**Codebook MIA-POLICY**

**Measure of International Authority (MIA v. 2)**

**version May 31, 2021**

***Citation for the dataset***

Liesbet Hooghe, Tobias Lenz, and Gary Marks. 2019. *A Theory of International Organization: A Postfunctionalist Theory of Governance*, Vol. IV. Oxford: OUP.

The Measure of International Authority (MIA) contains estimates of the delegation and pooling of authority (1950-2019) and policy portfolio for 76 international organizations (1950-2017). We are currently extending the measures through 2020.

**This is the codebook for MIA-Policy that accompanies the data set policy\_type\_scope\_contract\_jan2021.dta and two excel files that contain scoring information (policyscores\_jan2021.xlsx and policydocu\_jan2021.xlsx).**

Data available on: <https://garymarks.web.unc.edu/international-authority/>

Contents

[**Table 1: MIA datasets** 2](#_Toc73387023)

[**Unit of analysis** 3](#_Toc73387024)

[**Types of IOs: task-specific vs. general purpose** 3](#_Toc73387025)

[**Policy scope** 4](#_Toc73387026)

[*Range of policies* 4](#_Toc73387027)

[*Coding policy scope* 5](#_Toc73387028)

[***Core and flanking policies*** 6](#_Toc73387029)

[**Sources** 6](#_Toc73387030)

[**Table 2: Explanation of entries in stata file** 7](#_Toc73387031)

[**Table 3: COW ID, IO acronym, IO name, year-rows in dataset** 9](#_Toc73387032)

**Table 1:** **MIA datasets**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| MIA-Authority | Annual scores on Delegation and Pooling for each international governmental organization from 1950-2019. Each row breaks an IO–year down into delegation, pooling, and their components. |
| MIA-Master data | Annual scores for each scoring indicator, which presents the data at the most disaggregated level. The unit of analysis is IO-year-body-decision area-decision stage. Please use this dataset if you would like to compose your own authority indicators. |
| MIA IO excel | IO-specific excel that reports a matrix where the unit of observation is the IO body at a decision stage in a decision area in a year of reform. This is the most complete record of our coding for a particular IO. These IO excel files contain some scoring that is not reflected in the MIA-Master data. |
| MIA IO profile | The narrative of each IO contains a brief history of the IO as well as the justification (and sourcing) of each coding decision that is recorded in MIA IO excel. |
| **MIA-Policy** | Annual scores on policy scope for each international governmental organization from 1950-2017. Each row breaks an IO–year down by policy area, policy scope, core policy, and flanking policy. Accompanied by a) two excel files with documentation on coding and b) the stata file with the scores. |

A codebook accompanies each dataset. **This is the codebook for MIA-Policy.**

**Unit of analysis**

The unit of analysis is the individual international governmental organization (henceforth international organization or IO) which we define as a formal organization for collective decision making among at least three member states. An IO is international in that it is constituted among national governments. It is an organization in that it is structured by rules for a continuous purpose.

How many IOs do we identify? We code 76 international organizations over the course of 1950-2019 (1950-2017 for policy scope).

What do we measure? We measure the international authority and policy portfolio of an IO. International authority is defined as the power to make collective decisions in the international domain based on a recognized obligation to obey. We conceptualize international authority as delegation, the conditional grant of authority by member states to an independent body, and pooling, the joint exercise of authority by member states. Policy scope refers to the range of policies for which an IO is responsible.

Which years do we code? The dataset covers the period 1950 (or the founding year of an IO, if later) to 2019 (or the final year of IO existence, if earlier). We code an institutional reform from the year that it comes into effect.

How do we keep track of change? We synthesize all observations used in scoring in an excel file for each IO. For each year in which we detect change, we start a new row in the excel file.

How do we justify a coding decision? Our judgments relate to rules laid down in treaties, conventions, protocols, rules of procedures, statutes, or other documents. We reference the documentary basis in the excel file.

**Types of IOs: task-specific vs. general purpose**

We distinguish between general-purpose and task-specific IOs. This is expressed in their contractual speciﬁcity, the scale of their membership, and the breadth of their policy portfolios. However, at its most basic level the distinction is about the range of public goods that such IO could be asked to exercise authority over by or on behalf of its member states. Hence the thinnest definition is as follows:

* A **general purpose IO** bundles the provision of public goods for a transnational community of member states.
* A **task-speciﬁc IO** contracts cooperation narrowly around a clearly specified, and bounded, particular cooperation problem.

**Policy scope**

The policy scope of an IO—or its policy portfolio—is a key element of an IO’s basic set-up. Our measure of an IO’s policy scope is annual, and it distinguishes between core and flanking policies. The data are available in the MIA dataset.

The scope of an IO’s portfolio is assessed across a list of twenty-five policies. This is more fine-grained than classifications of an IO’s mandate, such as the three-way distinction between economic, security, and multi-issue IOs in the Correlates of War dataset (Boehmer, Gartzke, and Nordstrom 2004). It covers more IOs, and includes more policies than measures developed for regional organizations (see e.g. Balassa 1961; Haftel 2013), security IOs (Haftel and Hofmann 2017), or IO legislative output (Lundgren, Squatrito, and Tallberg 2018).

## *Range of policies*

In constructing a dictionary for policy categories, we draw from extant policy dictionaries (such as the Comparative Agenda project), case studies of international organizations and agreements, and IO documentation.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Agriculture |
| 2. Competition policy, mergers, state aid, antitrust |
| 3. Culture and media |
| 4. Education (primary, secondary, tertiary), vocational training, youth |
| 5. Development, aid to poor countries |
| 6. Financial regulation, banking regulation, monetary policy, currency |
| 7. Welfare state services, employment policy, social affairs, pension systems |
| 8. Energy (coal, oil, nuclear, wind, water, solar) |
| 9. Environment: pollution, natural habitat, endangered species |
| 10. Financial stabilization, lending to countries in difficulty |
| 11. Foreign policy, diplomacy, political cooperation |
| 12. Fisheries and maritime affairs |
| 13. Health: public health, food safety, nutrition |
| 14. Humanitarian aid (natural or man-made disasters) |
| 15. Human rights: social & labor rights, democracy, rule of law, non-discrimination, election |
| monitoring |
| 16. Industrial policy (including manufacturing, SMEs, tourism) |
| 17. Justice, home affairs, interior security, police, anti-terrorism |
| 18. Migration, immigration, asylum, refugees |
| 19. Military cooperation, defense, military security |
| 20. Regional policy, regional development, poverty reduction |
| 21. Research policy, research programming, science |
| 22. Taxation, fiscal policy coordination, macro-economic policy coordination |
| 23. Telecommunications, internet, postal services |
| 24. Trade, customs, tariffs, intellectual property rights/patents |
| 25. Transport: railways, air traffic, shipping, roads |

## *Coding policy scope*

An IO policy meets two general criteria. First, it is a multilateral policy administered by the IO rather than an aggregation of bilateral policies among the member states. The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) provides an example. From 2000, ASEAN countries began to coordinate their management of regional short-term liquidity problems by setting up bilateral swap arrangements—the so-called Chian Mai Initiative. We consider “financial stabilization and lending to countries in difficulty” as part of the policy portfolio of ASEAN only from March 2010, when the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization (CMIM) Agreement became a multilateral policy administered by ASEAN.

The second criterion is that the policy is institutionalized. This requires a tangible legal, financial, or organizational footprint—not merely declarations of intent—evidenced in documentation, e.g treaties, protocols, declarations, constitutions, framework legislation, budgetary documents, or white papers.

Policy scope is assessed at each reform moment of an IO, i.e at the time of a treaty revision, a new protocol or convention, the passing of framework legislation, or the creation of a new IO body or instrument. The following eight indicators are designed to tap whether there is tangible evidence that an IO’s portfolio encompasses a particular policy:

* The policy features in the name of the organization (1);
* The policy is highlighted as a central purpose of the IO in the opening paragraphs of its foundational contract (2);
* The policy is the primary subject of a separate treaty section (3);
* The policy is the primary subject of an annex, a protocol, a convention, or an agreement (4);
* The policy is explicitly tied to budgetary resources in a convention, constitution, protocol, annexes, or ancillary document (5);
* The policy is the primary subject of an (actually existing) IO instrumen: agency, fund, directorate, or tribunal (6);
* The policy is the primary subject of an (actually existing) IO intergovernmental committee, council, working group or equivalent (7);
* The policy features as the functional specialization of the national representatives who sign the IO’s foundational document (8).

These indicators assess policy scope at foundation and following institutional reform. For recent decades, in particular, one can often find valuable information on the IO’s website, from NGOs, and from academics monitoring the IO.

The coding was a joint exercise by Liesbet Hooghe, Tobias Lenz, and Gary Marks. We began by coding a subset of IOs for the year 2010 before revising the coding scheme for all seventy-six IOs at the time of an IO’s establishment or 1950 (if later) and 2010 (or the final year the IO appears in the dataset). We then identified intervening reform moments (treaty revisions, framework legislation, creation of new organizations such as a fund, court, or major council or committee). The coding procedure can be described as “interpretation through dialogue” (Hooghe et al. 2016: 27–30 and Hooghe et al. 2017: 31–2).

## ***Core and flanking policies***

In estimating the portfolio, we distinguish between core policies and flanking policies.

* A policy is conceived as *core* when it meets three or more of the above criteria. A core policy is very often prominent in the name of the organization or in the opening paragraphs of the foundational contract.
* A policy is considered *flanking* when it meets two criteria.

*Policy scope* is the unweighted sum of core and flanking policies.

**Sources**

For conceptualizing policy scope and its operationalization, please see:

Liesbet Hooghe, Tobias Lenz, and Gary Marks. 2019. “Appendix.” *A Theory of International Organization.* Appendix. OUP, 135-159.

For an examination of the determinants of policy scope and how this in turn shapes international authority, please see:

Liesbet Hooghe, Tobias Lenz, and Gary Marks. 2019. “Why do some IOs expand their policy portfolio” and “The resistible rise of international authority.” *A Theory of International Organization.* Appendix. OUP, 60-103.

**Table 2: Explanation of entries in stata file**

Note: This stata file is produced from two foundational excel files. The first excel file (**policydocu**) documents the scoring decisions. The 1-8 numbers on each policy reference to the eight criteria employed to evaluate policy responsibilities; comments refer to written documentation. The second excel file (**policyscores**) translates this assessment in 1, 2, or 0 scores for flanking policy, core policy, or neither. This stata file is a conversion of the excel file policyscores, expanded with some additional variables described below.

storage display value

variable name type format label variable label

------------------------------------

ionumber double %10.0g COW codes

ioname str12 %12s Name of the IO

year double %10.0g year of observation

acronym str16 %16s acronym

io str16 %16s use to merge from IV do files & datasets

io2 str8 %9s

inception double %10.0g year of creation

initial float %9.0g first year in dataset

end float %9.0g last year in dataset

typeI float %15.0g type 1=task-specific; 2= general purpose

contract float %21.0g contract contract dichotomized: 1=relatively complete; 2=highly incomplete

doclength float %9.0g

**SCOPE\_VARIABLES byte %8.0g Is this policy flanking, core, or neither?**

0= neither ; 1= flanking policy; 2 = core policy

agriculture float %11.0g coreflank Agriculture

competition float %11.0g coreflank Competition policy, mergers, state aid, antitrust

culture float %11.0g coreflank Culture and media

education float %11.0g coreflank Education (primary, secondary, tertiary), vocational training, youth

development float %11.0g coreflank Development, aid to poor countries

currency\_bank float %11.0g coreflank Financial regulation, banking regulation, monetary affairs, currency

welfare float %11.0g coreflank Welfare state services, employment policy, social affairs, pension systems

energy float %11.0g coreflank Energy (coal, oil, nuclear, wind, solar)

environment float %11.0g coreflank Environment: pollution, natural habitat, endangered species

finstability float %11.0g coreflank Financial stabilization, lending to countries in difficulty

foreign float %11.0g coreflank Foreign policy, diplomacy, political cooperation

fisheries float %11.0g coreflank Fisheries and maritime affairs

health float %11.0g coreflank Health: public health, food safety, nutrition

humanaid float %11.0g coreflank Humanitarian aid (natural or man-made disasters)

humanrights float %11.0g coreflank Human rights: social &amp; labor rights, democracy, rule of law, non-discriminat

industry float %11.0g coreflank Industrial policy (includemanufacturing, SMEs, tourism)

justice float %11.0g coreflank Justice, home affairs, interior security, police, anti-terrorism

migration float %11.0g coreflank Migration, immigration, asylum, refugees

military float %11.0g coreflank Military cooperation, defense, military security, peacekeeping

regionaldev float %11.0g coreflank Regional policy, regional development, poverty reduction

research float %11.0g coreflank Research policy

taxation float %11.0g coreflank Taxation, macro-economic, fiscal coordination

telecom float %11.0g coreflank Telecommunications, internet, postal services

trade float %11.0g coreflank Trade, customs, tariffs

transport float %11.0g coreflank Transport: railways, air traffic, shipping, roads

datacollect float %8.0g Data collection, studies, reports, statistics

**PRIMARY\_POLICY byte %8.0g is this policy the primary focus of the IO?**

0=no; 1 = yes

k\_1 byte %8.0g agriculture

k\_3 byte %8.0g culture

k\_4 byte %8.0g Education (primary, secondary, tertiary), vocational training, youth

k\_5 byte %8.0g Development, aid to poor countries

k\_6 byte %8.0g Financial regulation, banking regulation, monetary affairs, currency

k\_8 byte %8.0g Energy (coal, oil, nuclear, wind, solar)

k\_9 byte %8.0g Environment: pollution, natural habitat, endangered species

k\_10 byte %8.0g Financial stabilization, lending to countries in difficulty

k\_11 byte %8.0g Foreign policy, diplomacy, political cooperation

k\_12 float %9.0g Fisheries

k\_13 byte %8.0g Health: public health, food safety, nutrition

k\_15 byte %8.0g Human rights: social & labor rights, democracy, rule of law, non-discrimination,

k\_16 byte %8.0g Industrial policy (including manufacturing and SMEs)

k\_17 byte %8.0g Justice, home affairs, interior security, police, anti-terrorism

k\_18 byte %8.0g Migration, immigration, asylum, refugees

k\_19 byte %8.0g Military cooperation, defense, military security, peacekeeping

k\_20 byte %8.0g Regional policy, regional development, poverty reduction

k\_21 byte %8.0g Research policy, research programming, science

k\_22 byte %8.0g taxation, fiscal policy coordination

k\_23 byte %8.0g Telecommunications, internet, postal services

k\_24 byte %8.0g Trade, customs, tarifs

k\_25 byte %8.0g Transport: railways, air traffic, shipping, roads

SCOPE\_AGGR float %9.0g

scope float %9.0g core + flank

core float %8.0g \* excel “policy scores jan 2021

flank float %8.0g \* excel “policy scores jan 2021

**Table 3: COW ID, IO acronym, IO name, year-rows in dataset**

| **COW #** | **Acronym** | **Name of IO** | **Years in Dataset** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3430 | ALADI/ LAIA\* | Latin American Integration Association | 1961-2017 |
| 470 | AMU\* | Arab Maghreb Union | 1989-2017 |
| 650 | APEC\* | Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation | 1991-2017 |
| 750 | ASEAN\* | Association of Southeast Asian Nations | 1967-2017 |
| 3760 | AU/ OAU\* | African Union | 1963-2017 |
| 840 | BENELUX\* | Benelux Union | 1950-2017 |
| 810 | BIS | Bank for International Settlements | 1950-2017 |
| 871 | CABI | Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International | 1987-2017 |
| 330 | CAN/ Andean\* | Andean Community | 1969-2017 |
| 880 | CARICOM\* | Caribbean Community | 1968-2017 |
| 1050 | CCNR | Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine | 1950-2017 |
| 1260 | CEMAC\* | Central African Economic and Monetary Community | 1966-2017 |
| 1720 | CERN | European Organization for Nuclear Research | 1954-2017 |
| 1230 | CIS\* | Commonwealth of Independent States | 1992-2017 |
| 1390 | CoE\* | Council of Europe | 1950-2017 |
| 1370 | COMECON\* | Council for Mutual Economic Assistance | 1959-1991 |
| 1170 | COMESA\* | Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa | 1982-2017 |
| 1240 | ComSec\* | Commonwealth of Nations | 1965-2017 |
| 1750 | EAC1\* | East African Community I | 1967-1976 |
| 1751 | EAC2\* | East African Community II | 1993-2017 |
| 1500 | ECCAS-CEEC\* | Economic Community of Central African States | 1985-2017 |
| 1520 | ECOWAS\* | Economic Community of West African States | 1975-2017 |
| 1831 | EEA | European Economic Area | 1994-2017 |
| 1670 | EFTA\* | European Free Trade Association | 1960-2017 |
| 1790 | ESA | European Space Agency | 1980-2017 |
| 1830 | EU\* | European Union | 1952-2017 |
| 1840 | FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization | 1950-2017 |
| 1990 | GCC\* | Gulf Cooperation Council | 1981-2017 |
| 1900 | GEF | Global Environment Facility | 1994-2017 |
| 2370 | IAEA | International Atomic Energy Agency | 1957-2017 |
| 2400 | IBRD/ WB | World Bank | 1950-2017 |
| 2500 | ICAO\* | International Civil Aviation Organization | 1950-2017 |
| 2702 | ICC | International Criminal Court | 2002-2017 |
| 2530 | ICO | International Coffee Organization | 1963-2017 |
| 2230 | IGAD\* | Intergovernmental Authority on Development | 1986-2017 |
| 2830 | ILO\* | International Labor Organization | 1950-2017 |
| 2880 | IMF | International Monetary Fund | 1950-2017 |
| 2860 | IMO | International Maritime Organization | 1960-2017 |
| 2700 | Interpol\* | International Criminal Police Organization | 1950-2017 |
| 2250 | IOM | International Organization for Migration | 1955-2017 |
| 3100 | ISA/ISBA | International Seabed Authority | 1994-2017 |
| 3160 | ITU | International Telecommunication Union | 1950-2017 |
| 3250 | Iwhale/IWC | International Whaling Commission | 1950-2017 |
| 3450 | LOAS\* | League of Arab States | 1950-2017 |
| 4260 | MERCOSUR\* | Common Market of the South | 1991-2017 |
| 2572 | NAFO | Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization | 1979-2017 |
| 3670 | NAFTA\* | North American Free Trade Association | 1994-2017 |
| 3700 | NATO\* | North Atlantic Treaty Organization | 1950-2017 |
| 3590 | NORDIC\* | Nordic Council | 1952-2017 |
| 3800 | OAPEC\* | Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries | 1968-2017 |
| 3900 | OAS\* | Organization of American States | 1951-2017 |
| 3750 | OECD\* | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development | 1950-2017 |
| 3830 | OECS\* | Organization of Eastern Caribbean States | 1968-2017 |
| 3850 | OIC\* | Organization of Islamic Cooperation | 1970-2017 |
| 270 | OIF/ACCT\* | Francophonie | 1970-2017 |
| 3840 | OPEC | Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries | 1960-2017 |
| 3770 | OSCE | Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe | 1973-2017 |
| 1090 | OTIF | Intergovernmental Organization for International Carriage by Rail | 1950-2017 |
| 3940 | PCA | Permanent Court of Arbitration | 1950-2017 |
| 4200 | PIF\* | Pacific Islands Forum | 1973-2017 |
| 4170 | SAARC\* | South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation | 1986-2017 |
| 4240 | SACU\* | Southern African Customs Union | 1950-2017 |
| 4250 | SADC\* | Southern African Development Community | 1981-2017 |
| 5550 | SCO\* | Shanghai Cooperation Organization | 2002-2017 |
| 3390 | SELA\* | Latin American and Caribbean Economic System | 1976-2017 |
| 990 | SICA\* | Central American Integration System | 1952-2017 |
| 4190 | SPC | Pacific Community | 1950-2017 |
| 4400 | UN\* | United Nations | 1950-2017 |
| 4410 | UNESCO\* | UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization | 1950-2017 |
| 4420 | UNIDO | UN Industrial Development Organization | 1985-2017 |
| 4570 | UNWTO | World Tourism Organization | 1975-2017 |
| 4430 | UPU | Universal Postal Union | 1950-2017 |
| 1650 | WCO | World Customs Organization | 1950-2017 |
| 4550 | WHO | World Health Organization | 1952-2017 |
| 4560 | WIPO | World Intellectual Property Organization | 1970-2017 |
| 4530 | WMO | World Meteorological Organization | 1950-2017 |
| 4560 | WTO | World Trade Organization | 1995-2017 |

\* Type I (general purpose) international organization.