

Codebook MIA-POLICY

Measure of International Authority (MIA v. 2)

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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 (`polycyscores_jan2021.xlsx` and `policydocu_jan2021.xlsx`).

Data available on: <https://www.tobiaslenz.com/dataset-MIA>

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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 instrument: 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 (**polycscores**) 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 polycscores, expanded with some additional variables described below.

variable name	storage type	display format	value 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 & 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, tariffs
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

COW #	Acronym	Name of IO	Years in Dataset
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.