The International Authority Exposure Dataset, 1950-2019

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1. The International Authority Exposure Dataset

Recent large-scale data collection efforts have brought important advances by enabling researchers to systematically measure and compare levels, characteristics, and trajectories of authority among international organisations (IOs) over time. However, because such data are measured at the level of IOs, researchers could not use these sources to study the sources and consequences of member state exposure to such IO authority. To enable systematic comparative research in this direction, we build on these advances to generate and present in this codebook the *International Authority Exposure Dataset*.

The *International Authority Exposure Dataset* combines authority data from both the Measure of International Authority (MIA) (Hooghe *et al.*, 2017; Hooghe, Lenz and Marks, 2019) and the International Authority Database (IAD) (Zürn, Tokhi and Binder, 2021) with IO membership data from the Correlates of War (COW) 3.0 project (Pevehouse *et al.*, 2020) to estimate ***countries' exposure to IO authority at the country-year level for 213 countries in the period from 1950-2019***. To that end, we harmonised, merged, manually extended and processed the original data sources. We publish the final dataset alongside the STATA code needed to replicate it from the original data sources alongside this codebook.

This codebook provides information on how the source datasets were harmonised, merged and processed to generate a common set of final variables. We start by shortly explaining each of the original dataset structures and key contents and then elaborate on how we processed each dataset to arrive at the final authority exposure measures. The last section provides an overview of the sample(s) and variables in the final dataset.

2. Data Structures

The final variables of a state's international authority exposure between 1950 and 2019 are generated from three distinct data sources. We shortly describe their structure below.

2.1. Data structure of MIA

The unit of analysis in the MIA dataset (Hooghe *et al.*, 2017; Hooghe, Lenz and Marks, 2019) is the individual international governmental organization (IO), measured at the IO-year level. MIA codes a sample of 76 IOs from 1950-2019.

MIA measures international authority, meaning political authority in the international domain. Political authority for the MIA dataset is defined as "the power to make collective decisions based on a recognized obligation to obey." It conceives of authority as either emerging through delegation, the conditional grant of authority by member state to an independent body, or through pooling, that is the joint exercise of authority by member states. Each IO is manually coded following a model that evaluates authority of IO bodies across decision stages and decision areas, aggregated into ***final scores for delegation, pooling, and dispute settlement as authority dimensions***, all ranging from 0 to 1. (For a detailed description of the dataset, see the MIA codebook)

Additionally, MIA provides a separate dataset which measures an IO's policy portfolio between 1950 and 2017, again at the IO-year level. As well as recording the specific mandated policy fields of an IO-year, the dataset distinguishes between (the number of) 'core' and 'flanking' polices.

2.2. Data structure of IAD

The unit of analysis in the IAD dataset (Zürn, Tokhi and Binder, 2021) is again the individual international governmental organization (IO) at the IO-year level. IAD codes a sample of 34 IOs from 1919-2013.

IAD measures IO authority by focusing on how IOs exercise authority over states when designing and implementing policies. Using a concept of authority that conceives of it as the autonomy and bindingness of an IO's decision making, the data contains information on both an IO's political authority (authority to take decisions) as well as its epistemic authority (the authority to make recommendations). These measures are estimated based on coding of how IOs exercise authority across the policy cycle (agenda setting, rulemaking, monitoring, norm interpretation, enforcement, knowledge generation, and evaluation). These function-level authority scores are aggregated into a ***final authority score***, both as a raw sum and normalised to range between 0 and 1. (see the IAD codebook for details on the coding and dataset).

2.3. Data structure of COW

The Correlates of War 3.0 International Governmental Organizations (IGOs) Dataset contains annual information on the country membership of IGOs. The unit of analysis (in this version) of the COW data is the IO-year with each state's (non-) membership as a variable. Hence each observation equals a vector of the respective IO and whether the included country was a member. The data covers the time period from 1816-2014.

Membership is categorized into 6 categories: No membership = 0, Full Membership = 1, Associate Membership = 2, Observer = 3, Missing data = -9, State Not System Member = -1.

3. Merging Process

To combine the MIA, IAD, and COW membership data, each dataset needed to be prepared and harmonised. This section provides an overview over the necessary changes. These changes can also be found in the footnotes of Table 2 comparing each of the datasets.

3.1. Preparation MIA

IO Authority data:
No changes needed, except for the ones in the footnotes of Table 2.

IO Policy data:
MIA policy scores were merged (after very few changes) with the main MIA dataset. Only a few corrections of small mistakes needed to be done:

List of changes:

- IO number for LAIA/ALADI changed to consistently be 3430
- IO number for WTO changed to consistently be 4580
- Expansion of data to 2019, by extending the last observation forward from 2017

3.2. Preparation IAD

List of changes:

- Extend dataset from 2013 to 2019 by carrying the last authority observation forward

3.3. Preparation COW

The COW dataset had to be transposed from wide to long format and the membership data had to be updated so that it includes each IOs membership up until 2019. This yields a dataset at the IO-country-year level, enabling us to later generate exposure variables at the country-year level.

Since we wanted to combine Authority data with COW's membership data, we only updated the membership on the IOs that were included in the MIA data. That left us with 76 IOs that were checked for new member states in the five years leading up to (and including) 2019.

Table 1 provides and overview over the IOs that had membership changes, based on the original coding of the COW dataset. If an IO is not named in that table, its membership did not change in the years between 2014 and 2019.

List of changes:

- An EU variable that goes back to 1958 needed to be generated[1]
- The EAC variable needed to be extended back from 1995 to 1993[2]
- A united German variable needed to be generated combining (historical) West- and East Germany[3]
- EEA membership updated relative to EU membership based on official EU sources[4]
- Transpose from COW from wide to long format using IO number and year as the ID variable alongside country

[1] COW does not include an extensive observation (from 1958) for the EU, but different observations for the European Economic Community (EEC) and European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). We therefore generated an EU variable that has the data of the EEC before 1993 and the ECSC for before 1958.
[2] This is the official start date according to MIA.
[3] We use the data for West Germany before reunification in a common variable for Germany throughout the sample period.
[4] EEA is not included as such in the COW data. It was therefore generated by duplicating the observations for the EU, and changing the memberships by hand (see Appendix 2)

Table 1 *Correlates of War 3.0 Dataset – Manual update for the years 2014-2021*

IO acronym	IO Code (MIA)	Membership Changes between 2014 and 2019	Notes
BIS	810	**New Full Member:** Morocco 2020, Vietnam 2020, Kuwait 2020	
CERN	1720	**New Full Member:** Israel 2014, Romania 2016, Serbia 2019 **Associate:** Estonia 2020, Cyprus 2016, Slovenia 2017, Turkey 2015, Pakistan 2015, Ukraine 2016, India 2017, Lithuania 2018, Croatia 2019, Latvia 2021	
CIS	1230	**Withdrawal**: Ukraine 2018	
COMECON	1370		ceased to exist in 1991
COMESA	1170	**New Full Member:** Tunisia 2018, Somalia 2018	
	4120	**New Full Member:** South Sudan 2016	
ECCAS	1500	**New Full Member:** Ruanda 2016	Ruanda rejoined again in 2016
EEA	1831	**Withdrawal:** United Kingdom 2020	
ESA	1790	**New Full Member:** Estonia 2015, Hungary 2015 **Associate:** Slovenia 2016, Latvia 2020 , Lithuania 2021	
EU	1830	**Withdrawal:** United Kingdom 2020	
GEF	1900	**New Full Member:** Bahrain 2020	
IAEA	2370	**New Full Member:** Bahamas 2014, Brunei Darussalam 2014, Antigua and Barbuda 2015, Barbados 2015, Djibouti 2015, Guyana 2015, Vanuatu 2015, Turkmenistan 2016, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 2017, Grenada 2018, Saint Lucia 2019, Comoros 2020, Samoa 2021	
IBRD	2400	**New Full Member:** Nauru 2016	
ICAO	2500	**New Full Member:** Dominicana 2019, Tuvalu 2017	
ICC	2702	**New Full Member:** State of Palestine 2015, El Salvador 2016, Kiribati 2016	
ILO	2830	**New Full Member:** Cook Islands 2015, Tonga 2016	
IMF	2880	**New Full Member:** Nauru 2016, Andorra 2020	
IMO	2860	**New Full Member:** Zambia 2014, Belarus 2016, Armenia 2018, Nauru 2018	
IOM	2250	**New Full Member:** Uzbekistan 2019, Grenada 2018, Laos Peoples Democratic Republic 2018, Palau 2018, Cook Islands 2017, Cuba 2017, Cominica 2017, China 2016, Solomon Islands 2016, Tonga 2016, Tuvalu 2016, Macedonia 2014, Samoa 2014, Eritrea 2015, Kiribati 2015, Saint Kitts and Nevis 2015, Saint Lucia 2015, Sao Tome and Principe 2015 **Observer:** Malaysia 2020, Kuwait 2017	
ISA	3100	**New Full Member:** Azerbaijan 2016, Palestine 2015	
IWhale	3250	**New Full Member:** Liberia 2018, Sao Tome & Principe 2018	
Interpol	2700	**New Full Member:** Federated States of Micronesia 2021, Kiribati 2018, Vanuatu 2018, Palestine 2017, Solomon Islands 2017	
Mercosur	4260	**New Full Member:** Venezuela 2016	Venezuela joined in 2012, got suspended in 2016
NAFO	2572	**New Full Member:** UK 2020	
NATO	3700	**New Full Member:** 2017 Montenegro, 2020 North Macedonia	
OAS	3900	**New Full Member:** Liechtenstein 2014, Montenegro 2014, Bangladesh 2016, Moldova 2016	
OECD	3750	**New Full Member:** Latvia 2016, Lithuania 2018, Costa Rica 2021, Colombia 2020	Accession Discussions in COW not coded

OECS	3770	**Associate:** Martinique 2015, Guadeloupe 2019	
OIF	270	**Observer:** Argentina 2016, Costa Rica 2014, Gambia 2018, Ireland 2018, Malta 2018, Corée du Sud 2016 **Associate**: Kosovo 2014, New Caledonia 2016	
OPEC	3840	**New Full Member:** Equatorial Guinea 2017, Congo 2018, Gabon 2016 **Withdrawal:** Ecuador 2020, Qatar 2019	Indonesia suspended its membership in January 2009, reactivated it again in January 2016, but decided to suspend its membership once more on 30 November 2016.
PCA	3940	**New Full Member:** The Bahamas 2016, Djibouti 2016, Kosovo 2016, Palestine 2015, Mongolia 2019, Georgia 2015	São Tomé and Príncipe 2014, Democratic Republic of 2014
PIF	4200	**Associate:** Tokelau 2014	Post Forum Dialogue Partners not coded in COW
SADC	4250	**New Full Member:** Comoros 2017, Madagascar 2014 (suspension 2009)	Madagascar was suspended in 2009 and then rejoined again
SCO	4115	**New Full Member:** India 2017, Pakistan 2017 **Observer:** Belarus 2017	
SICA	990	**Observer:** Morocco 2014, Turkey 2014, Qatar 2014, Malta 2015, Serbia 2015, Canada 2018, Bolivia 2018, Russia 2018, Sweden 2018, Egypt 2018, Georgia 2018, UAE 2020	
SPC	4190	**New Full Member:** United Kingdom 2021 **Observer:** EU 2021	
UNESCO	4410	**Withdrawal:** USA 2019, Israel 2019 **Observer:** Åland 2021,Montesserat 2015, New Caledonia 2017	
UNIDO	4420	**New Full Member:** Antigua and Barbuda 2019, Kiribati 2016, Marshall Islands 2015, Palestine 2018, **Withdrawal:** France 2014, Portugal2014, 2015 Belgium 2016 Denmark, Greece 2016, 2017 Slovakia	
UNWTO	4570	**New Full Member:** Antigua and Barbuda 2021, Barbados 2015, Somalia 2017, Samoa 2015, Comoros 2017,Palau 2019 **Withdrawal:** Australia 2017, Norway 2015	
WCO	1650	**New Full Member:** Antigua and Barbuda 2017, Suriname 2018, Kosovo 2017, Palestine 2015, Equatorial Guinea 2021	
WHO	4550	**Associate:** Puerto Rico 2019, Tokelau 2021	
WIPO	4560	**New Full Member:** East Timor 2017, Marshall Islands 2017, Solomon Islands 2019, Nauru 2020	
WMO	4530	**New Full Member:** Andorra 2018, Nauru 2019	
WTO	4580	**New Full Member:** Afghanistan 2016, Liberia 2016, Kazakhstan 2015, Seychelles 2015, Yemen 2014	Accession candidates, which have not completed the whole process of membership were coded 0

4. Merging and Final Variable Generation

Using the above datasets and adjustments, we then first merged the datasets into one IO-year dataset. When discrepancies between the different start or end dates of the respective IOs between MIA and COW occurred, we double checked and (in all cases) went with the COW start date since it usually uses the start date of when the IO came into force.

Nevertheless, this means that some of the IOs have missing data on one of the variables in which the year coverage differed. E.g. Caricom in IAD only starts in 1973 but in MIA in 1965 and in COW in 1970. Therefore, Caricom does not have values on the IAD authority score before 1973, even though it is included in our data from 1970 on.

4.1. IO-Year Sample Overview

This section presents the composition of the final sample and the differences between the three source datasets. Table 2 gives an overview over the IO numbers, the start and end dates of each IO and of each dataset.

Table 2 *Sample Comparison*

IO acronym	IO number	IAD	MIA	COW	International Authority Exposure Dataset
ALADI	3430	missing	1961—2019	1980-2014	1980-2019
AMU	470	1989-2013	1989—2019	1989—2014	1989—2019
APEC	650	missing	1991—2019	1991—2014	1991—2019
ASEAN	750	1967-2013	1967—2019	1967—2014	1967—2019
AU	3760	1963-2013	1963—2019	1963—2014	1963—2019
BIS	810	1930-2013	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
Benelux	840	missing	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
CABI	871	missing	1987—2019	1987—2014	1987—2019
CAN	330	1969-2013	1969—2019	1969—2014	1969—2019
CCNR	1050	missing	1950—2019	Until 1982	
CEMAC	1260	1994-2013	1966—2019	1970-2014[5]	1970-2019
CERN	1720	missing	1954—2019	1954—2014	1954—2019
CIS	1230	missing	1992—2019	1992—2014	1992—2019
COE	1390	1949-2013	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
COMECON	1370	missing	1959—1991	1959—1994	1959—1991
COMESA	1170	missing	1982—2019	1994-2014	1994-2014
Caricom	880	1973-2013	1968—2019	1970-2014[6]	1970-2014
ComSec	1240	1965-2013	1965—2019	1965—2014	1965—2019
EAC1[7]	1470	missing	1967—1976	1967—1976	1967—1976
EAC2[8]	4120	missing	1993—2019	1993—2014	1993—2019
ECCAS	1500	missing	1985—2019	1985—2014	1985—2019
ECOWAS	1520	missing	1975—2019	1975—2014	1975—2019
EEA	1831	missing	1994—2019	1994—2014	1994—2019
EFTA	1670	missing	1960—2019	1960—2014	1960—2019
ESA	1790	missing	1980—2019	1980—2014	1980—2019
EU	1830	1958-2013	1952—2019	1993-2014	1952-2019
FAO	1840	1945-2013	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
GCC	1990	missing	1981—2019	1981—2014	1981—2019
GEF	1900	missing	1994—2019	1994—2014	1994—2019
IAEA	2370	missing	1957—2019	1957—2014	1957—2019
IBRD	2400	1945-2013	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
ICAO	2500	missing	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019

[5] Has a separate predecessor in COW: UDEAC (940) 1970-1994, was merged into one
[6] Has a separate predecessor in COW: CARIFTA (912) 1970-72, was merged into one
[7] IO numbers for EAC1 changed from 1750 (MIA) to 1470 (COW)
[8] IO numbers for EAC2 changed from 1751 (MIA) to 4120(COW)

ICC	2702	1998-2013	2002—2019	2002-2014	2002—2019
IGAD	2230	1996-2013	1986—2019	1986—2014	1986—2019
ILO	2830	1919-2013	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
IMF	2880	1944-2013	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
IMO	2860	missing	1960—2019	1960—2014	1960—2019
IOM	2250	missing	1955—2019	1955—2014	1955—2019
ISA	3100	missing	1994—2019	1994—2014	1994—2019
ITU	3160	missing	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
IWhale	3250	1948-2013	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
Interpol	2700	missing	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
LOAS	3450	missing	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
Mercosur	4260	missing	1991—2019	1991—2014	1991—2019
NAFO	2572[9]	1979-2013	1979—2019	1979—2014	1979—2019
NAFTA	3670	1994-2013	1994—2019	1994—2014	1994—2019
NATO	3700	1949-2013	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
NordC	3590	1962-2013	1952—2019	1952—2014	1952—2019
OAPEC	3800	1968-2013	1968—2019	1968—2014	1968—2019
OAS	3900	1951-2013	1951—2019	1951—2014	1951—2019
OECD	3750	1961-2013	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
OECS	3830	missing	1968—2019	1981 - 2014	1981-2019
OIC	3850	1972-2013	1970—2019	1970—2014	1970—2019
OIF	270	missing	1970—2019	1970—2014	1970—2019
OPEC	3840	missing	1960—2019	1960—2014	1960—2019
OSCE	3770	1975-2013	1973—2019	1973—2014	1973—2019
OTIF	1090	missing	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
PCA	3940	missing	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
PIF	4200	1973-2013	1973—2019	1973—2014	1973—2019
SAARC	4170	missing	1986—2019	1986—2014	1986—2019
SACU	4240	missing	1969—2019	1969—2014	1969—2019
SADC	4250	1993-2013	1982—2019	1980 - 2014[10]	1980 -- 2019
SCO	4115[11]	2003-2013	2002—2019	2002—2014	2002—2019
SELA	3390	missing	1976—2019	1976—2014	1976—2019
SICA	990	missing	1952—2019	1991 - 2014	1952—2019
SPC	4190	missing	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
UN	4400	1945-2013	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
UNESCO	4410	1946-2013	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
UNIDO	4420	missing	1985—2019	1985—2014	1985—2019
UNWTO	4570	missing	1975—2019	1975—2014	1975—2019
UPU	4430	missing	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
WCO	1650	missing	1952—2019	1952—2014	1952—2019
WHO	4550	1948-2013	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
WIPO	4560	missing	1970—2019	1970—2014	1970—2019
WMO	4530	missing	1950—2019	1950—2014	1950—2019
WTO	4580[12]	1994-2013	1995—2019	1995 - 2014	1995—2019

[9] Originally a different code in IAD data (2570) which is the ICNWAF, was changed to 2572 (COW)
[10] Has a separate predecessor in COW (SADCC (4251)) between 1980-92. We merged both into one.
[11] Different code in MIA (5550), in COW as 4115 and was changed accordingly.
[12] In MIA, GATT and WTO are not distinguished, thus having the same IO number, whereas in COW both have two distinct IDs. We changed the latter, so that only the WTO name & code is used from its GATT origins on.

4.2. Generating Authority Exposure Variables at Country-Year Level

To generate the authority exposure variables, we then simply summed the level of authority of each IO a state is member of in a given year (using either the already aggregated WZB indicator or the sum of the MIA's dimensions-of-authority indicators).

Depending on the application purpose, authority scores can also be combined (e.g. by multiplication) with the policy scope of the IO before generating the exposure variable.

To render these exposure variables more meaningfully comparable across the sample, we then panel-standardise them so that they range from 0-1 with 0 representing the lowest observed level of IO authority exposure in the full sample, and 1 being the highest observed level.

4.3. Final Variables in International Authority Exposure Dataset

Table 3 lists the final variables included in the International Authority Exposure Dataset. Depending on users' needs, this list can easily be expanded to include additional (more granular) information from the source datasets by tweaking the final commands of the accompanying do-file to (not) delete (some of) the original source dataset variables.

Table 3 *List of final variables in Dataset*

Variable name/label	Meaning/Coding
ID Variables	
Year	Calendar year
Country	Abbreviated state name
Ccode	COW country code
ioname	IO acronym as used in research and IO's public relations
ionumber	Numeric IO code based on COW
orgname	Official name of the IO
IO-YEAR LEVEL VARIABLES	
delegation	Delegation aggregated, 0-1 (MIA)
pooling	Pooling aggregated, 0-1 (MIA)
DS_sum_st	Delegation to dispute settlement, 0-1 (MIA)
Core	number of topics as core topics (MIA)
Flank	number of topics as flank topics (MIA)
ScopeMIA	core + flank (MIA Policy)
Authority	Sum of the function-level authority scores, 0-4.94 (WZB)
ScopeWZB	Sum of IO policy fields, 0-25 (WZB)
COUNTRY-YEAR LEVEL VARIABLES	
member	IO Membership as coded in the COW dataset
Exposure to International Authority incl. Scope (MIA)	Annual sum of exposure to (IO authority x IO scope) (MIA)
Exposure to International Authority incl. Scope (WZB)	Annual sum of exposure to (IO authority x IO scope) (WZB)
Exposure to International Authority (MIA)	Annual sum of exposure to IO authority (MIA)
Exposure to International Authority (WZB)	Annual sum of exposure to IO authority (WZB)

5. References

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6. Appendix

Appendix 1 *List of not included variables from source datasets*

Variable Name	Label
dead	those organizations that simply cease operations receive a "1" in the year in which termination occurs (COW)
replaced	Each IO thtas has terminated via one of three processes is coded as "1" (COW)
longorgname	A longer version of the IOs name (including previous names)
igocode	
version	COW version number (COW)
imputed	An indicator variable that is coded as "1" when the pre-1965 observation was imputed.
political	
social	
economic	
acronym	acronym
inception	Creation of IO (MIA)
initial	First year in dataset (MIA)
end	Final year in dataset (MIA)
delaccess	delegation on accession (A,F,DS)
delsuspens	delegation on suspension (A,F,DS)
delconstit	delegation on constitution (A,F,DS)
delbudget	delegation on budget (A,F,DS)
delcompliance	delegation on fin compliance (A,F,DS)
delpolicy	delegation on policy (A,F,DS)
del_agenda	delegation on agenda setting (0-1)
del_final	delegation on final decision (0-1)
poolaccess	accession pooling (weighted, 0-1)
poolsuspens	suspension pooling (0-1)
poolconstit	constitutional pooling (weighted, 0-1)
poolbudget	budgetary (0-1)
poolcompliance	financial compliance pooling (0-1)
poolpolicy	policy making pooling (weighted,0-1)
poolagenda	pooling agenda setting, 0-1
poolfinal	pooling final decision, 0-1
coverage1	is DS obligatory?
thirdparty1	is there an explicit right to third-party review?
tribunal1	how is the tribunal composed?
binding1	is adjudication binding?
nonstate1	do non-state actors have legal standing?
remedy1	is there a remedy for non-compliance?
preliminary1	is there a preliminary ruling system?
coverage2	coverage2
thirdparty2	thirdparty2
tribunal2	tribunal2
binding2	binding2
nonstate2	nonstate2
remedy2	remedy2
preliminary2	preliminary2
DS_sum1	Dispute settlement mechanism 1 (0-7)
DS_sum2	Dispute settlement mechanism 2 (0-7)
DS_sum3	Dispute settlement mechanism 3 (0-7)
coverage3	coverage3
thirdparty3	thirdparty3
tribunal3	tribunal3
binding3	binding3
nonstate3	nonstate3
remedy3	remedy3
preliminary3	preliminary3

agricult	Agriculture
competit	Competition policy, mergers, state aid, antitrust
culturea	Culture and media
educatio	Education (primary, secondary, tertiary), vocational training, youth
developm	Development, aid to poor countries
currency_bank~g	Financial regulation, banking regulation, monetary affairs, currency
welfares	Welfare state services, employment policy, social affairs, pension systems
energyco	Energy (coal, oil, nuclear, wind, solar)
environm	Environment: pollution, natural habitat, endangered species
finan_stabil_~g	Financial stabilization, lending to countries in difficulty
foreignp	Foreign policy, diplomacy, political cooperation
fisherie	Fisheries and martime affairs
healthpu	Health: public health, food safety, nutrition
humanita	Humanitarian aid (natural or man-made disasters)
humanrig	Human rights: social, labor rights, democracy, rule of law, non-discriminat
industri	Industrial policy (includemanufacturing, SMEs, tourism)
justiceh	Justice, home affairs, interior security, police, anti-terrorism
migratio	Migration, immigration, asylum, refugees
military	Military cooperation, defense, military security, peacekeeping
regionalpolicy	Regional policy, regional development, poverty reduction
research	Research policy
macroecontaxa~n	Taxation, macro-economic, fiscal coordination
telecomm	Telecommunications, internet, postal services
tradecus	Trade, customs, tariffs
transpor	Transport: railways, air traffic, shipping, roads
datacoll	Data collection, studies, reports, statistics
AH	ioname

Appendix 2 *EEA membership recoding*

Member:
Norway and Iceland as members for the whole time
Austria in 1994
Finland in 1994
Sweden in 1994

Non-Member:
Bulgaria before 2011
Croatia before 2014
Cyprus before 2005
Czech Republic before 2005
Estonia before 2005
Hungary before 2005
Latvia before 2005
Lithuania before 2005
Malta before 2005
Romania before 2011
Slovakia before 2005
Slovenia 2005