Post-Conflict Justice Dataset Codebook[1]

v.1, September, 2012

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INTRODUCTION

Justice, truth and peace in a post-conflict period are often presumed to be mutually reinforcing goals. Unfortunately, during times of insecurity, these goals frequently come into conflict. Despite a growing concern for the need for justice in the post-conflict period, scholars have yet to adequately address these relationships. With a new dataset on post-conflict justice (PCJ), these interactions can be empirically examined.

The purpose of the Post-Conflict Justice (PCJ) dataset is to provide an overview of how post-conflict societies deal/have dealt with wrongdoings related to past conflicts. Inspired by the literature on post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding, the task has been to look more closely at the role of justice and extra-judicial processes in the transition to peace. What measures are taken in a post-conflict society to address the violence of the past? The dataset covers all extrasystemic (colonial), internal and internationalized internal conflicts from 1946–2006, with at least 25 annual battle-related deaths. The post-conflict justice efforts included are trials, truth commissions, reparations, amnesties, purges and exiles. The dataset is described in Binningsbø et al (2012) and is available for download, together with additional documents, from www.prio.no/jpr/datasets and www.justice-data.com.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

The unit of analysis in the dataset is the post-conflict peace period defined as the period lasting up to five years after the termination of an internal armed conflict. In order to code a post-conflict peace period we rely on the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset version 4-2007 (Gleditsch et al., 2002; Harbom, 2007; Harbom & Wallensteen, 2007), which defines a conflict as "a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths" (Harbom, 2007: 4). The PCJ dataset includes extrasystemic, internal and internationalized internal armed conflicts.[2] For more information about the UCDP/PRIO ACD and detailed coding rules regarding the variables in our dataset that are from the ACD, we refer to the Harbom (2007) codebook.

The PCJ dataset codes justice processes which were implemented within the post-conflict peace period, up to 5 years after the termination of a given of conflict. We choose the 5-year post-conflict window in keeping with the convention in the post-conflict literature (Flores & Nooruddin, 2009; Walter, 2002) and to ensure that PCJ processes were able to influence the immediate post-conflict period.

The observation in the UCDP/PRIO armed conflict dataset is the conflict-year. For our purpose, focusing on the peace period following armed conflict, a cross-sectional data structure is more appropriate. As such, the PCJ dataset uses a conflict-episode structure. We use the Armed Conflict Dataset's episode start and end date variables to define when conflict occurs, and consequently when the post-conflict peace period begins (see Harbom (2007:12) for more detail about conflict episodes).[3] Thus, the units of analysis in the PCJ dataset are individual observations of post-conflict peace periods, identified by a unique variable for each period: *pperid*.

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[2] Because we are mainly interested in solutions to past internal wrongdoings, all interstate armed conflicts are excluded from the PCJ dataset.

[3] The PCJ dataset thus has the same structure as the UCDP Conflict Termination dataset (Kreutz, 2006; 2008; 2010). We include the variables *conflep10* (originally *ConflEp* in version 2010-1) and *EP08* (originally *Ep* in version 2.0) from the termination dataset to facilitate dataset merging.

SOURCES

In coding the PCJ dataset we have gone to great lengths to ensure that the PCJ is directly related to the conflict of interest. We only include PCJ 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.

For example, two trial processes took place in Azerbaijan in the late 1990s: the sentencing in 1995 of former defense-minister Gaziyev for surrendering two cities to Armenian forces relates to the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh (*pperid* 193_1994), while the sentencing in 1997 of 9 members from the Azerbaijani security forces for their OPON membership relates to the conflict between OPON forces and the government (*pperid* 201_1995). Additionally, we are able to specify which conflict episode a PCJ process relates to when one conflict is recorded with more than one episode.[4] Our primary sources of information for coding post-conflict justice processes were Keesing's World News Archive, the United States Library of Congress Country Studies, Minorities at Risk Assessments and Chronologies, and the online database of the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) at Uppsala University. When needed, we accessed the full text of peace agreements and truth commission reports available at the United States Institute of Peace webpage and the UCDP online database. When none of these sources provided adequate information other sources were consulted on a case-by-case basis.

Information on the sources used as well as detailed information on each coding decision can be found in the PCJ Narrative Document.[5]

DATASET ORGANIZATION

The dataset includes three categories of variables: (1) Identification and conflict specific variables mainly taken from the UCDP/PRIO ACD, (2) Process descriptive variables which provide information for each type of PCJ process, such as start date and target of process, and (3) Process specific variables which record characteristics unique to the specific PCJ process, such as 'in absentia' for trial processes and 'property' for reparation processes. When presenting the PCJ variables in this codebook we follow the above order. In the dataset all variables referring to one type of process (e.g. trial, truth commission etc.) are grouped together (i.e. both process descriptive and process specific variables). Appendix 1 lists all variables according to the order in the dataset.

IDENTIFICATION AND CONFLICT VARIABLES

Most of the following variables are included from the UCDP/PRIO conflict dataset. Additional information on those variables can be found in Harbom (2007).

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

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[4] In principle, one PCJ process can be relevant for more than one 5-year post-conflict peace period if the subsequent conflict episode restarts early and is of short duration (relevant for 39 of the conflicts in the dataset). In practice, this never occurs. In the vast majority of the cases available information allows us to connect the PCJ process to one specific post-conflict peace period.

[5] Available at www.prio.no/jpr/datasets and www.justice-data.com.

Unique ID for each post-conflict peace period (pperid)
A unique identifier of each post-conflict peace period. It is constructed as a combination of the UCDP/PRIO acdid and the conflict episode end year (acdid_epend).

First year of conflict episode (epbegin)
Reports the first year of the conflict episode.

Last year of conflict episode (epend)
Reports the last year of the conflict episode.

Start date of conflict episode (epstartdate)
Reports the exact date when the conflict episode started (*EpStartDate* in UCDP/PRIO ACD).

End date of conflict episode (ependdate)
Reports the exact date when the conflict episode ended (*EpEndDate* in UCDP/PRIO ACD).

Conflict ongoing 31 December 2006 (ongoing)
A dummy variable reporting whether the conflict episode was still ongoing at the end of the observation period on 31 December 2006.

Numerical country code (ccode)
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).

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).

Conflict incompatibility (incomp)
Records if the conflict incompatibility is government (1), territory (2), or both (3) (*Incomp* in UCDP/PRIO ACD).[6]

Type of conflict (type)
Reports if the conflict is extrasystemic (1), internal (3), or internationalized internal (4) (*Type* in UCDP/PRIO ACD). If a conflict episode has been both internal and internationalized internal during the years the episode lasted, the variable is coded 4 for internationalized.

Battle deaths (btldeath)
Reports the number of battle-related deaths for each conflict episode. It is calculated as the sum of the annual battle deaths reported in Lacina & Gleditsch (2005) for the years the conflict episode was active. If missing in Lacina & Gleditsch (2005) '25' is reported (the annual battle-deaths threshold for UCDP/PRIO ACD).

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[6] There are no cases of incomp=3 in the PCJ dataset.

At least 1000 battle deaths (civilwar)

This is a dummy variable recording whether the conflict episode reached the level of civil war (more than 1000 battle deaths during the course of the conflict).

Conflict termination, v 2.0 (termination)

Reports if the conflict episode ended in a victory (1), bargained solution (2), or other (3) and is taken from the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset version 2.0 (Kreutz, 2006; 2008; 2010).[7]

Episode identification, v 2.0 (EP08)

A unique conflict episode identifier variable from the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset version 2.0 (Kreutz, 2006; 2008).

Episode identification, v 2010-1 (conflep10)

A unique conflict episode identifier variable from the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset version 2010-1 (Kreutz, 2010).

World Bank regions (wbregion)

A variable reporting the geographical region in which the conflict (*location*) takes place, as defined by the World Bank:

1. East Asia and the Pacific
2. Europe and Central Asia
3. Latin America and the Caribbean
4. Middle East and North Africa
5. South Asia
6. Sub-Saharan Africa

PROCESS DESCRIPTIVE VARIABLES

In this section we elaborate on the coding of the process descriptive variables that are collected for all six PCJ process types.

PCJ Process (pcj)

The total number of PCJ processes in a given post-conflict peace period ranging between 0 (no PCJ process) and 6 (all PCJ processes).

PCJ Process Dummy (pcj_dummy)

A dummy variable recording the presence or absence of any PCJ process.

0. **No PCJ**: No justice processes in the post-conflict peace period
1. **At least one PCJ**: One or more justice processes in the post-conflict peace period

Process start day (_day)

This variable codes the day a PCJ process started. If the exact date is unknown, the day is set to missing. The variable names for each process are as follows: trial_day, truth_day, rep_day, amnesty_day, purge_day, exile_day

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[7] Kreutz' (2006; 2008; 2010) original termination variable codes six types of conflict outcomes: peace agreement; ceasefire; ceasefire with conflict regulation; victory; no or low activity; and other (which includes state failure and termination of colonial rule). We include peace agreement, ceasefire, and ceasefire with conflict regulation in the 'bargained solution' category and no or low activity and other in the 'other' category.

Process start month (_month)

This variable codes the month the PCJ process started. If the exact month is unknown, the month is set to missing. The variable names for each process are as follows: trial_month, truth_month, rep_month, amnesty_month, purge_month, exile_month

Process start year (_year)

This variable codes the year the PCJ process started. The variable names for each process are as follows: trial_year, truth_year, rep_year, amnesty_year, purge_year, exile_year

Precision of process start date (_prec)

The precision variable defines the level of precision with which we were able to code the start date of the PCJ 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.[8]

The variable names for each process are as follows: trial_prec, truth_prec, rep_prec, amnesty_prec, purge_prec, exile_prec

Process start during termination process (_termpro)

In some cases we included processes in the dataset that broke from our *post*-conflict coding rule. That is, these processes started before the conflict termination date as coded by UCDP/PRIO. These processes were included because they took place only a few months before the conflict termination and appeared to be "during the conflict" because of the UCDP/PRIO coding rules, rather than because of the actual course of events. For example the al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya movement in Egypt (*pperid* 196_1998) was already weakened and about to disintegrate when a trial processes took place in February 1998, even though the conflict ended, according to UCDP/PRIO, 31 December 1998. We included these processes but singled them out with a dichotomous variable with the following values:

0. **Post-conflict**: The PCJ process started in the post-conflict period
1. **Termination process**: The PCJ process started during the conflict termination process

The variable names for each process are as follows: trial_termpro, truth_termpro, rep_termpro, amnesty_termpro, purge_termpro, exile_termpro

Target of process (_target)

The target of the PCJ 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. This coding reflects the side A and B of the conflict, not the group in power after the conflict. For example, the government (side A) may be the target of a state-sponsored process if side B came to power during the conflict. The target of a process can be the following:

1. **Side A**
2. **Side B**

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[8] 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.

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 reparations do not distinguish between recipients.

The variable names for each process are as follows: trial_target, truth_target, amnesty_target, rep_target, purge_target, exile_target

Sender of process (_sender)

The sender of the effort is the group who initiated the process. This variable is coded base on definitions of side A and B from UCDP/PRIO ACD. This coding reflects the side A and B of the conflict not the group in power after the conflict. For example, a government initiated process may be recorded with side B as sender if the rebel group took control of the government following the conflict. For reparations, the sender is the side of the conflict who imposes (or implements) the compensation. Predominantly this is the government. For example the Spanish high court made ETA pay compensation for the victims of the 1991–1992 bombings (*pperid* 147_1992).

1. **Side A**
2. **Side B**
3. **Both**: When both Side A and Side B agree to a particular justice effort. Peace agreements are included in this category.
4. **International**: Refers to a PCJ process which was initiated by an actor who was neither side A nor side B. This relates in particular to tribunals such as the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY).
5. **Other**: This category is used when the above categories do not apply. For example for exile_sender when a target voluntarily chooses to leave a country or when there is more than one sender.

The variable names for each process are as follows: trial_sender, truth_sender, rep_sender, amnesty_sender, purge_sender, exile_sender

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 types of people targeted by 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 3 for the rebel group members). This applies for all scope categories.

1. **Single individuals**: This category is used when individual people are named as the target of a particular justice effort or a select few are targeted. For examples when a president is exiled, a certain general goes on trial, or a few selected rebels receive amnesty.[9]
2. **Elites**: This coding includes multiple top leaders of a particular category or organization, such as all generals, all governs, or rebel leaders.
3. **Specific Group or Subset of 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 involved in the war, political supporters or

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[9] This does not have to be elite individuals, just a specified few.

anyone who can be categorized as part of a conflict related group.[10]

4. **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.

The variable names for each process are as follows: trial_scope, truth_scope, rep_scope, amnesty_scope, purge_scope, exile_scope

PROCESS SPECIFIC VARIABLES

In this section we provide a description of the variables specific to the particular justice process in question. Process specific variables are not mutually exclusive. Each justice process may consist of more than one justice event (e.g. more than one amnesty granted during the first five post-conflict years), thus seemingly contradictory categories apply to the same process. As such, the process specific variables report all possible characteristics of the post-conflict justice processes carried out within the five year window.

Trial processes

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.

For the purposes of this dataset we include any references to trials, including arrests, charges or sentences. We chose to include arrests because we consider this to be a signal of the government's (or rebel group's) intention to pursue trials in the future. We further include trials where the defendant was tried in absentia, acquitted or later amnestied.

Post-conflict trial process (trial)
Reports whether the post-conflict period had a trial process or not.

0. **No trial**: There were no trials after the conflict
1. **Trial**: At least one trial was initiated after conflict

Trial process: domestic (trial_domestic)
Records whether the trial was domestic 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. For example in the France/OAS case (*pperid* 73_1962) the location of the trial is coded as domestic although there is evidence that the physical trial was located in Algeria.

0. **Non-domestic**: No trial was held domestically
1. **Domestic**: At least one trial was held domestically

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[10] Category 3 is used for example both when 53 persons were sentenced to death and imprisonment for taking part in the coup attempt in Somalia in April 1978 (*pperid* 141_1978) and when more than 4000 persons received prison sentences after the 1978-79 FSNL conflict in Nicaragua (*pperid* 140_1979).

Trial process: international (trial_intl)

Reports whether the trial included international criminal prosecution, involved international actors such as lawyers and judges, or whether the trial took place in an international tribunal.

  0. **Non-international**: No trial was held internationally
  1. **International**: At least one trial was held internationally

Trial process: in absentia (trial_absentia)

Records trials where the target was tried in absentia. For example, former president Ali Nasir Muhammad of South Yemen was sentenced to death on 2 December 1986 for his involvement in the civil war (*pperid* 164_1986), but at this time he had already fled to North Yemen.

  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 process: involved execution (trial_execute)

Coded if the trial included or was accompanied by the execution of the trial target. This category covers death sentences following legal processes such as the sentencing of members of the opposition group al-Gamaa al-Islamiyya in Egypt in 1998 (*pperid* 196_1998), and summary executions such as those carried out immediately after the occupation of the Mosque in Mecca in Saudi Arabia in 1979 (*pperid* 145_1979). Execution is coded as 0 unless there is specific evidence of executions.[11]

  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 process: breach of justice (trial_breach)

Some trial processes are run with weak legal standards and present evident 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 after a coup). For example, the secret session trials of the Saudi Arabian religious courts immediately after the 1979 occupation of the Mosque in Mecca (*pperid* 145_1979) are an example of a trial process coded as a breach of justice. 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**: None of the trials experienced a breach of justice
  1. **Breach**: At least one of the trials experienced a breach of justice

Truth commission processes

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). 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 PCJ dataset includes only truth commissions that were implemented specifically to address the violence of a given armed conflict and those which were implemented in the 5 years immediately following the conflict.[12] The PCJ dataset therefore covers the truth commission established in Guatemala in 1996 (*pperid* 36_1995) because it was mandated to investigate

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[11] Both cases with missing information and cases were the topic is not specifically addressed are coded as 0.
[12] Because of this coding rule, the PCJ dataset includes only nine truth commissions, unlike other compilations such as Hayner's list which includes 40 truth commissions (Hayner, 2011).

human rights violations by all parties involved in conflict between 1960 and 1996, but not the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa set up in 1995 because the Commission was established more than five years after conflict ended in 1988 (*pperid* 150_1988).

The initiator (truth_sender) of a truth commission can be either a single side (3 of the TCs in the PCJ dataset) or all parties to the conflict (6 of the TCs in the PCJ dataset). Often all parties initiate a truth commission in conjunction with a peace agreement.

Post-conflict truth commission (truth)
Records whether the post-conflict peace period has a truth commission or not.

0. **No TC**: There were no truth commissions after the conflict
1. **TC**: At least one truth commission was initiated after the conflict

Truth commission: domestic (truth_domestic)
Records if the initiation and implementation of a truth commission is a domestic process. This includes TCs which are called for and established by decision-making bodies in the country where the conflict took place. An example of a domestic process is the Peruvian truth and reconciliation commission established in 2000 by interim president Valentin Paniagua to investigate civil war-related crimes between 1980 and 2000 (*pperid* 95_1999).

0. **Non-domestic**: No truth commission was held domestically
1. **Domestic**: At least one truth commission was held domestically

Truth commission: international (truth_intl)
Records if a truth commission is initiated, supported, and/or implemented with international assistance. The truth and reconciliation commission in Sierra Leone following the 1991–2000 civil war (*pperid* 187_2000), for example, was comprised of three international commissioners in addition to four Sierra Leoneans.

0. **Non-international**: No truth commission involved international actors
1. **International**: At least one truth commission involved international actors

Breach of justice in truth commission (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 never released, or the process was called for but there is no evidence that it was publically implemented, such as the truth and reconciliation commission established in the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2003 (*pperid* 86_2001). 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**: None of the truth commissions experienced a breach of justice
1. **Breach**: At least one truth commission experienced a breach of justice

Reparation processes
Reparations are defined as *compensation given by the state to an individual or group who was harmed in some way during the conflict.* Most post-conflict reparations target both parties to the conflict and 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 PCJ dataset includes only material compensation, either in the form of money, property or compensations to war-affected communities as a whole.

Post-conflict reparations (rep)

Records whether the post-conflict peace period saw reparations or not:

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

Reparations: property (rep_property)

Recorded if reparation provisions cover the return of property or compensation for lost property after end of conflict. Property reparations include both material properties and land. For example the 1992 peace agreement in Mozambique (*pperid* 136_1992) established that all property should be returned to Mozambican refugees and internally displaced persons who owned the property.

0. **Non-property**: No reparation involved return or granting of property
1. **Property**: At least one reparation involved return or granting of property

Reparations: money (rep_money)

Records provisions for monetary reparations. Such compensations can include support to war widows, as in Nicaragua after the 1981–89 armed conflict (*pperid* 140_1989) or other types of monetary reparations such as scholarly stipends or resettlement support for returning refugees or former combatants.

0. **Non-monetary**: No reparation involved monetary compensation
1. **Monetary**: At least one reparation involved monetary compensation

Reparations: community (rep_comm)

Whereas monetary and property 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. E.g. in Macedonia (*pperid* 223_2001) the 2001 peace agreement called for rehabilitation and reconstruction of all areas affected by the violence.

0. **Non-community**: No reparation involved community goods
1. **Community:** At least one reparation involved community goods

Amnesty processes

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 past 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 ending the Sierra Leonean civil war (*pperid* 187_2000). 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 PCJ dataset also includes amnesties that are granted to people who have already been prosecuted. For example the release and pardon in 1966 of political prisoners who took part in the 1962 rebellion in Venezuela (*pperid* 80_1962).

Post-conflict amnesty process (amnesty)

Records whether or not an amnesty was given in the post-conflict peace period.

0. **No Amnesty**: There were no amnesties after the conflict
1. **Amnesty**: At least one amnesty was initiated after the conflict

Amnesty: limited (amnesty_lim)
Identifies amnesties which were limited to certain types of actions or crimes. 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.

0. **Not limited**: No amnesty was limited
1. **Limited**: At least one amnesty applied to only certain crimes

Amnesty: conditional (amnesty_con)
Identifies amnesties which were conditional on certain actions of the target e.g. for rebels who surrendered or who admit they are guilty. For example, after the armed conflicts in Congo-Brazzaville (*pperid* 214_1999 and 214_2002), amnesties were granted in 1999 and 2003 to rebels if rebels laid down their arms. When FUNK came to power in Cambodia in 1975 (*pperid* 103_1975) it granted amnesty to all but seven politicians, military officers, and government officials on the condition that they would no longer "serve" those seven leaders.

0. **Not conditional**: No amnesty was conditional
1. **Conditional**: At least one amnesty was conditional

Amnesty: unconditional (amnesty_uncon)
Identifies amnestied which were given without condition and granted for all activities which took place during the conflict.

0. **Not unconditional**: No amnesty was unconditional
1. **Unconditional**: At least one amnesty was unconditional

Purge processes
In the PCJ 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.*[13] Purges are used by the government against known members or supporters of the opposition group, such as the purge of former Securitate officers in Romania following the 1989 revolution (*pperid* 175_1989), however, the government may also purge people who are not necessarily connected with the rebel group, but who are accused of illicit activities as a justification for their removal. For example, after the Communist Party's unsuccessful coup attempt in 1971 the Sudanese government purged the military, judiciary, and civil service of individuals believed to be members of the Sudanese Communist Party (*pperid* 113_1971).

Post-conflict purge process (purge)
Records whether the post-conflict peace period had a purge or not.

0. **No Purge**: There was no purge after the conflict
1. **Purge**: At least one purge was initiated after the conflict

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[13] The "breach of justice" variable is not included because arguable all of these processes are politically motivated.

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, police, security sector, national and/or presidential guard.

0. **Non-military**: No purge was targeted at the military
1. **Military**: At least one purge was targeted at the military

Purge: judiciary (purge_judiciary)

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

0. **Non-judiciary**: No purge was targeted at the judiciary
1. **Judiciary**: At least one 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, people working in the civil administration, and political representatives in decision-making bodies.

0. **Not civil service**: No purge was targeted at the civil service
1. **Civil service**: At least one purge was targeted at the civil service

Exile processes

Exile is defined as *a period of forced or voluntary absence from one's home country*. If wrongdoers are not living in the country were the wrongdoings took place, it will be difficult to try them, or at least make them serve sentences. However, exiles can also be initiated by the government, allowing a past 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 a new government to reduce the influence of past wrongdoers by removing them from the country.[14]

Post-conflict exile process (exile)

Records whether there were any post-conflict exiles or not.

0. **No exile**: There were no exiles after the war
1. **Exile**: At least one exile was initiated after the war

Exile process: willing departure (exile_willing)

After armed conflicts people may choose voluntarily to leave the country where conflict took place. Whereas most violent conflicts produce refugees and IDPs, when coding willing departures we only consider representatives of the conflicting parties. Civilian refugees are therefore not included. Former Liberian president Charles Taylor voluntarily left Liberia seeking exile in Nigeria in 2003 (following his indictment in the Special Court for Sierra Leone), thus this is coded as a willing exile (*pperid* 146_2003).

0. **Non-willing**: No exile was willing

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[14] 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 baring research into each countries' specific legal codes we make the assumption that exiles are politically motivated and could all, by some definitions, be considered a breach of justice.

1. **Willing**: At least one target willingly chose to go into exile

Exile process: forced departure (exile_forced)

After a war the new government wants to reduce the risk of new conflict and limit the influence of past wrongdoers. Often, this is done by putting opposition members in jail, but former combatants can also be forced to leave the country either as the result of a trial process or a publically declared threat. After the 1975–90 civil war in Lebanon the Lebanese government forced rebel leader Aoun into exile for five years (*pperid* 63_1990).

0. **Not forced**: No exile was forced
1. **Forced**: At least one target was forced to go into exile

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APPENDIX 1 Variables in dataset

variable name	variable label
acdid	Conflict ID
pperid	Unique ID for each post-conflict peace period
epbegin	First year of conflict episode
epend	Last year of conflict episode
epstartdate	Start date of conflict episode
ependdate	End date of conflict episode
ccode	Numerical country code (Gleditsch & Ward, 1999)
location	Location of conflict episode
sidea	Government side in conflict episode
sideb	Opposition side in conflict episode
territory	Territory over which conflict episode was fought
incomp	Conflict incompatibility
pcj	Number of PCJ processes
pcj_dummy	At least one PCJ process (dummy)
trial	Post-conflict trial process (dummy)
trial_day	Start day of trial process
trial_month	Start month of trial process
trial_year	Start year of trial process
trial_prec	Precision of start date of trial process
trial_termpro	Trial part of termination process
trial_target	Target of trial
trial_sender	Sender of trial
trial_scope	Scope of trial process
trial_domestic	Trial process: domestic
trial_intl	Trial process: international
trial_absentia	Trial process: in absentia
trial_execute	Trial process: involved execution
trial_breach	Trial process: breach of justice
truth	Post-conflict truth commission (dummy)
truth_day	Start day of truth commission process
truth_month	Start month of truth commission process
truth_year	Start year of truth commission process
truth_prec	Precision of start date of truth commission process
truth_termpro	Truth commission part of termination process
truth_target	Target of truth commission
truth_sender	Sender of truth commission
truth_scope	Scope of truth commission
truth_domestic	Truth commission: domestic
truth_intl	Truth commission: international
truth_breach	Breach of justice in truth commission
rep	Post-conflict reparations (dummy)
rep_day	Start day of reparation process
rep_month	Start month of reparation process
rep_year	Start year of reparation process
rep_prec	Precision of start date of reparation process
rep_termpro	Reparation part of termination process
rep_target	Target of reparations
rep_sender	Sender of reparations
rep_scope	Scope of reparations

rep_property	Reparations: property
rep_money	Reparations: money
rep_comm	Reparations: community
amnesty	Post-conflict amnesty process (dummy)
amnesty_day	Start day of amnesty process
amnesty_month	Start month of amnesty process
amnesty_year	Start year of amnesty process
amnesty_prec	Precision of start date of amnesty process
amnesty_termpro	Amnesty part of termination process
amnesty_target	Target of amnesty
amnesty_sender	Sender of amnesty
amnesty_scope	Scope of amnesty
amnesty_lim	Amnesty: limited
amnesty_con	Amnesty: conditional
amnesty_uncon	Amnesty: unconditional
purge	Post-conflict purge process (dummy)
purge_day	Start day of purge process
purge_month	Start month of purge process
purge_year	Start year of purge process
purge_prec	Precision of start date of purge process
purge_termpro	Purge part of termination process
purge_target	Target of purge
purge_sender	Sender of purge
purge_scope	Scope of purge
purge_mil	Purge: military
purge_judiciary	Purge: judiciary
purge_civil	Purge: civil service
purge_execute	Purge: involved executions
exile	Post-conflict exile process (dummy)
exile_day	Start day of exile process
exile_month	Start month of exile process
exile_year	Start year of exile process
exile_prec	Precision of start date of exile process
exile_termpro	Exile part of termination process
exile_target	Target of exile
exile_sender	Sender of exile
exile_scope	Scope of exile
exile_willing	Exile process: willing departure
exile_forced	Exile process: forced departure
exile_execute	Exile process: departure involved executions
btldeath	Battle deaths (Lacina & Gleditsch, 2005)
civilwar	At least 1000 battle deaths
termination	Conflict termination, UCDP Conflict termination dataset v 2.0 (Kreutz, 2008)
EP08	Episode identification, UCDP Conflict termination dataset v 2.0 (Kreutz, 2008)
conflep10	Episode identification, UCDP Conflict termination dataset v2010-1 (Kreutz, 2010)
wbregion	World Bank regions