. This variable is coded missing if we have not

located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q37)

ARMRED (A): This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement requires the members to limit or increase their arms. If the agreement obligates members to any limits on arms or any rules of warfare (e.g., prohibition of weapons, etc.), the variable is coded 1. If the agreement obligates members to a coordinated increase in their arms, the variable is coded 2. In order to qualify as a provision requiring arms limitation, the language must obligate the parties to a specific commitment. Language that simply indicates that the parties favor a reduction of arms in the region does not qualify as an obligation. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q38)

ACQTERR (A): This variable indicates whether there are any provisions in the agreement regarding acquisition of territory not currently held by the allies. If there is no such reference, the variable is coded 0. If acquisition of new territory is permitted, the variable is coded 1. If acquisition of new territory is specifically prohibited, the variable is coded 2. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q39)

DIVGAINS (A): Dummy variable coded 1 if there is any discussion in the alliance agreement of how gains from future conflict should be divided among the allies. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q40)

DEMWITH (A): Dummy variable coded 1 if there is any discussion in the alliance agreement of demobilization or withdrawal following conflict. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q41)

2.45 Other Content

REFLNUN (A): This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement includes any references to the League of Nations or the United Nations. If neither is referenced, the variable is coded 0. If there are references to the League of Nations, the variable is coded 1. If there are references to the United Nations, the variable is coded 2. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q47)

REFOTHIO (A): Dummy variable coded 1 if any other international organizations are referred to in the alliance agreement other than the League of Nations, the United Nations, or other alliances. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q47)

NATREFAL (A): This variable captures references to other alliances. If no other alliances are referenced in the alliance agreement, the variable is coded 0. If the agreement makes reference to another alliance indicating that the present alliance conforms with the obligations of another existing alliance, the variable is coded 1. If another alliance is mentioned as a source of threat, the variable is coded 2. If another alliance is mentioned as part of a notification provision, the variable is coded 3. Any other references to other alliances are coded 9. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q48)

COMPAG (A): This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement includes references to any companion agreements. When alliances are coded as having companion agreements, the provisions of the companion agreements are included in the coding of the alliance. Common companion agreements, for instance, are military conventions that spell out the particulars of military cooperation, basing agreements, and military aid agreements. Companion agreements must either be referenced in the alliance agreement as part of the agreement, or must be signed as a package deal on the same day as the main alliance agreement. When an alliance has no companion agreements, the variable is coded 0. When a companion military agreement exists, the variable is coded 1. When a companion economic or financial agreement is signed, the variable is coded 2. When a companion agreement specifying means of settling disputes among the parties, for instance, establishing a conciliation commission, exists, the variable is coded 3. When a companion peace treaty exists, the variable is coded 4. When a companion agreement covering any other issue is signed, the variable is coded 5. If multiple companion agreements to the same alliance exist, the variable is coded 6. This variable is coded missing if we do not know if companion agreements exist, usually because we have not located the original alliance agreement. (Q49)

NOMICOOP (A): Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance agreement includes provisions for cooperation on non-military issues, for instance, economic cooperation, protection of minorities, scientific or cultural exchange, environmental protection, etc. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q50)

CONRES (A): This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement proposes a solution to an existing conflict. If not, the variable is coded 0. If the agreement resolves a conflict among the allies, the variable is coded 1. If the agreement proposes a solution to a conflict with third parties or among third parties, the variable is coded 2. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q51, 52)

AGPROIS (A): This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement commits the members to negotiate additional agreements on particular issue areas in the future. Provisions for the states to "conclude other agreements as needed" are not included in the coding of this variable– only specific commitments to negotiate agreements on specific issues are

indicated. If no additional agreements are proposed, the variable is coded 0. If the members commit to conclude an agreement on territorial issues, the variable is coded 1. If the members commit to conclude an agreement on economic issues, the variable is coded 2. If the members commit to conclude an additional agreement on military issues, the variable is coded 3. If the members commit to conclude an agreement on any other specific policy issue, the variable is coded 4. If the members commit to conclude agreements in multiple issue areas, the variable is coded 5. If we have not located the original documents and do not know if additional agreements were proposed, the variable is coded as missing. (Q53)

CONMEN (A): Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance agreement mentions unresolved conflicts among the members on specific issues which are deferred to later resolution. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q54)

ECAID (A): This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement provides for economic aid. If there are no such provisions, the variable is coded 0. If a general or nonspecific obligation for economic aid appears, the variable is coded 1. If one or more members promises economic support for postwar recovery, the variable is coded 2. If one or more members commits to trade concessions, including the granting of MFN status, the variable is coded 3. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q55)

INTERV (A): This variable captures whether there are any commitments in the alliance agreement regarding intervention in one another's domestic affairs. If no mention of intervention is made, the variable is coded 0. If the members promise mutual non-intervention in one another's domestic politics, the variable is coded 1. If the members promise to intervene in one another's domestic politics under certain circumstances (for instance to protect the regime against rebels), the variable is coded 2. If the agreement specifies that one or more states can intervene in the internal politics of one or more other states under certain circumstances, but these commitments are not reciprocal, the variable is coded 3. If one or more states, but not all members, promise not to intervene in the internal affairs of others, the variable is coded 4. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q56)

2.46 Documentation

SOURCE (A): This variable is coded 1 if the coding was done from the primary source– the alliance agreement– and 2 if the alliance was coded without reference to the original agreement based only on secondary sources. (Q58)

VERSION: Version number of this dataset.

2.5 The Alliance Level and Alliance Phase Level Datasets

The alliance level dataset includes one case per alliance. This dataset does not reflect variations in obligations among members, varying terms of membership in multilateral alliances, or varying reasons for ending affiliation with an alliance; users should refer to the member level data described in section 2.4 above for this information. In addition, some of the detailed information about the specific conditions under which obligations come into effect that is included in the member level data is not included in the alliance level file; the alliance level dataset includes only summary statements of whether obligations are conditional, not what these conditions are.

The alliance phase level dataset includes one case per alliance-phase. The great majority of alliances in the dataset (613 of 648 in version 3.0) do not have multiple phases; for these alliances the alliance level and alliance phase level datasets are identical. For the 35 alliances that experience a change in codable features during their lifetime, however, the alliance phase level dataset provides separate entries for each alliance phase, allowing users to distinguish which obligations and provisions were in effect during which years. When these multi-phase alliances are aggregated to one entry in the alliance level data, obligations and provisions that were in effect for only part of the lifetime of the alliance appear as characteristic of the alliance as a whole. In other words, any obligation or provision that ever existed during the alliance is recorded in the alliance level data.

Some of the variables described below appear in only the alliance phase level dataset. They are indicated with (APhL) following the variable name. The great majority of the variables, however, are identical in the two datasets, and thus we discuss them here together.

Additional information about the language or particular articles in an alliance agreement that led to the coding of a particular variable for a particular case can be found on the ATOP codesheets. A blank codesheet is included as Appendix A to this document. From the ATOP website, it is possible to download the codesheet (or codesheets for some multi-phase alliances) for each alliance, which details the coding of the agreement, usually with direct quotations from the agreement. Each codesheet also includes a citation to the source for the original agreement or the secondary source information used to complete the coding. At the end of each variable description, the corresponding question on the ATOP codesheet is indicated in parentheses.

2.51 Case Identification:

ATOPID: Four digit code identifying the alliance. Each alliance included in the ATOP dataset has a unique ATOPID. Identifying codes are assigned chronologically, with the following distribution:

1000-1999: Alliances formed between 1815 and 1913 inclusive
2000-2999: Alliances formed between 1914 and 1944 inclusive
3000-3999: Alliances formed between 1945 and 1989 inclusive
4000-5999: Alliances formed in 1990 or thereafter

ATOPIDPHASE (APhL): Unique indicator for each case in the alliance phase level dataset. Created by adding (phase number/10) to ATOPID. Thus, the four phases of ATOPID 1350 are 1350.1, 1350.2, 1350.3, and 1350.4. For alliances without multiple phases ATOPIDPHASE=ATOPID.

COWID: Four digit code identifying the alliance in the Correlates of War Alliance Dataset, version 3.0, if available (Gibler and Sarkees, 2004). For alliances included in the ATOP dataset, but not in the COW dataset, this variable is coded missing.[16] This information is provided only for user convenience in matching the two datasets. Any questions regarding the COW alliance data should be directed to the Correlates of War 2 project at Pennsylvania State University (see http://cow2.la.psu.edu/).

2.52 Formation and Duration:

BEGYR, BEGMO, BEGDAY: The four digit year, one or two digit month, and one or two digit day that the alliance or alliance phase begins. For multilateral alliances, this is the date upon which at least two members have signed the agreement creating the alliance. Alliance formation dates are recorded as the signature rather than the ratification date, and thus may not match the legal date that the agreement enters into force. We code signature dates rather than ratification dates under the belief that once an alliance is signed, leaders behave as if the alliance is in force. If, however, an alliance is signed and then fails to be ratified, the alliance is never included in the dataset. If an exact day of alliance formation can not be identified, BEGDAY is coded as missing. There are no cases in which BEGYR or BEGMO is missing. (Q3)

ENDYR, ENDMO, ENDDAY: The four digit year, one or two digit month, and one or two digit day that the alliance or alliance phase ends. For multilateral alliances, this is the final termination date of the alliance. If the exact end day can not be identified, but the alliance has ended, ENDDAY is coded missing. If the alliance is still in effect as of December 31, 2003, there is no end date, and these three variables are coded 0 (see INEFFECT below). Please see section 1.52 above for a discussion of the rules for determining alliance termination dates. (Q14)

INEFFECT: Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance was in effect (had not terminated) on December 31, 2003. ENDYR, ENDMO, AND ENDDAY will be zero for cases in which INEFFECT=1. (Q14)

BILAT: Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance has no more than two members at any point in

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[16]There are 19 alliances included in the COW formal alliance data, version 3.0, that are not included in ATOP version 3.0. These are ALLYNUMs 2000, 2009, 2049, 3026, 3047, 3049, 3062, 3071, 3084, 3086, 3537, 3553, 3577, 3587, 3611, 3612, 3619, 3621, and 3625 in version 3.0 of the COW formal alliance data, available at http://cow2.la.psu.edu/.

its lifetime.[17]

PHASE (APhL): Some alliances are renegotiated during their terms in ways that affect the coding of variables in the ATOP dataset. When this happens, a new phase of the alliance begins for coding purposes. In addition, when two successor states both assume the full obligations of agreements, one bilateral alliance can turn into two bilateral alliances (for instance, the succession of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic in 1993)– each of these two new alliances is coded as a separate phase of the initial agreement, even though they are in effect simultaneously (see footnote 17). This variable is coded zero for every alliance that does not experience changes during its lifetime in ATOP variables. For alliances with multiple phases, PHASE indicates which phase of the alliance the record belongs to.

MAXPHASE: The number of phases that the alliance includes. All alliances that do not change obligations during the course of their lifetime have zero phases. 35 of 648 alliances in version 3.0 have multiple phases, with the largest number of phases of an individual alliance being four.

WARTIME: Dummy variable coded 1 if any member of the alliance was a participant in a war according to the Correlates of War data on interstate wars, version 3.0 (Sarkees, 2000) at the time the alliance was initially formed. Because the Correlates of War interstate war dataset lists the 1991 Gulf War as the last war, we also include militarized interstate disputes with hostility level 5 that occurred after 1991 as wars (version 3.02, Ghosn, Palmer, and Bremer, 2004). These are: MID 3564 (Armenia and Azerbaijan, Jan. 1992-Jan. 1995), MID 4258 (Ethiopia and Eritrea, May 1998-Dec. 2000), MID 4339 (Angola, Dem. Rep. Of Congo, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Aug. 1998-June 2001, Chad, Sept. 1998-April 1999), and MID 4283 (Afghanistan, France, Russia, UK, USA, Sept. 2001-Nov. 2001, Canada, Australia, Oct. 2001-Nov. 2001). The COW interstate war data and the Militarized Interstate Dispute data are available for download at http://cow2.la.psu.edu/. WARTIME is only coded for the initial formation of an alliance; WARTIME coding in later phases always matches the coding in the first phase. (Q5)

ESTMODE: Dummy variable coded 1 if the written document establishing the alliance is a formal treaty requiring domestic ratification and 0 if the written document does not

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[17]Czechoslovakia is a member of several bilateral alliances on 1/1/93 when Czechoslovakia is succeeded by two independent states, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. Both states assume the prior obligations of Czechoslovakia according to the Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties (*United Nations Treaty Series*, vol. 1946, p. 3). In these instances, we code the continuation of two bilateral alliances (for example, Czech Republic-France and Slovak Republic-France) as phases 2 and 3 of the alliance. BILAT is coded 1 for all phases of the alliance. This affects the following ATOPIDs: 3610, 3625, 4070, 4075, 4100, 4185, 4195.

require ratification. See section 1.2 above for discussion of qualifying written agreements. For cases in which we were unable to locate the original text of the agreement, the form of the agreement may be unknown, in which case this variable is coded as missing. (Q6)

PUBSECR: This variable is coded 0 for public alliances, 1 for alliances that are public but have provisions requiring that the content of one or more articles remain secret, and 2 for alliances that provide for the members to conceal the entire content of the treaty. Importantly, this variable records whether or not the alliance agreement required secrecy, not whether the agreement remained secret in practice. (Q7)

SECRART: This variable describes the content of the secret portion of an alliance. For public treaties, this variable is always coded 0 and for entirely secret treaties (PUBSECR=2), the variable is always coded 8. For alliances with some secret content (PUBSECR=1), this variable is coded as follows: (Q7)

0	None
1	Division of spoils
2	Target state(s)
3	Obligations and/or conditions invoking obligations
4	Both target state(s) and obligations/conditions invoking obligations
5	Contributions
6	Guidelines for Military Operations
7	Accessions
8	Secret Treaty

PROADD: This variable captures information about provisions for new members to join an alliance. If no mention of new members is made in the original agreement, the variable is coded 0. If the agreement does mention the possibility of accession by new members, codes 1-3 capture the means of accession. 1 indicates that the means of accession are unspecified, 2 indicates that accession requires unanimous agreement by current members, and 3 indicates that a specific procedure other than unanimous agreement is specified. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether accessions are mentioned. (Q8)

FUTMEM: This variable indicates whether specific states are indicated as potential future members. If there is no mention of future members, the variable is coded 0. 1-3 describe the mentions of potential future members– 1 indicates that one or more specific states are mentioned as potential future members; 2 indicates that accession is open to states with specific characteristics (e.g., Arab states, European states, non-communist states); 3 indicates that accession is open to any state. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether accessions are mentioned. (Q9)

SPECLGTH: This variable indicates the term provided for in the alliance agreement. If no duration is specified, the variable is coded 0. If the agreement is in effect for a specific time period (e.g., 10 years), the variable is coded 1. If the agreement states that it will be in effect until some condition occurs (e.g., the end of the current conflict), the variable is coded 2. If the agreement explicitly states that the commitments are of indefinite duration, the variable is coded 3. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether the agreement duration is specified. (Q10)

LENGTH: If the agreement specifies a particular duration (SPECLGTH=1), this variable indicates the number of months in the initial term of the agreement. If a particular duration is not indicated, this variable is coded 0. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether the agreement duration is specified. (Q10)

RENOUNCE: This variable indicates whether there are provisions allowing a signatory to renounce obligations under an alliance agreement during the term of the agreement. (It is assumed that any signatory can decide not to renew an agreement at the end of its term.)[18] If there are no provisions regarding legal renunciation, the variable is coded 0. If any party can renounce the agreement at any time provided the member provides advance notification of its intentions, the variable is coded 1. If renunciation is specifically prohibited, the variable is coded 2. If parties may renounce the agreement if another member takes an aggressive action, the variable is coded 3. If parties may renounce the agreement after a specified time period, but before the agreement's scheduled termination, the variable is coded 4. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether renunciation provisions are included. (Q11)

PROREN: This variable indicates the provisions in the initial agreement regarding its renewal. If renewal is not mentioned, the variable is coded 0. If parties must actively renew the agreement at the end of its term, the variable is coded 1. If the agreement indicates that the alliance will be automatically renewed unless notice of nonrenewal is provided, the variable is coded 2. Other renewal provisions are coded 9. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether renewal provisions are included. (Q12)

RENEWLGT: If provisions for renewal exist in the agreement, this variable indicates the number of months of each renewal term, if specified. If the agreement does not provide

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[18]Some agreements specify that they are automatically renewed at the end of their term unless specifically renounced by the members. This is captured below in PROREN. RENOUNCE only captures provisions allowing members to end their affiliation with an alliance legally during the term of the agreement.

for renewal or if the renewal term is unspecified, the variable is coded 0. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether renewal provisions are included. (Q13)

TERM: This variable provides a brief categorization of the way an alliance ends. For alliances that remain in effect as of December 31, 2003, and for alliances that are censored due to the loss of independence of one or more alliance members in action unrelated to the alliance, this variable is coded 0.[19] If the alliance ends when its provisions are fulfilled (either because its specified term has been completed or the goals of the alliance have been accomplished), this variable is coded 1. If the alliance ends due to violation of provisions by one or more members, including willful abrogation before the scheduled termination date, the variable is coded 2. If the alliance ends when some or all of the members negotiate a new relationship, this variable is coded 3. All non-terminal phases of multiphase alliances are coded as TERM=3. In the alliance level data, TERM represents the way the final phase of the alliance ended. Keep in mind that individual members may terminate their affiliations with multilateral alliances before the alliance terminates and may do so for varying reasons. Please see the member level data (section 2.4 above) for further details on individual member decisions to terminate alliances. Please see section 1.52 above for further details on the coding of alliance termination. (Q15)

2.53 Obligations

Please see section 1.51 above for a discussion of the distinctions among the primary obligation codes.

DEFENSE: Dummy variable coded 1 if any alliance member promises to provide active military support in the event of attack on the sovereignty or territorial integrity of one or more alliance partners. A promise to treat such an attack on one alliance member as an attack on all alliance members qualifies as a promise of defensive support. (Q16, 18)

OFFENSE: Dummy variable coded 1 if any alliance member promises to provide active military support under any conditions not precipitated by attack on the sovereignty or territorial integrity of an alliance partner, regardless of whether the goals of the action are to

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[19]When alliances terminate due to a loss of independence of one or more of the members, the coding of TERM depends on whether the member loses independence due to factors unrelated to the alliance (in which case the alliance is censored) or due to action by another member of the alliance. The German *Anschluss* in 1938, for instance, ends Austrian independence. Austria's alliance with Germany is coded as ending in violation, as Germany's absorption of Austria is a clear violation of the provisions of that alliance. On the other hand, Austria's alliance with Hungary and Italy is censored when Austria loses the ability to conduct an independent foreign policy.

maintain the status quo. (Q16, 18)

NEUTRAL: Dummy variable coded 1 if any alliance member promises not to join a conflict between one or more alliance partners and a third party on the side of the ally's adversary. This promise implies both that the state will not participate actively in the conflict on the side of the adversary and will not facilitate the effort of the partner's adversary in any way. A general promise not to "take part in any coalition directed against the other party" is not specific enough to qualify as a neutrality promise. Either the agreement must specify that the state will remain neutral or that it will not aid the third state in any way. (Q16, 18)

NONAGG: Dummy variable coded 1 if any alliance member promises not to use force against one or more alliance partners to settle disputes. The member must promise specifically to refrain from the use of force in relations with the alliance partner, to refrain from participating in any action against the alliance partner and/or to settle all disputes peacefully in relations with the alliance partner. A statement that the parties respect one another's sovereignty and territorial integrity, or that their relations reflect perpetual friendship, is not sufficient to constitute a nonaggression provision, but a statement that their relations will be based on the principle of nonaggression is. In addition, in order to qualify as a nonaggression pact, the alliance agreement must include language that reflects an active promise. A statement that the parties "believe in the inadmissability of force in international relations and hope to strengthen mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of international problems" does not qualify as a nonaggression provision because it does not include a commitment by the members to refrain from the use of force or to settle all disputes peacefully. (Q16, 18)

CONSUL: Dummy variable coded 1 if any alliance member promises to consult with one or more alliance partners in the event of crises with the potential to become militarized conflicts. The consultation obligation must be (1) specific to militarized crises, and (2) imply a goal of policy coordination. A general promise to consult on issues affecting the interests of the signatories or to consult on important international problems is not enough to qualify as a consultation pact for our purposes, unless the agreement further specifies that the signatories will consult upon issues of security with the goal of policy coordination. (Q16, 18)

ACTIVE: Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance includes any promise of active military support (e.g., defense or offense) by any alliance member. We refer to these pacts as pacts of active assistance, which we view as comparable to the COW Type I designation.

CONDITIO: Dummy variable coded 1 if any of the primary obligations undertaken by any alliance member (DEFENSE, OFFENSE, NEUTRAL, NONAGG, CONSUL) are conditional upon particular circumstances. (If any of the 4 dummy variables listed below are 1, CONDITIO will be 1; this is a summary dummy variable.) (Q19, 20, 22)

DEFCON: Dummy variable coded 1 if DEFENSE obligation undertaken by any alliance member is conditional upon particular circumstances. Please see the member level data for more detail on specific conditions. (Q19, 20)

OFFCON: Dummy variable coded 1 if OFFENSE obligation undertaken by any alliance member is conditional upon particular circumstances. Please see the member level data for more detail on specific conditions. (Q19, 20)

NEUCON: Dummy variable coded 1 if NEUTRAL obligation undertaken by any alliance member is conditional upon particular circumstances. Please see the member level data for more detail on specific conditions. (Q19, 20)

CONCON: Dummy variable coded 1 if CONSUL obligation undertaken by any alliance member is conditional upon particular circumstances. Please see the member level data for more detail on specific conditions. (Q19, 20)

ASYMM (A): Dummy variable coded 1 if obligations vary for members of the alliance (i.e., the promises are not symmetrical). ASYMM is coded 1 if (a) the general obligations– DEFENSE, OFFENSE, NEUTRAL, NONAGG, CONSUL– vary among the members; (b) if the conditions under which the obligations arise vary among the members; (c) if additional obligations coded below (specifically NOTAIDEN, DIPAID, TERRRES, SEPPEACE, THIRDCOM, NOOTHALL) vary among the members. (Q24)

NOTAIDEN: This variable indicates whether any alliance member promises to deny support to enemies of an alliance partner. Most often, this involves a promise not to allow one's territory to be used by organizations seeking to harm the ally, a promise to prosecute individuals or groups within one's territory who are causing harm to the ally, or a promise not to participate in economic sanctions against the ally. When no provision obligating a member to deny support to enemies of a partner appears in the treaty, the variable is coded zero. Any general reference to this effect is coded 1. If the reference in the agreement applies to outside states, the variable is coded 2. If the applicable portion of the agreement refers to non-state actors, for instance domestic and/or transnational groups, the variable is coded 3. If the treaty mentions both states and non-state actors, the variable is coded 4. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. This code represents an additional obligation separate from neutrality or nonaggression. While promises to deny support to enemies may occur in conjunction with neutrality or nonaggression provisions, this code is not implied by neutrality or nonaggression. When NOTAIDEN>0, additional language appears in the agreement specifically obligating an alliance member to deny support to enemies. In addition, sometimes provisions for denying particular kinds of support to enemies occur absent any broader promise of nonaggression or neutrality. (Q21)

DIPAID: Dummy variable coded 1 if any alliance member promises to respond to threats to an

ally with diplomatic actions, for instance by breaking diplomatic relations, imposing economic sanctions, or supporting action against the adversary in international organizations. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q21)

TERRRES: Dummy variable coded 1 if any alliance member promises to make some aspect of its territory or resources available to an alliance partner in the event of conflict or under other specified conditions relevant to the alliance. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q21)

SEPPEACE: This variable indicates whether any alliance member promises not to conclude a separate peace. If a separate peace is not mentioned in the agreement, the variable is coded 0. If the alliance member is prohibited from concluding a peace independent of one or more allies, the variable is coded 1. If concluding a separate peace requires approval of the allies, the variable is coded 2. If the alliance member promises to consult with allies on the content of any peace treaty, the variable is coded 3. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q25)

THIRDCOM: Dummy variable indicating whether any alliance member promises not to make commitments to third parties or not to make commitments without consulting one or more alliance partners. Sometimes this provision specifies a particular issue on which consultation is required or outside commitments are prohibited, and sometimes the alliance member commits to consult the partner before making any agreements with third parties. Provisions prohibiting a separate peace are not included in this variable, as they are covered by SEPPEACE, described above. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q26)

NOOTHALL: Dummy variable coded 1 if any alliance member promises not to participate in any alliances with purposes contrary to those of the present alliance. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q27)

SPECTHRT: This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement mentions a specific threat that the alliance is designed to counter. The mention of a specific threat does not necessarily mean that the alliance obligations are limited to countering that threat; for information on limits to obligations see codes above. If there is no specific threat mentioned, the variable is coded 0. If a specific threat is mentioned, the variable is coded as follows:

1 specific state(s)
2 specific region

3 specific state(s) acting in specific region
4 specific ongoing conflict
5 conflict with domestic groups/nonstate actors
6 other alliance

If we have not located the original documents and do not know if a specific threat is mentioned, the variable is coded as missing. (Q23)

STATTHR1: If a specific state is mentioned as a threat, this field includes the Correlates of War country code of the state. (Go to http://cow2.la.psu.edu/ for a list of the Correlates of War Country Codes– it is currently listed under "State-System Membership Data" on the "Available Data Sets" page.) If no state is mentioned as a threat, the variable is coded 0. If we have not located the original documents and do not know if a specific state was mentioned as a threat, the variable is coded as missing. (Q23)

STATTHR2: If more than one specific state is mentioned as a threat, this field includes the COW country code of the second state. If no state or only one state is mentioned as a threat, the variable is coded 0. If we have not located the original documents and do not know if specific states were mentioned as a threat, the variable is coded as missing. (Q23)

2.54 Institutionalization of the Alliance

Leeds and Anac (2005) use some of the variables below to create summary measures of the formality of an alliance and the peacetime military coordination required by an alliance. The manuscript and data are available on the ATOP web page at http://atop.rice.edu.

CONWTIN: This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement mentions the possibility of any kind of conflict among the members of the alliance. If there is no mention of such an eventuality, the variable is coded 0. If there is a general reference to the possibility of conflict (for instance– all disputes between the parties will be settled exclusively by peaceful means), the variable is coded 1. If a specific issue over which conflict might emerge among the allies is discussed (for instance– location of the border), the variable is coded 2. If the discussion is merely of how to handle disputes related to interpretation of the provisions of the agreement, the variable is coded 3. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q29)

MEDARB: Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance agreement commits the members to mediation, arbitration, or some other formal means of settling conflicts that emerge among the parties. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q30)

MILCON: This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement includes provisions requiring

contact among the military planners/armed services of the alliance members for the purpose of coordination. The agreement might provide, for instance, for the members to exchange opinions on military doctrine regularly, or for the general staffs of the armed services to hold regular meetings for joint planning. If no such provision appears in the agreement, the variable is coded 0. If official contact among the armed services is required only in the event of hostilities, the variable is coded 1. If official contact is required during peacetime as well, the variable is coded 2. If the parties commit to conducting a common defense policy, the variable is coded 3. Contact among the armed forces for the purpose of confidence building only, and not for the purpose of policy coordination in developing and implementing military plans, is not included in the coding of this variable. If we have not located the original documents and do not know if the alliance requires official contact among military personnel, the variable is coded as missing. (Q31)

MILAID: This variable indicates whether there are any provisions in the alliance agreement for any members to provide any other members with military aid. If there are no provisions regarding military aid, the variable is coded 0. If the agreement provides for general or unspecified military assistance, the variable is coded 1. If the agreement provides for grants or loans, the variable is coded 2. If the agreement provides for military training and/or provision or transfer of technology, the variable is coded 3. If the agreement provides for both grants and/or loans and training and/or technology, the variable is coded 4. Notably, military aid provisions may be symmetric or asymmetric. While often one party is providing aid to another party, there are also instances in which allies agree to conduct training, research, and/or technology acquisition together– these are also coded as provisions for military aid even though they are symmetrical. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q32)

INTCOM: Dummy variable indicating whether the agreement provides for an integrated command among the allies. Importantly, an integrated command must exist in both peacetime and wartime for this variable to be coded 1. For cases in which the allies work as one only during conflict, please see SUBORD below. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q33)

SUBORD: This variable indicates whether the agreement provides for the forces of one party to be subordinated to the forces of another party during conflict. If not, the variable is coded 0. If the agreement provides for subordination and specifies a particular state to command the joint forces, the variable is coded 1. If the agreement provides for subordination, but the state in command depends on relevant conditions (for instance, the territory being defended, the state with the larger number of forces involved, etc.), the variable is coded 2. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q34)

ORGAN1: This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement specifies the creation of any organizations associated with the agreement. If no organizations are created, the variable is coded 0. If the alliance agreement provides for regular meetings of governmental officials to manage the agreement, the variable is coded 1. In order to qualify as a coordinating organization, the agreement must specify required meetings within particular time periods (e.g., once per year). If the agreement creates a named organization with regularly scheduled meetings (for instance, an interstate commission for cooperation), the variable is coded 2. If the agreement includes (or is formed as part of) a stand-alone organization with a permanent bureaucracy (e.g., the OAS), the variable is coded 3. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q35)

ORGPURP1: This variable indicates the mandate or purpose of the organization coded in ORGAN1. When no organizations are created, the variable is coded 0. When the purpose of the organization is primarily military cooperation/coordination (e.g., a defense and security commission), the variable is coded 1. When the purpose of the organization is primarily economic cooperation (e.g., a mixed commission on economic and financial assistance), the variable is coded 2. When the purpose of the organization is primarily political consultation (e.g., yearly meetings of the foreign ministers to discuss policy views), the variable is coded 3. When the organization is expected to be involved in military, economic, and other political functions (high profile examples include the German Confederation, the Organization of American States, and the Commonwealth of Independent States), the variable is coded 4. When the primary purpose of the organization is to resolve disputes among the members (e.g, courts of arbitration, conciliation commissions, frontier demarcation commissions), the variable is coded 5. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q35)

ORGAN2: If more than one organization is created by the agreement, this variable codes the second organization using the same codes as ORGAN1. (Q35)

ORGPURP2: If more than one organization is created by the agreement, this variable codes the second organization using the same codes as ORGPURP1. (Q35)

BASE: This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement provides for joint troop placements, or for any member to station troops on the territory of another member. If no such provisions are included, the variable is coded 0. If the parties agree to joint troop placements on neutral territory, the variable is coded 1. If the parties agree that all members can station troops in the territory of the other members or use the military facilities of the other members, this variable is coded 2. If the agreement provides for one or more states to station troops in the territory of one or more other members, but these provisions are not reciprocal, the variable is coded 3. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q36)

CONTRIB: Dummy variable coded 1 if the agreement specifies any details of the contributions to be made by each ally in troops, supplies, or funds, or how the costs incurred by the alliance are to be divided. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q37)

ARMRED: This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement requires the members to limit or increase their arms. If the agreement obligates members to any limits on arms or any rules of warfare (e.g., prohibition of weapons, etc.), the variable is coded 1. If the agreement obligates members to a coordinated increase in their arms, the variable is coded 2. In order to qualify as a provision requiring arms limitation, the language must obligate the parties to a specific commitment. Language that simply indicates that the parties favor a reduction of arms in the region does not qualify as an obligation. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q38)

ACQTERR: This variable indicates whether there are any provisions in the agreement regarding acquisition of territory not currently held by the allies. If there is no such reference, the variable is coded 0. If acquisition of new territory is permitted, the variable is coded 1. If acquisition of new territory is specifically prohibited, the variable is coded 2. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q39)

DIVGAINS: Dummy variable coded 1 if there is any discussion in the alliance agreement of how gains from future conflict should be divided among the allies. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q40)

DEMWITH: Dummy variable coded 1 if there is any discussion in the alliance agreement of demobilization or withdrawal following conflict. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q41)

2.55 Other Content

REFLNUN: This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement includes any references to the League of Nations or the United Nations. If neither is referenced, the variable is coded 0. If there are references to the League of Nations, the variable is coded 1. If there are references to the United Nations, the variable is coded 2. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q47)

REFOTHIO: Dummy variable coded 1 if any other international organizations are referred to in the alliance agreement other than the League of Nations, the United Nations, or other alliances. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement

and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q47)

NATREFAL: This variable captures references to other alliances. If no other alliances are referenced in the alliance agreement, the variable is coded 0. If the agreement makes reference to another alliance indicating that the present alliance conforms with the obligations of another existing alliance, the variable is coded 1. If another alliance is mentioned as a source of threat, the variable is coded 2. If another alliance is mentioned as part of a notification provision, the variable is coded 3. Any other references to other alliances are coded 9. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q48)

COMPAG: This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement includes references to any companion agreements. When alliances are coded as having companion agreements, the provisions of the companion agreements are included in the coding of the alliance. Common companion agreements, for instance, are military conventions that spell out the particulars of military cooperation, basing agreements, and military aid agreements. Companion agreements must either be referenced in the alliance agreement as part of the agreement, or must be signed as a package deal on the same day as the main alliance agreement. When an alliance has no companion agreements, the variable is coded 0. When a companion military agreement exists, the variable is coded 1. When a companion economic or financial agreement is signed, the variable is coded 2. When a companion agreement specifying means of settling disputes among the parties, for instance, establishing a conciliation commission, exists, the variable is coded 3. When a companion peace treaty exists, the variable is coded 4. When a companion agreement covering any other issue is signed, the variable is coded 5. If multiple companion agreements to the same alliance exist, the variable is coded 6. This variable is coded missing if we do not know if companion agreements exist, usually because we have not located the original alliance agreement. (Q49)

NOMICOOP: Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance agreement includes provisions for cooperation on non-military issues, for instance, economic cooperation, protection of minorities, scientific or cultural exchange, environmental protection, etc. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q50)

CONRES: This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement proposes a solution to an existing conflict. If not, the variable is coded 0. If the agreement resolves a conflict among the allies, the variable is coded 1. If the agreement proposes a solution to a conflict with third parties or among third parties, the variable is coded 2. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q51, 52)

AGPROIS: This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement commits the members to negotiate additional agreements on particular issue areas in the future. Provisions for the

states to "conclude other agreements as needed" are not included in the coding of this variable– only specific commitments to negotiate agreements on specific issues are indicated. If no additional agreements are proposed, the variable is coded 0. If the members commit to conclude an agreement on territorial issues, the variable is coded 1. If the members commit to conclude an agreement on economic issues, the variable is coded 2. If the members commit to conclude an additional agreement on military issues, the variable is coded 3. If the members commit to conclude an agreement on any other specific policy issue, the variable is coded 4. If the members commit to conclude agreements in multiple issue areas, the variable is coded 5. If we have not located the original documents and do not know if additional agreements were proposed, the variable is coded as missing. (Q53)

CONMEN: Dummy variable coded 1 if the alliance agreement mentions unresolved conflicts among the members on specific issues that are deferred to later resolution. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q54)

ECAID: This variable indicates whether the alliance agreement provides for economic aid. If there are no such provisions, the variable is coded 0. If a general or nonspecific obligation for economic aid appears, the variable is coded 1. If one or more members promises economic support for postwar recovery, the variable is coded 2. If one or more members commits to trade concessions, including the granting of MFN status, the variable is coded 3. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q55)

INTERV: This variable captures whether there are any commitments in the alliance agreement regarding intervention in one another's domestic affairs. If no mention of intervention is made, the variable is coded 0. If the members promise mutual non-intervention in one another's domestic politics, the variable is coded 1. If the members promise to intervene in one another's domestic politics under certain circumstances (for instance to protect the regime against rebels), the variable is coded 2. If the agreement specifies that one or more states can intervene in the internal politics of one or more other states under certain circumstances, but these commitments are not reciprocal, the variable is coded 3. If one or more states, but not all members, promise not to intervene in the internal affairs of others, the variable is coded 4. This variable is coded missing if we have not located the original agreement and do not know whether relevant provisions are included. (Q56)

2.56 Members

All members who ever belong to a particular alliance or alliance-phase are listed. Please keep in mind that not all of the members may have been members of the alliance at the same time. For instance, alliances that involved the Federal Republic of Germany in 1990 include both 260 (West Germany) and 255 (Unified Germany) in their member list, despite the fact that one replaced the other. In version 3.0, the alliance with the largest number of members has 50

members.

MEM1: One member of the alliance. Members are sorted in order of their COW country codes so MEM1 should always be the alliance member with the lowest COW country code, regardless of the date upon which it entered the alliance or alliance-phase. (Go to http://cow2.la.psu.edu/ for a list of the Correlates of War Country Codes– it is currently listed under "State-System Membership Data" on the "Available Data Sets" page.)

MEM2: Second member of the alliance.

MEM3: Third member of the alliance if there are more than two members, otherwise missing.
. . .

MEM50: 50th member of the alliance if there are more than 49 members, otherwise missing.

2.57 Documentation

SOURCE: This variable is coded 1 if the coding was done from the primary source– the alliance agreement– and 2 if the alliance was coded without reference to the original agreement based only on secondary sources. (Q58)

VERSION: Version number of this dataset.

2.6 The State-Year Dataset

This file includes all the states that are members of any ATOP alliance during the years they have any active alliance commitments. Please see sections 1.51 and 2.43 above for further description of the obligation variables (DEFENSE, OFFENSE, NEUTRAL, NONAGG, and CONSUL).

It is possible for a state to appear as a member of an alliance without taking on any DEFENSE, OFFENSE, NEUTRAL, NONAGG, or CONSUL obligations. This happens only in the case of asymmetric alliances; an alliance partner has made such commitments to the state in question, but the commitments are non-reciprocal. In those instances, the state will appear in this file with the appropriate ATOPID, but all obligations will be coded 0.

Users who are interested in more detailed information about the alliances that the states are members of in the given years can merge the state-year data with member level, alliance level, or alliance phase level data by ATOPID. The maximum number of alliances for an individual state-year is 42 in version 3.0.

STATE: Correlates of War Country Code. (Go to http://cow2.la.psu.edu/ for a list of the Correlates of War Country Codes– it is currently listed under "State-System Membership Data" on the "Available Data Sets" page.)

YEAR: Four digit year of observation.

ATOPALLY: 1 if the state is a member of any alliance during the year of observation. (note: ATOPALLY is 1 for every case in this file. This variable is only useful when the data are merged with data for non-allied state-years.)

DEFENSE: 1 if the state has a defensive obligation toward any state during the year of observation. (Note: This variable captures whether the state has promised to defend another state, not whether another state has promised to defend this state if the obligation was not reciprocal. Example: if U.K. promises to defend Turkey in a bilateral alliance, but Turkey does not promise to defend U.K., this variable is coded 1 for the U.K. and 0 for Turkey if Turkey has no other defensive obligations in the year of observation. The same holds for the following four obligation codes.)

OFFENSE: 1 if the state has an offensive obligation toward any state during the year of observation.

NEUTRAL: 1 if the state has a neutrality obligation toward any state during the year of observation.

NONAGG: 1 if the state has a nonaggression obligation toward any state during the year of observation.

CONSUL: 1 if the state has a consultation obligation toward any state during the year of observation.

NUMBER: Total number of alliances the state is a member of during the year of observation.

TRANSYR: 1 if any commitment starts or ends in the given year, indicating that some commitment is not in effect for the full year.

ATOPID1: ATOP identification number for an alliance in effect for this state in this year.

ATOPID2: ATOP identification number for an alliance in effect for this state in this year if more than one is in effect (else missing).

. . .

ATOPID42: ATOP identification number for an alliance in effect for this state in this year if more than forty-one are in effect (else missing).

VERSION: Version number of this dataset.

2.7 The Dyad-Year Dataset

This file includes each dyad that shares an alliance membership during the years their shared alliance is in effect. Please see sections 1.51 and 2.43 above for further description of the obligation variables (DEFENSE, OFFENSE, NEUTRAL, NONAGG, and CONSUL). Users who are interested in more detailed information about the alliances that the members of the dyad share in the given years can merge the dyad-year data with member level, alliance level, or alliance phase level data by ATOPID. The maximum number of shared alliances for a dyad-year in version 3.0 is five.

We generate dyadic data from multilateral alliances by first creating all distinct pairwise combinations of states that are members of an alliance in a given year. We then eliminate cases in which one state joined the alliance after the other terminated its affiliation with the alliance in the same year– these pairs of states are never members of the alliance simultaneously. Next, we examine all multilateral alliances in which the obligations of member states vary and correct the dyadic coding accordingly. Thus, in the trilateral alliance among Britain, France and Sweden (1855), all three members commit to consult with one another, and Britain and France both commit to defend Sweden. In this case, the Britain-Sweden and France-Sweden dyads are coded with both DEFENSE and CONSUL equal to 1, and the Britain-France dyad is coded with only CONSUL equal to 1.

DYAD: Identification number for dyad, created by combining the Correlates of War Country Codes of the two states in the following manner: (smaller value country code*1000)+larger value country code. Example: the dyad including the United Kingdom (200) and France (220) is 200220. (Go to http://cow2.la.psu.edu/ for a list of the Correlates of War Country Codes– it is currently listed under "State-System Membership Data" on the "Available Data Sets" page.)

YEAR: Four digit year of observation.

ATOPALLY: 1 if the two states in the dyad share an alliance during the year of observation. (note: ATOPALLY is 1 for every case in this file. This variable is only useful when the data are merged with data for non-allied dyad-years.)

DEFENSE: 1 if either state has a defensive obligation toward the other during the year of observation.

OFFENSE: 1 if either state has an offensive obligation toward the other during the year of observation.

NEUTRAL: 1 if either state has a neutrality obligation toward the other during the year of observation.

NONAGG: 1 if either state has a nonaggression obligation toward the other during the year of

observation.

CONSUL: 1 if either state has a consultation obligation toward the other during the year of observation.

SHAREOB: 1 if the two states in the dyad are members of the same alliance but have no obligations to one another. This occurs most commonly when two states jointly promise to defend a third state. In this instance, DEFENSE, OFFENSE, NEUTRAL, NONAGG, and CONSUL are coded 0 for the two defenders and SHAREOB is coded 1. This allows us to include all dyadic combinations of members of multilateral alliances in the dataset. When SHAREOB is not 1, it is missing. The great majority of allied dyads share obligations, thus the remaining cases are not zero, but this variable allows us to pinpoint cases in which two states are members of the same alliance but make no commitments to one another.

TRANSYR: 1 if any commitment starts or ends in the given year, indicating that some commitment is not in effect for the full year.

BILATNO: Total number of bilateral alliances in effect for this dyad in this year.

MULTINO: Total number of multilateral alliances in effect for this dyad in this year.

NUMBER: Total number of alliances (bilateral & multilateral) in effect for this dyad in this year.

ASYMM: 1 if any of the shared alliances impose asymmetric obligations on the members. (This is the set of alliances for which the dyad-year data and the directed dyad-year data may differ, although they do not necessarily differ in all cases.) See section 2.43 above for discussion of the coding of this variable.

ATOPID1: ATOP identification number for an alliance in effect for this dyad in this year.

ATOPID2: ATOP identification number for an alliance in effect for this dyad in this year if more than one is in effect (else missing).

ATOPID3: ATOP identification number for an alliance in effect for this dyad in this year if more than two are in effect (else missing).

ATOPID4: ATOP identification number for an alliance in effect for this dyad in this year if more than three are in effect (else missing).

ATOPID5: ATOP identification number for an alliance in effect for this dyad in this year if more than four are in effect (else missing).

MEM1: Correlates of War Country Code for the first member of the dyad (member with the lower value country code).

MEM2: Correlates of War Country Code for the second member of the dyad (member with the higher value country code).

VERSION: Version number of this dataset.

2.8 The Directed Dyad-Year Dataset

This file includes each directed dyad that shares an alliance membership during the years their shared alliance is in effect. Please see sections 1.51 and 2.43 above for further description of the obligation variables (DEFENSE, OFFENSE, NEUTRAL, NONAGG, and CONSUL). Users who are interested in more detailed information about the alliances that members of the directed dyads share in the given years can merge the directed dyad-year data with member level, alliance level, or alliance phase level data by ATOPID. The maximum number of shared alliances for a directed dyad-year in version 3.0 is five.

We generate directed dyadic data from multilateral alliances by first creating all pairwise combinations of states that are members of an alliance in a given year. Each pair of states appears twice; the U.S.-Canada dyad is distinct from the Canada-U.S. dyad. This feature differentiates directed-dyadic data from dyadic data. We then eliminate cases in which one state joined the alliance after the other terminated its affiliation with the alliance in the same year– these pairs of states are never members of the alliance simultaneously. Next, we examine all multilateral alliances in which the obligations of member states vary and correct the directed dyadic coding accordingly. Thus, in the trilateral alliance among Britain, France and Sweden (1855), all three members commit to consult with one another, and Britain and France both commit to defend Sweden. In this case, the Britain-Sweden and France-Sweden directed dyads are coded with both DEFENSE and CONSUL equal to 1, and the Britain-France, France-Britain, Sweden-Britain, and Sweden-France directed dyads are coded with only CONSUL equal to 1.

DDYAD: Identification number for directed dyad, created by combining the Correlates of War Country Codes of the two states in the following manner: (StateA country code*1000)+ StateB country code. Each pair of states appears twice with each state serving as state A once and state B once. Example: two dyads including the United Kingdom (200) and France (220) appear. 200220 includes the obligations of the U.K. to France, and 220200 includes the obligations of France to the U.K. Note that because some treaties impose different obligations on different members, the obligations of state A to state B may be different from the obligations of state B to state A. (Go to http://cow2.la.psu.edu/ for a list of the Correlates of War Country Codes– it is currently listed under “State-System Membership Data” on the “Available Data Sets” page.)

YEAR: Four digit year of observation.

ATOPALLY: 1 if the two states in the directed dyad share an alliance during the year of observation. (note: ATOPALLY is 1 for every case in this file. This variable is only useful when the data are merged with data for non-allied directed dyad-years.)

DEFENSE: 1 if State A has a defensive obligation toward State B during the year of observation.

OFFENSE: 1 if State A has an offensive obligation toward State B during the year of observation.

NEUTRAL: 1 if State A has a neutrality obligation toward State B during the year of observation.

NONAGG: 1 if State A has a nonaggression obligation toward State B during the year of observation.

CONSUL: 1 if State A has a consultation obligation toward State B during the year of observation.

SHAREOB: 1 if the two states in the directed dyad are members of the same alliance but have no obligations to one another. This occurs most commonly when two states jointly promise to defend a third state. In this instance, DEFENSE, OFFENSE, NEUTRAL, NONAGG, and CONSUL are coded 0 for the two defenders and SHAREOB is coded 1. This allows us to include all dyadic combinations of members of multilateral alliances in the dataset. When SHAREOB is not 1, it is missing. The great majority of allied dyads share obligations, thus the remaining cases are not zero, but this variable allows us to pinpoint cases in which two states are members of the same alliance but make no commitments to one another.

TRANSYR: 1 if any commitment starts or ends in the given year, indicating that some commitment is not in effect for the full year.

BILATNO: Total number of bilateral alliances in effect for this directed dyad in this year.

MULTINO: Total number of multilateral alliances in effect for this directed dyad in this year.

NUMBER: Total number of alliances (bilateral & multilateral) in effect for this directed dyad in this year.

ASYMM: 1 if any of the shared alliances impose asymmetric obligations on the members. (This is the set of alliances for which the dyad-year data and the directed dyad-year data may differ, although they do not necessarily differ in all cases.) See section 2.43 above for discussion of the coding of this variable.

ATOPID1: ATOP identification number for an alliance in effect for this directed dyad in this year.

ATOPID2: ATOP identification number for an alliance in effect for this directed dyad in this year if more than one is in effect (else missing).

ATOPID3: ATOP identification number for an alliance in effect for this directed dyad in this year if more than two are in effect (else missing).

ATOPID4: ATOP identification number for an alliance in effect for this directed dyad in this year if more than three are in effect (else missing).

ATOPID5: ATOP identification number for an alliance in effect for this directed dyad in this year if more than four are in effect (else missing).

STATEA: Correlates of War Country Code for the first member of the directed dyad.

STATEB: Correlates of War Country Code for the second member of the directed dyad.

VERSION: Version number of this dataset.

3. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The ATOP dataset will be updated periodically. All new releases will be posted on the ATOP website at http://atop.rice.edu and all changes from each version to the next will be documented and posted. Despite the best efforts, it is inevitable that errors remain in the final product produced by a data collection effort of this size, and all such efforts must depend on users to identify these errors. Please direct all questions, comments, suggestions, and corrections to Ashley Leeds. Contact information is provided on the title page of this codebook.

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APPENDIX A: THE ATOP CODESHEET

ALLIANCE TREATY OBLIGATIONS AND PROVISIONS (ATOP)
CODING SHEET
Brett Ashley Leeds with Jeffrey M. Ritter, Sara McLaughlin Mitchell, and Andrew G. Long
Department of Political Science, Rice University, P.O. Box 1892-MS 24, Houston, TX 77251-1892
Version 8.0; August, 2000

SECTION I: FORMATION, MEMBERS, AND DURATION

1. ATOP ID:

2. COW Alliance # (if applicable):

3. Signature date(s) (may vary for members in multilateral alliances):

4. Members of alliance (use COW country codes):

5. Was the alliance signed during war? If so, which war, and which member(s) was at war? (check COW data)

6. Means by which alliance was established (e.g., treaty, executive agreement, diplomatic notes, etc.): (Only select "treaty" if the agreement requires ratification.)

7. Was the treaty public, public but with secret articles, or secret? If secret articles, describe the content of secret articles.

8. Are there provisions for adding additional members mentioned in the treaty? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe these provisions.

9. Are specific state(s) mentioned as possible future members of the alliance? (Yes, No) If Yes, which state(s)?

10. Are there specific provisions in the treaty concerning the length of time the treaty is to last? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

11. Are there conditions under which members may renounce the treaty? If Yes, describe these conditions.

12. Are there specific provisions in the treaty concerning renewal of the treaty? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe these provisions.

13. Number of times alliance renewed, dates of renewal, and means by which alliance was renewed (Do not include automatic renewals):

14. Termination date(s) (may vary for members in multilateral alliances) and source(s) for termination dates(s):

15. Describe what caused the alliance to terminate.

SECTION II: OBLIGATIONS

16. Type of alliance (defense pact, neutrality pact, nonaggression pact, consultation pact, offense pact): (List all that apply to any member of the alliance.)

17. Type of alliance as coded in COW data (if applicable):

18. Describe the obligations of the alliance partners.

19. Are any of the obligations contingent upon any of the following: specific adversary, specific location, specific ongoing conflict, number of adversaries, noncompliance with a specific demand, attack, nonprovocation of enemy, or prior agreement among partners? (List all that apply)

20. Describe the nature of the limits to obligations listed in #19.

21. Are there any additional provisions for assistance in the event of war? (e.g., promise not to participate in economic sanctions against partner, promise not to aid internal or external enemies, etc.) (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

22. Are there any additional limits to the alliance obligations or conditions under which treaty obligations do not apply that were not listed in #19? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

23. Is a specific target/threat mentioned as the object of the treaty? (Yes, No) (Answering Yes to this question does not necessarily mean that obligations are limited only to this adversary.) If Yes, list the target nation(s) (using COW country codes if possible) and describe the general nature of the reference to the target of the treaty.

24. Are the treaty obligations symmetric? (That is, do all members commit to the same obligations?) (Yes, No) If No, describe.

25. Does the treaty prohibit members from settling conflicts independently (no separate peace)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

26. Does the treaty have provisions requiring that the contracting parties consult before making commitments to third parties (excluding no separate peace provisions discussed above)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe these provisions.

27. Does the treaty specify that the contracting parties must not enter into any other alliances that are directed against the alliance in question? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

28. Additional coder comments regarding treaty obligations:

SECTION III: INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE ALLIANCE

29. Does the treaty make reference to the potential for conflict among members of the alliance? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

30. Does the treaty discuss mediation/arbitration or other means of settling disputes among the signatories? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

31. Does the treaty require official contact among the military forces of the participating states? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe. (Note whether official contact is required only in the event of hostilities or also during peacetime.)

32. Does the treaty include provisions for military aid? (e.g., grants, loans, transfer of technology, training) (Yes, No) If Yes, describe these provisions.

33. Does the treaty provide for integrated command of military forces while the alliance is in effect (peacetime as well as wartime)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

34. Does the treaty require subordination of the forces of one or more member states to another in the event of hostilities? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

35. Does the treaty establish any organizations? (include provisions for regularly scheduled meetings) (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

36. Does the treaty provide for joint military bases, or for one or more states to place troops in the territory of one or more other states? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

37. Does the treaty specify contribution levels (funds, troops, etc.)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

38. Does the treaty contain any provisions regarding coordinated increase of armaments, reduction of armaments, prohibition of weapons, or rules of warfare? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe such provisions.

39. Does the treaty explicitly permit or prohibit the acquisition of territory not currently held by either ally? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe reference.

40. Does the treaty include discussion of the division of gains from any future conflict? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

41. Does the treaty include discussion of demobilization/withdrawal following conflict? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

42. Are there any other provisions in the treaty that describe the means through which the states will coordinate their military efforts and policies? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

43. Additional coder comments regarding references to alliance institutionalization:

SECTION IV: TREATY CONTEXT

44. Does the treaty state that it nullifies any existing treaties signed by one or more of the contracting parties? (Yes, No) If Yes, list the treaties/agreements that are nullified and describe the treaty reference.

45. Does the treaty state that it modifies any existing treaties signed by one or more of the contracting parties? (Yes, No) If Yes, list the treaties/agreements that are modified and describe the treaty reference.

46. Does the treaty state that it includes any existing treaties signed by one or more of the contracting parties? (Yes, No) If Yes, list the treaties/agreements that are included and describe the treaty reference.

47. Does the treaty make any references to international organizations? (Yes, No) If Yes, list the international organization and describe the nature of the reference.

48. Does the treaty make any references to other existing alliances? (Yes, No) If Yes, list the alliance and describe the nature of the reference.

49. Are there any companion agreements referenced in the treaty? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe the agreements.

50. Does the treaty include statements regarding non-military cooperation (e.g., economic, cultural, scientific exchange)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

51. Does the treaty resolve other conflicts among the parties to the alliance? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

52. Does the treaty propose/enforce settlement of a conflict not involving parties to the alliance? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

53. Does the treaty propose other agreements among the contracting parties? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

54. Does the treaty mention unresolved conflicts among the contracting parties? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

55. Does the treaty include provisions for economic aid or other enticements (include trade concessions, post war recovery, etc.)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe these provisions.

56. Does the treaty describe circumstances under which one party may intervene in the internal politics of another party or specifically commit the states to non-intervention? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

SECTION V: DOCUMENTATION

57. Additional coder comments on this alliance treaty:

58. Source of coding information (e.g., treaty, treaty and secondary sources, secondary sources only, etc.):

59. Treaty citation:

60. Date of last revision of this coding sheet:

61. Coder:

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF NUMERIC CODES
(Member Level Data)
(Missing have been converted from -9 to system missing before release.)

ALLIANCE TREATY OBLIGATIONS AND PROVISIONS (ATOP)
Key to Numeric Codes
Version 14
May 9, 2005

ATOPID (A)

1000-1999	1815-1913
2000-2999	1914-1944
3000-3999	1945-1989
4000-4999	1990-2003

COWID (A)

MEMBER (M)
COW code

COWSYS (M)

0	non-member
1	member

YRENT (M)
4 digit

MOENT (M)
1-2 digit

DAYENT (M)
1-2 digit

-9	missing

YREXIT (M)
4 digit

0	none (in effect Dec. 31, 2003)

MOEXIT (M)
1-2 digit

0	none (in effect Dec. 31, 2003)

DAYEXIT (M)
1-2 digit

0	none (in effect Dec. 31, 2003)
-9	missing

BILAT (A)

0	no
1	yes

PHASE (A)

0	single phase alliance
1	1st phase of multiphase alliance
2	2nd phase of multiphase alliance
3	3rd phase of multiphase alliance
4	4th phase of multiphase alliance

MAXPHASE (A)

0	single phase alliance
2	two phase alliance
3	three phase alliance
4	four phase alliance

WARTIME (A)

0	no
1	yes

COWWAR (M)

0	not in war at entry date

COW war number if in war

ESTMODE (A)

0	non-treaty (e.g., diplomatic notes, executive agreement)
1	treaty
-9	missing

PUBSECR (A)

0	public treaty
1	public with secret articles
2	secret treaty

SECRART (A)

0	none
1	division of spoils
2	target state(s)
3	obligations and/or conditions invoking obligations
4	target state(s) and obligations/ conditions invoking obligation
5	contributions
6	guidelines for military operations
7	accessions
8	secret treaty

PROADD (A)

0	not mentioned
1	unspecified means
2	unanimous agreement
3	other specified means
-9	missing

FUTMEM (A)

0	not mentioned
1	specific state(s)
2	states with specific characteristics
3	any state(s)
-9	missing

SPECLGTH (A)

0	none
1	specified time period
2	for duration of specific event
3	indefinite
-9	missing

LENGTH (A)
months

0	unspecified
-9	missing

RENOUNCE (A)
0 none
1 parties may renounce with notification
2 parties may renounce upon aggressive action
3 parties may renounce after a specified time period (but before scheduled termination)
-9 missing

PROREN (A)
0 none
1 parties may review and renew
2 in effect unless notice of non-renewal
-9 missing

RENEWLGT (A)
months
0 unspecified/indefinite
-9 missing

TERM (A)
0 censored
1 fulfillment
2 violation
3 renegotiation

TERMMODE (M)
0 none (in effect Dec. 31, 2003)
1 not renewed at termination date
2 replaced by new agreement
3 broken before termination date
4 member lost sovereignty/independence
5 casus foederis ceased to exist
6 war lost

TERMCAUS (M)
0 none (in effect Dec. 31, 2003)
1 renegotiation by members
2 change in political status of one or more members
3 change in external conditions prompting alliance
4 policy dispute among members
5 dispute regarding alliance management
6 military conflict among members
7 military conflict involving one or more members with third party
8 violation of provisions (short of military conflict among members)
-9 missing

DEFENSE (M)
0 no
1 yes

OFFENSE (M)
0 no
1 yes

NEUTRAL (M)
0 no
1 yes

NONAGG (M)
0 no
1 yes

CONSUL (M)
0 no
1 yes

ACTIVE (A)
0 no
1 yes

CONDITIO (M)
0 no
1 yes

DEFCON (M)
0 no
1 yes

OFFCON (M)
0 no
1 yes

NEUCON (M)
0 no
1 yes

CONCON (M)
0 no
1 yes

DEFCOADV (M)
0 no
1 yes

DEFCOLOC (M)
0 no
1 yes

DEFCOCON (M)
0 no
1 yes

DEFCONUM (M)
0 no
1 yes

DEFCODEM (M)
0 no
1 yes

DEFCONPR (M)
0 no
1 yes

OFFCOADV (M)
0 no
1 yes

OFFCOLOC (M)
0 no
1 yes

OFFCOCON (M)
0 no
1 yes

OFFCONUM (M)
0 no
1 yes

OFFCODEM (M)
0 no
1 yes

NEUCOADV (M)
0 no
1 yes

NEUCOLOC (M)
0 no
1 yes

NEUCOCON (M)
0 no
1 yes

NEUCONUM (M)
0 no
1 yes

NEUCODEM (M)
0 no
1 yes

NEUCONPR (M)
0 no
1 yes

NEUCOATT (M)
0 no
1 yes

CONCOADV (M)
0 no
1 yes

CONCOLOC (M)
0 no
1 yes

CONCOCON (M)
0 no
1 yes

CONCOREQ (M)
0 no
1 yes

OLIMOB (M)
0 none
1 yes

ASYMM (A)
0 no
1 yes

OBVARY (M)
0 no
1 yes

NOTAIDEN (M)
0 none
1 general reference
2 ref to other states
3 ref to non-state actors, domestic groups
4 ref to states & non-state actors
-9 missing

DIPAID (M)
0 no
1 yes
-9 missing

TERRRES (M)
0 no
1 yes
-9 missing

SEPPEACE (M)
0 no mention
1 prohibited
2 requires approval
3 consultation on peace treaty
-9 missing

THIRDCOM (M)
0 no
1 yes
-9 missing

NOOTHALL (M)
0 no
1 yes
-9 missing

SPECTHRT (A)
0 none
1 specific state(s)
2 specific region
3 specific state(s) acting in specific region
4 specific ongoing conflict
5 conflict with domestic groups/nonstate actors
6 other alliance
-9 missing

STATTHR1 (A)
COW code
0 none
-9 missing

STATTHR2 (A)
COW code
0 none
-9 missing

CONWTIN (A)
0 none
1 general reference
2 reference to specific issue
3 resolve issues related to agreement
-9 missing

MEDARB (A)
0 no
1 yes
-9 missing

MILCON (A)
0 none
1 in event of hostilities only
2 during peacetime
3 common defense policy
-9 missing

MILAID (A)
0 none
1 general assistance
2 grants and/or loans
3 technology and/or training and/or supplies
4 both grants/loans and technology/training
-9 missing

INTCOM (A)
0 no
1 yes
-9 missing

SUBORD (A)
0 no
1 yes; leadership predetermined
2 yes; leadership contingent
-9 missing

ORGAN1 (A)
0 none
1 regularly scheduled meetings
2 named organization w/ regularly scheduled meetings
3 permanent bureaucracy
-9 missing

ORGPURP1 (A)
0 none
1 military only
2 primarily economic
3 political consultation
4 military, economic, and other political functions
5 dispute resolution
-9 missing

ORGAN2 (A)
0 none
1 regularly scheduled meetings
2 named organization w/ regularly scheduled meetings
3 permanent bureaucracy
-9 missing

ORGPURP2 (A)
0 none
1 military only
2 primarily economic
3 political consultation
4 military, economic, and other political functions
5 dispute resolution
-9 missing

BASE (A)
0 none
1 joint bases on neutral territory
2 mutual troop stationings
3 one or more states station troops in one or more states
-9 missing

CONTRIB (A)
0 no
1 yes
-9 missing

ARMRED (A)
0 none
1 arms control/commit to rules of warfare
2 coordinated increase in armaments
-9 missing

ACQTERR (A)
0 no reference
1 permitted
2 prohibited
-9 missing

DIVGAINS (A)
0 no
1 yes
-9 missing

DEMWITH (A)
0 no
1 yes
-9 missing

REFLNUN (A)
0 none
1 League of Nations
2 United Nations
-9 missing

REFOTHIO (A)
0 no
1 yes
-9 missing

NATREFAL (A)
0 none
1 conformity with obligations
2 source of threat
3 notification
9 other
-9 missing

COMPAG (A)
0 none
1 military
2 economic/financial
3 dispute settlement
4 peace treaty
5 other policy issue
6 multiple agreements
-9 missing

NOMICOOP (A)
0 no
1 yes
-9 missing

CONRES (A)
0 no
1 among parties
2 not involving parties
-9 missing

AGPROIS (A)
0 none
1 territory
2 economy
3 military
4 other policy issue
5 multiple issue areas
-9 missing

CONMEN (A)
0 no
1 yes
-9 missing

ECAID (A)
0 none
1 general
2 postwar recovery
3 trade concessions
-9 missing

INTERV (A)

0	none
1	mutual non-intervention
2	mutual intervention under certain circumstances
3	one or more state(s) may intervene in the internal politics of one or more other state(s) under certain circumstances
4	one or more state(s) but not all promise nonintervention
-9	missing

SOURCE (A)

1	alliance agreement (primary source)
2	secondary sources only

VERSION