THE GLOBAL EVENT-DATA SYSTEM:

Coders' Manual

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and Department of Government and Politics
College Park MD**

August 1998 Revision

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CONTENTS

OVERVIEW (1998 edition)

The Global Event-Data System (GEDS) has been established to allow computer-assisted identification, narrative description and analytical coding of daily international and intra-national events, as reported primarily in on-line news sources, including international sources such as Reuters' newswires as well as regionally based sources such as Itar Tass. GEDS event-data, describing the day-to-day actions of all states and the major non-state communities and international organizations, is generated and stored within a Microsoft Access relational database software environment. MS Access and web-based GEDS user software facilitate manipulation, graphic display and analysis of data, incorporation of user-generated or user-specified codes, as well as interfacing with statistical and interpretive software and related data sets.

The GEDS archive now incorporates Azar's Conflict and Peace Data Bank (COPDAB) data from 1948 to 1978 (and for some countries through 1981), including analytical codings for issue type and cooperation/conflict intensity (15-point scales). GEDS coding from 1979 draws on the denser and more even coverage of Reuters (supplemented by local or regional sources as needed, especially for early warning purposes) and adds substantially more narrative and analytical detail. Other specialized event-data and crisis data sets can also be developed or updated in collaboration with GEDS (as recently with Davis and Moore's Intra-national Political Interactions Project, and Barbara Harff's crisis early warning "accelerator" projects—see Davies and Gurr, 1998; Gurr and Harff, 1994).

While use of on-line news sources and partially automated coding procedures improve the efficiency and reliability of GEDS coders, broader near-real-time coverage and completion of all back-coding from 1979, will require a more fully automated coding process. Data for several countries (mostly in the Middle East) are now available for 1948 through 1994, but most countries have as yet only been coded to 1978 and for the three early post-Cold War years from 1990 (see Appendix III for data availability). Generation of continuous, near real-time coding as needed for conflict or crisis early warning has also begun in 1998 for selected locations (initially in Africa and the Caucasus). Automated identification of codable source articles, automated pre-coding of event date and participants, and automated checking of analytical coding is now in place or being implemented. Automated pre-coding of conflict-cooperation, issue types, the verbal /substantive distinction, and agents (participants' representatives) is currently being developed. This allows us to increasingly to combine the greater speed and consistency of automated coding with the greater accuracy and detail possible with human coders.

GEDS data and software are now distributed via FTP, CD-ROM or disks, and we are in the process of establishing web-based access. This manual is now accessible via the GEDS home page (http://www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/geds); with other material to follow, including an expanded list of recognized state and non-state actors, and a map interface to locate politically significant non-state communities such as those included in Gurr's Minorities at Risk Project. NOTE that several actor codes have been changed or added to the original list (e.g., for international organizations—see Appendix I).

Davies, J.L. and C.K. McDaniel (1994). "A New Generation of International Event-Data."
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Davies, J.L. and T.R. Gurr (1998) Preventive Measures: Building Risk Assessment and Crisis Early Warning Systems. Boulder: Rowman and Littlefield (esp. chs. 1, 5 & 6).

Gurr, T.R. and B. Harff (1994) "Early Warning of Communal Conflicts and Humanitarian Crises." Special Issue of Journal of Ethno-Development 4(1) (see papers by Davies, Gurr and Harff).

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GEDS CODING PROCEDURES

1. BASIC STEPS IN GENERATING EVENT-DATA

There are several stages in generating (or "coding") GEDS event-data.

1.1   Event reports are first <u>identified</u> from the stream of daily news stories, as well as from chronologies, documentary records and other public sources. The <u>sources</u> selected for the core GEDS data set are those focusing on occurrences of international or national rather than only local interest ("national" in this context being broadly defined to include both nation-states and major non-state communities that serve as primary identity groups for their members--such as Tibetans, Kurds, Palestinians, Tatars and American Indians--see actor list in Appendix I). The primary GEDS source, selected for its density and evenness of coverage of events world-wide, and its extensive use of local journalists reporting from each region, and its on-line availability, is Reuters' news-wire (<u>World Service</u> version—previously called the <u>Library Report</u>—or equivalent combination of Reuters' regional wires) as distinct from the North American or any other single regional Reuters' <u>News Service</u> wire.

Other supplementary sources (e.g., the English language version of Itar Tass, BBC Africa's translations of local African broadcasts) are added as required, sometimes through the work of other research groups collaborating with us. <u>Event records from each source separately archived</u>, as each source provides a unique perspective which is best compared or combined with other perspectives only according to the needs and goals of each GEDS data user. The source and the specific article/s from which each event report was identified are <u>automatically referenced</u> in each coded event record, along with information on who coded and edited the event when and where. Thus GEDS provides event <u>report</u> data, rejecting any assumption that we can judge consistently better than others which report is the "best" or most accurate record of the observed event; leaving it up to users to make this judgement in relation to their specific criteria.

"<u>Events" share a common core structure</u>, described by answering the question: <u>Who</u> said or did <u>what</u> to <u>whom</u>, <u>when</u> and <u>where</u>? They may be broadly understood as occurrences between or within nation-states, non-state communities or international organizations which are distinct enough from the constant flow of "transactions" (e.g., trade, mail, tourism) to stand out against this background as reportable or newsworthy (e.g., conclusion of a new trade agreement, or opening of a border). Thus, to be identifiable as a codable event, an occurrence has to be actually <u>reported</u> in a reputable and available public source such as those above, with all elements of the core structure included. The words "event" and "event report" are thus used interchangeably in this manual.

When identifying events from the Reuters wire reports, highest priority is given to "<u>headlined</u>" events: i.e., those events (usually just one or two) which are explicitly mentioned in the headline of a report. Almost all GEDS data being currently generated focus on this type of event, which speeds up the process by simplifying the task of event identification.

1.2   Each event (i.e., each event report) is then <u>summarized</u>. GEDS event summaries describe in narrative form the core structure as above, along with relevant contextual information from

the source article which is essential to understanding the significance of the event (including its institutional context, the motivations and perspectives of the parties, other parties affected, relation to other events, etc.), and relevant quotes by participants.

1.3 The event summaries are then coded analytically to specify:
        . The core structure of the event: actor/s (who), action (did what), target/s (to whom), date (when) and location (where);
        . Other key elements included as contextual information in the summary: Was it a continuous or discrete event? Who represented the actor/s and target/s (i.e. their agents)? Which other parties were reported as being affected? What was the institutional context? How many casualties?;
        . Analysis of the type of event: Issue type? Verbal or substantive action? (More specific event categories will be developed for use with more automated coding); and
        . Scaling the event for degree or intensity of cooperation or conflict involved, using the three 15-point Conflict and Peace Data Bank (COPDAB) scales.

1.4 The GEDS event records may be used as a basis for further specialized coding (e.g., using Harff's accelerator models) by or in collaboration with other data projects. Automated coding based on the GEDS summaries is also being gradually developed. Some of this data will be incorporated into the GEDS archive as it becomes available.

1.5 Coded GEDS event-data are then distributed to end-users via the internet (FTP or web access), disks or CD-ROMs, with software to support further coding, manipulation, graphic representation, interfacing with other data, analysis, or other applications. Source articles cannot be distributed with the data for copyright reasons, but full GEDS referencing allows users to identify and retrieve those articles from Reuters or other relevant source.

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╔═══════════════════════╗
  Information in Public Sources
    Reuters and other on-line
    news sources, newspapers,
    documents of public record.
╚═══════════════════════╝
            |                          Identify each codable event report
            |                          (see section 3) and summarize each
           \|/                         event (section 4) to produce:
╔═══════════════════════╗
  Narrative Event Summaries
    The core of the GEDS data.
╚═══════════════════════╝
            |                          Analytic GEDS coding of summaries
           \|/                         (section 5), and editing, to give:
╔═══════════════════════╗
  GEDS Event Records
    Summaries and analytic
    coding of each event,
    fully referenced.
╚═══════════════════════╝
            |                          Further specialized coding, using
            |                          other analytical coding schemes
           \|/                         and/or sources, to produce:
╔═══════════════════════╗
  Augmented GEDS Archive
    GEDS event records with
    additional coding and/or
    records from other sources.
╚═══════════════════════╝
            |                          Distribution to end-users with
            |                          software to support additional
            |                          coding, analysis, display and
           \|/                         other applications.
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2. SAMPLE EVENT RECORDS

Each "coder" using the GEDS system works with a "local" database file, typically containing copies of the source articles for a single country or organization for one year. Event records generated from these articles are retained in the same file (with local event ID's), and linked to the relevant articles (with GEDS article ID's) until editing is completed and those event records are incorporated into the GEDS event archive. (Files sent to end-users do not include source articles for copyright reasons, but the articles are referenced in sufficient detail to be retrieved on-line directly from Reuters or Lexis-Nexis.)

Each event record contains the summary and related direct quotes, and analytical and reference information on that event. Each record is in turn made up of fields, each of which contain textual and/or encoded information about one aspect of the event. Certain code fields allow duplicate entries (e.g., where there are multiple actors or issue types). Text fields (such as the summary or comment fields) expand or scroll as needed.

Following is a sample news report as it comes to us from Reuters (in this case, via Lexis-Nexis, though we also receive wires direct from Reuters), and a GEDS event record generated from it (a second "headlined" event is also codable from this report). Specialized coding for COPDAB has already been incorporated in this record.

LENGTH: 724 words
HEADLINE: U.S. TROOPS REACH SAUDI ARABIA; BAGHDAD ANNEXES KUWAIT
BYLINE: By John Baggaley
DATELINE: NICOSIA, Aug 8
KEYWORD: GULF
BODY:

Iraq annexed Kuwait on Wednesday despite the deployment of U.S. combat troops in Saudi Arabia and growing military and economic pressure on Baghdad.

Denouncing Iraq's Saddam Hussein as an aggressive dictator, President George Bush told Americans that Baghdad "has massed an enormous war machine on the Saudi border" and was able to start hostilities at a moment's notice.

There could be "no appeasement," Bush said.

Arab leaders -- most of them now committed to opposing last Thursday's Iraqi invasion of Kuwait -- called a summit meeting
in Cairo for Thursday to discuss the explosive crisis on their
doorsteps.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak urged President Saddam to attend, saying Iraq faced a "horrible and destructive" strike if the crisis were not resolved. There was no indication whether Saddam would go.

King Hussein of Jordan, a close ally of Saddam who had disappointed Western governments by his reluctance to condemn the invasion, told reporters in Amman on Wednesday evening he rejected Iraq's annexation of Kuwait and continued to regard the exiled Emir as the legitimate ruler.

The U.S. State Department called the annexation "a feeble attempt by an international outlaw to try to justify or legitimise his actions."

Iraq issued a fresh denial of "unfounded American allegations" that it planned to attack Saudi Arabia.

"What happened in Kuwait is completely different since it is part of Iraq," said a spokesman for the ruling Revolution Command Council in Baghdad.

A senior Middle East diplomat, forecasting conflict, asked: "What happens when Saddam runs out of economic breath? He could just decide to shoot it out...."

A Bush administration official said Saddam was now in a corner and "that makes military action more likely."

Bush said that Iraq had a 100,000-strong force facing Saudi Arabia across the the desert frontier. The first wave of U.S. troops flown to Saudi Arabia numbered 4,000. U.S. defence officials said the force could swell to 40,000.

The United States told NATO allies that Iraq was deploying chemical weapons. Iraq used chemical weapons with devastating effect during its 1980-88 with Iran.

In Baghdad Saddam was widly cheered by the national assembly after the ruling council announced it was annexing Kuwait.

"Thank God we are now one people, one state that will be the paradise of the Arabs," Saddam said.

A nine-man provisional government which Iraq had installed in Kuwait was said to have endorsed the annexation, declaring that it wanted "the hero Saddam Hussein to be our leader and protector." The prime minister, Alaa Hussein Ali, believed to be an Iraqi officer, was named a deputy prime minister of Iraq.

Responding to the Western buildup, Iraq's ruling council declared that "All the navy fleets and squadrons... will not shake us."

Some 50 warships from the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union are now patrolling the Gulf or converging on the region....

 SUBJECT: WARFARE

One of the two headlined event records generated from the above article follows. Several other events would also be codable from the body of the report, as it summarizes most of the day's events concerning the Gulf crisis; but the more important of these were also headlined in shorter articles and thus have been coded from them instead. During a major crisis like the Gulf War, the number of World Service wire reports per day can go up from about 500 a day currently, to as high as 800 or more, so headlined event coding does provide thorough coverage.

Event Summary   #Iraq's ruling Revolution Command Council# ~announced the
          annexation~ of *Kuwait*, despite the deployment of US combat troops in Saudi Arabia
          and growing military and economic pressure on Baghdad. In ^Baghdad^, Iraqi leader
          Saddam Hussein was wildly cheered by the <national assembly> after the announcement.
           The announcement follows Iraq's Aug 2 invasion of Kuwait, and is said to have been
          endorsed by the nine-man provisional Kuwaiti government installed by Iraq. The prime
          minister, Alaa Hussein Ali, believed to be an Iraqi officer, was named a deputy prime
          minister of Iraq.
(Additional Quotes)   "Thank God we are now one people, one state that will be the paradise of
          the Arabs," Saddam said.
                    The nine-man provisional Kuwaiti government installed by Iraq declared that it
          wanted "the hero Saddam Hussein to be our leader and protector."
                    Responding to the Western buildup, Iraq's ruling Council declared that "All the
          navy fleets and squadrons... will not shake us."
Event Date   8 Aug 1990
Continuity   Discrete
Actor(s)   Iraq (645)
Target(s)   Kuwait (690)
Other(s) Affected   USA (002)
                                 Saudi Arabia (670)
Location   Iraq (645)
Casualties (k/w)   /
Issue Type(s)   Military-Strategic; Political-Legal (3;7)
Verbal/Substantive   Substantive (1)
COPDAB Scale   International 13
Source   Reuter Library Report (094)
Reference   8 Aug 90 Nicosia w724 a342 e01
Coder/Affiliation: Beata Rybczynski CIDCM, 1990.   Code Date: 15 Aug 1990
Editor/Affiliation: Steven Kurth CIDCM, 1989.   Edit Date: 20 Aug 1990

          See below for interpretation of analytical and reference codes used. Symbols used to
exemplify flagging of additional information within the summary are:
          #   Actor(s) and agent(s)
          ~   Action defining the event
          *   Target(s)/agent(s)
          ^   Location details
          <>   Institutional context
          "   Direct quotes from participants
          []   Casualties (not needed in the above example)

Place Tab here, reading "Identifying an Event"

3. IDENTIFYING AN EVENT

       This is the first stage of event coding. It may be that less than half the source articles assigned to a coder for a given country-year actually include codable (headlined) events, and uncodable articles need to be identified as such and passed over. Coders also need to identify which codable event reports are international and which are domestic (intra-national), as they may be required to code either type separately (see section 3.7 below). **Each article should be marked in the "coding class" box as INT, DOM, I + D, or SKIP** (i.e., no codable events), according to whether it reports codable international or domestic events, or both, or neither. (The other coding class option is "indeterminate," which means that the article has not yet been reviewed for codability.)

3.1 Core structure: As can be seen from the definition discussed above, **an event must have an actor, action and target** (even if the actor and target are coded the same, as being within the same state or community—as defined in sections 5.3 and 5.4 below—or in some cases, even if it is not immediately apparent who the actor or target is). The action must be a directed human action: events such as wildfires, floods, earthquakes, illnesses, deaths from natural causes, accidents, and stock reports are not in themselves codable. However, cooperative efforts or criticisms of handling these events may be coded: i.e., they **involve immediate, directed human actions, rather than "acts of nature" or description of the natural consequences of human action**. For example: #Colombian drug traffickers# (or unidentified terrorists) ~bombed~ *government newspaper office* is codable. "Newspaper office burns" (after bombing), or "Dow-Jones Index tops 3,000," are not in themselves codable events. (The **mere announcement of such occurrences** by government officials, without further action, is similarly regarded as **not codable**).

       To be codable, an event must also be locatable in time and space. A news story may refer to other events as background to a current event, such as (in the above example) publication of a series of editorials critical of past actions of the drug traffickers. These earlier events are not separately codable unless date and place of their occurrence are at least roughly identifiable (as discussed in sections 5.1 and 5.6 below)—and they occurred during or since 1979, the earliest year for GEDS coding.

3.2 **Events thus involve observable behavior, whether verbal or non-verbal**. Motivations, intentions, perceptions and other **abstract or subjective processes or situations are not in themselves events**, though the act of giving expression to them may be. If a news article reports "Colombian police think that the bombing was the work of drug traffickers," the "thinking" is not a codable action. In such cases, the report will typically go on to describe observable behavior on which the report was based (e.g., a police announcement), and that may be codable. If no such behavior is described, there is no codable event. On the other hand, **if an announcement is of an event which is in itself codable** (e.g., police announce that they have arrested suspects), **code the event, and don't separately code the announcement of it**.

       Another example: "US President George Bush tightened pressure on Iraq to quit Kuwait" is **not codable** as such, as it describes an **abstract process**. However, if the article goes on to specify observable steps in that process (for example, President Bush's new discussions of a

possible war timetable with allied leaders), those steps will be codable. Similarly, the lead sentence: "East Germany takes its first step down the road to democracy in its first free election" should be rephrased as: #East German citizens# ~voted in their first free election~ (drawing on observable details given later in the article to explain the symbolic lead sentence). "Taking its first step down the road to democracy" is **journalistic commentary or symbolism** rather than observable behavior, and thus cannot be used as an action-phrase.

Observable behavior, however, may be described in **negative terms** (e.g., negotiators **failed to agree**; or did **not meet** as scheduled; or the US **abstained** from voting). A report such as this **is still codable**: negative behavior **(omission) is just as observable as positive action (commission)**.

3.3 <u>(Inter)national significance</u>: Even news sources focusing on events of international significance will often include descriptions of events (either as a separate human interest story with its own headline, or as related to a separate event headlined in the same story) which are not in themselves of international or national significance.

Generally it will be obvious that such events will not be codable because those involved do not qualify as representatives of codable actors and targets (see above, and sections 5.3 and 5.4 below): e.g., visiting artists, businessmen, sports teams or athletes engaged in international competition do not qualify as official representatives of their governments. **But in the case of domestic events, and non-state ethnic groups, official representative status is not always necessary** (see section 5.3): thus it should be kept in mind, particularly for domestic events, that **events which are of human or local interest only, rather than being of national or international significance, should not be coded**. For example, reports of domestic sports, scientific, artistic, or social "lifestyle" events, or the normal actions of city or local authorities or courts, are generally not codable. Nor are the results of national **opinion polls** as such; i.e., **unless they are reported as evidence of significant public support or opposition for the national government**, its leader(s), or policy(s) (see COPDAB scale items D4 and D10 in appendix II).

3.4 <u>Multiple interrelated events in one article</u>: Another skill needed in identifying codable events is how to distinguish between a single event and multiple concurrent events. There are two issues that need clarification here.

i) Unlike the original COPDAB, WEIS, and other earlier coding schemes, GEDS accepts that <u>there may be more than one actor and/or target involved in a single event</u>. **This only applies where the actors join in a single action** (e.g., meeting, or signing an agreement, or issuing a joint statement); **or where a single action directly and identically affects more than one target** (e.g., a condemnation of the above meeting, agreement, or joint statement). In all other cases, either separate actions (events) are involved, or a single action may be regarded as directly affecting one nation-state (etc.)—the "target"—more than others, who are included in the event record as "other(s) affected" rather than targets.

For example, "The United States Congress passed a resolution supporting Lithuanian moves toward independence from the Soviet Union," would be coded with Lithuania(ns) as

target, and the Soviet Union as "other(s) affected." The fact that Lithuania and the Soviet Union are not identically affected becomes clear when it comes to assigning a COPDAB cooperation-conflict scale value to the event: the action is cooperative toward Lithuania, conflictive toward the USSR. However, if the resolution is reported (headlined) as also specifically criticizing the Soviet Union, then a second event record may also be needed with the Soviet Union as target and Lithuania(ns) as other(s) affected.

Where there are <u>joint actors acting toward a third-party target</u> (e.g., "Palestinian and Shi'ite Amal forces launched a joint offensive against the Christian enclave in Beirut"), it will **not be necessary to code two events (one reflecting the joint action toward the third party, and the other reflecting the cooperation between the joint actors) unless the report (or another recent report) specifically indicates this cooperation is newsworthy** (e.g., "The two groups were coordinating their military activities in Beirut for the first time").

ii) <u>A news article may report a single complex action (such as a riot, or a resolution as in the above example), then discuss and dissect it in more detail</u>. Where only headlined events are being coded, this is not a problem: code the event(s) mentioned in the headline. But if all events in an article are being coded, as a rule of thumb, **if it is possible to identify different actions that would also be coded (see following pages) as having a different actor, target, date, or location, there is more than one event**. An example (in addition to the Congressional resolution example above): "Police fired plastic bullets to disperse Irish nationalists rioting in Northern Ireland in protest of past British policy on internment without trial." **The rioting should be coded separately from the actions of the police in dispersing the rioters**, as the actor and target groups (Britain and Northern Irish Catholics) are different. However, where the article goes on to give more details of the police actions (sealing off some areas and arresting two individuals), or the rioters' actions (burning cars), these may be mentioned in the summary, but do not have to be coded as separate events, even when more than one town (within Northern Ireland as the coded location) is mentioned as being involved.

If you are unsure whether an event is codable (or how to code it), do not guess. Check it with your supervisor/editor, or code the possible event (in full or in part), and explain your question or reservation in the "<u>Comment</u>" field for later resolution by or in consultation with your supervisor/editor.

3.5 <u>More than one article may provide information relevant to a single event</u>: In this case, if the articles are from the <u>same source, same day</u>, and the event is headlined in both articles, **code from the article with the most comprehensive coverage** (if the other article provides unique additional information which qualifies for the summary, add it as an additional reference—see section 5.11.2 below). In this case, both articles can be considered as part of a single event report.

If the articles are on <u>different days</u>, however, generally the **later article will be reporting a later development, which can be coded as a separate event**. For example, the first article may have reported: "Unknown gunmen shot and wounded Israeli Defense Force personnel near Bint Jubayl in the Israeli controlled 'security zone' in southern Lebanon." One day later the second article reports: "A spokesman for Hezbollah claimed responsibility for

yesterday's attack on the IDF near Bint Jubayl." Do not collapse the two event records into one (e.g., by coding Shi'ites in Lebanon as the actor in the first event): the sequence in which events unfold from day to day should be preserved. The **only exception** to this rule is where there is only a brief mention of an event on one day, followed by a full report the next: in this case, where the second report is on the original event, not of a later development, it can be used as the reference for the event. Keep in mind that **each event record is really the record of a separate event report; so reports on different days or from different sources are separately coded**.

3.6 Selectively coding **headlined** events only, and only those involving a given country, group or organization, greatly simplifies the job of identifying codable events. **If no headlined events involving your assigned country, group or organization as a primary party (i.e., as actor and/or target) are codable, do not code the article: just mark the article as INT, DOM, I+D or SKIP (see section 3.0 above). Otherwise code all events mentioned in the headline, including any events in addition to that involving your country or organization, excluding only events you know have already been coded** (e.g., from an earlier article—though you may need to link the new source article to the earlier event record if it adds new information) **and any headlined domestic events** if you are not coding domestic events (they can be re-assigned based on your marking the article as including domestic events—see section 3.7).

　　　　How an event is coded (which country is primary actor etc.) should not be affected by who is coding it or what country etc. they are tracking. Don't omit material relevant to the event just because it is not also relevant to the country you are tracking, because in general, **the article will not be re-assigned** for any further coding: your version of the event will be used for all countries (etc.) involved.

3.7　　**If coding only international events** for a given country etc., **code all events, whether involving state or non-state actors, other than events taking place between parties within the borders of a single nation-state**, (i.e., do not code "domestic" events, except to mark the article as below). For international events, you will not need to use the COPDAB domestic scale, but **you will need to use both international and non-state scales** (a rare exception is that the domestic scale may also be needed when a state and an international actor are jointly acting toward a domestic target).

　　　　If there is a codable domestic event headlined (with or without a headlined international event), mark the article as DOM (as well as INT if appropriate) so that it can be easily re-assigned to others coding domestic events.

　　　　Guidelines for tracking only domestic events are exactly the reverse of the above: code only events taking place between parties within the borders of a single country. If international events for the same country/period have not already been coded, mark the article as INT (as well as DOM if appropriate). Both domestic and non-state COPDAB scales will be used for domestic events, sometimes for the same event. When the actor and target do not have separate actor codes (at least one of them as a codable non-state actor), code the country as actor, 001 ("domestic") as target (see section 5.4). **If beginning to code domestic events for the first time, review carefully the relevant instructions in sections 4.3.3 (target in summary), 5.3.3 (unidentified actors), 5.3.4 (actor's agent), 5.4.1 (special target codes), 5.4.2 (multiple**

targets), 5.5 (others affected), 5.8 (issue type), 5.10 (COPDAB scales) and Appendix II.2 (Domestic scale).

When tracking events for a given **dyad** (e.g., US-Russia), codable events are those involving both parties as primary participants: ~~i.e., as actor & target~~ (with or without other parties as joint actors or targets or as other affected parties) ~~or as joint actors acting reciprocally~~ (with or without other joint actors, but with no separate target: target code = 000). Where the US and Russia are jointly acting toward another target, or where they are jointly targeted, the event is not codable for the US-Russian dyad, as they are not acting toward each other. Similarly, where the US or Russia is only codable as other affected (see 4.3.4 below), the event does not qualify as codable for that dyad. **When an event is codable as above for the dyad you are responsible for, include all the primary participants in the coded event: don't omit those not in the dyad.** Also, **if there are other headlined international events in an article codable for the dyad, code those events as well**; and if not coding domestic events, remember to mark the articles containing headlined domestic events as DOM.

Once each codable article has been identified, each codable (headlined) event in it is summarized and coded.

Place Tab here reading "Event Summary"

4. EVENT SUMMARY and QUOTES

4.1 General requirements: The summary is the core of the event record. Each event should be described so a reasonably well-informed but **non-expert reader can understand what is happening**, even years or decades after the events and participants have faded from the headlines. **All information included in other fields (excepting only information on the event date, source(s) and coder) must be capable of being re-generated from the summary alone by another coder** who is not a regional expert.

The narrative should be structured to **balance the need for conciseness with that for preserving the information available in the report as to the key elements of the event, retaining as far as possible the natural language expressions used in the original report**. The summaries thus contain sufficient information to support GEDS and other existing coding schemes, as well as allowing the further development and testing of new coding schemes.

In general, each summary should be crafted to reflect the general characterization of the event conveyed by the source article. This is achieved in large part by staying as close as possible to the actual language the article uses to describe the actions, perspectives etc. of the parties, **including direct quotes from participants**. To aid in this process, the coding software allows coders to electronically "cut and paste" relevant material from an on-line news article into the event record Summary field, and then to edit and adjust the summary for clarity and grammatical correctness.

Summaries are typically about 8 to 15 lines in length, but with no absolute length limit (they should be long enough to cover the required elements listed below). However, they should be **concise summaries, not substantially reproducing the original**, to ensure efficient coverage of the main elements (without losing them in a sea of marginally relevant material) as well as for copyright reasons and to avoid wasted space. Sections 4.2 to 4.5 give more specific guidelines for selecting and editing summary material.

4.2 Lead sentence(s): Within the summary, **the lead sentence should contain, in this order, the actor/s and (if given) their agent/s; the verbal or substantive action (word or phrase) defining the event; and the target/s (if separate from the actors) with (if given) their agent/s. The action should thus be in active (not passive) form, and in simple past (not present, past perfect, or future) tense** (see section 4.3 below). **The lead or second sentence should also contain the location**, and may also contain other contextual information, though such information is typically left for subsequent sentence(s). The target, however, need not always **immediately** follow the action, if this cannot be accomplished without doing violence to the language of the report (see section 5.4 below concerning reflexive targets and the like).

The lead sentence will always need to be rephrased to achieve these requirements: the format of the lead sentence in the article itself will not be adequate (e.g., agents are often not mentioned until later in the article). **A typical format for a lead and second sentence is the following**:
#Actor/agent# ~acted toward~ *target/agent*, according to secondary source (**if** it is appropriate to reference such a source—see section 4.4 below—this is usually the best place to

do it). At <institutional context> in ^city^,...(elaborate giving contextual information on the event as defined in section 4.3).

4.3 <u>Key Elements</u>: To aid in computer searches, compilation of quantitative data, development and execution of more specialized coding, etc., **key elements in the summary are specifically flagged**. This **also serves as a check-list for coders** to ensure that relevant information in the news source has not been overlooked in constructing the summary (some additional key elements that should also be included but not flagged are also listed).

These key elements (and the symbols used for flagging) are as follows:

4.3.1 #<u>Actor/Agent</u>#: the **actor(s), and the title, position and name(s) (to the full extent they are given in the source article) of the person(s), body(s), or group(s) representing the actor(s) ("agent/s"), are marked off between crosshatches(##)**: e.g., #US President Bill Clinton#. This will normally involve re-writing the lead sentence. If there are two or more joint actors, they **and their respective agents** should all be included within the single set of crosshatches. **Only groups included in the actor code list (specifically or generically: see section 5.3 below) can be included as actors**. Other groups or individuals, however, may appear as the agents representing actors or targets (in the case of state or organizational actors they must be official representatives—see section 5.3.4—or other domestic groups if acting within the state and of national significance—see section 3.3); or they may otherwise be mentioned in the summary as involved in or affected by the event.

4.3.2 ~<u>Action-phrase</u>~: the specific verbal or physical **behavior defining the event** (see section 3.2 above), as distinct from other actions that may be mentioned as context (see below), is marked off between tildes (~~). It must be a **verb or a phrase beginning with a verb**, and if necessary should be reformatted to ensure that it is **expressed in an active (not passive) form, and in simple past tense (never future, present, or past perfect tense)**. For example, the report: "Six people were killed after police had fired into a crowd of protesters in Port Au Prince" should be rephrased: #Haitian police# ~fired into~ *a crowd of protesters* [killing six] in ^Port Au Prince^. ("Fire", "have fired", "had fired", "will fire", "were fired upon," or "deliberately fired" are all inappropriate as action-phrases.)

Action phrases must be **unambiguous**. Where single words are uninformative or ambiguous (e.g., announced, said, held, continued, opened, called, began), **include additional qualifying words** from the article (e.g., ~announced his resignation~), always ensuring that the **first word in the action phrase is the operative verb** and in simple past tense.

On the other hand, **if the announcement is of someone else's present or recent action, the action phrase will be that action, not the announcement of it** (e.g., "a White House official announced that President Clinton met with Gerry Adams this morning" should be coded as #US President Clinton and Northern Irish nationalist leader Gerry Adams# ~met~..., not as a White House official announcing anything, **because the announcement is not the primary event** (see 3.2 above).

An action phrase should be simple, generally with only one verb. The one exception

is for actions which have another action as their immediate object (e.g., ~said he would agree~; ~agreed to open negotiations~ are acceptable). **If necessary to avoid long or complex action phrases**, the original expression may be **paraphrased** into a brief, specific and unambiguous word or phrase, which reflects the sense conveyed by the full report (as far as possible **keeping the key action words from the original** report).

The following are examples of the **more commonly encountered problem-words that on their own are inadequate** for specifying actions within the summary. If codable, they must be clarified either by qualifying them with one or more additional words from the source article, or, if that is not possible without the action phrase becoming complex or longer than a few words, by replacing them with an expression which more succinctly captures the sense conveyed in the report. These problem-words are of several types:

i. **Words describing subjective rather than behavioral activity**: e.g., aimed, believed, considered, desired, hoped, saw, thought, viewed, wanted. These actions are only codable if they are reported as reflected in observable behavior: it is only the behavior that may be codable (see section 3.2 above). The action phrase must reflect this. Hence, ...~claimed that he desired peace~... could be an acceptable action.

ii. **Words describing a passive role as target/recipient of another's action**: e.g., gained approval of, received support from, won election to. This is a common form of reporting which makes the target look as if he is the actor: the real actor (or agent) in these cases is the one who did the supporting, electing, or appointing. Hence, "approved", "elected" etc. is the correct action here, with the recipient coded as target.

Similarly, the words "borrowed" and "purchased" are usually not appropriate as actions: they should normally be replaced either with "agreed" (both parties as joint actors) or with "lent", "transferred" or "sold" (lender or seller as actor, recipient as target), depending on whether it is an initial agreement or an actual transfer that is being reported.

iii. **Non-interactive words**: e.g., collapsed, survived. Only behaviors which target or actively affect others are codable—not mere descriptions of the consequences of behavior or of natural processes (see section 3.1).

iv. **Ambiguous or vague words**: e.g., announced, attacked, beat, began, blasted, called, continued, ended, exchanged, held, imposed, made, named, opened, passed, pressed, pushed, resumed, said, set, told, took. This is a very broad category. Words like "attacked" or "blasted" are descriptive, but ambiguous as to which of two or more highly contrasting actions they refer to: in this case, anything from a massive military action to mere verbal criticism. Other words, like "called", "opened" or "said" are simply too uninformative. Both types must be qualified as above to allow automated coding of events from the action-phrase.

4.3.3 *Target/Agent*: the target(s), **and the title, position and name(s) (if available) of the person(s), body(s) or group(s) representing the target(s) ("agents") are marked off between asterisks** (**). Note that the target(s) is/are the country (or other group in Appendix I) **primarily affected** by the action—not always the addressee (see section 5.4 below). Similar

guidelines as above for actors and their agents apply here; but see also section 5.4 for special reflexive, domestic or non-specific target codes. For domestic events, where the actor and target are not separately codable, only the targeted agent need be specified between asterisks.

4.3.4 Others Affected: all other state or non-state actors mentioned in the report as being involved in or affected by the event, and which are listed as codable (see section 5.5 and Appendix I) should be mentioned in the summary for that event.

4.3.5 Date: event date is **no longer required** within the body of the summary, but has been included (day and month) in many earlier event records generated when automated coding of event date was not available (it is given in a separate code field—section 5.1 below).

4.3.6 ^Location^ (or ^Place^): information as to where the event took place (e.g., city) is marked off between circumflexes or hats (^^). More detail should be included here than is needed for the separate Location (or Place) code (based only on nation-states, territories and regions—see section 5.6 below), but **city, village or equivalent** should be sufficient. In some cases, more than one location may be mentioned in the summary, as when actor(s) and target(s) are in different locations or related events are referred to as context, but **only one set of ^^ should normally be used, to specify the location of the action defining the event** (see section 5.6 below for more details in defining location, especially where the parties are in different places).

4.3.7 <Institutional Context>: the **formal setting** in which the event took place (e.g., summit meeting, UN General Assembly, US Senate, press conference, TV address), is marked off between left and right angles(<>). This is **not the same as the location** (see above) as it refers to an institution or occasion, rather than a place. It is required as it can be critical in understanding the significance particularly of verbal events (again, use only once per summary).

Note also that institutional context is **not the same as a secondary source** (see section 4.4 below): it refers to the setting in which the event took place, **not where or by whom it was reported**. Finally, it is important to **distinguish institutional context from the target**. For example, if President Bush denounced Saddam Hussein in an address to Congress, Iraq and Saddam are the target and agent (most directly affected); Congress is the institutional context, not the target, even though the speech was addressed in a physical sense to Congress.

4.3.8 For verbal actions (comments, requests, statements of intention), it is essential (e.g., for subsequent verbal-substantive coding—see section 5.9 below) to include in the summary information on:
          . the object commented on, requested or intended (this may be an event, a policy, an attitude, an action, inaction, a failure or refusal to act, a state of affairs, etc.); and
          . any conditions or time specification attached to a request or statement of intention.

4.3.9 Coders should also include other contextual information from the source as needed to clarify the significance of the event. In particular, information offered by, or attributed to, the participants (with direct quotes if available) as to their:
          . expectations/goals;

. perspectives/identifications/values/reasons for acting, including reference to events or historical precedents as context for the present action (cross-reference where possible);
. strategies employed; and
. resources invested in the action.

Note that it is **not permitted to include editorial opinions, speculation, or other background commentary by news analysts, etc.: only what is directly offered by, or attributed (by the source, not by commentators) to the participants**, or what is required to provide contextual information as above. It is essential that the summary provide a **succinct account of the event itself**, rather than reproducing the bulk of the article (which is copyrighted, usually has too much detail for efficient analysis or management, and can in any case be separately accessed by the user if needed).

4.3.10 [Casualties], refugees, displaced persons, hostages, prisoners: information on, or estimates of, numbers of deaths, injuries, or unspecified **casualties resulting from the event or related to it should be included** in the summary, and marked off **within square brackets** ([]). **Information on number of refugees, prisoners, etc. should similarly be included, but not within square brackets**. Text within the brackets should identify whether the casualties enumerated are deaths, injuries or both.

Reports of total casualties from several days/events should either be included in the summary of at least one of the events [dates and figures should all be given within the square brackets], or (**where none of the events are separately codable) the report should be coded as a separate (verbal) event. Casualty figures covering several events can never be transposed from the summary to the Casualty field of any one event record, as this field should refer only to casualties resulting from that one event (see section 5.7 below)**.

4.3.11 "Direct Quotes by Participants": direct quotes by participants (agents of the actor/s or target/s) relevant to the event should be included, and marked off by double quotes(""). **Where the information in quotes is extensive or not required to cover the above key elements, it should be placed at the end of the summary, starting each quote as a new paragraph, indented**. Enough **supporting text should be included** so that the significance and relevance of the quote to the summary is apparent, as in the sample record in section 2 above.

Usually, it will only be necessary to include a quote in the record of the one (headlined) event to which it is most closely related. In rare cases, where it is equally relevant to more than one event (coded from the same article) it could be included in both records, but **do not include the same quote in more than one event record if it is lengthy**, as **it can be cross-referenced** in the other event summary to save space (e.g., "See extended quote by Yeltsin in other event record from this article").

4.3.12 Flagging Requirements: Of these flagging symbols, **some are required** in each summary (# and ~); others (**, <>, ^^, "", and []) are only required if relevant information is available. Of the latter, only some ("", and occasionally, [] or even ^^) may be used more than once. Different flags (of different types) may **overlap (e.g., the action phrase may include the target), but this should be avoided whenever possible** by rewording the lead sentence (keep the action phrase short).

4.4 <u>Citing Secondary sources</u>: Care is needed <u>where an article attributes the information to be coded as an event to another source</u>. (Do not confuse secondary sources with institutional contexts: only the latter should be flagged within angles—see section 4.3.7 above). There are three different situations that may arise in citing secondary sources, each requiring a different approach to coding:

i) **If the cited source is a person or body <u>officially</u> representing a listed actor, he/she/it may in some cases need to be coded as the agent of the actor**. An example (from a Western news source): #The official Chinese Xinhua News Agency# ~accused~ the *student protesters* in ^Beijing^ of being counter-revolutionaries.

ii) **The most common situation**, even when official news sources or official spokesmen are cited as the source of the information, **is that the actions reported should be coded in their own right, with the <u>source simply cited as such</u>**. This assumes that the primary source (e.g., a Reuters article) does not express doubt as to the veracity of the cited source. Another example from a Western news source: #The Chinese Foreign Ministry# ~banned~ *foreign travellers* from the western provinces, according to the official Chinese Xinhua News Agency.

iii) **However, when the primary source expresses doubt as to the veracity of the cited report, presenting it as mere rumor or as one version of the facts, only the report can be coded** (assuming it comes from a codable agent—section 5.3.4)**, not the substantive event claimed to have occurred**. For example: #The official Chinese Xinhua News Agency# ~claimed~ that the demonstrations in Tibet have been voluntarily discontinued. This claim was contested by a representative of the Dalai Llama. (I.e., do not code the "voluntary" ending of the demonstration as such.) Or: #The Libyan Ambassador to the UN# ~claimed~ that *US destroyers* opened fire on an unarmed fishing boat, not in response to Libyan fire as claimed by the US. (I.e., do not code the firing on the fishing boat as such.) **The doubt must be expressed in the source** (e.g., by reference to other viewpoints) and reflected as such in the summary: do not be led by your own distrust of the cited source in deciding how to code an event, because you are really coding an event <u>report</u> rather than the event itself.

4.5   **<u>Other guidelines</u> for constructing summaries** include:

. Coders should keep to the information and expressions used in the source article without allowing their own personal perspectives to color their account of the event. It is important for the validity and reliability of the data that coders learn to **innocently reflect what is reported**, even if they disagree with it. **Each event record is really an event report record**: i.e., a report of how the event was reported by this source. However, an obvious **typographical error** in the report may be corrected; and rephrasing will usually be required as above, especially for the lead sentence.

. **Check spelling, grammar, and punctuation**, and use proper sentences with periods. Simple errors will undermine the effectiveness of specialized coding using the fully or partially automated coding programs such as those currently being developed for application to GEDS event summaries.

. **Common, dictionary-recognized abbreviations may be used** (e.g., US, UN, NATO, Pres., Gov., Govt., VP, PM). Conventionally used **single-word names may be used, but only in repeat references** within the same event summary (e.g., Bush or Saddam may be used following references to US Pres. George Bush or Iraqi Pres. Saddam Hussein).

. **Identify groups, political parties, organizations etc. clearly and fully, using acronyms only for repeat references**, after having introduced the acronym (e.g., PFLP, ICRC, WHO) in parentheses after the full name. It cannot be assumed that end-users in the near or distant future will be familiar with any given acronym **unless the group is listed in Appendix I as being separately codable**: e.g., USA, PLO, UN, FMLN, IRA, CSCE, NATO), in which case the meaning of the acronym will be obvious from the relevant code field.

. **Use calendar dates in referring to other events** mentioned as context in the summary. "Yesterday" or "the previous week" may be retained for recent events, but **never use days of the week** (e.g., "last Monday...") as it may be difficult for end-users of the data to determine what date that is without looking up the original report.

. **In identifying the participants, avoid adjectives with value-judgment connotations (e.g., "terrorists", "freedom fighters") where a more specific identification is also available in the report**. The value-laden words may, however, be used later in the summary, as needed to convey the sense of the report or of a statement made by one of the participants.

. **The summary must provide enough information so that a reader can check or replicate all your coding, without referring to the source article**, and so that other events referred to in the summary can be cross-referenced, and the larger episode (crisis etc.) of which the event is a part can also later be coded.

Tab placed here should read "Date/Continuity"

5. ANALYTICAL CODE FIELDS

5.1 EVENT DATE

For Reuters and some other sources, this field is completed automatically. However, it should be checked for accuracy, and may be amended if necessary. The event date may be entered in any common format, except **if numerical symbols are used for the month, they should come first (e.g., 9/19/90—US standard)** to avoid confusion with the day. Implausible dates will be rejected.

The **event date** is the calendar day on which the event occurs. This is in **contrast** to the **publication date** or release date of the news source given at the top of each wire report; and to the **article date** (the "**dateline**" for news-wires, given at the beginning of each article). These are usually the same day **or** one day after the event date for news-wires. The **event date will normally be calculated from a combination of the article date (if none is given, the publication date) and the textual reference to the day of occurrence ("this morning," "yesterday," "on Thursday," etc.)**. Precision is important here: **do not assume** event date is the same as dateline or publication date, and take the time to be sure of "Thursday's" date.

In some (rare) instances, it is **only possible to calculate the date to within a few days or a week** ("during the weekend," "last week," "over the last few days," "early this month," etc.), or to sometime in a given month. **In such cases, the event is codable if at least the month is known, and the day entered in the date field should be your best estimate (use the first of several days if they are equally plausible). Then select the applicable approximate date codes** (to right of date field—default is "daily"):

Precise date known	daily
1st week (1-7)	week 1
2nd week (8-14)	week 2
3rd week (15-22)	week 3 (note this is an 8-day "week")
4th week (23-end)	week 4 (a 6 to 9-day "week")
month only known	month

If the month is not known, the event is not codable. **Where week or month codes are used, the detailed information on which this was based ("during the weekend of 5-6 Jan" etc.) should be included in the summary**.

5.2 CONTINUITY

An event will be either <u>discrete</u> (begins and ends on the same day—this includes most codable events) or <u>continuous</u> (over more than one day: e.g., meetings, negotiating sessions, demonstrations, blockades, military alerts). The latter should, on the other hand, be distinguished from <u>episodes</u>, which are larger constellations of related discrete and continuous events (e.g., crises, wars, major political or economic reform programs, the events leading to the breakup or merger of separate states, as tracked by episodic data sets such as BCOW, ICB and SHERFACS). Care should be taken that **information that may be helpful in user**

identification of relevant episodes is included in event summaries.

Continuous events will be coded for those days on which they reportedly begin, end, escalate, de-escalate, or continue without change. However, continuance without change should only be coded for days clearly specified in the report (or in the headline if coding only headlined events)—e.g., "Fighting continued for the third day" is coded as continue without change on days 2 and 3. Vague reports (e.g., "Fighting has been going on for three months," or "The negotiations ended after five weeks") are not sufficient to justify daily event records (there may have been several breaks in the fighting or negotiations); though they may be sufficient to justify an event record for each week or month. If the end of a continuous action is reported, try to identify some earlier codable phase of it as well if none have been previously coded. (In general, though, any "filling in" of phases of a continuous event which were only indirectly reported is left to users to accomplish according to their preferred criteria—the coders' task is to provide information as far as it is available to support that effort.)

Continuous events, and the phase of them being currently coded, should be clearly identifiable as such from the event summary. The Continuity field accepts a 3-letter or 3-digit code value as follows:

Discrete (001 or DIS): **an event that begins and ends on the same day**. All verbal actions are discrete events. Substantive actions (such as clashes, bombings, agreements, decrees) that take place within one day but are also part of an ongoing crisis, are also coded as discrete events, even if similar events are reported on consecutive days (the crisis should be referred to in the summary to allow later coding of the event as part of the episode). If it is unclear from the report that the event itself ended on the same day, code it as the beginning of a continuous event.

Begin (002 or BEG): **the start of an event that continues beyond one day**. For example, "The meeting of the seven leading economic powers opened today in Houston." A more complex example: "The US has this morning ordered its military forces on alert," is also coded as begin. In this case, even though a discrete order may have been given verbally, it signifies a substantive event (the military maintaining an alert status—see below on coding verbal/substantive) and the order is not separable from that event. The substantive event begins with the order, even though the word "begin" or its equivalent is not used; and as it is not clear from the report that the alert has ended, it is coded as begin rather than as discrete.

Increase/Escalate (003 or INC): **an increase or escalation in the intensity, level, or tempo of an action**. For example, "France today announced it is sending additional ground forces to Saudi Arabia" is coded as increase, because it represents an intensification of an ongoing troop commitment. Similarly, "The shelling duel in Beirut between rival Christian factions continued overnight and intensified this morning" would be coded as increase. In contrast, "The rival Christian Lebanese factions clashed in Beirut again this morning in the fiercest fighting for several weeks" is coded as discrete, as it refers to a distinct clash on a single day, even though connected with an ongoing episode of hostilities between the two groups.

Continue Unchanged (004 or CON): **continuance without change in intensity, level or tempo of an action**. For example, "The demonstration outside the American Embassy in

Amman continues unabated for the third straight day" would be coded as begin for the first day, and as continue for the second and third days.

Decrease/De-escalate (005 or DEC): **a decrease or de-escalation in intensity, level, or tempo of an action**. Examples include: "The US reduced the size of its negotiating team in Geneva"; "The leader of the Chinese delegation was replaced with one of lesser rank"; or "Only a few demonstrators remained outside the US Embassy in Amman this morning compared to yesterday."

End (006 or END): **stopping of a previously identified action**. Sometimes a precise date is not given, but the ending may still be coded if it can be placed at least within a given week or month (see section 5.1). Note that if the action has not been identified in a previous event record, **do not just code the end of it**. There should be enough information in the report of its ending to also allow coding of its beginning, or some other phase of it before it ended— then code the end as well.

Any of the following sample descriptions in the data source may indicate a change in the continuity: "expanding," "slowing down," "accelerating," "withdrawing," "sending higher level negotiators," "placing additional restrictions," etc.

Tab placed here should read "Actor(s)"

5.3. ACTOR(S)

      The actor is the collective entity which initiates the activity (the "who" in our earlier definition of an event). **An actor can be a nation-state or a non-state entity** of the types listed in section 5.3.1. The list of current actors is included in Appendix I with their corresponding 3-letter codes and 3-5 digit numeric codes (those for nation-states are generally but not always equivalent to those previously used in COPDAB, WEIS, COW, etc.); but this list is expanding as new states and entities emerge or become significant. Where an actor code is listed as valid only to or from a specific date, it should not be used for events outside that range; at most, when, for example, a former state is referred to, it could be coded as "other affected" (section 5.5).

5.3.1 Non-state actors include:

i. **Multi-lateral government organizations (MLG's or IGO's)**. These include the **United Nations and its agencies** (e.g., IMF, GATT/WTO), given 5-digit codes beginning with 996; **other global organizations** (e.g., OPEC, OECD, G7), given 5-digit codes beginning with 998; and **regional organizations** (e.g., NATO, OAS, EC, Arab League), given 5-digit codes beginning with *98, the * corresponding to the region they are associated with (see Appendix I). Unlike NGO's, the members of MLG's are states or their representatives. If such an organization is not (yet) separately listed with a 5-digit code, use the relevant 3-digit code (998 or *98—or in the case of minor UN agencies, the 5-digit code for that agency type).

ii. **International non-government organizations (ING's or NGO's**, such as the Red Cross, Amnesty International, Asia Watch, Greenpeace, Search for Common Ground, Doctors Without Borders, the Anglican Church). This category is interpreted broadly—e.g., former President Jimmy Carter, if acting internationally and independently of the US government, could be coded as representing the Carter Center as an NGO, because of its international orientation; but the NAACP in the US is domestically oriented and so would not qualify—check with your supervisor if unsure). These are coded either using NGO-specific 5-digit codes beginning with 997 (or *97 for regional NGO's), or if not separately listed, as 997 or ING.

iii. **External territories** administered by a nation-state (e.g., Puerto Rico, French Guiana, Hong Kong). These have been given 5-digit codes, with the first three digits corresponding to the administering state (appendix I).

iv. **Major ethnic groups** within any nation-state, defined ascriptively in terms of racial, religious, linguistic, and/or cultural traditions distinct from those of their neighbors, (e.g., African-Americans in the US, Native Taiwanese, Gypsies in Hungary, Kurds in Turkey, Northern Irish Catholics), and/or in terms of intra-state political boundaries (e.g., Tibet/ans, Tatars/tan, Breton/s, Quebec/ois, or pre-independence Estonia/ns or Armenia/ns). The criteria used in Ted Robert Gurr's Minorities at Risk project (see, e.g., his book of that name published by the United States Institute of Peace Press in 1993) to define such groups in terms of systematic discrimination, mobilization and size, are applied with some flexibility, so that in addition to the 270 groups so far identified by him, many smaller or more newly active or threatened groups are included (if significant enough to be repeatedly headlined in the

international press), along with some dominant majority ethnic groups such as the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka). They are each given one or more 5-digit codes, the first three digits corresponding to the nation-state(s) in which they form a substantial group.

v. **Political/military organizations which may not correspond to ethnic groups as above, but which control substantial territory** within a nation-state over several years (more than one year—e.g., the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, the FMLN in El Salvador, Renamo guerillas in Mozambique, or the NPFL in Liberia). Again, these are given 5-digit codes, with the first three corresponding to the relevant nation-state.

vi. **Political organizations which have otherwise gained status in the international system** (e.g., the PLO, even before gaining authority in Gaza and the West Bank; or the governments in exile of Haiti under Aristide, or Cambodia under Sihanouk, both in the early in 1990's). These are given 3-digit codes if representing a proto-state (Palestine), or a 5-digit code if representing an alternative government (Haiti, Cambodia).

vii. **Multi-National Corporations (MNC's)**, such as Shell, Sony, Toyota, Microsoft, Citibank—coded MNC or 994—may be coded as actors or targets, though **not for interactions with other MNC's, or within their home state, or with a 999 or 001 target**. Any corporation (for-profit company) doing business in two or more countries can qualify if reported as interacting with actors other than as above (this excludes e.g., company reports).

The convention of using the codes of the relevant nation-states as the first three digits for non-state actors in categories iii, iv and v allows users the flexibility to aggregate the data for their preferred level of analysis—treating each group separately, or all groups within a given nation-state as a unit, or all related ethnic groups across different nation-states as a unit (e.g., all Palestinians, or European Gypsies, or Jews, or South American Native Indians, or overseas Chinese).

Other coding conventions are:
. in the three-letter alphabetical codes for non-state communities etc. (categories iii, iv and v), the last letter corresponds to the first letter of the nation-state controlling the community's territory;
. the first digit in a numeric code corresponds to a continent or region (see Appendix I);
. within the list for each region, regional organizations (MLG's) will normally be found in the *98's for that region; regional NGO's in the *97's; special location codes (see section 5.6) in the *99's (967's, 968's and 969's for the Pacific area); non-regional NGO's and international organizations are in the 997's and 998's.

Other non-state actors (e.g., political parties, corporations, intra-national organizations, individuals) are not separately codable as such, but may be codable as agents in domestic events (see section below).

If you find that an actor that is within classes (i)-(vi) is not included in the actor list, check with your supervisor how to code it—**from time to time additional actors need to be identified and included** (this can be done through your supervisor or directly with Dr. Davies).

When coding events from earlier years, the actor must be coded according to its status at that time: e.g., before gaining independence in 1990, Namibia would have a different (5-digit) code as a territory administered by South Africa; Brunei as a British territory before 1983; Ukraine as a Soviet republic before late 1991; or East Germany as a separate state before October 1990—**relevant dates are listed with the actor codes**. On the other hand, changes in name (or regime or constitution) only will not affect the actor code (e.g., Cambodia and Kampuchea are coded as the same; or Burma and Myanmar; GATT and WTO). Earlier or alternative names have been added (in parentheses) after the currently accepted name of each actor in the actor list (see Appendix I).

5.3.2 <u>Multiple actors</u>: **More than one actor may be listed for an event where they jointly participate in a single action—such as a meeting, or signing an agreement, or issuing a joint statement. Where two actors participate in different ways, then either there are two distinctly codable events, or if not, one is listed as the (primary) actor, and the other as "other(s) affected."** For example: "Israel shipped arms to Iran at the request of the US" would be coded with Israel as actor, and US as other affected, not as co-actor. The US request to Israel could also have been coded separately if information was available as to when the request was made (and, if coding only headlined events, the US request was also included in the headline). Another example: "The UN announced an immediate cease-fire between the Croats and Moslems in Bosnia" is coded with the Croats and Moslems/Bosniacs as joint actors, the UN as other affected: the cease-fire is the event, not the announcement of it (unless the source expresses doubt as to the veracity of the announcement or claim, in which case it is the primary event—see section 4.4 above).

A special case of joint action is that taken by an international or regional organization such as the UN or OPEC. **List the organization as the actor**, not its members as such (though where some specific members are also mentioned as playing a specific role, such as providing a future UN peace-keeping force, they should be listed as others affected). **Do not list the organization as actor when the action is taken by one or more of its member-states in their own right**, as with statements made during a UN debate, or military actions taken by states pursuant to a UN resolution: here the UN will be coded as other affected.

5.3.3 <u>Unidentified actors</u>: **In some rare cases, it may be necessary to use 999 as the actor code, where the actor(s) are unidentifiable from the source** (e.g., #Unidentified gunmen in speedboats# ~opened fire~ on *an Israeli fishing boat* ^north of Haifa^ would be coded with actor as 999, as would: #Unidentified diplomats# ~reported massive human rights abuses~ by the *Nigerian military government*). **Regional or common interest groupings** of countries, leaders, or peoples (e.g., Western, European, Islamic, Arab, African—precise listings of which countries being not given) **are codable as 999** (regional codes cannot be used as actor or target codes). In some cases, 999 may be used as a joint actor code (e.g., #The US and its allies in the Gulf# ~agreed to impose a naval blockade~ on *Iraq*, would be coded with actors as 002 and 999, if the specific allied countries were not listed in the article).

In contrast, where there is no indication from the article that anyone outside the country was involved (identifiable or not), the event should be coded as domestic, not using

999, assuming the event is of national significance: e.g., #Unidentified gunmen# ~set fire~ to *a South Korean government printing office* in ^Seoul^ would be coded as a domestic event (actor code 732, target code 001. Note that 001 is a special code for domestic events, and can only be used as the target code, independent of who acted toward whom within the specified actor community--see section 5.4.1 below).

Do not use 999 where the actor(s) are known but not codable under the above criteria—e.g., a political party acting internationally but without representing a state or other codable actor—in such cases the event is not codable as an international event. However, it may well be codable as a domestic event with respect to the impact the action has at home, with the other country as other affected (see next section, 5.3.4).

5.3.4 Agents: A key issue is who may represent an actor as its agent? In general, **only official representatives or spokespersons for the central administration of the actor** (e.g., a State Department official, a congressional delegation or committee, an ambassador or trade representative, a police or military force, a party official IF it is a one-party state, an official news agency).

An individual congressman acting on his own private initiative, an opposition party leader, a presidential candidate, a provincial government (e.g., the government of Maryland, or of British Columbia), a city government, or private group, company, or individual (e.g., a religious group in a non-theocracy, or a sports team or celebrity) cannot represent a nation-state actor, **unless it is a domestic action of national significance** (see next section for how to code domestic events). A common example is the **anti-foreign demonstration**: e.g., "A militant Islamic group demonstrated in Cairo for an end to the alliance with US forces in Saudi Arabia" cannot be coded with Egypt as the actor and US as the target, as it does not represent the official position of the Egyptian government. **It could, however, be coded as a domestic event, with the US and Saudi Arabia as others affected, as it is advocating a new official policy for Egypt**.

A similar example: "Hundreds of Filipino students demonstrated outside the US Embassy in Manila for the withdrawal of American bases" can be coded as a domestic event protesting present official policy, with the US as other affected.

However, if protesters (say, in Iran) were to invade or take over the US Embassy, or take hostages from among Embassy personnel or US citizens, or extensively damage or appropriate US property, or otherwise directly and unambiguously impinge on US sovereignty, with official encouragement or support, it could be codable as an international event, with Iran as actor, and the US as target. **Even where the action was not by officials, if authorities clearly condoned the action, such as by choosing not to afford normal protection to foreign personnel or their property from the actions of its own citizens, that is recognizable as an international event**.

Other classes of individuals who do not qualify as agents are **defectors or refugees requesting asylum**. Even if a government official is involved (such as Saddam's son-in-law in 1995) in defecting or requesting asylum, he is not representing his government and therefore there is **no codable international event** (unless, like Cambodia's Sihanouk or Haiti's Aristide in

the early 90's, he represents an internationally recognized government in exile). However, **such events will qualify as codable domestic events** where they are of national significance in the defector's country of origin, representing criticism of that country's regime from significant individuals or large groups. The destination country will be coded as other affected. Further, where defectors or refugees are targeted because of their nationality, that will be a codable event (section 5.4.3).

Similar principles apply analogously to <u>non-state actors</u>. In the case of non-state communities without a formal political structure, **"official" representative may be broadly interpreted**: if someone is regarded by the source as acting or speaking for the community (e.g., Nelson Mandela, or black anti-apartheid protesters, as representing Black Africans in white-ruled South Africa (56002)), he/they can be coded as such. **Non-official representatives may also be codable as representing <u>international non-government organizations</u>** (ING's) following the same criteria. Other events may be codable as domestic even when official representatives are not involved, but only if they are of significance on a national level (see earlier examples).

When a codable action is announced by someone other than the person acting, the agent is the person acting, not the announcer, even when the announcer is an official agent or state-owned news service (e.g., "a White House official announced that President Clinton had met with Gerry Adams this morning" is coded with Pres. Clinton and Gerry Adams as the agents, not the White House official—see sections 4.3.2 and 4.4 above).

The name, title, position, etc. of the agent should be flagged (#) along with the actor within the summary—see above.

Tab placed here should read "Target(s)/Other(s)"

5.4. TARGET(S)

The "target" refers to the collective entity to whom an action is primarily directed—the nation or group most directly, immediately and clearly affected: i.e., the whom in our definition of an event.

With **verbal** actions, **the entity to whom an announcement or comment is formally addressed is often not the same as the target, to whom it is directed or most directly affects**. For example: "The US Ambassador informed the UN Security Council that the US would use military force only in response to further Iraqi aggression" would be coded with Iraq as the target (most directly affected), the UN as other affected, and the Security Council as institutional context. **On the other hand, the entity to which a request or conditional statement of intention is addressed will almost certainly be the target**, even though the request may be for help against a third party (other affected).

5.4.1 Special target codes: Targets are limited to the same categories as for actors (see actor list in Appendix I), except for the addition of the following special codes:

i. **000 or NIL**: This is used only when there are multiple, separately codable actors whose joint action is reciprocal: i.e., directed at themselves (e.g., agreements, meetings) without any external target. The only time it is used with a single actor, is when the actor is an international organization, and the event is a reciprocal action of the members (e.g., a meeting of OPEC members). The use of 000 could be regarded as equivalent to retyping the actor(s) in the target field. **Do not use 000 if there are reported differences between the actions of the two parties** (e.g., if a report of Iraq and Iran bombing each other specifies different cities or casualties etc., code as two separate events).

ii. **001 or DMS**: This is used when the actor and target(s)—or one of the actors and one of the targets—are not separately codable from each other: i.e., it is used for domestic events within a nation-state or within a non-state community (**actor code is that of the (non-)state within which the event took place, target code is 001, independently of whether the government was agent of the actor or target or neither**). If there is more than one actor, 001 can be used if it applies to all of them as being within the same state. **If not all actors are within one state, 001 is assumed to apply to the first listed actor** (e.g., #Congolese and Angolan troops# ~ejected~ *rebel forces* from the Congolese capital, Kinshasa, would be coded with Congo as first actor and 001 as target).

iii. **999 or ???**: Where the target(s) are not determinable from the report (not even as a domestic target, codable as 001), or too broadly or informally defined to be codable, use 999 (along similar lines as for unidentified actors—section 5.3.3 above). For example: #The Hungarian Prime Minister# ~called for the support~ of *the Western democracies* for efforts for reform in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, would be coded with 999 as target. Similarly, #US Pres. Bill Clinton# ~called for the support~ of *Latin American leaders* in upholding democratic principles in the region, would have 999 as target. **Never use geographic regional codes** (e.g., 19901 for South American Region) **as a target (or actor) code** (see section 5.6.1); and do not use the code for an international organization (such as 19801 for the OAS, or 998 for other

multi-lateral government organizations) unless the group is formally and explicitly defined as the target (or actor). **Nor should 999 be used when the target is known but not codable** (e.g., "The visiting Irish Prime Minister asked Irish Americans to support the peace agreement for Northern Ireland" is not codable as an international event, as Irish Americans are no longer a sufficiently distinct and politically significant group to be listed in Appendix I).

5.4.2 Multiple targets can be included in a single event record, but they **must be directly and identically affected**. For example: #African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela# ~urged~ *Britain and France* not to consider the removal of economic sanctions on South Africa (in 1990). Contrast an example discussed earlier: #The United States Congress# ~passed a resolution supporting moves toward independence~ by *Lithuania* from the Soviet Union. In this case, as Lithuania and the Soviet Union are differently affected (one positively, the other somewhat negatively), they cannot be joint targets. The Soviet Union should rather be coded as other affected.

Note that it is **possible (though not common) to code DMS (domestic) as one of several targets**. For example: #South African police# ~arrested~ *12 coloreds and other anti-government rioters* in ^Johannesburg^ would be coded with both 56003 and 001 as targets. On the other hand: #South African police# ~arrested~ *anti-government rioters* for attacking pro-government colored politicians in ^Johannesburg^ would have 001 as target, 56003 as other affected.

5.4.3 Agents: Unlike actors' agents, **targets' agents do not always need to be official representatives**. There are many situations in which private citizens can be coded as agents, even for international events. These are situations where **individuals are selectively targeted at least in part by reference to their nationality (or membership in a codable non-state group) rather than only because of their personal affairs; or where they are (perhaps wrongly) accused of being agents (spies etc.) for their country.**

Since they are selectively targeted because of their nationality (perhaps as well as for being refugees, journalists, suspected spies, poachers etc.) the target code corresponds to their nationality, with the individuals specified in the summary as the *agents*. For example: "Hizbollah gunmen took as hostages *two more Americans* in Lebanon"; "China refused admission to *a group of US journalists*"; "Chinese officials detained *American Harry Wu* on charges of spying; "New Zealand instituted a policy of intercepting *Soviet fishing boats* straying beyond permitted fishing areas"; "Jordanian authorities said they have no resources to support *Bangladeshi refugees* from Kuwait"; Macedonian border guards fired upon *Albanian refugees attempting to cross the border*—these are all codable international events.

Contrast: "Singapore police arrested two British students for possession of marijuana" (or chewing gum, or for running a red light), being **routine law enforcement activity** independent of nationality, is not codable. Similarly, **deportation of illegal immigrants is not codable** unless it is done explicitly in defiance of protest from their home country, or pursuant to agreement with their home country, as with repatriation of Vietnamese or Cuban "boat people" (deportation of **legal** immigrants because of nationality is of course codable).

5.5. OTHER(S) AFFECTED

This is a residual category: **all participants reported as involved in or affected by an event (actively or passively) and not codable as actor or target**, are coded in this category. Most of the special target codes (**001, 999—but not 000) can also be used here** (though use caution with 001 as below). **All codable entities mentioned in the summary will thus be coded either as actor, target, or other affected**.

Do not, however, go beyond the report in deciding who else may be affected or involved. Even if you know a particular group was affected, only code them if they are mentioned by the source. This is particularly important in considering whether domestic groups (i.e., groups who do not have a separate code from that for the actor) should be listed as others affected. Almost all international interactions also impact some domestic groups, but this should not lead to coding "domestic" as others affected unless such impact is explicit in the report.

Tab placed here should read "Location/Place"

5.6. LOCATION (or "PLACE")

The place of occurrence of each event (the "where" in our definition of an event) is coded using the actor codes listed in Appendix I (e.g., France, Puerto Rico, Hong Kong) with some exceptions:

i. Do not use the codes for ethnic or rebel groups (non-state actor categories iv and v)—**unless they correspond to specific territories with well-defined and recognized boundaries** (e.g., Quebec, Kosovo, Tatarstan).

ii. Similarly, do not use the codes for international organizations (categories i and ii), internationally recognized political actors (vi), or multi-nationals (vii). Instead, **code according to the nation-state or territory** in which the action took place—e.g., most UN actions take place in the US or Switzerland, as will be apparent if not in the text, then probably from the source article's **dateline** (New York or Geneva).

5.6.1 Special location codes:

i. Where the action takes place in international waters, use the corresponding codes:
        Caribbean Sea: 09902;
        Atlantic Ocean: 09903;
        Arctic, North, Baltic, Bering Seas: 39902;
        Mediterranean, Aegean, Black, and Caspian Seas: 39903;
        Persian Gulf and Red Sea: 69903;
        Indian Ocean: 79903;
        Pacific Ocean: 96901.

ii. Only where it is not clear exactly on whose territory the action took place (even after consulting the next section on complex locations) should you use the regional location codes:
        North America: 09901;
        Central America/Caribbean: 09902;
        South America: 19901;
        Europe excluding USSR/Russia: 29901;
        Central Asia exc. Russia (from 26 Dec. 1991): 39901;
        West Africa: 49901;
        Southern or Sub-Saharan Africa: 59901;
        Greater Horn of Africa: 59902;
        Middle East: 69901;
        North Africa: 69902;
        East Asia: 79901;
        South Asia: 79902;
        South-East Asia: 89901;
        Pacific: 96901;
        Antarctic: 96902;
        and other oceans/seas listed above may also be used as regions.

Note that special location codes (oceans, regions) cannot be used for coding actors or targets or others affected.

5.6.2 <u>Complex locations</u>:

If the action of is one of <u>movement from one nation to another</u>, code the nation/region in which the action is completed.
If the act is one which <u>occurs simultaneously in the territory of the actor and the target</u>, such as a change in diplomatic or trade relations, a gift or loan, or a cross-border shooting, the territory of the target is coded as the location. Only where there is joint or reciprocal action among two or more actors simultaneously in the territory of both/all (e.g., a discussion or agreement by phone; a clash across the border) may two or more location codes may be used. If it is unclear from the report where the action took place, use the regional code if appropriate, or 999 if needed.

<u>Verbal events</u> are coded according to the place where the comment, request, or statement of intention was made: not according to who was most directly affected, or to whom it was directed.

If the <u>location of the speaker or actor</u> is not clear from the report (check also the city given in the source article's dateline), then assume the location was their home country.

Tab placed here should read "Casualties"

5.7 <u>CASUALTIES</u>

There are two different figures for reported casualties that should be recorded in separate fields: number <u>killed</u> (k), and <u>wounded</u> (w).

Only the casualties reported as resulting from the specific event being coded should be recorded in this field. If casualty figures are given for several events or days combined (including the present event), these figures should be included in the summary along with the relevant dates [all within square brackets], using ?'s in the casualty field (see below) if separate figures for the present event are not available.

A report of casualties covering several events none of which is itself codable from the report should be coded as a separate verbal event in its own right, bracketing off the casualty figures in the summary, and leaving blanks in the casualty data field (as no casualties resulted from the verbal event).

It should be clear from the summary [within the brackets] for what event(s) or period the casualties are given, and which are deaths and which are injuries, as these bracketed reports will be the basis for later more complex codings of casualty figures.

It is important to distinguish among the following cases:

No entries --there is no mention and **no possibility** of any casualties (k or w) related to the event. Most events (including all verbal events) are coded in this way;
k: 0, w: 0 --it is specifically reported that there were no casualties for this event;
k: ?, w: ? --either it is reported that casualties are unknown, or it is clear from the report that there were (or may have been) casualties, but no figures were given, at least not for this event separately;
k: ?, w: c? --number of "casualties" (c) given, but not specified if k or w;
k: k, w: ? --number killed given, but wounded unknown or not mentioned;
k: k+, w: w+ --number killed "at least" ("more than," etc.) k, wounded "at least" w;
k: k?, w: w? --number killed "about" ("roughly," "estimated at," "approximately," "as many as," "no more than," etc.) k, number wounded "about" w; and
k: k+, w: c-k? --total casualties (c) given, including "at least" k killed (remember to subtract the number known as killed from the total casualties to give the number wounded. The ? is needed because the k+ is not an exact figure).

Make sure it is clear from the summary [in square brackets] why the casualties were coded as they were in this field—including, for example, statements that casualties were unknown, or covered a longer period.

Tab placed here should read "Issue Type"

5.8 <u>ISSUE TYPE</u>

This is the first of three more general analytical dimensions coded within GEDS, providing categorical analysis and ordinal scaling of events. More detailed (and flexible) analyses are being developed as we move toward more automated coding.

The issue type, incorporated from Azar's COPDAB, represents a different level of classification than the other analytical fields (verbal/substantive and cooperation-conflict scales). Whereas these other fields focus primarily on classifying the specific behavior or action central to each event, the issue type <u>identifies the broader issue dimension(s) addressed or implied by the event</u>. Thus a single action (e.g., an agreement, a protest) could relate to any of several issue areas (e.g., economic, educational, environmental, human rights).

There are eight issue types, entered using the following 3-letter or 3-digit codes (similar to those used in COPDAB), and applying to both international and domestic events:

001 or SYM: Symbolic Issues
002 or ECO: Economic Issues
003 or MIL: Military/Strategic Issues
004 or CUL: Cultural/Scientific/Education Issues
005 or ENV: Physical Environment/Ecology/Natural Resource Issues
006 or HUM: Minorities/Human Rights/Health Issues
007 or POL: Political/Legal Issues
009 or OTH: Other/Unidentifiable Issues

Generally there will be only one issue type per event: actors tend to deal with each other in an issue-specific manner. **Additional issue types should not be coded without clear justification being apparent within the event summary**. In particular, **category 009 is extremely rare and should only be used when other categories do not apply: it is a residual category only**.

Also, **categories 001/SYM and 007/POL should only rarely be used when other categories apply**: if too broadly interpreted they could apply to the great majority of events (everything is symbolic, and political, in the broad sense of these terms). Rather, 001/SYM is generally applied to events that are **merely symbolic** (usually verbal), or where the expression of affect (feeling) is the primary significance of the event. Similarly, 007/POL should only be used where the **political dimension is primary**, as with elections, law and order matters and other items specifically listed for that category. For example, passing an economic reform package is coded as ECO, not POL, even though a new law has been passed.

If unsure which issue type(s) apply, **do not guess based only on a review of the list above**. Rather, consult this manual or on-line help for detailed descriptions and examples of each type before deciding. If still unsure, consult your supervisor.

5.8.1 <u>Symbolic Issues</u> (001 or SYM)

Events in this category serve to directly express one actor's **political affect** toward its target (either positively or negatively). The intent should be explicit: this category thus **rarely applies to events which fall in one of the other categories** (i.e., to events which address substantive issues). These events demonstrate the type and intensity of support which international or domestic actors employ to define the broad political linkages between them. **They tend to be verbal statements** of intent or policy references, expectations and preferences **which convey the subjective aspect of politics** (e.g., anxieties, fears, needs). Events in this category are often ideological or even propagandistic in nature and can be cooperative or conflictive.

Symbolic events may include accusations, denials, vote abstentions, expressions of friendship, or statements of policy preferences not readily codable under other issue types, as well as ceremonial acts, celebrations, etc.

Some specific examples:
. #Czechoslovakian Pres. Vaclev Havel# ~expressed gratitude~ to *two USSR dissidents* in ^Moscow^ who in 1968 with seven others demonstrated in Red Square against the USSR invasion of Czechoslavia. The dissenters suffered beatings and internal exile. (In this 1990 example and the third one below, the targets are no longer dissidents at the time of the event, and are taken as agents representative of the USSR of the day.)
. #The US Secretary of State# ~denounced~ *Iraqi Pres Saddam Hussein* as "an international outlaw."
. #Russian Pres. Boris Yeltsin# ~laid a wreath~ at the grave of *the last Russian Tsar, Nicholas* following transfer of the remains to St. Petersburg.

Again, **category 001 should only rarely be used when other categories apply**: if too broadly interpreted it could apply to the great majority of events. Rather, it is generally applied to events that are **merely** symbolic (usually verbal—though the lack of substantive content does not mean symbolic events are less significant), or where the expression of affect (feeling) is the primary significance of the event.

5.8.2 <u>Economic Issues</u> (002 or ECO)

Events in this category deal with the web of international and intra-national economic interaction, organization, control and regulation involving governments and their representatives. Cooperative or conflictive actions concerning trade, commerce, balance of payments, and monetary questions are all aspects of economic relations.

Economic events include expropriations, purchases, sales, loans, grants (non-military aid), trade agreements or protocols, joint international or domestic development ventures, joint firms, common market activities, economic policy agreements, strikes for economic reasons, business negotiations, price and wage increases, devaluation of currencies, taxes, levies, etc. **(Embargoes, sanctions and the like may be codable as both economic and political; agricultural development activities may be codable as both economic and ecological; arms**

sales may be codable as both economic and military—though arms grants will be military only).

A more specific example: #The Venezuelan government and banks# ~accepted a plan~ earlier proposed by the *US* to reduce the level of Venezuelan debt to foreign lenders in exchange for guarantees on interest and principal payments.

5.8.3 Military/Strategic Issues (003 or MIL)

Events in this category involve interactions in the field of military and strategic affairs. Troop deployments, military exercises, military cooperation, security pacts and related discussions, truces, non-aggression pacts, prisoner-of-war exchanges, wars, guerilla raids, ceasefire violations, **terrorist incidents and other forms of organized political violence are all included in this category (but not violent crime or apparently spontaneous outbreaks of violence or rioting**). Domestic military and civil-military relations are also included.

Military and strategic events include arms transfers, military aid, arms limitation talks, clashes, other forms of organized political violence, joint maneuvers, defense treaties, guerilla or terrorist activities (such as bombing, kidnapping, capturing, killing), violations of airspace, military administrative activity, coups, attempted coups, troop movements, martial laws, military personnel arrests, etc.

An example: #A North Korean military delegation# ~agreed to conduct a joint investigation~ with *South Korea* of a recently discovered tunnel dug under the heavily militarized border. South Korea had accused North Korea of building the tunnel to transport an invasion force into South Korea.

5.8.4 Cultural, Scientific and Educational Issues (004 or CUL)

This category is used for events which involve information exchanges, scientific cooperation, education, non-military personnel training, tourism, or the exchange of cultural or artistic performers or artifacts. Domestic cultural, educational, technological and scientific interactions are also grouped here.

Cultural and scientific events include information exchanges, communication agreements, tourism pacts, activities such as state-sponsored visits from artists, scientists or athletes, joint surveys or explorations, literacy campaigns, housing or highway technology exchanges, joint research projects (sponsored or unsponsored).

An example: #US National Aeronautics and Space Agency officials# ~announced approval~ for the *Chinese space program* to contract with US companies for launching their satellites.

Note that the **agent(s) must officially represent the central government of the actor**. National sports or olympic teams thus would not qualify. In fact, **the great majority of occurrences within this issue area are thus not codable** events.

5.8.5 <u>Physical Environment, Ecology and Natural Resource Issues</u> (005 or ENV)

This category includes events which deal with the quality and management of the Earth's natural environment, inter- or intra-nationally. Air pollution, anti-desertification and water resource or forestry management programs fall under this category.

Other events which concern the physical environment (ecological events) are seabed exploitation, de-desertification, water management (irrigation, sewage treatment, dams), reforestation attempts, pollution control, and other programs to prevent the deterioration of the environment.

For example: #Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello# ~ordered authorities to dynamite~ all illegal airplane landing strips built by *gold miners* in the ^northern Amazon forest^, to protect the region's Yanomani inhabitants and their territories. The Amazon rainforests have been heavily damaged by the arrival of 45,000 miners over the last three years.

Codable events concerning **commercial exploitation of natural resources, such as mining or logging, are coded as 002 (economic) and/or 005 (environmental impact) depending on which issue(s) are raised in the event report**.

5.8.6 <u>Minorities, Human Rights and Health Issues</u> (006 or HUM)

This category deals with the management of minority affairs, including ethnic or linguistic groups, refugees, war victims, and religious minorities. International or domestic activities pertaining to such matters as improving the social-psychological and physical quality of people's lives are also grouped here.

A broad range of events concerning health, demographic and ethnic affairs, human rights policies and activities, refugee assistance (following both natural and man-made disasters), minority problems, population control, ethnic or religious persecution, migration, etc. are thus included in this category.

An example: #US administration officials# ~blamed~ much of the increased inter-ethnic tensions in the country on a 70 per cent increase in the Asian population of the US in the last decade.

5.8.7 <u>Political and Legal Issues</u> (007 or POL)

This issue category incorporates the major political interactions between and within countries. Events concerning diplomatic recognition, sovereignty, border demarcation, espionage, alliance formation and internal political operation are aggregated in this category. This is the set of events which describe interactions concerning structuring the political environment (regional and international) and setting out the rules and norms of political governance. **International and domestic law-and-order matters in the broadest sense of the term are included under this category** (excluding purely military or economic etc. events).

Some of the events which involve these issues are elections, diplomatic relations, law approvals, political persecution, civil disorder (e.g., spontaneous outbursts of rioting), censorship, expulsion of persons, resignations, appointments, policy acts, political and administrative reforms, arrests and other police actions to keep order, juridical proceedings, political alliances, meetings to delineate policy agreements or exchanges, peace negotiations (in the broad sense, not just for cease-fires, prisoner exchanges and other purely military issues), joint communiques, visits by high officials, arrest or termination of pact negotiations, amnesty grants, political prisoner releases, etc.

An example: #USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev# ~offered to open a discussion~ with *Lithuanian leaders* if they repeal the Lithuanian declaration of independence.

5.8.8 Other or Unidentifiable Issues (009 or OTH)

When it is not possible to code an event into the first seven categories or when the event provides little informational value, the event is assigned the code 009. This category of events **very rare**ly needs to be used, and **never in combination** with other issue types.

Tab placed here should read "Verbal/Substantive"

5.9 VERBAL/SUBSTANTIVE

       All events are coded as either verbal or substantive. Following BCOW conventions, the categories are defined as follows:

5.9.1 SUBSTANTIVE (001 or SUB): These usually involve **physical action** (e.g., visits; meetings; talks; armed clashes; military alerts; expulsions); **but they may be legal actions or exchanges** (e.g., agreements, sales; loans; trade), **even where the latter are executed or initiated through verbal announcements rather than other physical action** (e.g., Iraq announcing the annexation of Kuwait; an international agreement; the passing of a new law; announcing the immediate appointment of a new representative; declaring war; announcing a decision to secede).

       All other actions are defined as verbal. **Verbal events are further classified into one of three categories (or pairs of categories, as each is divided into two sub-categories), defined so as to be mutually exclusive, but covering all possible verbal events**:

5.9.2 COMMENT: Any observation or evaluative comment (approval, disapproval, denial, etc.) on an action, policy, position, attitude etc. attributed to the actor or some other entity (the target). Of these:

       Comment on past or present (002 or COP) includes comments or denials about present or past actions, non-actions, policies, etc. For example: #Cuban Premier Fidel Castro# ~denounced~ the *US* blockade of Cuba as an act of piracy; or: #US officials# ~denied~ any blockade against *Cuba* had been instituted.

       Comment on future (003 or COF) includes comments, denials, or predictions (NOT requests or statements of intention) about future planned or possible actions, inactions, policies, etc. For example: #Cuban Premier Fidel Castro# ~accused~ the *US* of intending to institute a blockade.

5.9.3 STATEMENT OF INTENTION: Any statement or announcement by an actor that it will (or will not) undertake some future action. Such statements are of two types:

       Unconditional (004 or INU) The actor attaches no conditions to the action or inaction— i.e., the action/inaction is intended regardless of circumstances. If no conditions are stated, assume the statement is unconditional. For example: *USSR President Gorbachev* ~announced a unilateral cut in troop levels~ planned to take effect next year.

       Conditional (005 or INC) The actor states it will take (or refrain from) action only if the target undertakes (or refrains from) some action, or if some other circumstances should arise. For example: #The US Secretary of State# ~threatened that the US will take action to stop~ *Soviet ships* if they are used to break the US quarantine of Cuba. **The specific conditions, including any time period specified, and the intended action, should be included in the summary**.

5.9.4 <u>REQUEST</u>: Any statement by the actor indicating its desire for the target to take (or refrain from) some action. Whether the verbal act is reported as a "request", an "invitation", a "demand", an "urging" or even a "plea", it should be coded in this classification if the actor is indicating a desire for some action/inaction by the target. **However, if the desire is framed as a condition in a statement of intention—such as a threat, or a conditional proposal or offer— the event should be coded as 005/INC above, not as a request** (for example: #Iraqi President Saddam Hussein# ~threatened to destroy~ Saudi oil fields if US troops are not withdrawn; or: #The US# ~offered to end the blockade~ of *Cuba* if the Soviet Union would remove its missiles from Cuba; both are codable as 005/INC). Again, requests are of two types:

        <u>Unconditional</u> (006 or REU): The actor places no conditions on the request. Most pleas or calls for immediate assistance fall into this subcategory. For example: #Iran# ~appealed for international aid~ after a powerful earthquake.

        <u>Conditional</u> (007 or REC): The actor requests that action be taken or refrained from, **conditional on some circumstances (usually action/inaction by a third party or the actor**, or even by the target if this is not codable as a conditional statement of intention). **The specific conditions, including any time period specified, and the requested action/inaction, should be included in the summary**.
For example: #The Israeli Foreign Minister# ~demanded~ that if *the US* were to forgive Egypt its military debt, similar consideration should be given to forgiving Israel's debt. Or: #US President Bush# ~asked~ *Israel* to keep a low profile if the US were to resort to military force against Iraq.

Tab placed here should read "Using COPDAB scales"

5.10 USING THE COPDAB COOPERATION AND CONFLICT SCALES

The core of the COPDAB data set from 1948 through 1978 is the coding of each event for cooperation and conflict intensity, using the 15-point International and Domestic Scales developed by Edward Azar. The GEDS Project maintains the COPDAB data and provides the basis for updating it from 1979.

5.10.1 The Original COPDAB International and Domestic Scales

The COPDAB International and Domestic Scales (see Appendix II) were developed specifically for analysis of the affairs of nation-states. The Domestic Scale was developed more recently than the International Scale, and its greater complexity reflects a different strategy for scale construction, as well as a different conceptual emphasis, which coders need to be aware of. **Each scale value for the International Scale includes items that tend to be related to each other and to the heading for that scale value (with some exceptions); whereas for the Domestic Scale, items at each scale value are more diverse and much more often unrelated to the heading**. Also, conflict and cooperation at the international level is simpler to conceptualize than **at the domestic level**, where **conflict in the form of socially repressive governmental policies ("structural violence" or "social injustice") is recognized as being no less significant a form of conflict as overt physical violence**.

While the construction of scales is a difficult and controversial area of research in the social sciences, and the Domestic Scale particularly may take longer to master, the extent to which data from these scales continue to be used in international relations research indicates that they should continue to be applied using GEDS data from 1979. Alternative scales, however, will also be user-derivable based on GEDS event category coding (an alternative to the COPDAB domestic scale has already been developed by Davis and Moore's IPI Project, and can be supported by GEDS software).

5.10.2 The New COPDAB Non-State Actor (NSA) Scale

The two original COPDAB scales do not address the actions of non-state actors (NSA's) such as international organizations, NGO's, ethnic identity groups, or multi-national corporations, and thus do not provide an adequate basis for coding a significant proportion of GEDS events. Some events involving the domestic activities of ethnic groups could be coded under the Domestic Scale, but with this scale there is little differentiation possible in coding actions by non-government actors, as the scale is primarily concerned with government actions, and to a lesser extent with the behavior of government opponents (or the population at large) in relation to the government.

Thus a new scale for non-state actors has been developed, closely modeled on the present International Scale, but adapted to the different repertoire of behaviors available to non-state actors. It is used whenever an NSA is coded in its own right as an actor, thus allowing for better discrimination in scaling such actions, and adding a third "layer" of COPDAB coding from GEDS event-data, while substantially preserving the continuity of the existing international and domestic COPDAB data available up to 1978 (see Appendix II.3). Where both NSA and

domestic (or international) scales apply (section 5.10.4), both are coded, leaving users to select which scale value to apply in any given analysis.

5.10.3 Weighting Intensity of Cooperation and Conflict

All three COPDAB scales are comprised of 15 values, ranging from level 1, representing the most highly cooperative events, to level 15, representing the most extremely conflictive events. Level 8 events may be considered neutral on a continuum from high levels of cooperation to intense conflict; or, if (as is recommended) cooperation and conflict are considered to be separate dimensions, simply as the zero point for each of them. The scales thus represent an "**ordinal**" means for discriminating different levels of intensity of cooperation and/or conflict: events coded 14 on the International Scale (e.g., bombing of another state's military installations) are considered more conflictive than those at level 10 on the same scale (e.g., a strong verbal threat against another nation).

However, in order to represent **how much** more intense events at one scale value are as compared to those at other levels (an "**interval**" scale), COPDAB assigns weights to each value (e.g., level 10 on the international scale has a weight of 16, as compared to 65 for level 14, and 102 for level 15). This allows assessment of total or **aggregate intensity of cooperation or conflict** for any given dyad or region in any given period (week, month, etc.), through aggregating (adding) the weighted frequencies of interaction for each scale value in the cooperation and conflict dimensions respectively, and tracking changes over time.

Azar's (1982) The Codebook of the Conflict and Peace Data Bank (COPDAB) (College Park, MD: Center for International Development and Conflict Management, University of Maryland) provides separate weights for the international and domestic scales; and the international weights can also be applied to the NSA scale derived from it:

Int/ NSA Coop			Int/ NSA Conf			Dom Coop			Dom Conf		
Int/	1	92	Int/	15	102	Dom	1	70	Dom	15	85
NSA	2	47	NSA	14	65	Coop	2	60	Conf	14	70
Coop	3	31	Conf	13	50		3	52		13	55
	4	27		12	44		4	28		12	44
	5	14		11	29		5	17		11	25
	6	10		10	16		6	13		10	13
	7	6		9	6		7	5		9	9
	8	1		8	1		8	1		8	1

New sets of weights may be derived to reflect more contemporary judgements on the relative intensity of scale values (these may also be derived for specific regions or cultures). Weights are roughly comparable across the three different scales, so events of different types may be aggregated together; and neutral events may also be treated as having zero intensity of both cooperation and conflict (as needed for analysis of **ratio** data).

5.10.4 Selecting the COPDAB Scale(s) Applicable to Each Event

Because GEDS allows multiple actors or targets, more than one scale may need to

be used for a single event—In rare cases, all three may apply. Users may then select which scale is appropriate to any given analysis of the data. (In the following table, NSA means non-state actor, DMS means domestic, INT means international, MLG means multi-lateral governmental organization, NGO means international non-governmental organization, and MNC means multi-national corporation).

The **international, domestic and NSA scales** are used for the following combinations of actors and targets. "+…" signifies that there may be additional joint actors or targets with those listed: if there are, remember that more than one of the listed combinations may apply—if so, use all applicable scales. Combinations below the dotted line are not relevant for those coding only international events.

ACTOR(S) +	TARGET(S) =	SCALE(S)
State (+...)	Foreign NSA or state	INT
Any NSA (+...)	Foreign state or NSA	NSA
State + foreign NSA as reciprocal actors	000/NIL	INT + NSA
Any NSA + foreign state as reciprocal actors	000/NIL	INT + NSA
States as reciprocal actors	000/NIL	INT
MLG	000/NIL (Member states acting reciprocally only)	INT
State + foreign state(s)	001/DMS (or domestic NSA) DMS + INT	
State (+...)	Domestic + foreign targets	DMS + INT
Domestic NSA + foreign state	Domestic govt./population (use domestic state's code if not internal to NSA actor)	DMS+NSA+INT
Domestic NSA + foreign state	Other domestic NSA (not 001)	DMS+NSA+INT

If coding international events only, then only the actor target combinations above will be codable (see section 3.7). Additional combinations are listed below (next page) that are relevant only for those coding domestic events. Whether coding international or domestic, note that all three scales will often be needed.

ACTOR(S)	+	TARGET(S)	=	SCALE(S)

State + foreign NSA   001/DMS (or domestic NSA) DMS + NSA

State's government (+...)   001/DMS (or domestic NSA) DMS

Domestic NSA or other non-govt.   State's govt., or other domestic   DMS (+NSA if rel.)
 domestic actor (use state's   if of national significance
 code)(+...)   (001/DMS)

Domestic NSA (not an MLG, Members of own group if of   DMS only
 NGO, or MNC)   national significance)(001/DMS)

Domestic NSA (+...)   State's government (or other target   NSA + DMS
                  outside the NSA but within the
                  state if of national significance)
                  (use state's code)

Note that the NSA Scale is not used for actions within a domestic NSA community (i.e., actor is an NSA community, target is within the same NSA, and therefore coded as domestic: DMS or 001). Such events are coded only if they are of national significance (i.e., for the nation-state—not just the NSA community within that state--see sections 5.3 and 5.4 above).

Also, if the NSA is an international organization (998/MLG or other specific code), and is coded as actor to represent its members (not separately identifiable from the source article) acting reciprocally among themselves (target code is NIL or 000, not DMS), the International Scale is used, not the NSA Scale. Other internal actions by international organizations (MLG's, NGO's or MNC's) are not codable (i.e., 001/DMS is never used for such organizations).

More generally, **whenever the actor and target are both within the same nation-state (i.e., either the target is DMS, or the actor and target codes share the same first 3 digits), the Domestic Scale is used**; and **whenever the actor is an NSA and the target is anything except DMS or NIL, the NSA scale is used**. An example where all three scales are applicable: "Russian and Abkhazian leaders sent a joint delegation for negotiations with the Georgian government" (Abkhazia being a separatist NSA community within Georgia).

5.10.5 Selecting COPDAB Scale Values

Once the appropriate scale has been determined, the scale value (1 - 15) which most closely describes the event is then assigned. **If two items (at different scale values) both describe the event equally well, the most extreme of the two scale values (i.e., closest to 1 or 15) should be assigned**.

It is essential that this assignment is based not just on a comparison of the different

headings for each scale value: they are only a rough guide or starting point, particularly in the case of the Domestic scale. Rather, the specific items or **examples listed for each scale value must be searched to find which most closely describes the current event, or is most closely analogous to it**.

It is recommended that coders **follow these steps** in order to simplify and narrow the search for the item within the COPDAB scales that is most relevant to the event being coded:

First determine **which scale** is applicable (often more than one—see last section);

Second, check **whether the event is cooperative, neutral or conflictive** between the actor and target (which end of the scale to use);

Third, if using the Domestic Scale, identify **whether the actor is government or non-government**. The scale values most likely to be applicable for domestic non-government actors are 4, 6, 10, 13 or 15. However, **D7, 8 or 9 may also be used occasionally if the action by, or interaction among, non-state actor(s) obviously has a significant impact on the nation and thus the government** (e.g., a split within the Polish Solidarity leadership in 1989, or between Solidarity and the Polish Catholic Church, as to whether Solidarity would share power with the Communist party might be codable as D9);

Fourth, identify **if it is a verbal event (not substantive)**. If using the International or Non-State Scales, this means only scale values 6 through 10 can apply; if the domestic scale, only scale values 4 through 11;

Fifth, if the scale value is not yet clear, identify the **issue type** (economic, cultural, military, political, cultural, etc.), as these often help to distinguish among scale values. For example, on the International and Non-State Scales, substantive economic events will usually be at scale values 3, 4 or 11; and military events at 2, 3 or 11-15.

Finally, the **level of intensity** of conflict or cooperation reflected in the event will guide your selection among the possible scale values. **If there does not seem to be a precise fit for a given event, choose the scale value describing events most closely analogous to the present one; or if two different values seem equally applicable, the correct value is the most extreme of the two.**

Using the COPDAB scales is a skill requiring familiarity with the descriptions for each scale value. Coders should not assign a scale value if they are unsure which applies: rather, they should check with their supervisor, or if he/she is not available, note the problem in the "Comment" field before going on to the next event.

Tab placed here should read "Referencing"

6. <u>REFERENCING</u>

6.1. <u>SOURCE and REFERENCE(S)</u>

6.1.1 <u>The source</u> is the name of the newswire, archive, index, newspaper, etc. from which the event is coded. It allows the user to evaluate the reliability, possible bias, etc. attributable to the source, and to compare event records coded from this source with records of the same event coded from other sources.

When using Reuters, the source is recorded automatically by the GEDS coding software, using either a 3-digit or 3-letter code: 094 or REU for Reuters <u>World Service</u> or <u>Library Report</u> or equivalent combination of regional wires; 093 or REN for Reuters <u>News Report</u> (North American version only—used in the early '80's when REU was unavailable). Source codes are the same as used for COPDAB sources, with additions for new GEDS sources. The GEDS software itself is being progressively adapted for coding from a range of other on-line sources, and can also be used either in conjunction with MS Access software or on its own for coding from hard-copy sources. **GEDS data from separate sources is retained in separate archives**, which can be compared or combined according to the preferred criteria of each user (see section 1.).

Where the same event is reported in two different sources, a separate event record should be generated from each source. (One exception: where articles from Reuters' <u>News Report</u> have been used to replace missing <u>Library Report</u> articles, they should be treated as if they were from the same source). **Separate records are <u>not</u> appropriate in the case of <u>additional articles in the same source</u>, same day, reporting on the same event—see next section on how to reference these**.

6.1.2 <u>Multiple articles, same source</u>: Often, particularly when working with the newswire services, **more than one article from the same source may report the same event** on the same day. **Each article (headlining the same event) which adds new information on the event to what is available from article(s) already referenced), should be linked to the event record.** As well as allowing linkage of multiple event records to a single source article (see section 3.4), GEDS also allows **linkage of multiple source articles to a single event record**.

New information from the additional references listed should be incorporated in the summary (and used to revise other fields if appropriate), as if the information were included in the original reference. **Where two reports (same source) conflict, the general rule is that the most comprehensive report should be preferred.** (This is very rare. See section 3.5 above on the need to code events as they develop day-to-day: later developments—claims of responsibility and the like—should be coded as separate events, and hence event records do not need to be revised from articles appearing on later days.)

The primary reference (the one that gives the most complete or definitive report of the event) should be linked (listed on screen) as the first reference. Thus it is better if all articles from the same source for a given day which overlap in reporting the same event(s) are read before beginning to code the event(s). Such overlap is minimized when the source has been

edited (e.g., by Lexis-Nexis, or for Reuters' next-day "historical" version of each wire), to eliminate the earlier versions of each day's articles before coding.

6.1.3   Referencing: Each event record is assigned a permanent and unique ID number when integrated into the GEDS event archive. A separate GEDS event archive is maintained for each different source used (Reuters, ITAR TASS etc.). The specific source article(s) from which each event record was coded are also referenced in the event record. This is done using an article number assigned by GEDS (as no numbers are assigned by the source), based on the article's publication date and the order in which it was originally retrieved for coding.

Article date and short headline or equivalent identifier can then be provided to users to allow them to to go direct to the source (through normal commercial access channels) and to find specific source articles of interest. Thus, although it is not possible for copyright reasons for GEDS to distribute copies of the source articles from which events have been coded, it is possible for users of the data to retrieve them directly from the original source if more information is required beyond that provided in the event records.

6.2. CODER/EDITOR INFORMATION

This is recorded by the GEDS software to allow periodic checking of inter-coder reliability, and as an aid to editors. Coding and editing dates, coders' and editors' names, and the year and place they were trained (at CIDCM, University of Maryland, or at other institutions collaborating with us in applying GEDS) are all included with each event record. This informs users of the cultural and temporal perspective from which the event was coded, in case a coder has been influenced by the recency or closeness of the event.

Editors should **not enter an edit date until the event record has been finalized** and comments deleted, to indicate that the record is ready for incorporation in the permanent GEDS archive.

6.3. COMMENTS

Temporary comments identifying or explaining questions still to be resolved (by the coder and/or editors) regarding the coding for the event are included here. **A comment is REQUIRED here to explain any omission or uncertainty a coder (or editor) has when leaving an event record**. **Do not leave any fields blank or incomplete, or otherwise rely on memory to follow up on any outstanding concerns, even in the short term, without recording the matter in this field**.

Coders should delete their own comments if/as they are resolved, but should not delete any editors' comments even when they (the coders) have acted on them. This helps editors to check that any feedback they have given the coders has been adequately applied. **Editors will delete all remaining comments at time of final editing**. The field will otherwise be available for end-users to adapt to their own purposes.

Tab placed here should read, "Appendix I, Actor, Target, Location Codes"

ACTOR, TARGET, OTHERS AFFECTED AND LOCATION CODES

Note: States and generic non-state actor categories have 3-digit codes and are grouped by region; specific non-state and organizational actors have 5-digit codes linked to their home state, region or generic category. All actors also have 3-letter codes for alphabetical lookup (see Manual sections 5.3-5.6).

000	NIL	No separate target (reciprocal behavior among actors) (target code only)
001	DMS	Domestic target (parties not separately listed) (target code only)

North and Central America

002	USA	United States of America
00201	BAU	Blacks/African-Americans [USA]
00202	HIU	Hispanics [USA]
00203	NIU	Native Americans/Indians (exc. Hawaii, Alaska) [USA]
00204	PVU	Puerto Rico; U.S. Virgin Islands [USA]
00205	PTU	U.S. Pacific Island Territories [USA]
00206	HWU	Native Hawaiians [USA]
00207	AAU	Asian Americans [USA]
00208	ALU	Native Alaskans [USA]
020	CAN	Canada
02001	FRC	French Canadiens/Quebec [Canada]
02002	INC	Inuit [Canada]
02003	NAC	Native Indians (exc. Inuit) [Canada]
035	BHM	Bahamas
040	CUB	Cuba
04001	BAC	Blacks/Afro-Cubans [Cuba]
041	HAI	Haiti
04101	ARH	Aristide government in exile (30 Sep 91-15 Oct 94) [Haiti]
042	DOM	Dominican Republic
04201	BLD	Blacks/Afro-Americans [Dominican Republic]
050	DOA	Dominica
051	JAM	Jamaica
05101	BAJ	Blacks/Afro-Americans [Jamaica]
052	TRI	Trinidad & Tobago
053	BAR	Barbados
054	GRE	Grenada
055	ANT	Antigua & Barbuda (from 1 Nov 81)
056	SLU	Saint Lucia (from 22 Feb 79)
057	SKN	Saint Kitts and Nevis (from 19 Sep 83)
058	SVG	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (from 26 Oct 79)
059	AUB	Aruba (from 1 Jan 96)
070	MEX	Mexico

07001 NIM Other Native Peoples [Mexico]
07002 MYM Mayans [Mexico]
07003 ZPM Zapotec [Mexico]
080 BLZ Belize (British Honduras) (from Mar 81)
090 GUA Guatemala
09002 NTG Native Peoples/Maya [Guatemala]
09003 URG URNG & allied guerillas (from 8 Feb 82)[Guatemala]
091 HON Honduras
09101 NIH Native Indians [Honduras]
09102 BCH Blacks/Caribs [Honduras]
092 SAL El Salvador
09201 NIE Native Peoples [El Salvador]
09202 FME Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front/FMLN [El Salvador]
093 NIC Nicaragua
09301 BLN Blacks [Nicaragua]
09302 NIN Native Peoples/Miskitos [Nicaragua]
09303 CTR Contra rebels (to 1990) [Nicaragua]
094 COS Costa Rica
09401 BKC Antillean Blacks [Costa Rica]
09402 NRC Native Indians [Costa Rica]
095 PAN Panama
09501 BLP Blacks/Afro-Caribbeans [Panama]
09502 NIP Native Indians [Panama]
097 NNA North American ING's (international NGO's working only in this region)
098 NMG Other (Unlisted) North American MLG's (IO's)
09801 IDB Inter-American Development Bank
09802 CAC Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
09803 CDB Caribbean Development Bank
09804 ACS Association of Caribbean States
09805 CAB Central American Bank for Economic Integration
09806 ECS Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
09901 NAM North American Region (location code only)
09902 CAM Central American/Caribbean Region (location code only)
09903 ATL Atlantic Ocean (location code only)

South America

100 COL Colombia
10001 BLC Blacks/Afro-Americans [Colombia]
10002 HNC Native Highlanders [Colombia]
10003 NLC Native Lowlanders [Colombia]
10004 GOC Guerilla Organizations [Columbia]
10005 DCC Drug Cartels [Columbia]
101 VEN Venezuela
10101 BLV Blacks/Afro-Americans [Venezuela]
10102 NIV Native Indians [Venezuela]

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10103  GOV   Guerilla Organizations [Venezuela]
110    GUY   Guyana
11001  NAG   Native Indians [Guyana]
11002  EIG   East Indians/Asians [Guyana]
11003  CBG   Creoles/Blacks [Guyana]
111    SUR   Suriname
11101  NAS   Native Indians [Suriname]
11102  EIS   East Indians/Asians [Suriname]
11103  CBS   Creoles/Blacks [Suriname]
11104  GRS   Guerilla Organizations [Suriname]
130    ECU   Ecuador
13001  BLE   Blacks/Afro-Americans [Ecuador]
13002  HIE   Native Highlanders [Ecuador]
13003  LLE   Native Lowlanders [Ecuador]
135    PER   Peru
13501  BEP   Blacks/Afro-Americans [Peru]
13502  NHP   Native Highlanders [Peru]
13503  NLP   Native Lowlanders [Peru]
13504  SLP   Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path)/other guerilla organizations [Peru]
13505  MZP   Mestizos [Peru]
140    BRA   Brazil
14001  BLB   Blacks (Afro-Brazilians) [Brazil]
14002  NIB   Amazonian Indians [Brazil]
145    BOL   Bolivia
14501  NHB   Native Highlanders [Bolivia]
14502  NLB   Native Lowlanders [Bolivia]
150    PAR   Paraguay
15002  NTP   Native Indians [Paraguay]
155    CHL   Chile
15501  NTC   Native Indians [Chile]
160    ARG   Argentina
16001  JEA   Jews [Argentina]
16002  NIA   Native Indians [Argentina]
165    URA   Uruguay
197    NSA   South American ING's (international NGO's working only in this region)
198    SAG   South American MLG's (IO's not listed below)
19801  OAS   Organization of American States
19802  AFP   Alliance For Progress (to 31 Dec 79)
19803  LAA   Latin American Integration (Free Trade) Assn./LAIA, LAFTA
19804  CMC   Central American Common Market
19805  ADP   Andean Pact Nations (not 19807 Andean Group)
19806  MRC   MERCOSUR
19807  AND   Andean Group (not 19805 Andean Pact)
19808  LAE   Latin American Economic System
19809  GEL   Group of Eight Latin American Countries (not 99804 G8)
19810  CTG   Contadora Group
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19811 RIO   Rio Group
19901 SAM   South American Region (location code only)

Europe (Western and Northern)

200   UNK   United Kingdom
20001 ASU   Asians [United Kingdom]
20002 BWU   Blacks/Afro-Caribbeans [United Kingdom]
20003 CNU   Northern Ireland Catholics/Republicans/IRA [United Kingdom]
20004 HKU   Hong Kong (to 30 Jun 97) [United Kingdom]
20005 OTU   Other Overseas Dependencies/Territories [United Kingdom]
20006 PNU   Northern Ireland/Northern Irish Protestants/Unionists/UVF, UDA [UK]
20007 SCU   Scots/Scotland [United Kingdom]
20008 WAU   Welsh/Wales [United Kingdom]
205   IRE   Ireland
210   NTH   Netherlands
21001 NAN   Netherlands Antilles; Aruba (to 21 Dec 95) [Netherlands]
211   BEL   Belgium
21101 WAB   Walloons [Belgium]
21102 FLB   Flemish [Belgium]
212   LUX   Luxembourg
220   FRN   France
22002 BAF   Basques [France]
22003 BRF   Bretons/Brittany [France]
22004 COF   Corsicans/Corsica [France]
22005 IWF   Maghrebis/Afro-Arabs [France]
22006 ROF   Roma (Gypsies) [France]
22007 OTF   Other Overseas Departments/Territories [France]
221   MCO   Monaco
223   LIC   Liechtenstein
225   SWI   Switzerland
22501 JUS   Jurassiens [Switzerland]
22502 IWS   Immigrant Workers [Switzerland]
230   SPN   Spain
23001 BAS   Basques [Spain]
23002 CTS   Catalans [Spain]
23003 ROS   Roma (Gypsies) [Spain]
232   ANA   Andorra [Spain and France]
235   POR   Portugal
23501 ROP   Roma (Gypsies) [Portugal]
23502 MCP   Macao [Portugal]
23503 AMP   Azores Islands/Madeira Islands/other overseas territories [Portugal]
260   GER   Germany, Federal Republic of (West/ United)
26001 TUG   Turks [F.R. Germany]
26002 WBG   West Berlin (to 3 Oct 90) [F.R. Germany]
265   GDR   Germany, Democratic Republic of (East: to 3 Oct 90)

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290    POL    Poland
297    NWE    Western European ING's (international NGO's working only in this region)
298    WEG    Western European MLG's (IO's not listed below)
29801  EEC    European Communities/EC/EEC/European Union
29802  EFT    European Free Trade Association (EFTA)
29803  NAT    North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
29804  WEU    Western European Union (WEU)
29805  CSC    Organization/Conference on Security & Cooperation in Europe (OSCE/CSCE)
29806  EBR    European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
29807  COE    Council of Europe
29808  ESN    European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation
29809  EIB    European Investment Bank
29810  ESA    European Space Agency
29811  SCH    Schengen Pact
29901  EUR    European Region (exc. USSR & CIS) (location code only)
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Europe (Eastern, Southern & Nordic (including CIS)

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305    AUS    Austria
30501  TYA    Tyrol(ians) [Austria]
310    HUN    Hungary
31001  ROH    Roma (Gypsies) [Hungary]
315    CZE    Czech and Slovak Republic/Czechoslovakia (to 31 Dec 92)
31501  HUC    Hungarians [Czechoslovakia] (to 31 Dec 92)
31502  ROC    Roma (Gypsies) [Czechoslovakia] (to 31 Dec 92)
31503  SLC    Slovaks [Czechoslovakia] (to 31 Dec 92)
316    CZR    Czech Republic (from 1 Jan 93)
31601  SKC    Slovaks [Czech Republic] (from 1 Jan 93)
31602  RZC    Roma (Gypsies) [Czech Republic] (from 1 Jan 93)
317    SVK    Slovakia  (from 1 Jan 93)
31701  RGS    Roma (Gypsies) [Slovakia] (from 1 Jan 93)
31702  HGS    Hungarians [Slovakia] (from 1 Jan 93)
325    ITA    Italy
32501  GEI    Germans/Tyrolians [Italy]
32502  ROI    Roma (Gypsies) [Italy]
32503  SAI    Sardinians/Sardinia [Italy]
32505  NLI    Northern League/Lombard League/Padania
328    VAT    Vatican
331    SAN    San Marino
338    MLT    Malta
339    ALB    Albania
33901  GRA    Greeks [Albania]
340    SLO    Slovenia (from 27 Apr 92)
34001  CAS    Croats [Slovenia] (from 27 Apr 92)
34002  SES    Serbs [Slovenia] (from 27 Apr 92)
341    CRO    Croatia (from 27 Apr 92)
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34101 SEC   Serbs [Croatia] (from 27 Apr 92)
34102 MUC   Muslims [Croatia] (from 27 Apr 92)
34103 RMC   Roma (Gypsies) [Croatia] (from 27 Apr 92)
34104 ISC   Istrians [Croatia] (from 27 Apr 92)
342   BOH   Bosnia-Herzegovina (from 27 Apr 92)
34201 MUB   Bosniacs/Muslims [Bosnia-Herzegovina] (from 27 Apr 92)
34202 SEB   Serbs [Bosnia-Herzegovina] (from 27 Apr 92)
34203 CRB   Croats [Bosnia-Herzegovina] (from 27 Apr 92)
343   MAC   Macedonia (from 27 Apr 92)
34301 ALM   Albanians [Macedonia] (from 27 Apr 92)
34302 TRM   Turks [Macedonia] (from 27 Apr 92)
34303 SEM   Serbs [Macedonia] (from 27 Apr 92)
34304 RMM   Roma (Gypsies) [Macedonia] (from 27 Apr 92)
34305 MUM   Muslims (exc. Albanians) [Macedonia] (from 27 Apr 92)
344   SER   Serbia/Yugoslavia (from 27 Apr 92)
34401 ALS   Albanians/Kosovo [Serbia/Yugoslavia] (from 27 Apr 92)
34402 MNS   Montenegrins/Montenegro [Serbia/Yugoslavia] (from 27 Apr 92)
34403 HUS   Hungarians [Serbia/Yugoslavia] (from 27 Apr 92)
34404 MUS   Muslims (exc. Albanians, Sandzak) [Serbia/Yugoslavia] (from 27 Apr 92)
34405 CSS   Croats [Serbia/Yugoslavia] (from 27 Apr 92)
34406 RMS   Roma (Gypsies) [Serbia/Yugoslavia] (from 27 Apr 92)
34407 SZS   Sandzak [Serbia/Yugoslavia] (from 27 Apr 92)
345   YUG   Yugoslavia (to 27 Apr 92)
34501 ALY   Albanians/Kosovo [Yugoslavia] (to 27 Apr 92)
34502 CRY   Croats/Croatia [Yugoslavia] (to 27 Apr 92)
34503 ROY   Roma (Gypsies) [Yugoslavia] (to 27 Apr 92)
34504 SLY   Slovenes/Slovenia [Yugoslavia] (to 27 Apr 92)
34505 SBY   Serbs/Serbia [Yugoslavia] (to 27 Apr 92)
34506 MSY   Bosniacs/ Bosnia/ Muslims (exc. Albanians) [Yugoslavia] (to 27 Apr 92)
34507 MAY   Macedonians/Macedonia [Yugoslavia] (to 27 Apr 92)
34508 MNY   Montenegrins/Montenegro [Yugoslavia] (to 27 Apr 92)
34509 HUY   Hungarians [Yugoslavia] (to 27 Apr 92)
34510 BHY   Bosnia-Herzegovina [Yugoslavia] (to 27 Apr 92)
350   GRC   Greece
35001 MUG   Muslims/Turks [Greece]
35002 ROG   Roma (Gypsies) [Greece]
352   CYP   Cyprus
35201 GKC   Greek Cypriots [Cyprus]
35202 TKC   Turkish Cypriots/Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus [Cyprus]
355   BUL   Bulgaria
35501 TUB   Turks [Bulgaria]
35502 ROB   Roma (Gypsies) [Bulgaria]
358   MOD   Moldova (from 26 Dec 91)
35801 UKM   Ukrainians [Moldova] (from 26 Dec 91)
35802 RUM   Russians [Moldova] (from 26 Dec 91)
35803 GGM   Gagauzi [Moldova] (from 26 Dec 91)

35804	BLM	Bulgarians [Moldova] (from 26 Dec 91)
35805	JWM	Jews [Moldova] (from 26 Dec 91)
359	UKR	Ukraine (from 26 Dec 91)
35901	RNU	Russians (in east Ukraine, exc. Crimeans) [Ukraine] (from 26 Dec 91)
35902	JWU	Jews [Ukraine] (from 26 Dec 91)
35903	BEU	Belarussians [Ukraine] (from 26 Dec 91)
35904	MDU	Moldavians [Ukraine] (from 26 Dec 91)
35905	BUU	Bulgarians [Ukraine] (from 26 Dec 91)
35906	HUU	Hungarians [Ukraine] (from 26 Dec 91)
35907	POU	Poles [Ukraine] (from 26 Dec 91)
35908	RMU	Romanians [Ukraine] (from 26 Dec 91)
35909	CMU	Crimean Tatars [Ukraine] (from 26 Dec 91)
35910	CRU	Crimea/Crimean Russians [Ukraine] (from 26 Dec 91)
360	ROM	Romania
36001	GMR	Germans [Romania]
36002	HUR	Hungarians [Romania]
36003	ROR	Roma (Gypsies) [Romania]
361	BER	Belarus (from 26 Dec 91)
36101	RUB	Russians [Belarus] (from 26 Dec 91)
36102	POB	Poles [Belarus] (from 26 Dec 91)
36103	UKB	Ukrainians [Belarus] (from 26 Dec 91)
36104	JWB	Jews [Belarus] (from 26 Dec 91)
362	GEO	Georgia (from 26 Dec 91)
36201	AMG	Armenians [Georgia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36202	RUG	Russians [Georgia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36203	AZG	Azerbaijanis [Georgia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36204	OSG	Ossetians/South Ossetia [Georgia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36205	GRG	Greeks [Georgia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36206	ABG	Abkhaz/Abkhazia [Georgia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36207	ADG	Adzhars/Adzharia [Georgia] (from 26 Dec 91)
363	ARM	Armenia (from 26 Dec 91)
36301	AZA	Azerbaijanis [Armenia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36302	RUA	Russians [Armenia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36303	KUA	Kurds [Armenia] (from 26 Dec 91)
364	RUS	Russia (from 26 Dec 91)
36401	TAR	Tatars/Tatarstan Autonomous Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36402	UAR	Ukrainians [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36403	CVR	Chuvash/Chuvashia Autonomous Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36404	BKR	Bashkirs/Bashkortostan Autonomous Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36405	BLR	Belarussians [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36406	MVR	Mordvinians/Mordovia Autonomous Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36407	CHR	Chechens/Chechnya/Ichkeria [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36408	GRR	Germans [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36409	UDR	Udmurts/Udmurtia Autonomous Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36410	MRR	Maris/Mariel (Marii-el) Autonomous Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36411	KZR	Kazakhs [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91) (from 26 Dec 91)

36412 AVR Avars (in Daghestan—see also 36435) [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36413 JWR Jews/Jewish Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36414 ARR Armenians [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36415 BYR Buryats/Buryatia Autonomous Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36416 OSR Ossetians/North Ossetia Autonomous Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36417 KBR Kabardinians/Kabardino-Balkaria AR [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36418 YKR Yakuts/Yakutia Autonomous Region/Sakha [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36419 DAR Dargins (in Daghestan—see also 36435) [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36420 KOR Komis (inc. Komi-Permiaks)/Komi AR [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36421 AZR Azerbaijanis [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36422 KUR Kumyks (in Daghestan—see also 36435) [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36423 LZR Lezghins (in Daghestan—see also 36435) [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36424 IGR Ingush/Ingushetia (Ingushia) Autonomous Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36425 TVR Tuvins/Tuvinia (Tuva) Autonomous Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36426 MDR Moldavians [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36427 KMR Kalmyks/Kalmykia Autonomous Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36428 KCR Karachays/Karachevo-Cherkessia AR (exc. Cherkess39) [Russia] fr. 26 Dec 91)
36429 GGR Georgians [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36430 UZR Uzbeks [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36431 KLR Karelians/Karelia Autonomous Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36432 AYR Adygeys/Adygeya Autonomous Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36433 KRR Koreans [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36434 RMR Romas (Gypsies) [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36435 DGR Daghestanis/Daghestan (Dagestan) AR [Russia] (from 26 Dec 31)
36436 ALR Altai/Altai Autonomous Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36437 KKR Khakass/Khakasia Autonomous Region [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36438 COR Cossacks [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36439 CIR Circassians (Cherkess/ians) [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36440 WCR Wahhabis/militant Islamists in Chechnya [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36441 WDR Wahhabis/militant Islamists in Daghestan (qv 36435) [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36442 CKR Chukchi/Chukotsky [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36443 NYR Nenets [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36444 KAR Koriak (Koryak) [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
36445 KGR Kaliningrad [Russia] (from 26 Dec 91)
365   USR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR: to 26 Dec 91)
36501 ARU Armenians/Armenia (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36502 AZU Azerbaijanis/Azerbaijan (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36503 KBU Karachai & Balkars (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36504 CIU Chechen & Ingush (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36505 CTU Crimean Tatars (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36506 ESU Estonians/Estonia (to 5 Sep 91) [USSR]
36507 GEU Georgians/Georgia (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36508 GMU Germans (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36510 JEU Jews (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36511 KZU Kazakhs/Kazakhstan (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36512 KIU Kirghiz/Kirghizia (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]

36513 KUU   Kurds (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36514 LAU   Latvians/Latvia (to 5 Sep 91) [USSR]
36515 LIU   Lithuanians/Lithuania (to 5 Sep 91) [USSR]
36516 ROU   Roma (Gypsies) (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36517 TAU   Tadjiks/Tadjikistan (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36518 TMU   Turkmen/Turkmenistan (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36519 RUU   Russians/RSFSR (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36520 UKU   Ukrainians/Ukraine (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36521 UZU   Uzbeks/Uzbekistan (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36522 BLU   Belorussians/Belorussia (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36523 MOU   Moldavians/Moldavia (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36524 OSU   Ossetians/North and South Ossetia (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36525 TTU   Tatars/Tatarstan (exc. Crimean) (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36526 CHU   Chuvash/Chuvashia (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36527 BKU   Bashkir/Bashkiria (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36528 MVU   Mordvinians/Mordovia (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36529 UDU   Udmurt/Udmurtia (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36530 MRU   Mari/Mariel (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36531 BMU   Buryat (Mongol)/Buryatia (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36532 KDU   Kabardin/Kabardino-Balkar (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36533 YAU   Yakut/Yakutia (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36534 KOU   Komi/Komi ASSR (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36535 KMU   Kalmyk/Kalmykia (o 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36536 TUU   Tuvan/Tuvinia (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
36537 KLU   Karelians (to 26 Dec 91) [USSR]
366   AZB   Azerbaijan (from 26 Dec 91)
36601 RSA   Russians [Azerbaijan] (from 26 Dec 91)
36602 ARA   Armenians/Nagorno Karabakh/Artsakh [Azerbaijan] (from 26 Dec 91)
36603 LZA   Lezghins [Azerbaijan] (from 26 Dec 91)
367   KAZ   Kazakhstan (from 26 Dec 91)
36701 RUK   Russians [Kazakhstan] (from 26 Dec 91)
36702 GEK   Germans [Kazakhstan] (from 26 Dec 91)
36706 UIK   Uighurs [Kazakhstan] (from 26 Dec 91)
368   KYR   Kyrgyzstan (from 26 Dec 91)
36801 RSK   Russians [Kyrgyzstan] (from 26 Dec 91)
36802 UZK   Uzbeks [Kyrgyzstan] (from 26 Dec 91)
36805 GMK   Germans [Kyrgyzstan] (from 26 Dec 91)
36806 WHK   Wahhabis/militant Islamists [Kyrgyzstan]
369   UZB   Uzbekistan (from 26 Dec 91)
36901 RSU   Russians [Uzbekistan] (from 26 Dec 91)
36902 TJU   Tajiks [Uzbekistan] (from 26 Dec 91)
36910 TKU   Turks/Meshketian Turks [Uzbekistan] (from 26 Dec 91)
36911 WHU   Wahhabis/militant Islamists [Uzbekistan] (from 26 Dec 91)
370   TAJ   Tajikistan (from 26 Dec 91)
37001 UZT   Uzbeks [Tajikistan] (from 26 Dec 91)
37002 RUT   Russians [Tajikistan] (from 26 Dec 91)

37005 WAT Wahhabis/militant Islamists [Tajikistan] (from 26 Dec 91)
37006 UTT United Tajik Opposition
37007 ORT Other/Unspecified anti-government rebels
371   TKM Turkmenistan (from 26 Dec 91)
37101 RST Russians [Turkmenistan] (from 26 Dec 91)
372   LAT Latvia (from 5 Sep 91)
37201 RUL Russians [Latvia] (from 5 Sep 91)
37202 BRL Belorussians [Latvia] (from 5 Sep 91)
37203 UKL Ukrainians [Latvia] (from 5 Sep 91)
37204 PSL Poles [Latvia] (from 5 Sep 91)
37205 LIL Lithuanians [Latvia] (from 5 Sep 91)
373   LIT Lithuania (from 5 Sep 91)
37301 RSL Russians [Lithuania] (from 5 Sep 91)
37302 PLL Poles [Lithuania] (from 5 Sep 91)
37303 BLL Belorussians [Lithuania] (from 5 Sep 91)
37304 UNL Ukrainians [Lithuania] (from 5 Sep 91)
374   EST Estonia (from 5 Sep 91)
37401 RUE Russians [Estonia] (from 5 Sep 91)
37402 UKE Ukranians [Estonia] (from 5 Sep 91)
37403 BEE Belorussians [Estonia] (from 5 Sep 91)
375   FIN Finland
37501 SMF Sami [Finland]
37502 AIF Aland Island(er)s [Finland]
380   SWD Sweden
38001 SAS Sami [Sweden]
385   NOR Norway
38501 SMN Sami [Norway]
390   DEN Denmark
39001 GRD Greenland [Denmark]
39002 FRD Faero Islands [Denmark]
395   ICE Iceland
397   NEE East European/Central Asian ING's (internat'l NGO's active only in this region)
39701 CMP Confederation of Mountain Peoples/Confederation of Caucasian Peoples
398   EEG East European/Central Asian MLG's (IO's not listed below)
39801 CCN Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA/COMECON)
39802 WAR Warsaw Pact/Warsaw Treaty Organization
39803 CIS Commonwealth of Independent States
39804 NOB Nordic Investment Bank
39805 NDC Nordic Council
39806 CEA Central Europe Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA)
39807 CBC Council of the Baltic Sea States
39808 BSC Black Sea Economic Cooperation
39809 CEI Central European Initiative
39901 CES Central Asia exc. Russia (from 26 Dec 1991) (location code only)
39902 ARC Arctic Ocean (inc. North, Baltic, Bering Seas) (location code only)
39903 MED Mediterranean, Aegean, Black and Caspian Seas (location code only)

Africa (Western and Central)

403   STP   Sao Tome & Principe
420   GAM   Gambia
425   SGB   Senegambia/Gambian-Senegalese Federation (1 Feb 82 to 30 Sep 89 only)
430   CAP   Cape Verde
432   MLI   Mali
43201 TUM   Tuareg [Mali]
43202 MNM   Mande [Mali]
43203 SGM   Songhai [Mali]
433   SEN   Senegal
43301 DIS   Diola/Casamance region [Senegal]
434   BEN   Benin
435   MAU   Mauritania
43501 KEM   Kewri [Mauritania]
43502 PEM   Peul [Mauritania]
43503 WOM   Wolof [Mauritania]
43504 BBM   Bambara [Mauritania]
436   NIR   Niger
43601 DSN   Djerma-Songhai [Niger]
43602 HAN   Hausa [Niger]
43603 TRN   Tuareg [Niger]
43604 TBN   Toubou [Niger]
437   IVO   Ivory Coast
43701 EUI   Europeans [Ivory Coast]
43702 LEI   Lebanese [Ivory Coast]
438   GUI   Guinea
43801 FUG   Fulani (Fulbe) [Guinea]
43802 MKG   Malinke [Guinea]
43803 SUG   Susu [Guinea]
439   BUF   Burkina Faso (Upper Volta)
440   EQG   Equatorial Guinea
44001 BBE   Bubi [Equatorial Guinea]
441   GBI   Guinea-Bissau
450   LBR   Liberia
45001 CAL   Creoles/Americo-Liberians [Liberia]
45002 KRL   Krahn/George Boley rebels [Liberia]
45003 TRL   Gio/Mano; & to Jul 97, Natl Patr Front of Lib. & Chas Taylor rebels [Liberia]
45004 PJL   Prince Johnson rebels [Liberia]
45005 MKL   Mandingo/Alhaji Kromah rebels/INPFL/Roosevelt Johnson rebels/ULIMO [Liberia]
451   SIE   Sierra Leone
45101 CRS   Creoles [Sierra Leone]
45102 LIS   Limba [Sierra Leone]
45103 MES   Mende [Sierra Leone]

45104 TMS Temne [Sierra Leone]
452   GHA Ghana
45201 ASG Ashanti [Ghana]
45202 EWG Ewe [Ghana]
45203 MDG Mossi-Dagomba [Ghana]
45204 KKG Konkomba [Ghana]
45205 NNG Nanumba [Ghana]
45206 GJG Gonja [Ghana]
45207 FAG Fante [Ghana]
461   TOG Togo
46101 EWT Ewe [Togo]
46102 KAT Kabre [Togo]
471   CAO Cameroon
47101 KIC Kirdi [Cameroon]
47102 WEC Westerners [Cameroon]
47103 BMC Bamileke [Cameroon]
475   NIG Nigeria
47501 HFN Hausa-Fulani [Nigeria]
47503 IBN Ibo/Biafra [Nigeria]
47504 YON Yoruba [Nigeria]
47505 OGN Ogoni [Nigeria]
481   GAB Gabon
482   CEN Central African Republic
483   CHA Chad
48301 NOC North Chadiens [Chad]
48302 SOC South Chadiens [Chad]
484   CON Congo (Brazzaville)
48401 LBC Lari (Bakongo) [Congo-B]
490   ZAI Congo (Zaire, Belgian Congo]
49003 LKZ Luba/Baluba (incl. in Shaba, Kasai) [Congo-Zaire]
49005 LYZ Lunda/Yeke (in Katanga/ Shaba) [Congo-Zaire]
49006 KVZ Banyarwanda/Banyamulenge/Tutsis (excl. Hutus) [Congo-Zaire]
49007 HUZ Hutus [Congo-Zaire]
49008 NGZ Ngbandi (in Equateur) [Congo-Zaire]
49009 RDZ Congolese rebels (other or unidentified) [Congo-Zaire]
497   NWA West African ING's (international NGO's active only in this region)
498   WAG West African MLG's (IO's not listed below)
49801 ECW Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS, ECOMOG)
49802 ECC Economic Community of Central Africa
49901 WAF West African Region (location code only)

Africa (Eastern and Southern

500   UGA Uganda
50001 ACU Acholi [Uganda]
50002 KAU Konjo/Amba [Uganda]

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50003  ANU   Ankole [Uganda]
50004  BGU   Baganda [Uganda]
50005  BYU   Bunyoro [Uganda]
50006  KKU   Kakwa [Uganda]
50007  KRU   Karamajong [Uganda]
50008  LGU   Langi [Uganda]
50009  LMU   Lugbara/Madi [Uganda]
50011  TOU   Toro [Uganda]
50012  NYU   Nyarwanda [Uganda]
50013  AIU   Asians [Uganda]
501    KEN   Kenya
50101  ASK   Asians [Kenya]
50103  KIK   Kikuyu [Kenya]
50104  LUK   Luo [Kenya]
50105  MAK   Maasai [Kenya]
50106  SOK   Somalis [Kenya]
50107  TUK   Turkana [Kenya]
50108  REK   Rendille [Kenya]
50109  EUK   Europeans [Kenya]
50110  KJK   Kalenjin [Kenya]
510    TAZ   Tanzania (Tanganyika & Zanzibar)
51001  ZZT   Zanzibar [Tanzania]
516    BUI   Burundi
51601  HUB   Hutu [Burundi]
51602  TTB   Tutsi [Burundi]
517    RWA   Rwanda
51701  TTR   Tutsi [Rwanda]
51702  HTR   Hutu [Rwanda]
51703  PFR   Rwandan Patriotic Front (to 17 Jul 94) [Rwanda]
520    SOM   Somalia
52001  ISS   Issaq clan/Somaliland/Somali National Movement [Somalia]
52002  AMS   Ali Mahdi rebels/Hawye clan/United Somali Congress [Somalia]
52003  ADS   Aideed rebels/Habre Gedir clan/Somali National Alliance. [Somalia]
52099  OUS   Other/unspecified rebels/clans/refugees [Somalia]
521    DJI   Djibouti
52101  AFD   Afars [Djibouti]
530    ETH   Ethiopia
53001  AFE   Afars [Ethiopia]
53002  ERE   Eritreans (& Eritrea to 3 May 93) [Ethiopia]
53003  NSE   Nilo-Saharans [Ethiopia]
53004  ORE   Oromo (Galla) [Ethiopia]
53005  SOE   Somalis [Ethiopia]
53006  TIE   Tigreans/Tigre [Ethiopia]
53007  AHE   Amhara [Ethiopia]
53099  OUE   Other/unspecified rebels/refugees [Ethiopia]
531    ERI   Eritrea (from 3 May 93)
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53101 ARE Afars [Eritrea] (from 3 May 93)
540 ANG Angola
54001 BKA Bakongo [Angola]
54002 OVA Ovimbundu/UNITA rebels [Angola]
54003 CBA Cabinda [Angola]
551 ZAM Zambia
55101 BEZ Bemba [Zambia]
55102 LOZ Lozi (Barotze) [Zambia]
55103 TOZ Tonga [Zambia]
552 ZIM Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)
55201 EUZ Europeans [Zimbabwe]
55203 NDZ Ndebele [Zimbabwe]
553 MAW Malawi
554 MOZ Mozambique
55401 RNM Renamo (RNM) guerillas [Mozambique]
55402 SGM Shangaan [Mozambique]
560 SAF South Africa
56001 AIS Asians (Indians) [South Africa]
56002 BLS Blacks (inc. ANC to 1 Apr 94); exc. Zulu, Xhosa) [South Africa]
56003 CLS Coloreds (mixed race) [South Africa]
56004 EUS Europeans/Whites/Afrikaans [South Africa]
56005 NMS Namibia/Namibians/SWAPO rebels (to 21 Mar 90) [South Africa]
56006 ZUS Zulu/Nkatha [South Africa]
56007 XHS Xhosa [South Africa]
561 NMB Namibia (from 21 Mar 90)
56101 EUN Europeans [Namibia] (from 21 Mar 90)
56102 SBN San (Bushmen) [Namibia] (from 21 Mar 90)
570 LES Lesotho
571 BOT Botswana
57101 SAB San (Bushmen) [Botswana]
572 SWA Swaziland
580 MAG Madagascar
58001 ASM Asians [Madagascar]
58002 MEM Merina [Madagascar]
581 COM Comoros
585 SEY Seychelles
590 MAR Mauritius
597 NEA East or Southern African ING's (international NGO's active only in this region)
598 SEG Southern or East African MLG's (IO's not listed below)
59801 OAU Organization of African Unity
59802 AFB African Development Bank
59803 SAC Southern African Development Cooperation Council (SADCC—not 59804)
59804 SDC Southern African Development Community (not 59803)
59805 EAB East African Development Bank
59806 PTA Preferential Trade Area for East Africa
59807 EGL Economic Community of the Great Lakes

59808 IGA Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD)
59901 SSA Southern or Sub-Saharan African Region (location code only)
59902 HAF (Greater) Horn of Africa Region (location code only)

North Africa and The Middle East

600 MOR Morocco
60001 BEM Berbers [Morocco]
60003 SHM Saharawis/Western Sahara [Morocco]
615 ALG Algeria
61501 BEA Berbers [Algeria]
616 TUN Tunisia
620 LIB Libya
625 SUD Sudan
62501 SOS South Sudanese (other than SPLA/SPLM)[Sudan]
62502 SPS Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM)/Army (SPLA) [Sudan]
65203 NBS Nuba [Sudan]
62504 NDS National Democratic Alliance [Sudan]
62508 ORS Other/unspecified anti-government rebels/militia/clans [Sudan]
62509 OPS Other/unspecified pro-government militia/clans [Sudan]
630 IRN Iran
63002 AZI Azerbaijanis [Iran]
63003 BHI Bah'ais [Iran]
63004 BKI Bakhtiari [Iran]
63005 BLI Baluchi [Iran]
63007 KUI Kurds [Iran]
63008 TMI Turkmens (Turkomans) [Iran]
63009 ANI Arabs [Iran]
63010 CRI Christians [Iran]
632 QAT Qatar
640 TUR Turkey
64001 ART Armenians [Turkey]
64002 AWT Alawites [Turkey]
64003 AVT Alevis [Turkey]
64005 KUT Kurds [Turkey]
64006 ROT Roma (Gypsies) [Turkey]
645 IRQ Iraq
64501 ASI Assyrians [Iraq]
64504 KQI Kurds [Iraq]
64505 TQI Turkmens [Iraq]
64506 SHI Shi'ites [Iraq]
64507 SUI Sunnis [Iraq]
651 EGY Egypt (United Arab Republic)
65101 CPE Copts (Christians) [Egypt]
652 SYR Syria

65201	AWS	Alawis [Syria]
65202	ARS	Armenians [Syria]
65203	KUS	Kurds [Syria]
65204	TUS	Turks [Syria]
655	LEB	Lebanon
65501	DRL	Druze/PSP [Lebanon]
65502	MCL	Maronites/Christians (inc. Lebanese Front, Southern Lebanese Army) Lebanon]
65503	PAL	Palestinians [Lebanon]
65504	SHL	Shi'ites (incl. Amal, Hezbollah) [Lebanon]
65505	SUL	Sunnis (incl. Murabitoun) [Lebanon]
65506	MOL	Muslims (unspecified/other) [Lebanon]
65599	UGL	Unidentified guerilla groups [Lebanon]
663	JOR	Jordan
66302	PAJ	Palestinians [Jordan]
664	PLO	Palestine Liberation Org. (PLO/PNC) (& from 13 Sep 93, Palest. occ. terr.)
66401	HMP	Hamas/Islamic Jihad /guerilla orgns. (from 13 Sep 93) [Palestine]
665	ISR	Israel
66501	ARI	Palestinians/Arabs (citizens: excl. occupied territories) [Israel]
66502	SEI	Sephardim (Oriental Jews) [Israel]
66503	PLI	Palestinians in/occupied territories/West Bank/Gaza (to 13 Sep 93)[Israel]
66504	JWI	Jews (incl. European and Russian; excl. Sephardim) [Israel]
670	SAU	Saudi Arabia
67002	SIS	Shi'ites [Saudi Arabia]
672	BAH	Bahrain
67201	SIB	Shi'ites [Bahrain]
67202	FWB	Foreign workers [Bahrain]
675	UAE	United Arab Emirates
678	YAR	Yemen (North/United Yemen)
67801	SOY	Southern Yemen/is (former PDRY: from 23 May 90)
67802	FWY	Foreign workers [Yemen]
680	YPR	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic (PDRY/South: to 23 May 90)
688	OMA	Oman (Muscat and Oman)
690	KUW	Kuwait
69001	FWK	Foreign workers [Kuwait]
69002	SHK	Shi'ites [Kuwait]
697	NME	Middle Eastern/North African ING's (int'l NGO's only active in this region)
698	MEG	Middle Eastern or North African MLG's (IO's not listed below)
69801	SAD	South Arabian Federation (pre-1978)
69802	CTO	CENTO/Central Treaty Organization/Baghdad Pact (pre-1978)
69803	GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
69804	ARL	Arab League
69805	ACC	Arab Cooperation Council
69806	CAU	Council of Arab Economic Unity
69807	AES	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
69808	ABD	Arab Bank for Economic Development
69809	OAP	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC: not OPEC)

69810 AMU   Arab Maghreb Union
69811 AMF   Arab Monetary Fund
69901 MIE   Middle East Region (location code only)
69902 NAF   North African Region (location code only)
69903 PGR   Persian Gulf Region and Red Sea (location code only)

Asia (East and South)

700   AFG   Afghanistan
70001 BLA   Baluchi [Afghanistan]
70002 MJA   Mujaheddin rebels (to Apr 92) [Afghanistan]
70003 HZA   Hazars [Afghanistan]
70004 PSA   Pashtuns/Pathans/Taliban [Afghanistan]
70005 TAA   Tajiks [Afghanistan]
70006 UZA   Uzbeks [Afghanistan]
710   CHN   China
71002 HHC   Hui (Muslims) [China]
71003 KZC   Kazakhs [China]
71004 MOC   Mongols/Inner Mongolia/ Tajiks [China]
71005 TIC   Tibetans/Tibet [China]
71006 UIC   Uighurs [China]
71007 TJK   Tajiks [China]
71008 TEC   Turkmen/E. Turkestan (inc. Kyrgyz; exc. Kazakhs, Uighurs, Tajiks) [China]
71009 HKC   Hong Kong (from 1 Jul 97) [China]
712   MON   Mongolia
713   TAW   Taiwan (Republic of China)
71301 ATT   Aboriginal Taiwanese [Taiwan]
71302 TCT   Taiwanese [Taiwan]
71303 KMT   Mainlanders (Nationalists) [Taiwan]
731   PRK   Korea, Dem. People's Republic of (North Korea)
732   ROK   Korea, Republic of (South Korea)
73201 HOK   HoNamese/Cholla Province [South Korea]
740   JPN   Japan
74001 AIJ   Ainu [Japan]
74002 BKJ   Burakumin [Japan]
74003 KOJ   Koreans [Japan]
74004 OKJ   Okinawa(ns) [Japan]
750   IND   India
75001 AMI   Assamese/Assam [India]
75002 SII   Sikkim [India]
75003 AII   Andaman Island(er)s [India]
75006 GKI   Gurkhas [India]
75008 MUI   Muslims (other/unspecified) [India]
75009 NAI   Nagas/Nagaland [India]
75010 STI   Santhals [India]
75011 MTI   Meiteis/Manipur [India]

75012	SKI	Sikhs/Punjab [India]
75013	TPI	Tripuras/Tripura [India]
75014	KAI	Kashmiri Muslims/Kashmir [India]
75015	MII	Misos/Misoram [India]
75016	HII	Hindus (other/unspecified) [India]
75017	TNI	Tamils/Tamil Nadu [India]
75018	SCI	Scheduled Tribes (exc. Santhals) [India]
75019	BOI	Bodos [India]
75020	SDI	Scheduled/lower castes/dalits/Harijans/untouchables [India]
760	BHU	Bhutan
76001	LHB	Lhotshampas/Nepalis [Bhutan]
770	PAK	Pakistan
77001	AHP	Ahmadis (Ahmedis) [Pakistan]
77002	BCP	Baluchi [Pakistan]
77004	HNP	Hindus [Pakistan]
77005	PTP	Pushtuns [Pakistan]
77006	SDP	Sindhis [Pakistan]
771	BNG	Bangladesh (East Pakistan)
77101	CTB	Chittagong Hill Tribes (Chakmas, etc.) [Bangladesh]
77102	HIB	Hindus [Bangladesh]
77103	BHB	Biharis [Bangladesh]
775	BUR	Burma (Myanmar)
77501	ARB	Arakanese (Rohingya Muslims) [Burma]
77502	CHB	Chins (Zomis) [Burma]
77503	KCB	Kachin [Burma]
77504	KRB	Karen [Burma]
77505	MOB	Mons [Burma]
77506	NAB	Nagas [Burma]
77507	SHB	Shan [Burma]
77508	MTB	Mountain Tribals [Burma]
77509	CIB	Chinese [Burma]
780	SRI	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
78001	ETS	Indian Tamils (Estate Tamils) [Sri Lanka]
78002	TAS	Sri Lankan Tamils [Sri Lanka]
78003	MOS	Muslims [Sri Lanka]
78004	SHS	Sinhalese [Sri Lanka]
781	MAD	Maldive Islands
790	NEP	Nepal
797	NEA	East or South Asian ING's (international NGO's active only in this region)
798	ESG	East or South Asian MLG's (IO's not listed below)
79801	ADB	Asian Development Bank
79802	SAR	SAARC/South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
79803	IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
79901	EAS	East Asian Region (location code only)
79902	STA	South Asian Region (location code only)
79903	INO	Indian Ocean (location code only)

South-East Asia

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800    TAI    Thailand
80001  CHT    Chinese [Thailand]
80002  MMT    Malay Muslims [Thailand]
80003  NTT    Northern Hill Tribes [Thailand]
811    KAM    Cambodia (Kampuchea)
81102  VIK    Vietnamese [Cambodia]
81103  CHK    Chams (Muslims) [Cambodia]
81104  CGK    Rebel Coalition Govt/Forces (exc. Khmer Rouge: to 1 MAY 93) [Cambodia]
81105  KRK    Khmer Rouge [Cambodia]
812    LAO    Laos
81201  HML    Hmong (Meo) [Laos]
81202  PTL    Pathet Lao (to 1976) [Laos]
816    DRV    Vietnam, Dem. Republic of (North/United)
81601  CAV    Catholics [Vietnam]
81602  CHV    Chinese [Vietnam]
81603  KHV    Khmers [Vietnam]
81604  MNV    Montagnards (Mountain Chams) [Vietnam]
817    RVN    Vietnam, Republic of (South Vietnam: to 2 Jul 76)
81701  VCV    Viet Cong (South Vietnam)(to July 76)
820    MAL    Malaysia
82001  CHM    Chinese [Malaysia]
82002  IBM    Ibans/Sarawak Dayaks [Malaysia]
82003  EIM    East Indians [Malaysia]
82004  KDM    Kadazans/Sabah Dayaks [Malaysia]
82005  OAM    Orang Asli/Other Aboriginal Peoples [Malaysia]
82006  MAM    Malays [Malaysia]
825    BRU    Brunei (from 1 Jan 84)
830    SIN    Singapore
83001  MYS    Malays [Singapore]
840    PHI    Philippines
84001  CHP    Chinese [Philippines]
84002  CPP    Cordillera Peoples [Philippines]
84003  MOP    Moros (Muslims) [Philippines]
84004  NPP    New People's Army [Philippines]
850    INS    Indonesia
85001  ACI    Aceh [Indonesia]
85002  ABI    Ambonese [Indonesia]
85003  CHI    Chinese [Indonesia]
85004  ETI    East Timorese/East Timor [Indonesia]
85005  PAI    Papuans/Irian Jaya [Indonesia]
897    NSO    South-East Asian ING's (international NGO's active only in this region)
898    SMG    South-East Asian MLG's (IO's not listed below)
89801  STO    SEATO/South-East Asian Treaty Organization (pre-1978)
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89802 ASN   Assoc. of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN—not ARF: see 99810)
89901 SEA   South East Asian Region (location code only)

The Pacific

900   AUL   Australia
90001 ABA   Aborigines [Australia]
910   PAP   Papua New Guinea
91001 BVP   Bougainvilleans/Bougainville [Papua New Guinea]
915   KIR   Kiribati (from 12 Jul 79)
920   NEW   New Zealand
92001 MAN   Maoris [New Zealand]
921   NAU   Nauru
923   MAI   Marshall Islands (from 3 Nov 86)
925   MIC   Micronesia (from 3 Nov 86)
927   PLU   Palau (from 1 Oct 94)
930   FIJ   Fiji
93001 INF   Indians [Fiji]
93002 FIF   Native Fijians [Fiji]
935   TON   Tonga
940   SOL   Solomon Islands
945   WSM   Western Samoa
950   VAN   Vanuatu (from 30 Jul 80)
960   TUV   Tuvalu (from 30 Sep 78)
967   NPA   Pacific ING's (international NGO's active only in this region)
968   PAG   Pacific region MLG's IO's not listed below)
96801 APC   Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
96802 SPF   South Pacific Forum
96803 SPC   South Pacific Commission
96804 ANZ   ANZUS Pact
96901 PAC   Pacific Ocean Region (location code only)
96902 ANR   Antarctic Region (location code only)

Non-Regional Organizations, Other

994   MNC   Multinational Corporations
996   UNO   United Nations Organization (use 5-digit codes below if possible)
99601 UGS   UN General Assembly/general UN administration
99602 USG   UN Secretary General/Secretariat
99603 USC   UN Security Council/security & peacekeeping programs
99604 UTC   UN Trusteeship Council
99605 UES   UN economic and social programs/ECOSOC, etc.
99606 UDP   UN development programs/UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, etc.
99607 UHP   UN humanitarian programs/UNDHA, UNHCR, WFP, ERC, UNOCHA etc.
99608 GAT   General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT/WTO)
99609 IBK   International Monetary Fund (IMF)/World Bank

99610	ICJ	International Court of Justice (ICJ)
99611	IAE	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
997	ING	International NGO's not listed below or as regional NGO's: *97's)
99701	AMN	Amnesty International
99702	HRW	Human Rights Watch (& affiliated regional Watch organizations)
99703	RCR	Internat'l Committee of the Red Cross (& local Red Cross/Crescent affiliates)
99704	WVN	World Vision
99705	DWB	Doctors Without Borders/Medecins Sans Frontieres
99706	CAR	CARE
99707	CLR	Catholic Relief Services
99708	OXF	Oxfam
99709	STC	Save The Children
99710	GRP	Greenpeace
998	IGO	Other (Unlisted) Multi-Lateral Government Organizations
99801	OEC	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
99802	BCS	(British) Commonwealth/Cwth. Secretariat
99803	NON	Non-Aligned Movement (not G77—see 99821)
99804	GOS	Group of Seven (G7)/Summit of Eight/G8 (not 19809 Latin G8)
99805	ISD	Islamic Development Bank
99806	OPC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC—not OAPEC 69809)
99807	OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
99808	LFR	La Francophonie
99809	CPS	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
99810	ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
99811	PRC	Paris Club/Group of Ten
99812	BIS	Bank for International Settlements
99813	CCC	Customs Cooperation Council
99814	IEA	International Energy Agency (not IAEA 99611)
99815	IMS	International Mobile Satellite Organization
99816	ITS	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)
99817	ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
99818	ATC	Arctic Council
99819	AEM	Asia-Europe Meeting
99820	LMC	Lome Convention
99821	GSS	Group of 77 (non-aligned countries—not Non-Aligned Movement: 99803)
999	???	Not stated, other

Tab Placed here should read "Appendix II, COPDAB scales"

Appendix II

COPDAB COOPERATION AND CONFLICT SCALES

II.1 COPDAB INTERNATIONAL SCALE

1. Voluntary unification into one nation

       Merging voluntarily into one nation (state); forming one nation with one legally binding government.

2. Major strategic alliance (regional or international)

       Fighting a war jointly; establishing a joint military command or alliance; conducting joint military maneuvers; establishing economic common market; joining or organizing international alliances; establishing joint program to raise the global or regional quality of life.

3. Military economic or strategic support

       Selling nuclear power plants or materials; providing air, naval, or land facilities for bases; giving technical or advisory military assistance; granting military aid; sharing highly advanced technology; intervening with military support at request of government; concluding military agreements; training military personnel; joint programs and plans to initiate and pursue disarmament.

4. Non-military economic, technological or industrial agreement

       Making economic loans, grants; agreeing to economic pacts; giving industrial, cultural, or educational assistance; conducting trade agreements or granting most favored nation status; establishing common transportation or communication networks; selling industrial-technological surplus supplies; providing technical expertise; ceasing economic restrictions; repaying debts; selling non-military goods; giving disaster relief.

5. Cultural or scientific agreement or support (non-strategic)

       Starting diplomatic relations; establishing technological or scientific communication; proposing or offering economic or military aid; recognizing government; visit by head of state; opening borders; conducting or enacting friendship agreements; conducting cultural or academic agreements or exchanges.

6. Official verbal support of goals, values, or regime

       Official support of policy; raising legation to embassy; reaffirming friendship; asking for help against third party; apologizing for unfavorable actions or statements; allowing entry of press correspondents; thanking or asking for aid; resuming broken diplomatic or other

relations.

7. Minor official exchanges, talks or policy expressions--mild verbal support

        Meeting of high officials; conferring on problems of mutual interest; visit by lower officials for talks; issuing joint communiqués; appointing ambassadors; announcing cease-fires; non-governmental exchanges; proposing talks; public non-governmental support of regime; exchanging prisoners of war; requesting support for policy; stating or explaining policy.

8. Neutral or non-significant acts for the inter-nation situation

        Rhetorical policy statements; non-consequential news items; non-governmental visitors; indifference statements; compensating for nationalized enterprises or private property; no comment statements.

9. Mild verbal expressions displaying discord in interaction

        Low key objection to policies or behavior; communicating dissatisfaction through third party; failing to reach an agreement; refusing protest note; denying accusations; objecting to explanation of goals, position, etc.; requesting change in policy.

10. Strong verbal expressions displaying hostility in interaction

        Warning retaliation for acts; making threatening demands and accusations; condemning strongly specific actions or policies; denouncing leaders, system, or ideology; postponing heads of state visits; refusing participation in meetings or summits; leveling strong propaganda attacks; denying support; blocking or vetoing policy or proposals in the UN or other international bodies.

11. Diplomatic-economic hostile actions

        Increasing troop mobilization; boycotts; imposing economic sanctions; hindering movement on land, waterways, or in the air; embargoing goods; refusing mutual trade rights; closing borders and blocking free communication; manipulating trade or currency to cause economic problems; halting aid; granting sanctuary to opposition leaders; mobilizing hostile demonstrations against target country; refusing to support foreign military allies; recalling ambassador for emergency consultations regarding target country; refusing visas to other nationals or restricting movement in country; expelling or arresting nationals or press; spying on foreign government officials; terminating major agreements.

12. Political-military hostile actions

Inciting riots or rebellions (training or financial aid for rebellions); encouraging guerilla activities against target country; limited and sporadic terrorist actions; kidnapping or torturing foreign citizens or prisoners of war; giving sanctuary to terrorists; breaking diplomatic relations; attacking diplomats or embassies; expelling military advisors; executing alleged spies; nationalizing companies without compensation.

13. Small scale military acts

Limited air, sea, or border skirmishes; border police acts; annexing territory already occupied; seizing material of target country; imposing blockades; assassinating leaders of target country; material support of subversive activities against target country.

14. Limited war acts

Intermittent shelling or clashes; sporadic bombing of military or industrial areas; small scale interception or sinking of ships; mining of territorial waters.

15. Extensive war acts causing deaths, dislocation or high strategic costs

Use of nuclear weapons; full scale air, naval, or land battles; invasion of territory; occupation of territory; massive bombing of civilian areas; capturing of soldiers in battle; large scale bombing of military installations; chemical or biological warfare.

II.2 COPDAB DOMESTIC SCALE

1. Major governmental programs or policies to substantially increase socio-economic freedom or equality

       Items in this category describe a very extensive role for the government elites in trying to initiate or implement policies or programs which substantially improve the quality of life economically, socially, or politically. These policies or programs should be directed towards the national integration of the society in a manner so as to create an egalitarian and just society. Events in this category should imply substantial initiatives to reduce structural victimization in the society.

       Examples of events in this category are: laws enacted to protect the rights of minorities; initiation of extensive social or economic welfare programs or policies; and programs aimed to reduce or eliminate illiteracy. Specific examples are:
. Guarantee energy, food, or basic resources to all parts of the country/society;
. Invest substantially in reducing illiteracy, infant mortality, or related social ills;
. Start extensive social welfare programs;
. Abolish slavery;
. Establish economic structures to improve distribution;
. Legislate suffrage regardless of sex, race or origin;
. Enact social security, labor or retirement insurance laws;
. Enact laws to protect the rights of minorities or individuals.

2. Important governmental actions to establish or promote political rights or equality

       This category addresses substantive governmental activities which promote political rights and freedom by reducing political repression. Measures which substantially reduce conditions of domination, censorship or fear, or which (re)institute both structures and channels for political expression, are included in this category. Category 2 represents a qualitative improvement initiated by the government in promoting the political rights of individuals or groups and expanding the political freedom in society.

       Examples of this include: releasing political prisoners; granting amnesty to opposition leaders; lifting government censorship; and instituting free elections. Specific examples are:
. Uphold constitutional rights (by higher courts);
. Reform the judicial, constitutional or educational systems;
. Restore or reinstitute the normal constitutional life;
. Reinstitute voluntary assembly or free elections;
. Open universities, schools, or public facilities that were closed for political unrest;
. Return revoked citizenship or permit free movement;
. Release political prisoners;
. Lift censorship or curfew;
. Grant amnesty to exiled leaders or nationals.

3. <u>National activities to ease internal tension by lowering the levels of economic inequality</u>
<u>between groups in the society</u>

This category includes events that reflect clear governmental policy towards the establishment of a more just and egalitarian society in <u>economic</u> terms, and hence the creation of a less tense and uncertain environment at a societal level.

Examples of event statements in category 3 are governmental actions, programs or policies which: increase the national per capita income; assure more equitable distribution; reduce poverty; improve levels of employment; or facilitate social mobility. Other examples are:
. Return expropriated property;
. Initiate agrarian reform;
. Grant laborers a share in corporate decision-making;
. Alter taxes to make them more equitable;
. Start new educational institutions;
. Improve income distribution for individuals or corporations;
. Release frozen accounts of opposition.

4. <u>General public engages in activities to reduce domestic instability or economic hardship</u>

The events in this category are characterized by the support given by the general public for those governmental activities which are intended to reduce conflictive relations in the society at large. Events which reflect greater political participation and greater cultural, social or economic assimilation between elites and masses are included in this category.

For example: formation of labor unions; successful arbitration between labor and management; end of major strikes waged against the government; and surrender of rebels or opposition leaders. Specific examples are:
. Form unions;
. Opposition participates in political, economic or cultural life of the nation;
. Rebels surrender;
. End hunger or general strikes;
. Public shows support of government;
. Vote of confidence;
. Political support of legislation to reduce structural inequalities;
. Public joins in support of government external policies;
. Domestic cease-fires.

5. <u>Moderate official policies which may improve the overall physical or human resources of the nation-state</u>

Category 5 encompasses all measures which contribute to the ultimate improvement in the material quality of life of the country. Any activity, program or policy which adds to the general development of the country or its human resources should be considered part of this category.

Examples of events in this category are: the exploration, discovery or technological harnessing of natural resources such as oil or mineral deposits; the construction of hospitals, port facilities, roads or highways; and the expansion of health or safety services. Also:
. Improve the level of technology;
. Construct port facilities or develop other transportation modes;
. Adopt policies facilitating free movement of goods and services;
. Enact laws to protect the environment.

6. <u>Verbal agreements or statements intended to mobilize greater public support or national unity</u>

Events in this category are verbal statements intended to mobilize support for the regime or increase social or national cohesion. This is the arena where governmental and opposition groups jointly work to resolve their differences, solve national problems or crises, and create an atmosphere of national unity.

Examples of events in this category are: leaders of various factions negotiating to reduce a crisis situation; government hears and promptly acts upon grievances advanced by a representative of the public; government and labor leaders cooperate to fight inflation or energy crises. Also:
. Request public support for domestic and foreign policy;
. Agree to confer or study social welfare legislation/programs;
. Exploration to improve economic or industrial conditions in the country;
. Agree to study complaints of the public;
. Government and opposition talk about mutual concerns;
. Government and labor representatives meet or agree to change   conditions;
. Dismiss or oust unpopular or corrupt officials;
. Negotiate the release of kidnapped persons.

7. Events of national symbolic value

>   Events in category 7 include statements which have minimal impact on the socioeconomic or political life of the nation but are nevertheless nominally positive.

>   Events such as: appointments of new cabinet members; celebration of national holidays; participation in multinational meetings; and reports of economic matters or routine governmental news, are examples of this category. Others are:
. Report on matters of state: budget, imports, exports;
. Elect low-level officials;
. Ministers or cabinet officials appointed;
. Report news events;
. Celebrate holidays.

8. Routine, purposive actions

>   Events in this category are state actions undertaken as part of their privileges as states, which have neither positive nor negative impact on the situation.

>   Examples are: reporting, informing, announcing or making declarations which reflect neither cooperation nor conflict. Also:
. Announce problems being studied;
. Issue rhetorical statements.

9. Intra-governmental tensions

>   Events in this category are those which deal with official governmental difficulties or crises.

>   Examples of this are: dismissal of public officials; an abrupt reshuffling of the cabinet; intra-governmental accusatory statements; and resignations of high-level governmental officials in protest at governmental actions or policies. Also:
. Reshuffle or dismiss cabinets for political conflict reasons;
. Intra-governmental conflictive statements or actions;
. Governmental resignation due to political problems.

10. General opposition to governmental policies and activities

This category refers to the lowest level of conflictive events that are undertaken by individuals or groups of individuals who are not part of the government. They are part of the opposition, unions, or organized groups in one sense or another, who oppose the government and its policies. Being the lowest level of domestic conflict, category 10 events are limited to those activities, primarily verbal--such as threats, demands, acts of protest, marches, and strikes-- which do not result in physical violence.

Examples of events in category 10 are: demanding the release of jailed or detained opposition members; limited strikes or threats of strikes; and the calling for a general strike or armed opposition to the government. More specific examples are:
. Demand release of jailed or detained opposition members;
. Request ouster or impeachment of unpopular officials;
. Accuse government of arbitrary acts of injustice or revenge;
. Opposition lines up against governmental policies;
. Limited strikes or threats of strikes;
. Distribution or confiscation of anti-regime propaganda papers or documents;
. Opposition calling for general strike, civil or armed resistance, or retaliatory acts;
. Defections or flight by refugees (non-violent).

11. Minor restrictions on socio-economic reforms or freedoms

This category refers to those events which restrict the socio-economic rights of the population at large. It is the lowest level of domestic conflict regarding actions taken by the government which have a negative impact upon large segments of the nation. This category differs from category 10 in that the critical actor for these types of events is the government; the restrictions or limitations come as a direct result of the government's actions.

Examples of events which would fall within this category include: the imposition of a partial curfew in response to civil disorder; official devaluation of currency; and official accusations by government spokespersons of treasonous or violent acts committed by major forces who oppose the government. Specific examples are:
. Short term restrictions on travel and internal movement;
. Mobilize drafts to conduct wars;
. Impose partial curfew or censorship;
. Impose taxes to conduct wars;
. Devalue currency without compensation;
. Reject ideas for social legislation reforms;
. Accuse opposition of treason or of violent acts or destruction (includes steps to block such acts);
. Abolish minor social welfare programs.

12. <u>Major governmental actions or policies to restrict free movement of people or deny them their civil rights</u>

Category 12 is similar to category 11 in that the government is the critical actor and it is the population at large who is being acted upon. However, there is a critical difference between these two categories. While category 11 deals primarily with the restrictions upon rights and freedoms, category 12 addresses itself to the abolition of some, but not all, institutional rights within the country, with primary emphasis on those rights which serve to promote freedom of movement, assembly, speech, and the right to private property.

For example: forbidding public gatherings; confiscating the property of citizens without compensation; dismissal of judges for political reasons; or disbanding parliament temporarily. More detailed examples are:
. Forbid public gatherings;
. Detain opposition leaders or place them under house arrest;
. Freeze accounts of opposition for political reasons;
. Restrict use of public facilities or close airports;
. Revoke citizenship or cancel passports of citizens for political reasons;
. Expropriate private property without compensation;
. Dismiss judges arbitrarily;
. Close universities, schools, or public facilities for political reasons.

13. <u>Physical violence or military unrest</u>

This category includes actions of overt violence precipitated by governments, groups, institutions or individuals. All actions that disclose instability and initiate conflict are included herein.
Examples of this category are: actions taken against elements in the army considered to be disloyal to the government; secret police activities against nationals; violent actions amongst different groups or factions, or between one or more of those groups and the government; mass arrests; and the kidnapping or hijacking of public officials or groups. Others are:
. Large scale stockpiling of arms by private citizens;
. Creating private militias;
. Large-scale riots or violent general strikes;
. Extensive violence in the streets;
. Pursuing or crushing liberation movements;
. Coup d'etat;
. Mass arrests.

14. <u>Abolition of civil rights</u>

   This category includes events which describe wholesale intrusion of government into the civil and political rights and activities of citizens. Governments which define for themselves the role of sole guardian or arbitrator of what a society should say or do, tend to precipitate events which restrict or deny basic political and social rights and actions. All actions taken by the government to broadly deny or restrict individuals, groups, parties or organizations from pursuing their political and civil rights, are included in this category.

   Examples include: imposing total curfew, martial law, or a state of emergency; arbitrary seizure of newspapers or public facilities; arbitrary arrest and sentencing of opposition leaders in a manner which clearly denies these persons or groups their political and civil rights. Specific examples are:
. Abolish parliamentary life or halt it arbitrarily;
. Impose total curfew or martial law;
. Declare state of emergency;
. Abolition of civil courts or political rights or freedoms;
. Arrest dissident journalists or opposition leaders;
. Military control of public media facilities;
. Enact total censorship;
. Abolish social welfare programs affecting large portions of the society;
. Violate ethnic or individual rights.

15. <u>Highest level of structural violence or acts of internal war</u>

   This category includes events at the highest level of behavioral and structural violence. They involve a substantial deterioration in the quality of life as indicated by: the massive loss of life; the loss of effective law and order; massive civil upheavals; large-scale chaos; or the prevalence of terror, fear, disease, sickness or famine throughout the nation.

   More specific examples are:
. Torture or execute political prisoners or enemies of the state;
. Assassinate public officials for political or internal war reasons;
. Large-scale bombing or terrorist activities;
. Campaigns of extermination;
. Government or rebels execute public officials for political or internal war reasons.

COPDAB NON-STATE ACTORS SCALE

1. Voluntary unification or coalition into one nation or group with integrated authority structure, both parties attaining objectives and maintaining status.

2. Major alliance (political or military), as evidenced by: agreement for its establishment; joint conduct of major military or political activity; agreement for joint participation in elections; establishing comprehensive common market or joint social program to raise quality of life.

3. Military agreement or support; or major cooperative action toward resolving conflict through key political reforms, such as recognizing the separate identity or equal status of the target group, or redressing basic political inequities; military withdrawal; removing military blockades; renouncing armed struggle; voluntary surrender of weapons; unilateral release of prisoners or hostages; providing military support or training; cooperating to meet common threat.

4. Non-military economic agreement or cooperative action, such as: economic or trade agreement, aid, sale, loan, or loan repayment; ceasing economic restrictions; giving disaster relief or compensation; redressing economic hardship or injustices; giving technical or educational support, training, or access; establishing common communications, transport or service systems.

5. Minor agreement, support, or cooperative action such as: establishing official relations or peace talks; recognizing current leadership; meeting between national/group leaders; cultural, technical, or educational exchange; lifting restrictions on travel; offering aid; proposing minor reforms partially meeting demands.

6. Strong verbal support for goals, values, or leadership; resuming broken relations or talks; official support of policy; reaffirming friendship; thanking or asking for aid; asking for help against a third party; apologizing for unfavorable actions or statements; allowing entry by press.

7. Mild verbal support, talks, exchanges, or policy expressions, such as: official meetings, conferences, visits; announcing cease-fires; prisoner exchanges; issuing joint statements; proposing talks; popular, unofficial support of policy or leadership; stating, explaining or requesting support for policy.

8. Neutral, routine, or non-significant actions or statements; non-official visitors; indifference statements; compensating for appropriated property.

9. Mild verbal expressions displaying discord in the interaction; low-key objections, denials, refusals; failure to agree; requesting change in policy.

10. Strong verbal expressions displaying hostility in the interaction; threats, denunciations, or condemnations of policy, actions, leadership, system, or ideology; warning retaliation; refusals to participate in meetings; postponing meetings between leaders; denial of support; strong propaganda attacks.

11. Non-military hostile actions; boycotts, strikes, sanctions, defections, flight by refugees, or other non-violent hostile demonstration of opposition; increasing troop mobilization; closing roads, borders, or common facilities; blocking free movement, trade or communications; expulsions or arrests (not of officials); canceling aid or major agreements; spying; granting sanctuary to opposition leaders.

12. Political-military hostile actions; riots (without armed violence); inciting riots, rebellion or guerilla activities; training or non-military aid or sanctuary for rebels or terrorists; hostage taking, kidnapping, torture, sabotage, or other limited and isolated terrorist actions; breaking off relations; expelling or attacking representatives or advisors; attacking or expropriating property without compensation; stone-throwing or other unarmed collective violence.

13. Small-scale military acts; limited or isolated armed skirmishes; riots involving armed violence; terrorist attacks; assassinations; imposing blockades; coup d'etat; seizing material of target group; providing military support for rebels in target group.

14. Limited war acts; intermittent shelling or clashes; sporadic bombing of military targets; political executions; extensive taking of non-combatant prisoners or hostages; small-scale interception or sinking of ships, planes or transports.

15. Extensive war acts or heavy fighting; full-scale battles with loss of life or capture of combatants; massive bombing or shelling of civilians or military installations; invasion or occupation of territory; use of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons.

Appendix III
Current Coding Priorities and Data Availability

Coding has so far been completed for the period 1979-1994 (with COPDAB data available from 1948-1978) for several countries, including Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, South Korea and Syria, and for the US-Japan dyad. Near real-time coding is in place for Rwanda, Congo (Zaire), and parts of the Caucasus region, and is being expanded. For the 3-year period 1990-1992, coding has been completed for interactions among over 110 countries and several international organizations, including (by major world regions):

Americas: USA, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela, the smaller Caribbean states (Aruba, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Curacao, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago), the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank, and CARICOM;

Europe (including former USSR): Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia, Britain, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany (FRG and GDR), Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia (including Chechnya), Slovenia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, USSR, and Uzbekistan;

Africa: Angola, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zimbabwe, and the Organization for African Unity;

Middle East: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and the Arab League;

Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (ROK & PRK), Laos, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and the Asian Development Bank;

Global Organizations: Islamic Development Bank, Greenpeace, Red Cross/Red Crescent, and UNESCO.

Current priorities are to complete the coding of all other international interactions for the 1990-1992 period, and for selected countries/actors, from 1979. Also, intra-national events have been or are being coded for several selected countries, based on demand and available resources. (Universal coverage from 1979 will only be achieved in the form of fully automated pre-coding when the software for this is completed.)

Existing data and/or additional customized coding (for 1979 up to near-real time) can be

provided by arrangement. Contact John Davies (Project Director) at (301) 314-7709 or jdavies@bss1.umd.edu; or the GEDS Project Manager at (301) 314-7716; or by fax to (301) 314-9256. Data can be distributed in MS-Access database, MS-Excel spreadsheet or ASCII text file format on disks, CD-ROM's, or via the internet (FTP or World Wide Web).