

DCJ Codebook

CONFLICT VARIABLES

Conflict ID (*acdid*)

The conflict identification (*ID*) variable from UCDP/PRIO ACD (version 4-2007) (Harbom, 2007).

Year (*year*)

The conflict year.

Numerical country code (Gleditsch & Ward, 1999) (*gwno*)

A numerical code identifying the country where the conflict took place (same as location) and is taken from Gleditsch & Ward (1999).

Location of conflict episode (*location*)

Records the country where the government and/or territory is disputed (Harbom, 2007). This is not necessarily the geographical location of the conflict (*Location* in UCDP/PRIO ACD).

Government side in conflict episode (*sidea*)

Reports the government side of the conflict episode (*SideA* in UCDP/PRIO ACD).

Opposition side in conflict episode (*sideb*)

Reports the opposition side of the conflict episode (*SideB* in UCDP/PRIO ACD).

Incompatibility of conflict (*incomp*)

This variable records the incompatibility of the conflict: territory (1) or government (2) (*Incomp* in UCDP/PRIO ACD).

Territory over which conflict was fought (*territory*)

Lists the name of the disputed territory if the conflict incompatibility is over territory (*Terr* in UCDP/PRIO ACD).

Date of first fatality of conflict (*startdate*)

The date of the first battle-related death in the conflict (*Startdate* in UCDP/PRIO ACD).

Start date of conflict episode (*epstartdate*)

The date when a conflict episode reached 25 annual battle-related deaths (*Startdate2* in UCDP/PRIO ACD).

End date of conflict episode (*ependdate*)

The date when the conflict episode ended (*EpEndDate* in UCDP/PRIO ACD).

Intensity of conflict year (*intens*)

This variable records the intensity of the conflict year. The value 1 is used for minor conflict: between 25 and 999 battle deaths in the conflict year, whereas the value 2 is used for war: at least 1000 battle-deaths in the conflict year (*Int* in UCDP/PRIO ACD).

Cumulative intensity in conflict year (*cumintens*)

This variable records the cumulative intensity of the conflict since the onset of the conflict episode. A conflict year has the value 0 until the year when/if the cumulative number of battle-deaths is more than 1000. From 1000 and onwards the variable has the value 0 (*cumintens* in UCDP/PRIO ACD).

Type of conflict (*type*)

This variable records the type of conflict: (1) Extrasystemic (between a state and a non-state actor outside of the state's own territory), (3) internal armed conflict (between a state and one or more opposition group(s)), and (4) internationalized internal conflict (between a state and one or more opposition group(s) with intervention from other states)¹ (*Type* in UCDP/PRIO ACD).

World region (*region*)

This variable records the region in which the conflict took place: (1) Europe, (2) Middle East, (3) Asia, (4) Africa, and (5) Americas (*Region* in UCDP/PRIO ACD).

PROCESS DESCRIPTIVE VARIABLES

These variables will be coded for each DCJ process that is reported. For each type of process the process type is added to the variable name (e.g. *trial_sday*, *truth_sday*, *trial_target*, *truth_target*).

In order to ensure that a DCJ is directly related to the conflict of interest we only include DCJ processes where the reference sources specifically mention the name of the rebel group, rebel leader(s), dates of conflict, crimes under evaluation or some other information that makes us certain about which conflict the process relates to. Because of this we are able to separate processes related to different conflicts and code them accordingly. We include DCJ processes addressing wrongdoings committed by side a (government), side b (opposition), *SideA2nd* (states actively supporting the government), and *SideB2nd* (states actively supporting the opposition).² The start date of a process has to be in a year of active conflict.

Dummy for any DCJ (*dcjdummy*)

This variable is a dummy variable with the value 1 for all observations of DCJ and the value 0 for all conflict years without any DCJ.

DCJ ID Code (*dcjid*)

This is the identification code for each DCJ process. The id code is created by combining the UCDP conflict ID (*acdid*), the year the DCJ was started, the letter code for the DCJ type (Trials= T, Truth Commission= C, Reparations= R, Amnesty= A, Purges= P, Exiles= E) and the number

¹ Interstate armed conflicts (2) are excluded from the dataset.

² Variables from the UCDP/PRIO ACD.

of the DCJ process for that year (if only one process in a given year the number is set to 1):
UCDP Conflict ID_Year_DCJ type_DCJ number.

Process start day (`_sday`)

This variable codes the day a DCJ process started. If the exact date is unknown, the day is set to missing.

Process start month (`_smmonth`)

This variable codes the month the DCJ process started. If the exact month is unknown, the month is set to missing.

Process start year (`_syear`)

This variable codes the year the DCJ process started. This variable cannot have missing values.

Precision of process start date (`_sprec`)

The precision variable defines the level of precision with which we were able to code the start date of the DCJ process. The variable has three categories:

1. **High:** When the precision is coded 'high' we are certain that the process started on this specific date.
2. **Medium:** When precision is 'medium', we know the month and year the process started, but are less certain about the exact day.
3. **Low:** When precision is 'low' we are only certain about the year, but not when during that year the process started.³

Process end day (`_eday`)

This variable codes the day a DCJ process ended. If the exact date is unknown, the day is set to missing.

Process end month (`_emmonth`)

This variable codes the month the DCJ process ended. If the exact month is unknown, the month is set to missing.

Process end year (`_eyear`)

This variable codes the year the DCJ process ended. If the exact year is unknown, the year is set to missing.

Precision of process end date (`_eprec`)

The precision variable defines the level of precision with which we were able to code the start date of the DCJ process. The variable has three categories:

1. **High:** When the precision is coded 'high' we are certain that the process ended on this specific date.

³ In a few instances we code `_prec` 'medium' or 'low' even if a complete date is reported, as we are not highly certain this is the correct date.

2. **Medium:** When precision is ‘medium’, we know the month and year the process ended, but are less certain about the exact day.
3. **Low:** When precision is ‘low’ we are only certain about the year, but not when during that year the process ended.⁴

Target of process (`_target`)

The target of the DCJ process is the group who is subject to (or targeted by) the justice process. This variable is coded based on the side A and B variables from UCDP/PRIO ACD. Side A and side B are used for members and *alleged* members of the two sides regardless of whether the target confirms or rejects association with one of the parties to the conflict. For example if a government (side a) purges an individual because of alleged membership of or support for the rebels (side b) even if the person claims no such relationship. For a truth commission, the target is coded only for those individuals considered responsible for the crimes under investigation. For exiles and purges, target is coded as the side that it is alleged to be (e.g. if a member of parliament is purged for his alleged association with Side b, the target is coded as Side b). The target of a process can be the following:

1. **Side A**
2. **Side B**
3. **Both:** When a process targets both parties to the conflict, for example when a truth commission investigates wrongdoings carried out by all parties to a conflict or if an amnesty applies to all parties of the conflict.
4. **Other:** When a process is conflict-related, but not directed towards either of the parties to the conflict. E.g. when reparations apply to non-combatants. This coding is also used when the target is SideA2nd or SideB2nd or when the target is not a (alleged) representative of either group, for example a foreigner, but the process is still clearly conflict related.

Target rank of process: Civilian (`_crank`)

This variable reports the rank level of those targeted by the process. The `_crank` variable is a dummy code for civilians that is used when those targeted by a DCJ process is not a member (or alleged member) of either side A or side B. For example, reparations for non-combatants.

0. **Non-civilian:** The DCJ did not target civilians.
1. **Civilian:** The DCJ targeted civilians.

Target rank of process: Rank and File (`_rrank`)

This variable reports the rank level of those targeted by the process. The `_rrank` variable is a dummy code for rank and file members and alleged members of side A or side B that is used when the target of a process is a combatant or associated with the conflict, but not within the leadership. Rank and file are those individuals who are not in a position to make leadership or command decisions within a given organization.

⁴ In a few instances we code `_prec` ‘medium’ or ‘low’ even if a complete date is reported, as we are not highly certain this is the correct date.

0. **Non_rank and file:** The DCJ did not target rank and file.
1. **Rank and file:** The DCJ targeted rank and file.

Target rank of process: Elite (*_erank*)

This variable reports the rank level of those targeted by the process. The *_erank* variable is a dummy code for elite members of side A or side B that is used when the target of a process includes top leaders of a particular category or organization, such as generals, governors, or rebel leaders. Specifically, leaders are those individuals who are in a position to make leadership or command decisions within a given organization. Elite is also used for target categories such as “officers”, “police chiefs”, “supreme court”.

0. **Non-elite:** The DCJ did not target elites.
1. **Elite:** The DCJ targeted elites.

Sender of process (*_sender*)

The sender of the effort is the group who initiated the process. This variable is coded based on definitions of side A and B from UCDP/PRIO ACD at the time of the process (conflict-year). For reparations, the sender is the side of the conflict who imposes (or implements) the compensation not the funder of the compensation (see variable [*rep_fund*]). Predominantly the sender of a process is the government.

1. **Side A**
2. **Side B**
3. **Both:** When both Side A and Side B agree to or work together on a particular justice effort. Peace agreements are included in this category.
4. **Other:** This category is used when the above categories do not apply. For example when there is more than one sender (Side A and the international community) or when the sender is a different country from the conflict location.⁵ This coding is also used when the sender is SideA2nd or SideB2nd.
5. **International:** Refers to a DCJ process which was initiated by the international community. This relates in particular to tribunals such as the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) or organizations such as the United Nations or the European Union.

Scope of process (*_scope*)

This variable captures the level of inclusivity of the effort, i.e. the scope of the targeting of the process. This is a categorical code that involves the extent of the target of the justice process. The scope coding uses the most inclusive category (i.e. if there are a few named leaders as well as all member of the rebel group the category gets coded as 2 for the rebel group members). This applies for all scope categories.

1. **Specific individual(s):** This category is used when only certain persons are named as the target of a particular justice effort. For example when a president is exiled or certain

⁵ During the internal armed conflict between the government of India and the Sikhs, quite a few conflict-related events occurred and were investigated in the Sikh community in Canada and brought to trial there. These cases fall within the “other” category for sender.

generals go on trial.⁶

2. **Named Group:** This coding is used when a particular group is targeted for a particular justice effort, for example the army, judiciary, rebels, or civil service. This also includes all people participating in the war (e.g. rebel combatants), political supporters (e.g. FARC activist) or anyone who can be categorized as part of a conflict related group. The process can be targeted at a subset of these groups.
3. **General Group/Community:** This coding is used for general groups of people. This includes an entire ethnic group or minority group, all people affected by the war, internally displaced people, and refugees.

Scope of Process Count (*_scount*)

This variable captures the level of inclusivity of the effort by recording the actual number of people who were targeted by the justice process. Where there is no specific information on the number of people targeted, the variable is coded as missing.

Implementation of Process (*_implement*)

This variable captures whether or not there is evidence that a process was successfully implemented, i.e. there is evidence that the process was actually put in place. The threshold for implementation is coded differently for each DCJ. For trials implementation is defined as trial/hearing, sentenced or punished/released on the *trial_end* variable. For truth commissions, reparations, amnesty, purges and exiles this is defined as evidence of functioning or higher (on the end date variable e.g. *truth_end*). If there is no evidence of implementation the variable is coded as missing. The variable is coded as zero if there is evidence that the process was not implemented. Non-implementation can include an amnesty that was promised or legislated, but rejected by the rebel group and therefore never put into effect.

0. **Non-implementation:** There is evidence that the process was not implemented
1. **Implementation:** There is evidence that the process was implemented

Related to another DCJ (*_rDCJ*)

This variable lists the DCJ ID codes (*dcjid*) of the processes related to the DCJ e.g. purges which result from a trial. This variable is also used when an amnesty is a renewal of a previous amnesty (or is the first amnesty in a sequence of renewing amnesties). The variable is coded for all DCJ processes that are related to each other.

Peace Agreement (*_peaceagr*)

This variable identifies whether or not a process was agreed upon or initiated as part of a peace agreement.

0. **Non-peace agreement:** DCJ was not part of a peace agreement.
1. **Peace agreement:** DCJ was included in a peace agreement.

⁶ This does not have to be elite individuals.

PROCESS SPECIFIC VARIABLES

In addition to collecting general information on all DCJ processes, we collect some variables that are specific to the individual process type (process specific variables). The sources vary substantially as to how much information is provided for each process. For some of the following variables, assumptions are unavoidable. In particular, sources will be less detailed on confirming the absence of a trait than its presence. To avoid too many missing values we allow for assumptions when the sources (coding text) are rich in detail and information about the specific DCJ process. In these instances we assume everything relevant is reported and nothing relevant left out (e.g. if the source is detailed on a trial procedure and subsequent prison sentencing, but does not mention death sentencing at all, we assume *trial_execute* can be coded as 0). If, however, the source is sparse, we leave the variables as missing (e.g. if the source only briefly mentions the rebels got an amnesty we cannot assume anything about limitation or conditionality and do not code these variables).

Trial

A trial is defined as *the formal examination of alleged wrongdoing through judicial proceedings within a legal structure*. Trials include the proceedings either within or outside of pre-existing domestic legal structures to prosecute wrongdoers according to a pre-established rule of law. In some cases, new jurisprudence is created in order to address violations. While in other cases, wrongdoers are tried according to existing laws. Trials can also include international criminal prosecutions through the International Criminal Court, international tribunals such as the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or hybrid courts such as the Special Court for Sierra Leone. In these cases, the sender is marked accordingly.

For the purposes of this dataset we include references to trials, including sentences and convictions. To be included in the dataset, however, we must have information that a trial actually took place. Arrests without any information of a trial following are not included. We include trials where the defendant was tried in absentia, acquitted or later amnestied. We also include trial processes which are at odds with commonly conceived legal standards such as show trials or secret trials, however, when there are clear breaches of justice this is accounted for in a separate variable (see *trial_breach* below).

During-conflict trial process (trial)

Reports whether the conflict year had a trial process or not.

0. **No trial:** There were no trials in the conflict year
1. **Trial:** A trial was initiated in the conflict year

Trial: Start event (trial_start)

This variable records the type of event which was used to code the start date of the process. The start event coded is the first event on record.

1. **Detainment**
2. **Arrest**
3. **Indictment**
4. **Trial/ Hearing**
5. **Sentencing**
6. **Punishment/Release**

Trial: End event (trial_end)

This variable records the type of event which was used to code the end date of a process. The end event coded is the last event on record. If there are no reports of a trial/hearing, sentencing or punishment/release, the case is not considered to have ended and is recorded as missing.

1. **Trial/ Hearing**
2. **Sentencing**
3. **Punishment/Release**

Trial: Location domestic (trial_domestic)

Records whether the trial was held domestically or not. Domestic trials generally take place in the country of the conflict, however in extrasystemic conflicts the process could be either in the location of the conflict or the home country.

0. **Non-domestic:** The trial was not held domestically (it was held internationally)
1. **Domestic:** The trial was held domestically

Trial: Involvement international (trial_intl)

Reports whether the trial included international actors such as lawyers and judges and international financial and/or logistical support. This includes trials which took place in a different country than the conflict location.

0. **Non-international:** The trial did not involve international actors
1. **International:** The trial involved international actors

Trial: Venue (trial_venue)

This variable records the venue applied to the trial process.⁷

1. **Domestic law court:** Includes universal jurisdiction, religious courts
2. **Military court:** Includes court martial, courts controlled by side b
3. **International court:** ICC, ICJ
4. **Ad hoc conflict-specific court:** Tribunal

Trial: In absentia (trial_absentia)

Records trials where the target was tried in absentia.

0. **Non-absentia:** None of the targets of a trial was tried *in absentia*
1. **In absentia:** At least one of the targets of a trial was tried *in absentia*

Trial: Involved execution (trial_execute)

Coded if the trial included or was accompanied by the execution or ordered execution of the trial target. This category covers death sentences following legal processes and summary executions. Execution is coded as 0 unless there is specific evidence of at least one death sentence or execution. Trials where an execution was ordered, but there is specific evidence that it was never

⁷ If the trial is initiated by another state (either supporting side A (SideA2nd) or side B (SideB2nd) or neutral), the venue is coded as domestic court.

carried out or was later commuted are included with the relevant documentation listed in the coding text.⁸

0. **No execution:** None of the targets of a trial was executed
1. **Execution:** At least one of the targets of a trial was executed

Trial: Breach of justice (trial_breach)

Some trial processes are run with weak legal standards and present evidence of summary or show trials. We code these trials as being a breach of justice. This variable identifies the presence of a deliberate breach of justice in the process or weak legal standards (e.g. summary trials on the night of a coup). The variable is coded conservatively. A breach of justice is coded only when there is specific reference to summary or show trials in the sources. Cases of “quick” legal processes are not included.

0. **Non-breach:** The trial did not experience a breach of justice
1. **Breach:** The trial experienced a breach of justice

Truth commission

Truth commissions are defined as *officially-sanctioned, temporary investigative bodies that focus on a pattern of abuse over a particular period of time* (Hayner, 2001: 14). This includes formal truth commissions as well as formal investigations and commissions of inquiry. For example, commissions of inquiry into specific conflict events such as a massacre or events in a specific region within a specific time frame. While the number of truth commissions globally is increasing, such commissions are often mandated to investigate broad legacies of abuse and violence. In line with our coding scheme, the DCJ dataset includes only truth commissions that were implemented specifically to address the actions of a given armed conflict.

During-conflict truth commission (truth)

Records whether the conflict year has a truth commission or not.

0. **No TC:** There was no truth commission in the conflict year
1. **TC:** A truth commission was initiated in the conflict year

Truth Commission: Start event (truth_start)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the start date of the process. The start event coded is the first event on record.

1. **Initiate:** E.g. legislation passed, presidential decree, agreement
2. **Establishment:** Offices set up, staff hired, judges named
3. **Functioning:** Hearings held
4. **Ending:** Report released, commission office closed down
5. **Effectuate:** recommendations were implemented

⁸ Both cases with missing information and cases where the topic is not specifically addressed are coded as 0.

Truth Commission: End event (truth_end)

This variable codes the type of event which was used to code the end date of the process. The end event coded is the last event on record.

1. **Ending:** report released, process closed down
2. **Effectuate:** Recommendations were implemented

Truth commission: International involvement (truth_intl)

Records if a truth commission is initiated, supported, and/or implemented with international assistance.

0. **Non-international:** The truth commission did not involve international actors
1. **International:** The truth commission involved international actors

Truth commission: Breach of justice (truth_breach)

Identifies the presence of a deliberate breach of justice in the truth commission process or an intentional failure to fully implement the truth commission. For example, if the final report was written but never released, or the process was called for but there is no evidence that it was publically implemented. This variable is coded conservatively. A breach of justice is coded only when there is specific reference to the truth commission being improperly implemented. Cases of poorly funded or poorly implemented commissions are not included in this coding.

0. **Non-breach:** The truth commission did not experience a breach of justice
1. **Breach:** The truth commission experienced a breach of justice

Truth Commission: Report released (truth_report)

Identifies whether or not a truth commission report was publicly released as an outcome of the justice process. If there is no evidence of a report being released, publically or not, the variable is coded as missing. This does not necessarily denote a breach of justice, but rather could be the result of poor funding or lack of public or political support.

0. **No release:** The report was not publically released
1. **Release:** The report was publically released

Reparation

Reparations are defined as *compensation given by the state to an individual or group who was harmed in some way during the conflict*. Often reparations are called for through peace agreements and other types of agreements between the parties to the conflict; however, reparations can also be unilaterally implemented by one party to compensate only one side of the conflict. The DCJ dataset includes only material compensation, either in the form of money, property, skills training and education, or compensations to war-affected communities as a whole.⁹ The dataset does not include foreign aid or emergency relief as during conflict reparations as these are not considered to be systematic policies for addressing the legacy of the conflict.

⁹ This excludes reparations such as changes in history books, days of remembrance, memorial monuments, etc.

During-conflict reparations (rep)

Records whether the conflict year saw reparations or not:

0. **No reparations:** There were no reparations in the conflict year
1. **Reparations:** Reparations were provided in the conflict year

Reparations: Start Event (rep_start)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the start date of the process. The start event coded is the first event on record.

1. **Initiated:** E.g. legislation passed, presidential decree, agreement
2. **Establishment:** Office set up, staff hired
3. **Functioning:** Funds or resources distributed

Reparations: End Event (rep_end)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the end date of the process. The end event coded is the last event on record.

1. **Functioning:** Funds or resources distributed

Reparations: Property (rep_property)

Recorded if reparation provisions cover the provision or return of property or compensation for lost property during the conflict. Property reparations include both material properties, such as seeds, tools, etc., and land.

0. **Non-property:** The reparation did not involve return or granting of property
1. **Property:** The reparation involved return or granting of property

Reparations: Money (rep_money)

Records provisions for monetary reparations. Such compensations can include support to war widows or other types of monetary reparations such as financial resettlement support for returning refugees or former combatants.

0. **Non-monetary:** The reparation did not involve monetary compensation
1. **Monetary:** The reparation involved monetary compensation

Reparations: Skills training/education (rep_ed)

Records provisions for skills training, education and/or employment assistance. Such compensation can include school fees, tuition or programs to teach individuals (e.g. victims or rebels) job and life skills, and assistance in finding jobs.

0. **No skills/education:** The reparations did not involve skills training/education
1. **Skills/education:** The reparation involved skills training/education

Reparations: Community (rep_comm)

Whereas monetary, property and skills and education reparations are granted to individuals and/or groups of individuals, reparations can also be given to certain areas and communities. This type of reparation includes rebuilding of conflict-affected areas, hospitals, schools, and

other types of infrastructure. Investments initiated to address conflict issues are also covered by this reparation category.

0. **Non-community:** The reparation did not involve community goods
1. **Community:** The reparation involved community goods

Reparations: Funder of the process (rep_fund)

Sometimes the party which pays for reparations is different from the sender of the process.

1. **Side A**
2. **Side B**
3. **Both**
4. **Other:** For example a single country that is neither Side A nor Side B.
5. **International:** International organizations are included in this category such as the UN or NATO.

Amnesty

Amnesty processes are defined as *a promise (or in some cases formal legislation) on the part of the ruling party to not prosecute or punish violators*. Often such amnesties are given to all parties to a conflict, commonly as part of a peace agreement, like the amnesty provisions in the 1999 Lomé agreement in Sierra Leone. Amnesties can also be one-sided, as a concession from the government to the opposition, or from the government to members of its own army. The DCJ dataset also includes amnesties or pardons that are granted to people who are incarcerated or who have already been sentenced in a trial. Sometimes people are awarded amnesties at a later stage than the initial amnesty offer. If this is because the amnesty was renewed by new legislation or a new peace agreement, the amnesty is coded as a separate DCJ (each amnesty is linked through the related DCJ coding [_rDCJ]). If there is no reported renewal process the later amnesties are considered additional evidence the original amnesty is functioning and no new DCJ is coded.

During-conflict amnesty process (amnesty)

Records whether or not an amnesty was given in the conflict year.

0. **No Amnesty:** There were no amnesties in the conflict year
1. **Amnesty:** An amnesty was initiated in the conflict year

Amnesty: Start Event (amnesty_start)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the start date of the process. The start event coded is the first event on record. Amnesties rejected by rebel groups are not evidence of a functioning process, just that the amnesty was promised.

1. **Promised:** E.g. planned, promised, considered¹⁰
2. **Initiated:** E.g. legislation passed, government approved/offered, presidential decree, agreement
3. **Establishment:** Office set up, staff hired
4. **Functioning:** People are awarded amnesty

¹⁰ This category is also used if information about a *rejected* amnesty is the only information available.

Amnesty: End Event (*amnesty_end*)

This variable identifies the type of event that was used to code the end date of the process. The end event coded is the last event on record. The end event, and end event date, for amnesty refers to the functioning of the process itself not the time window for reporting in order to receive amnesty or the time limit for included crimes. Thus the end date for an amnesty can be in a later year than when it started.

1. **Functioning:** People are awarded amnesty

Amnesty: Limited (*amnesty_lim*)

Identifies amnesties which were limited to certain types of actions, crimes, wrongdoers, or period of time in which certain crimes are committed. In other words, this variable refers to different categories of targets who may or may not be eligible for amnesty e.g. amnesty could be limited to those who did not commit violence against civilians, or to those who were not in leadership positions in the rebel group.

Amnesties are considered to be limited by group if a certain group name is included only if there are other groups fighting at the same time (either in the same or concurrent conflict). Source text such as “all those who took up arms” confirms that the amnesty is conflict-related, but does not mean that the amnesty is limited (to those who took up arms). In quite a few cases general amnesties are given to lesser participants while leaders and/or those who carried out grave violations must face trials. Both general and blanketed amnesties are considered to be “not limited”. An amnesty is limited in time if it only covers actions within a certain time period (e.g. during the summer uprising), it is *not* considered limited in time if the limitation regards when during a year the amnesty can be applied for.

0. **Not limited:** The amnesty was not limited
1. **Limited:** The amnesty applied to only certain crimes, people, and/or time

Amnesty: Unconditional (*amnesty_uncon*)

Identifies amnesties which were given without condition and granted for all activities. Amnesties are considered to be unconditional if they are labeled as such (e.g. an unconditional offer of amnesty) or if there are no conditions or restrictions put on the amnesty offer. In other words, it is not necessary for the target to do anything in order to receive amnesty (e.g. no oath of allegiance or political participation is required).

This variable refers solely to the conditions put on the targets in order to receive amnesty. It is therefore possible to have an unconditional amnesty that is limited to a certain group (for example, all rank and file members can be granted an unconditional amnesty but leaders of the rebel group will be tried).

0. **Not unconditional:** The amnesty was not unconditional
1. **Unconditional:** The amnesty was unconditional

Purge

In the DCJ dataset we define purges as *the act of removing politicians, members of the armed forces or judiciary, or other members of society for their (alleged) collaboration with or*

*participation in a conflict and limiting their influence accordingly.*¹¹ Purging can include excommunication particularly during an ethno-religious conflict as this a common way of removing individuals from participating in a given group, in this case a religious community. A purge can also target an entire organization, such as the disbandment of the army. Purges are used by the government against known members or supporters of the opposition group, however, the government may also purge people who are not necessarily connected with the rebel group, but who are accused of illicit activities (associated with the conflict) as a justification for their removal. The scope of the purge could be as widespread as an entire organization or the removal of a single individual as long as motivation for action is related to the given conflict. Side b (the opposition) also uses purges to remove threats from within the organization.

During-conflict purge process (purge)

Records whether there was a purge in the conflict year or not.

0. **No Purge:** There was no purge in the conflict year
1. **Purge:** A purge was initiated in the conflict year

Purge: Start Event (purge_start)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the start date of the process. The start event coded is the first event on record.

1. **Promised/Threatened**
2. **Initiated:** E.g. legislation passed, presidential decree, agreement
3. **Functioning:** People are purged

Purge: End Event (purge_end)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the end date of the process. The end event coded is the last event on record.

1. **Functioning:** People are purged

Purge: Permanence (purge_perm)

This variable records whether the purge from office was temporary or permanent.

0. **Non-permanent:** The purge was not permanent (temporary)
1. **Permanent:** The purge was permanent

Purge: Military (purge_mil)

Indicates whether or not the purge targeted members of the military. The coding of military purges includes removal of people in the army, police¹², security sector, national and/or presidential guard.

¹¹ The “breach of justice” variable is not included because arguable all of these processes are politically motivated and extrajudicial.

¹² Police are considered military as they are permitted to use force during the conflict.

0. **Non-military:** The purge was not targeted at the military
1. **Military:** The purge was targeted at the military

Purge: Judiciary (purge_judiciary)

Indicates whether or not the purge targeted members of the judiciary.

0. **Non-judiciary:** The purge was not targeted at the judiciary
1. **Judiciary:** The purge was targeted at the judiciary

Purge: Civil service (purge_civil)

Indicates whether or not the purge targeted members of the civil service. This includes university employees, teachers, and people working in the civil administration.

0. **Not civil service:** The purge was not targeted at the civil service
1. **Civil service:** The purge was targeted at the civil service

Purge: Politicians (purge_politician)

Indicates whether or not the purge targeted politicians. This includes political representatives in decision-making bodies (e.g. parliament, government) and political leadership of ministries and departments.

0. **No politicians:** The purge was not targeted at a political representative
1. **Politicians:** The purge was targeted at a political representative

Exile

Exile is defined as *a period of forced absence from one's home country*. Exiles are initiated by the government, allowing a wrongdoer the opportunity to live out the remainder of his or her life undisturbed, but outside of the home country. As such, exiles provide an opportunity for the government to reduce the influence of opposition by removing them from the country.¹³ This category does not include forced relocation within a given country.

During-conflict exile process (exile)

Records whether there were any exiles or not in the conflict year.

0. **No exile:** There were no exiles in the conflict year
1. **Exile:** There was an exile in the conflict year

Exile: Start event (exile_start)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the start date of the process. The start event coded is the first event on record.

1. Promised/Threatened

¹³ The “breach of justice” variable is not included for exile because we assume all these processes to be politically motivated in some way. We acknowledge that it may be possible for exile to be included as a punishment within a country’s formal legal system, however barring research into each country’s specific legal codes we make the assumption that exiles are politically motivated and could all, by some definitions, be considered a breach of justice.

2. **Initiated:** E.g. legislation passed, presidential decree
3. **Functioning:** People are exiled

Exile: End event (exile_end)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the end date of the process. The end event coded is the last event on record.

1. **Functioning:** People are exiled

Exile: Permanence (exile_perm)

This variable records whether the exile from the home country was temporary or permanent.

0. **Non-permanent:** The exile was not permanent (temporary)
1. **Permanent:** The exile was permanent

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