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BLOCS Codebook

**BILATERAL LONGITUDINAL OBSERVATIONS
AND COUNTRY STATISTICS (VERSION 4.0)**

Bilateral Longitudinal Observations and Country Statistics (BLOCS) Codebook for Version 4.0

1. Introduction

The Bilateral Longitudinal Observations and Country Statistics (BLOCS) database is an open source, validated aggregation of internationally recognized data made available for research purposes. It consists of varying measures for bilateral trade data from 1948 to 2023 and bilateral investment data between 2001 and 2023. These data are accompanied by an extensive set of variables that consider additional economic, political, cultural, institutional and societal factors assigned to each pair of countries for every year. This codebook offers a description of BLOCS, an explanation of how the data were constructed, a summary of variables and some suggestions for how to use them.

We have combined datasets, with different coding practices, to offer comparable measures on trade, investment and agreements between countries. We have also transformed DESTA data into a bilateral panel to explore the effects of specific trade agreement provisions. In this version, we added updated UN country codes (2026), Deep Trade Agreements (Mattoo et al., 2020) and technological-intensity classifications based on the SITC-Lall Concordance. We also retired the World Development Indicators from the World Bank (2021b) and the Education and Science indicators from UNESCO (2021). A complete list of changes and improvements can be found in section four.

This resource is particularly valuable for researchers, policymakers, and analysts seeking to understand the drivers of international economic relationships across different contexts and time periods. BLOCS can be used to illustrate historic trends and evaluate the impact of bilateral relationships between countries, as well as the influence of domestic institutional characteristics on patterns of trade and investment. By standardizing country pairs and integrating high-quality data from validated sources such as the IMF, UNCTAD, DESTA and CEPII, BLOCS offers a reliable foundation for reproducible, pairwise analyses.

BLOCS began as “As a Database for Investigating Foreign Direct Investment” in 2016 (Wu J.P. et al, 2017). We have developed this project for our own research and wish to share it with the research community to reduce the resources required to explore bilateral country pair observations, with varying coding practices, across time. We offer varying measures of the same, or similar, attributes and phenomena by transforming time series and other data formats into comparable bilateral panel data. We hope you can use it for your research and welcome any additions if you wish to share your merges with our lab.

The next section offers general information about the sources and procedure for development. In section three, a description of the data is provided along with technical details about the construction of the database. Details about changes and future updates are provided in section four. For further information, please see the appendix, or access our Technical Methodology Documentation, our spreadsheet with the complete list of variables BLOCS Codebook v4.0 Variable List, or the visualization of how they fit together Measures, Sources and Variables.

2. Data

BLOCS has been developed to aggregate bilateral observations related to trade, international investment, and characteristics of agreements between pairs of countries. To explore these relationships within the context of international institutional changes, macroeconomic and historic institutional information about the countries is included, allowing for a broader analysis of trade. BLOCS v4.0 was created by transforming, merging and validating observations from 16 sources.

Database	General Information	Source	Dates
Direction of Trade Statistics	Bilateral trade data	International Monetary Fund. (2020a)	1948 - 2023
Bilateral Product Trade Flows (BACI)	Bilateral trade data	CEPII (2020a)	1995 - 2023
World Trade Flows	Bilateral trade data; *historic control	Feenstra, R., & Romalis, J. (2016).	1984 - 2016
Regional Trade Agreements	Trade agreements	Egger, P., & Larch, M. (2008).	1950 - 2023
Design of International Trade Agreements (DESTA)	Trade agreements	Dür, A. B., & Elsig, M. (2014)	1948 - 2023
Deep Trade Agreements	Trade agreements	Mattoo, A., Rocha, N. & Ruta, M. (2020)	1958 - 2023
FDI/TNC	Foreign Direct Investment	UNCTAD (2020)	2000 - 2022
Coordinated Direct Investment Survey	Foreign Direct Investment	IMF (2020b)	2009 - 2023
Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics (BOP/IIP)	Balance of Payments data	IMF (2020d)	1948 - 2023
International Financial Statistics	Macroeconomic attributes and financial characteristics	IMF (2020c)	1948 - 2023
Worldwide Governance Indicators	Governance	World Bank (2021)	1996 - 2019
Regime Authority Characteristics and Transitions Dataset	Democratic and Autocratic patterns of authority	Center for Systemic Peace (2018)	1948 - 2018
Meta Analysis EMU Trade Effects	Geographic and monetary information.	Rose A. (2017)	1948 - 2022
Gravity characteristics	Trade, geographical and cultural information	CEPII (2020b)	1948 - 2021
Countries or areas / geographical regions	Standard country or area codes (M49)	United Nations (2026)	1948 - 2023
Tariff Data	Tariff *historic control	Furceri & Rose (2019)	1960 - 2014
World Development Indicators	Trade and macroeconomics indicators	World Bank (2021b)	1960-2019
Education and Science	Research & Development	UNESCO (2021)	1996-2019

Table 1: Sources of Observations in BLOCS

Stata was the software used to develop the database, and the corresponding do-file can be found in the public repository. The dataset was built using the Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS) data provided by the International Monetary Fund as a foundation (IMF, 2020a). The observations can be identified by varying combinations of international codes that describe the countries, corresponding to the IFS, UN and ISO 3166 Alpha-3 codes (see Table 2 in Appendix). In this most recent version, continental and regional codes are also merged to each country (United Nations, 2026). These country-level codes have been carefully validated so that there are consistent series dating back to the 1950s, despite varying practices for managing coding and regime changes.

Once the data is arranged by year and country pair, we combine the country codes of origin and partner countries to create pair IDs using a collection of conventional coding systems (IMF, UN and ISO codes). Source data were processed individually to ensure that each observation corresponded to the correct country pair (origin and partner), organized by year. We then aggregate country level data for each partner to explore the effects of partner attributes on the bilateral relationships between pairs. We have found this to be a valuable data collection for a disaggregated study and encourage users to exploit the standardization of varying coding systems to perform their own merges.

3. Method

The databases used for this project are divided into 5 groups: 1. Trade, 2. International Investments, 3. International Agreements, 4. Balance of Payments and Macroeconomic Indicators, and 5. Institutional Attributes, Gravity Variables and Tariffs. We start with a brief explanation of how we harmonize pairwise coding practices and then describe the data used in this version of BLOCS.

3.1 CODE HARMONIZATION

To harmonize codes, we perform two sequential merges using DOTS as a foundation and the novel BLOCS Rosetta Stone. This matches origin countries to additional standardized codes (UN and ISO Alpha-3). Then, we repeat the process for partner countries. This creates three comprehensive pair identifiers: `ifs_pairid` (IMF), `un_pairid` (UN), and `alpha_pairid` (ISO). This establishes the complete country pair panel to merge subsequent data and harmonizes IFS, UN, and ISO Alpha-3 codes. We have also added continental regional codes to BLOCS 4.0 (Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania). BLOCS Rosetta Stone has been coded by hand to modify historic discrepancies as a result of changing standards, regimes and country names.

3.2 TRADE

BLOCS begins with the DOTS data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF, 2020a), consisting of bilateral trade data between origin and partner countries between 1948 -2023. This provides nominal measures for export (FOB), import (CIF; FOB) and total trade. The Bilateral Product Trade Flows (BACI) databases (CEPII, 2020a) offer disaggregation in trade values using HS 1992 Codes (Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System) and a comparable measure of total trade between 1995 - 2023. Additionally, we merge the World Trade Flows (WTF) dataset (Feenstra & Romalis, 2016), offering a measure of total trade between countries between 1984 - 2016 that can be used for historic controls.

In BLOCS 4.0 technological dimensions are incorporated by mapping product-level trade flows into structural categories. Using the SITC-Lall Concordance developed by Lall (2000) and provided by UNCTAD, products are classified into five distinct levels of technological intensity: 1. Primary products, 2. Resource-based manufactures, 3. Low-technology manufactures, 4. Medium -technology manufactures, and 5. High-technology manufactures.

3.3 INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS

Raw bilateral FDI data was obtained from the Foreign Direct Investment by Transnational Corporations (FDI/TNC) dataset curated by UNCTAD (UNCTAD, 2020). To develop our panel, individual sheets from each country were separately transformed so that they could be appended to a single file where each row corresponds to a country pair year. This file was then merged to create a bilateral investment panel dataset with observations between 2000 - 2022.

The second source used for bilateral investment data is the Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS, 2020b) from the IMF, providing observations for years 2009 - 2023. This aggregation offers one measure of inflows and outflows for each pair between 2000 - 2022, alongside two measures for inward and outward investment positions between 2009 - 2023.

3.4 INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT INFORMATION

To offer comparable measures of agreements between country pairs we merge Mario Larch's Regional Trade Agreements (Egger & Larch, 2008), the Design of International Trade Agreements (DESTA, 2014) database and Deep Trade Agreements (Mattoo et al., 2020). These datasets consist of dummy variables containing specific information on each treaty; however, developing the bilateral panel using DESTA required interpretation, transformation and validation. This process creates three comparable measures to estimate the effects of reciprocal trade agreements between 1950 - 2023.

During our process we identified that the WTO, DESTA and Egger & Larch (2008) have varying definitions of preferential trade agreements (PTA) and that the definition changes over time. To accommodate this, we adopt the definition of the WTO and Egger & Larch (2008), so that a preferential trade agreement (PTA) is a non-reciprocal trade agreement, and a regional trade agreement (RTA) is a reciprocal trade agreement. The database from Mario Larch (Egger & Larch, 2008) offers five dummy variables indicating varying agreements between pairs.

- Regional Trade Agreement (rta)
- Customs Unions (cu)
- Free Trade Agreement (fta)
- Partial Scope Agreement (psa)
- Economic Integration Agreement (eia)
- Customs Union & Economic Integration Agreement (cueia)
- Free Trade Agreement & Economic Integration Agreement (ftaeia)

BLOCS Lab developed four variables using the DESTA dataset. The first variable [RTA_DESTA] is a recreation of the Regional Trade Agreement (rta) variable developed by Egger & Larch (2008) using DESTA data. The variable [PTA_DESTA] indicates if there is an active preferential trade agreement (PTA) between country pairs. The variable [RTA_DESTA_wPTA] informs us if the country pair is part of any kind of trade agreement (we exclude African Economic Community agreements). The selection criteria for PTA's included in these variables are

consistent with definitions of PTAs, RTA, FTAs and RIAs discussed in Wu et al. (2024). The fourth variable [gstp] specifies whether both countries in the pair are a part of the Global System of Trade Preferences treaty (GSTP).

DESTA also provides detailed characteristics for more than 700 trade agreements for the period 1948 - 2023. Observations obtained from DESTA were transformed and reordered into the BLOCS panel format to create 372 dummy variables that indicate characteristics of trade agreements. These dummies indicate whether a pair of countries, in a specific year, had a trade agreement between them that included a specific provision in one of the following categories. To reduce file size and computational demands, BLOCS 4.0 only includes a single variable per category to facilitate future joins. The complete set of 372 provisions is provided as a separate addendum (BLOCS_TA 4.a) that can be easily merged with the core data for nuanced analysis.

- Market Access
- Services
- Global Value Chains (GVCs)
- Investments
- Temporary Entry of Businesspersons
- Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)
- Public Procurement
- Competition
- Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)
- Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures
- Regulatory Cooperation and Transparency
- Trade Defense Instruments
- E-Commerce
- Data Flows
- Capital Movement and Exchange Rates
- Non-Trade Issues
- Dispute Settlement

In BLOCS 4.0 we have also added Deep Trade Agreements put together by Mattoo et al. (2020) for the World Bank. Similarly to DESTA, it provides granular information for more than 400 agreements between 1958 and 2023. To reduce file size and computational demands, BLOCS 4.0 includes only variables identifying the type of trade agreement in place. These variables also serve as a robustness check for Mario Larch's Regional Trade Agreements variables. As with DESTA, the complete trade agreement data are available separately in BLOCS_TA 4.a, which contains more than 1,000 variables containing detailed information on each agreement.

- Agreement Code by Deep Trade Agreements (deep_wbid)
- Type of agreement by Deep Trade Agreements (deep_type)
- Free Trade Agreement (wb_fta)
- Partial Scope Agreement (wb_psa)
- Economic Integration Agreement (wb_eia)
- Customs Unions (wb_cu)
- Withdrawn Agreement (deep_withdraw)

3.5 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

To include macroeconomic and financial attributes for each country, two datasets from the IMF were merged to BLOCS. The first one being the International Financial Statistics (IFS) (IMF, 2020c) database which provides information on exchange rates, interest rates, consumer price indexes and unemployment levels. The second dataset was the Balance of Payments (BOP) (IMF, 2020d); this source offers values for the capital, current and financial accounts. UNESCO's Education and Science database and the World Development Indicators (WDI) dataset were retired from BLOCS 4.0.

3.6 INSTITUTIONAL ATTRIBUTES, TARIFFS AND GRAVITY VARIABLES

To integrate Democratic and Autocratic regime attributes, the Regime Authority Characteristics and Transitions Dataset (Polity IV) (Center for Systemic Peace, 2018) is merged to BLOCS. This database provides country level information from 1948 to 2018 regarding governmental systems in place, institutional procedures and other useful categorical variables.

To provide data for estimating gravity equations, the Gravity Characteristics dataset from CEPII (CEPII, 2020b) was merged with BLOCS. This dataset includes bilateral geo-demographic information such as shared population traits (common language, religion, etc.), distances between countries and cities, population figures, among other traditional gravity variables. The gravity data also include measures of bilateral trade taken from IMF, COMTRADE, and CEPII for robustness checks.

The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) (World Bank, 2021) data merged to BLOCS consists of six country level variables regarding governance characteristics to enable exploration of institutional attributes. To further demonstrate varying characteristics between country pairs, common currency, or whether one or both countries are landlocked or island nations, were included from the Meta Analysis EMU Trade Effects database from Rose (2017).

To explore barriers to trade, we merge a measure of protectionism from data published by Furceri & Rose (2019). The tariff variable provides a country level value for average effective tariff rate by aggregating product-level tariff data and calculating weighted averages, with weights given by the export share of each product, measured as fractions of value.

4. Updates

BLOCS 4.0 introduces several substantive and structural improvements to prior releases. Bilateral trade and trade-agreement coverage has been updated through 2023, UN country codes have been updated to the 2026 standards and continental and regional classifications have been added. The database now incorporates technological-intensity classifications for product-level trade using the SITC-Lall Concordance. It also adds the World Bank's Deep Trade Agreements data. To reduce file size and computational demands, the core dataset retains one DESTA indicator per provision category and only the principal Deep Trade Agreements variables. The complete set of 372 DESTA provision indicators and more than 1,000 detailed trade-agreement variables are available in the ready to merge BLOCS_TA 4.a addendum. BLOCS 4.0 retires the World Development Indicators and UNESCO Education and Science indicators.

The BLOCS Lab is dedicated to constant process improvement and the advancement of our collective understanding of relationships that exist between economies. We hope our project can be useful for early stage researchers as well as researchers in need of a robust multi-measure database for complex analysis of country pairs. By integrating a broad range of data and validating observations, BLOCS provides a unique platform for uncovering new insights into the dynamics of global trade and investment.

Future expansions and updates are planned to reflect changing economic trends and institutional changes. We are hopeful that BLOCS can be a relevant and valuable resource for exploring dynamic economic relationships between countries that include institutional, historical and cultural variables. Please contact us if you have any suggestions for improvement or would like to contribute to the work we do at our lab. The complete change log from 3.2 to 4.0 is included below.

- Include variable `import_fob_dots` from DOTS.
- UNESCO and WDI bases are retired.
- Merge-status variables tracking details of merges are now removed.
- No variable for lithium trade values as individual HS codes can be merged to base.
- All country codes are left in string data type.
 - Removed `_str` from the end of code variables.
- Added continent codes (8 variables).
- Updated datasets to the earliest and most recent versions.
 - New variables from updated datasets (`i_gini`, `distw_harmonic_jh`, `distw_arithmetic_jh`, `diplo_disagreement`, `scaled_sci_2021`, `comrelig`, `fta_wto`, `fta_wto_raw`).
- Manually cleaned data after visual inspection (e.g, 104b --> 104).
- Removed detailed chapter-specific DESTA variables; only one main variable is left for each chapter.
 - The full DESTA variables list is available in BLOCS_TA 4.a addendum.
- Deep Trade Agreements dummy variables and withdraw added.
 - The full Deep Trade Agreements variables list is available in BLOCS_TA 4.a addendum.
- BACI variables are now aggregated per technological classification and not per first digit of HS code.
- Individual concentrations of religion in Gravity are not included anymore.
- Repeated country code, as well as source related variables from WTF set dropped (`ewits`, `iwits` and `wtf_dot_source`).

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Appendix

Country name	IFS code	UN code	Alpha 3 code
Afghanistan	512	4	AFG
Afghanistan, Islamic Rep. of	512	4	AFG
Albania	914	8	ALB
Algeria	612	12	DZA
American Samoa	859	16	ASM
Angola	614	24	AGO
Anguilla	312	660	AIA
Antigua and Barbuda	311	28	ATG
Argentina	213	32	ARG
Armenia	911	51	ARM
Armenia, Rep. of	911	51	ARM
Aruba	314	533	ABW
Aruba, Kingdom of the Netherlands	314	533	ABW
Australia	193	36	AUS
Austria	122	40	AUT
Azerbaijan	912	31	AZE
Azerbaijan, Rep. of	912	31	AZE
Bahamas	313	44	BHS
Bahamas, The	313	44	BHS
Bahrain	419	48	BHR
Bahrain, Kingdom of	419	48	BHR
Bangladesh	513	50	BGD
Barbados	316	52	BRB
Belarus	913	112	BLR
Belarus, Rep. of	913	112	BLR
Belgium	124	56	BEL
Belgium-Luxembourg	126	58	BLX
Belize	339	84	BLZ
Benin	638	204	BEN
Bermuda	319	60	BMU
Bhutan	514	64	BTN
Bolivia	218	68	BOL
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	218	68	BOL
Bosnia Herzegovina	963	70	BIH
Bosnia and Herzegovina	963	70	BIH
Botswana	616	72	BWA
Brazil	223	76	BRA
Brunei Darussalam	516	96	BRN
Bulgaria	918	100	BGR
Burkina Faso	748	854	BFA
Burundi	618	108	BDI
Cabo Verde	624	132	CPV
Cambodia	522	116	KHM

Cameroon	622	120	CMR
Canada	156	124	CAN
Cape Verde	624	132	CPV
Central African Rep.	626	140	CAF
Chad	628	148	TCD
Chile	228	152	CHL
China	924	156	CHN
China, Hong Kong SAR	532	344	HKG
China, Macao SAR	546	446	MAC
China, P.R.: Hong Kong	532	344	HKG
China, P.R.: Macao	546	446	MAC
China, P.R.: Mainland	924	156	CHN
Colombia	233	170	COL
Comoros	632	174	COM
Comoros, Union of the	632	174	COM
Congo	634	178	COG
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	636	180	COD
Congo, Rep. of	634	178	COG
Costa Rica	238	188	CRI
Croatia	960	191	HRV
Croatia, Rep. of	960	191	HRV
Cuba	928	192	CUB
Curaçao	354	531	CUW
Curaçao, Kingdom of the Netherlands	354	531	CUW
Cyprus	423	196	CYP
Czech Rep.	935	203	CZE
Czechia	935	203	CZE
Czechoslovakia	934	200	CSK
Côte d'Ivoire	662	384	CIV
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	954	408	PRK
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	636	180	COD
Denmark	128	208	DNK
Djibouti	611	262	DJI
Dominica	321	212	DMA
Dominican Rep.	243	214	DOM
Eastern Germany	938	278	DDR
Ecuador	248	218	ECU
Egypt	469	818	EGY
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	469	818	EGY
El Salvador	253	222	SLV
Equatorial Guinea	642	226	GNQ
Equatorial Guinea, Rep. of	642	226	GNQ
Eritrea	643	232	ERI
Eritrea, The State of	643	232	ERI
Estonia	939	233	EST
Estonia, Rep. of	939	233	EST

Eswatini, Kingdom of	734	748	SWZ
Ethiopia	644	231	ETH
Ethiopia, The Federal Dem. Rep. of	644	231	ETH
FS Micronesia	868	583	FSM
Faeroe Isds	816	234	FRO
Falkland Isds (Malvinas)	323	238	FLK
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	323	238	FLK
Faroe Islands	816	234	FRO
Fiji	819	242	FJI
Fiji, Rep. of	819	242	FJI
Finland	172	246	FIN
Fmr Arab Rep. of Yemen	473	886	YEM
Fmr Dem. Rep. of Germany	938	278	DDR
Fmr Dem. Yemen	459	887	YDR
Fmr Ethiopia	644	231	ETH
Fmr Fed. Rep. of Germany	134	276	DEU
Fmr Sudan	732	729	SDN
Fmr Yugoslavia	188	890	YUG
France	132	250	FRA
French Polynesia	887	258	PYF
Gabon	646	266	GAB
Gambia	648	270	GMB
Gambia, The	648	270	GMB
Georgia	915	268	GEO
Germany	134	276	DEU
Ghana	652	288	GHA
Gibraltar	823	292	GIB
Greece	174	300	GRC
Greenland	326	304	GRL
Grenada	328	308	GRD
Guam	829	316	GUM
Guatemala	258	320	GTM
Guinea	656	324	GIN
Guinea-Bissau	654	624	GNB
Guyana	336	328	GUY
Haiti	263	332	HTI
Holy See	187	336	VAT
Holy See (Vatican City State)	187	336	VAT
Honduras	268	340	HND
Hungary	944	348	HUN
Iceland	176	352	ISL
India	534	356	IND
Indonesia	536	360	IDN
Iran	429	364	IRN
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	429	364	IRN
Iraq	433	368	IRQ

Ireland	178	372	IRL
Israel	436	376	ISR
Italy	136	380	ITA
Jamaica	343	388	JAM
Japan	158	392	JPN
Jordan	439	400	JOR
Kazakhstan	916	398	KAZ
Kazakhstan, Rep. of	916	398	KAZ
Kenya	664	404	KEN
Kiribati	826	296	KIR
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	954	408	PRK
Korea, Rep. of	542	410	KOR
Kosovo, Rep. of	967	900	KOS
Kuwait	443	414	KWT
Kyrgyz Rep.	917	417	KGZ
Kyrgyzstan	917	417	KGZ
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	544	418	LAO
Latvia	941	428	LVA
Lebanon	446	422	LBN
Lesotho	666	426	LSO
Lesotho, Kingdom of	666	426	LSO
Liberia	668	430	LBR
Libya	672	434	LBY
Lithuania	946	440	LTU
Luxembourg	137	442	LUX
Madagascar	674	450	MDG
Madagascar, Rep. of	674	450	MDG
Malawi	676	454	MWI
Malaysia	548	458	MYS
Maldives	556	462	MDV
Mali	678	466	MLI
Malta	181	470	MLT
Marshall Isds	867	584	MHL
Marshall Islands, Rep. of the	867	584	MHL
Mauritania	682	478	MRT
Mauritania, Islamic Rep. of	682	478	MRT
Mauritius	684	480	MUS
Mexico	273	484	MEX
Micronesia, Federated States of	868	583	FSM
Moldova, Rep. of	921	498	MDA
Mongolia	948	496	MNG
Montenegro	943	499	MNE
Montserrat	351	500	MSR
Morocco	686	504	MAR
Mozambique	688	508	MOZ
Mozambique, Rep. of	688	508	MOZ

Myanmar	518	104	MMR
Namibia	728	516	NAM
Nauru	836	520	NRU
Nauru, Rep. of	836	520	NRU
Nepal	558	524	NPL
Neth. Antilles	353	530	ANT
Neth. Antilles and Aruba	353	530	ANT
Netherlands	138	528	NLD
Netherlands Antilles	353	530	ANT
Netherlands, The	138	528	NLD
New Caledonia	839	540	NCL
New Zealand	196	554	NZL
Nicaragua	278	558	NIC
Niger	692	562	NER
Nigeria	694	566	NGA
North Macedonia, Republic of	962	807	MKD
Norway	142	578	NOR
Occ. Palestinian Terr.	487	275	PSE
Oman	449	512	OMN
Pakistan	564	586	PAK
Palau	565	585	PLW
Palau, Rep. of	565	585	PLW
Panama	283	591	PAN
Papua New Guinea	853	598	PNG
Paraguay	288	600	PRY
Peru	293	604	PER
Philippines	566	608	PHL
Poland	964	616	POL
Poland, Rep. of	964	616	POL
Portugal	182	620	PRT
Qatar	453	634	QAT
Rep. of Korea	542	410	KOR
Rep. of Moldova	921	498	MDA
Romania	968	642	ROU
Russian Federation	922	643	RUS
Rwanda	714	646	RWA
Saint Kitts and Nevis	361	659	KNA
Saint Lucia	362	662	LCA
Saint Maarten	352	534	SXM
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	364	670	VCT
Samoa	862	882	WSM
San Marino	135	674	SMR
San Marino, Rep. of	135	674	SMR
Sao Tome and Principe	716	678	STP
Saudi Arabia	456	682	SAU
Senegal	722	686	SEN

Serbia	942	688	SRB
Serbia and Montenegro	965	891	SCG
Serbia, Rep. of	942	688	SRB
Seychelles	718	690	SYC
Sierra Leone	724	694	SLE
Singapore	576	702	SGP
Sint Maarten, Kingdom of the Netherlands	352	534	SXM
Slovak Rep.	936	703	SVK
Slovakia	936	703	SVK
Slovenia	961	705	SVN
Slovenia, Rep. of	961	705	SVN
So. African Customs Union	199	710	ZAF
Solomon Isds	813	90	SLB
Solomon Islands	813	90	SLB
Somalia	726	706	SOM
South Africa	199	710	ZAF
South Sudan	733	728	SSD
South Sudan, Rep. of	733	728	SSD
Spain	184	724	ESP
Sri Lanka	524	144	LKA
St. Kitts and Nevis	361	659	KNA
St. Lucia	362	662	LCA
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	364	670	VCT
State of Palestine	487	275	PSE
Sudan	732	729	SDN
Suriname	366	740	SUR
Swaziland	734	748	SWZ
Sweden	144	752	SWE
Switzerland	146	756	CHE
Syria	463	760	SYR
Syrian Arab Rep.	463	760	SYR
São Tomé and Príncipe, Dem. Rep. of	716	678	STP
TFYR of Macedonia	962	807	MKD
Taiwan	528	158	TWN
Tajikistan	923	762	TJK
Tajikistan, Rep. of	923	762	TJK
Tanzania, United Rep. of	738	834	TZA
Thailand	578	764	THA
Timor-Leste	537	626	TLS
Timor-Leste, Dem. Rep. of	537	626	TLS
Togo	742	768	TGO
Tonga	866	776	TON
Trinidad and Tobago	369	780	TTO
Tunisia	744	788	TUN
Turkey	186	792	TUR
Turkmenistan	925	795	TKM

Tuvalu	869	798	TUV
Türkiye, Rep of	186	792	TUR
USA	111	840	USA
USSR	974	810	SUN
Uganda	746	800	UGA
Ukraine	926	804	UKR
United Arab Emirates	466	784	ARE
United Kingdom	112	826	GBR
United Rep. of Tanzania	738	834	TZA
United States	111	840	USA
Uruguay	298	858	URY
Uzbekistan	927	860	UZB
Uzbekistan, Rep. of	927	860	UZB
Vanuatu	846	548	VUT
Venezuela	299	862	VEN
Venezuela, Rep. Bolivariana de	299	862	VEN
Viet Nam	582	704	VNM
Vietnam	582	704	VNM
West Bank and Gaza	487	275	PSE
Yemen	474	887	YEM
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of	459	887	YDR
Yemen, Rep. of	474	887	YEM
Yugoslavia	188	890	YUG
Zambia	754	894	ZMB
Zimbabwe	698	716	ZWE

Table 2: List of countries and codes

varname	Label	Codebook Description
id_ifs	.	Unique code for each country pair and year: ifs code + year.
ifs_pairid	Pair IMF Countries Code	IMF code of origin and partner country.
un_pairid	Pair UN Countries Code	UN numeric codes of origin and partner country.
alpha_pairid	Pair Alpha Countries Code	ISO 3166-1 alfa-3 ID codes of origin and partner country.
year	year	year where trade takes place between origin and partner country.
year_str	.	same as year variable in string
o_country	Origin Country Name	Exporter (origin) country name.
ifs_num	IMF Code Origin Country	IMF code of the exporter (origin) country in string type.
un_num	UN Code Origin Country String	UN numeric code of origin country.
alpha_3	ISO3 Origin Country Code	ISO 3166-1 alfa-3 ID code of origin country.
p_country	Partner Country Name	importer (partner) country name.
p_ifs_num	IMF Code Partner Country	IMF code of the importer (partner) country.
p_un_num	UN Code Partner Country String	UN numeric code of partner country.
p_alpha_3	ISO3 Partner Country Code	ISO 3166-1 alfa-3 ID code of partner country.
export_dots	Goods, Exports (FOB), US Dollars	Total exports from origin country to partner country as Free on Board (FOB).
import_cif_dots	Goods, Imports (CIF), US Dollars	Total imports of partner country from origin country as Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF).
import_fob_dots	Goods, Value of Imports, Free on board (FOB), US Dollars (TMG_FOB_USD)	Total imports of partner country from origin country as Free on Board (FOB).
trade_balance_dots	Goods, Trade Balance, US Dollars	Trade balance between origin and partner country, provided by DOTS database.
i_regioncode	Region Code	Region code of i country divided by continent: 002 - Africa 019 - Americas 142 - Asia 150 - Europe 009 - Oceania *i stands for either origin or partner country; taking values of "o" or "p"
i_regionname	Region Name	Name of continent where i country is located (see list in regioncode). *i stands for either origin or partner country; taking values of "o" or "p"
i_subregioncode	Sub-region Code	Subregion code of i country.

		*i stands for either origin or partner country; taking values of "o" or "p"
i_subregionname	Sub-region Name	Subregion name of i country. *i stands for either origin or partner country; taking values of "o" or "p"
wtf_tot_trade	Total trade in \$1000	Total trade between origin and partner country, provided by World Trade Flow database. Measured in thousands of dollars.
total_trade_BACI	Value of the trade flow (in thousands current USD)	Value of the trade flow from origin country to partner country provided by BACI database. Measured in thousands of dollars.
rta	1 for RTA	Dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if the pair country has a Regional Trade Agreement (RTA).
cu	1 for CU	Dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if the pair country has Customs Union.
fta	1 for FTA	Dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if the pair country has a Free Trade Agreement.
psa	1 if PSA	Dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if the pair country has a Partial Scope Agreement.
eia	1 for eia	Dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if the pair country has a Economic Integration Agreement.
cueia	cu==1 and eia==1, 0 otherwise	Dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if the pair country has a Customs Union and an Economic Integration Agreement.
ftaeia	fta==1 and eia==1, 0 otherwise	Dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if the pair country has a Free Trade Agreement and an Economic Integration Agreement.
psaeia	Dummy variable equal to 1 for PSA&EIA. Please type 'notes' for details.	Dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if the pair country has a Partial Scope Agreement and an Economic Integration Agreement.
RTA_larch_noEIA	1 for CU, FTA or PSA	Dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if the pair country has either a Customs Union, Free Trade Agreement or Partial Scope Agreement.
i_le	Employment (Persons, Millions)	Millions of persons employed in the i country *i stands for either origin or partner country; taking values of "o" or "p"
i_reer	Real Effect Ex-rate (2010 = 100)	Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) of i country, indexed to 2010 = 100. *i stands for either origin or partner country; taking values of "o" or "p"
i_gini	Gini net mean of 100 (SWIID 50)	income-inequality index from the Standardized World Income Inequality Database: it measures after-tax (net) inequality, but rescaled so the sample average equals 100. *i stands for either origin or partner country; taking values of "o" or "p"
i_tariff_rose	Tariff (Rose Calculation)	Tariff imposed in i country. Provided by Andrew Rose's database. It is calculated aggregating product-level tariff data by calculating weighted averages, with weights given by the export share of each product, measured as fractions of value *i stands for either origin or partner country; taking values of "o" or "p"

i_tb_rose	Trade Bal. i Coutry (Rose Cal.)	Trade balance between origin and partner country, provided by Andrew Rose database. *i stands for either origin or partner country; taking values of "o" or "p"
base_treaty	ID of agreement	ID assigned to each agreement (treaty) as defined by DESTA database. Only assigned to years where agreements are in effect. If there are two treaties at the same year, last signed one is accounted for.
agreement_name	Name of agreement	Name of agreement.
entry_type	Six categories	<u>Entries in DESTA database are classified into six categories:</u> - base_treaty: indicates that the entry refers to an agreement - accession: indicates that the entry refers to a change in the country coverage of an agreement. Accessions can occur directly or indirectly (see [typememb]). - protocol or amendment: indicates entries that build on or modify other agreements. The variable [base_treaty] indicates the base treaty the protocol/amendment refers to. Coding of provisions in these entries refers only to the protocol/amendment and not to the main treaty. However, all variables in the dispute settlement mechanism (DSM) section match the ones of the main treaty if the protocol/amendment refers to it. - consolidated: indicates entries that have been consolidated with their relevant corresponding base treaty. When consolidating, the presence of provisions takes precedence over the absence of provisions. All values of [agreement_number] are obtained by adding an "a" to the non-consolidated [agreement_number]. For instance, entry "250a" is the consolidated version of entry "250". For subsetting of consolidated entries see [consolidated]. - negotiation: indicates treaties that are currently under negotiation and do not contain coded provisions.
consolidated	non or consolidated	Whether an agreement has a consolidated and a non-consolidated version: 1 For consolidated entries -1 For non-consolidated entries 0 For all others
agreement_language	Language of the agreement	Language of the legal text in the agreement.
typememb	Type of membership	Type of the agreement according to its membership: 1 Bilateral 2 Plurilateral 3 Plurilateral & third country 4 Region-region (e.g. CARIFORUM EC EPA) 5 Accession (e.g. UK EU accession agreement signed in 1972) 6 Accession to an agreement as a result of membership in a regional agreement (for example, when Romania entered the EU, it also signed up to the FTA between the EU and Mexico signed in 2000) 7 Withdrawal

regioncon	Geographic location	Categorical variable indicating the continent where a country pair is located. Values are: - Asia - America - Oceania - Europe - Africa - Intercontinental
wto_listed	Included in the WTO	Whether the agreement is included in the list maintained by the WTO 0 - No 1 - Yes
wto_name	Name of the agreement in WTO	Name of the agreement in the WTO list
agreement_number	ID for each entry in the data	Unique ID for each treaty in the database. When consolidating, all values are added an "a". For instance, entry "250a" is the consolidated version of entry "250"
mar_typedepth	.	What type of agreement is referred to? 1- Partial Scope Agreement 2- (full) Free Trade Agreement 3- Customs Union 4- Services Agreement 5- Framework Agreement; no specific provisions
mar_transition_A	Max years tariff cuts country A	Maximum years allowed for tariff cuts for origin country.
mar_transition_B	Max years tariff cuts country B	Maximum years allowed for tariff cuts for partner country.
mar_transition_i	Max years tariff cuts country i	Maximum years allowed for tariff cuts for other country (i) that is part of the same base treaty. *i goes alphabetically from C to L
mar_goods_nt	Prov on national treat	Is there a provision on national treatment (NT) for goods? 0- No 1- Yes
mar_goods_mfn	Prov favoured nation	Is there a provision on most-favoured nation (MFN) treatment for goods (no MFN, MFN, third-party MFN)? 0- No 1- Yes
ser_general	Prov liberalization	Does this agreement include general provisions stipulating the liberalization of trade in services? 0- No mention of services trade liberalization 1- Services trade liberalization mentioned as general objective
gvc_reference_general	Gen ref GVCs	Does the agreement contain a general reference to global value chains (GVCs)? (preamble, GVC chapter, provisions on logistics or other aspects of GVCs, no provisions)? 0 No mention of global value chains 1 Global value chains mentioned in the preamble or objectives of the agreement
inv_reference_general	General investment protection	Does the agreement contain a general reference to investment protection or promotion? 0 No mention 1 General reference, endeavours without specific scope
temp_ser_movement	Movement persons	Does the agreement allow the movement of natural persons in the provision of services?

		0 Movement of natural persons is not explicitly allowed (it may be either omitted or explicitly excluded) 1 Movement of natural persons in the provision of services is explicitly allowed
ipr_gen_stat	General stat IPRs	Does the treaty only include a general statement on the protection of intellectual property rights (IPRs) or substantive provisions protecting IPRs? 0 No mention of IPRs protection 1 IPRs protection mentioned as general objective 2 Substantive provisions protecting IPRs
proc_prov	Prov public procurement	Does the agreement contain substantive provisions on public procurement? 0 No public procurement provisions 1 General aim 2 Substantive provisions
comp_chap	Competition chapter?	Does this agreement include a competition chapter? 0 No competition chapter 1 Competition chapter
tbt_prov	TBT chapter	Does the agreement contain a TBT chapter or provision(s)? 0 No 1 Yes
sps_prov	SPS chapter or prov	Does the agreement contain a sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) chapter or provision(s)? 0 No 1 Yes
regulation_transparency_article	Transparency article	Does the agreement contain an obligation on transparency (article, provision)? 0 No 1 Yes
tr_ad_prov	Anti-dumping provision	Is there an anti-dumping provision? 0 No 1 Yes
ecommerce_provisions	E-commerce provisions	Does the agreement contain provisions on e-commerce? 0 No provision on e-commerce 1 Provisions on e-commerce in selected chapters
data_flow_free_movement	Free movement of data	Does the agreement include a provision on the free movement of data? 0 No 1 Yes
capital_movement_beyond_investment	Movement of capital (non-FDI)	Does the agreement contain general provisions on the movement of capital beyond the investment (FDI flows) and services (transactions)? 0 No 1 Yes
anti_corruption	Corruption Agreement	Does the agreement refer to corruption? 0 No 1 Yes
ds_prov	Solving disputes	Does this agreement include provisions for solving disputes? 0 No 1 Yes
sign_year_desta	.	Year where treaty was signed.
withdrawal	.	0 - treaty is not withdrawn. 1 - treaty is withdrawn.
RTA_DESTA	DESTA no PTA	Dummy variable that takes the value of: 0 - Origin and partner countries do not have a treaty [base_treaty] 1 - Origin and partner countries have a treaty [base_treaty]

gstp	.	Dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if origin and partner countries are part of the Global System of Trade Preferences treaty (GSTP). GSTP base treaty code is 461
RTA_DESTA_wPTA	DESTA with PTA (without AEC)	Dummy variable that takes the value of: 0 - Either no base treaty between pair countries, or treaty is the African Economic Community. 1 - Country pair has a base treaty that is not the African Economic Community. AEC base treaty code is 3
PTA_DESTA	.	Dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if origin and partner countries have a functioning Partner Trade Agreement (PTA). PTA base treaty codes are (DESTA): 3- african economic community 253 - cotonou agreement 1062 -Eastern and Southern Africa States (ESA) EC Interim EPA 461 - gstp 584 - Lome I 585 - Lomell 586 - Lome III 587 - Lome IV 668 - South Pacific Trade and Economic Co Operation Agreement (SPARTECA)
inflow	.	FDI inflows into the origin country from partner country as reported by origin country. Measured in millions of USD
inflow_M	.	FDI inflows into the origin country from partner country as reported by partner country (mirrored). Measured in millions of USD
outflow	.	FDI outflows from the origin country into the partner country as reported by origin country. Measured in millions of USD
outflow_M	.	FDI outflows from the origin country into the partner country as reported by partner country (mirrored). Measured in millions of USD
instock	.	FDI Stocks accumulated at the end of the year in the origin country from the partner country as reported by origin country. Measured in millions of USD
instock_M	.	FDI Stocks accumulated at the end of the year in the origin country from the partner country as reported by partner country. Measured in millions of USD
outstock	.	FDI Stocks accumulated at the end of the year in the partner country from the origin country as reported by origin country. Measured in millions of USD
outstock_M	.	FDI Stocks accumulated at the end of the year in the partner country from the origin country as reported by partner country. Measured in millions of USD
inward_investment_IMF	Inward Dir Invest Positions, US\$	Inward direct investment position from partner country in origin country.
outflows_investment_IMF	Outward Dir Invest Positions US\$	Inward direct investment position from origin country in partner country.

i_flag	Trichotomous indicator	Variable that flags each observation on how confident researchers are in their assessment of i country's political situation for a given year: 0 - Confident: Reasonable confidence in the codings listed and is assigned to all historical cases. 1 - Tentative: Codings covering a period of up to five years since a recent polity change are considered tentative and uncertain. 2 - Tenuous: Information is limited and there are reservations concerning the code assigned, often because a polity change has occurred very recently and insufficient time has elapsed to render a confident judgement of the nature of authority changes. This variable accounts for the following 15 variables for i country, extracted from the Polity IV database. * i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_fragment	Operational existence	existence of a separate polity, or polities, comprising substantial territory and population within the recognized borders of the c country* and over which the coded polity exercises no effective authority (effective authority may be participatory or coercive). 0 - No overt fragmentation 1 - Slight fragmentation: Less than ten percent of the country's territory is effectively under local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime. 2 - Moderate fragmentation: Ten to twenty-five percent of the country's territory is effectively ruled by local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime. 3 - Serious fragmentation: Over twenty-five percent (and up to fifty percent) of the country's territory is effectively ruled by local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime. Polity fragmentation may result from open warfare (active or latent) or foreign occupation. * i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.

i_democ	Democracy measure	The Democracy index is an additive eleven-point scale (0-10). The operational indicator of democracy is derived from codings of the competitiveness of political participation [i_parcomp], the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment ([i_xropen] and [i_xrcomp]), and constraints on the chief executive [i_xconst] using the following weights: Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment [i_xrcomp]: (3) Election +2 (2) Transitional +1 Openness of Executive Recruitment [i_xropen]: only if [i_xrcomp] is Election (3) or Transitional (2) (3) Dual/election +1 (4) Election +1 Constraint on Chief Executive [i_xconst]: (7) Executive parity or subordination +4 (6) Intermediate category +3 (5) Substantial limitations +2 (4) Intermediate category +1 Competitiveness of Political Participation [i_parcomp]: (5) Competitive +3 (4) Transitional +2 (3) Factional +1 *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_autoc	Presence of autocracies	An eleven-point Autocracy scale is constructed additively. Our operational index score of autocracy is derived from codings of the competitiveness of political participation [i_parcomp], the regulation of participation [i_parreg], the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment [i_xrcomp] [i_xropen], and constraints on the chief executive [i_xconst] using the following weights: Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment [i_xrcomp]: (1) Selection +2 Openness of Executive Recruitment [i_xropen]: only if XRCOMP is coded Selection (1) (1) Closed +1 (2) Dual/designation +1 Constraints on Chief Executive [i_xconst]: (1) Unlimited authority +3 (2) Intermediate category +2 (3) Slight to moderate limitations +1 Regulation of participation [i_parreg]: (4) Restricted +2 (3) Sectarian +1 Competitiveness of Participation [i_parcomp]: (1) Repressed +2 (2) Suppressed +1 *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.

i_polity	AUTOOC from the DEMOC	computed by subtracting the [i_autoc] score from the [i_democ] score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_polity2	POLITY variable	Revised Combined Polity Score: This variable is a modified version of the POLITY variable added in order to facilitate the use of the POLITY regime measure in time-series analyses. It modifies the combined annual POLITY score by applying a simple treatment, or “fix,” to convert instances of “standardized authority scores” (i.e., -66, -77, and -88) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10). The values have been converted according to the following rule set: - 66 Cases of foreign “interruption” are treated as “system missing.” - 77 Cases of “interregnum,” or anarchy, are converted to a “neutral” Polity score of “0.” - 88 Cases of “transition” are prorated across the span of the transition. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_durable	Stable political institutions	Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a threepoint change in the POLITY score over a period of three years or less) or the end of transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the DURABLE value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline “year zero” (value = 0). *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_xrreg	Transferring executive power	Regulation refers to the extent to which a polity has institutionalized procedures for transferring executive power. Three categories are used to differentiate the extent of institutionalization †: 1 - Unregulated: Changes in chief executive occur through forceful seizures of power. Such caesaristic transfers of power are sometimes legitimized after the fact in noncompetitive elections or by legislative enactment. 2 - Designational/Transitional: Chief executives are chosen by designation within the political elite, without formal competition (i.e., one-party systems or “rigged” multiparty elections). 3 - Regulated: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession or in competitive elections. Ascriptive/designative and ascriptive/elective selections (i.e., an effective king and premier) are also coded as regulated. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.

i_xrcomp	Modes of advancement	Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment: Competitiveness refers to the extent that prevailing modes of advancement give subordinates equal opportunities to become superordinates. Three categories are used to measure this concept †: 1 - Selection: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession, designation, or by a combination of both, as in monarchies whose chief minister is chosen by king or court. 2 - Dual/Transitional: Dual executives in which one is chosen by hereditary succession, the other by competitive election. Also used for transitional arrangements between selection (ascription and/or designation) and competitive election. 3 - Election: Chief executives are typically chosen in or through competitive elections matching two or more major parties or candidates. If power transfers are coded Unregulated ("1") in the Regulation of Executive Recruitment (variable i_xrreg), or involve a transition to/from unregulated, Competitiveness is coded "0". *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
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i_xropen	Political opportunities	Openness of Executive Recruitment: Recruitment of the chief executive is "open" to the extent that all the politically active population has an opportunity, in principle, to attain the position through a regularized process. Four categories are used †: 1 - Closed: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession who assume executive powers by right of descent. An executive selected by other means may proclaim himself a monarch but the polity he governs is not coded "closed" unless a relative actually succeeds him as ruler. 2 - Dual Executive–Designation: Hereditary succession plus executive or court selection of an effective chief minister. 3 - Dual Executive–Election: Hereditary succession plus electoral selection of an effective chief minister. 4 - Open: Chief executives are chosen by elite designation, competitive election, or transitional arrangements between designation and election. If power transfers are coded Unregulated (1) in the Regulation of Executive Recruitment (variable i_xrreg), or involve a transition to/from Unregulated, Openness is coded 0. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_xconst	Institutionalized constraints	The extent of institutionalized constraints on the decision-making powers of chief executives, whether individuals or collectivities. Such limitations may be imposed by any "accountability groups" (In Western democracies these are usually legislatures. Other kinds of accountability groups are the ruling party in a one-party state; councils of nobles or powerful advisors in monarchies). A seven-category scale is used †: 1 - Unlimited Authority: There are no regular limitations on the executive's actions (as distinct from irregular limitations such as the threat or actuality of coups and assassinations). 2 - Intermediate Category 3 - Slight to Moderate Limitation on Executive Authority: There are some real but limited restraints on the executive. 4 - Intermediate Category 5 - Substantial Limitations on Executive Authority: The executive has more effective authority than any accountability group but is subject to substantial constraints by them. 6 - Intermediate Category 7 - Executive Parity or Subordination: Accountability groups have effective authority equal to or greater than the executive in most areas of activity. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.

i_parreg	Binding rules	Regulation of Participation: Participation is regulated to the extent that there are binding rules on when, whether, and how political preferences are expressed. A five-category scale is used to code this dimension: 1 - Unregulated: Political participation is fluid; there are no enduring national political organizations and no systematic regime controls on political activity. 2 - Multiple Identity: There are relatively stable and enduring political groups which compete for political influence at the national level—parties, regional groups, or ethnic groups †. 3 - Sectarian: Political demands are characterized by incompatible interests and intransigent posturing among multiple identity groups and oscillate more or less regularly between intense factionalism and government favouritism. 4 - Restricted: Some organized political participation is permitted without intense factionalism but significant groups, issues, and/or types of conventional participation are regularly excluded from the political process. 5 - Regulated: Relatively stable and enduring political groups regularly compete for political influence and positions with little use of coercion. No significant groups, issues, or types of conventional political action are regularly excluded from the political process. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_parcomp	Political pusued	The Competitiveness of Participation: Refers to the extent to which alternative preferences for policy and leadership can be pursued in the political arena †. 0 -Not Applicable: This is used for polities that are coded as Unregulated, or moving to/from that position, in Regulation of Political Participation (variable i_xrreg). 1 - Repressed: No significant oppositional activity is permitted outside the ranks of the regime and ruling party. The regime's institutional structure must be matched by its demonstrated ability to repress oppositional competition. 2 - Suppressed: Some organized, political competition occurs outside government, without serious factionalism; but the regime systematically and sharply limits its form, extent, or both in ways that exclude substantial groups from participation. Different from Factional competition (below) by the systematic, persisting nature of the restrictions. 3 - Factional: Polities with parochial or ethnic-based political factions that regularly compete for political influence in order to promote particularist agendas and favor group members to the detriment of common, secular, or cross-cutting agendas. 4 - Transitional: Any transitional arrangement from Restricted, Suppressed, or Factional patterns to fully Competitive patterns, or vice versa. 5 - Competitive: There are relatively stable and enduring, secular political groups which regularly compete for political influence at the national level. Small parties or political groups may be restricted in the Competitive pattern. Political competition implies a significant degree of civil interaction, so polities which are coded Unregulated (1) on

		Regulation of Participation (variable i_xrreg) are not coded for competitiveness. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_exrec	Executive Recruitment	Executive Recruitment: Concept variable combines information presented in three component variables (see variables i_xrreg, i_xrcomp and i_xropen). Executive Recruitment concepts represent an alternative method for comprehending authority patterns †. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_exconst	Institutionalized constraints	Executive Constraints: Concept variable is identical to variable i_xconst †. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_polcomp	Political Competition	Political Competition: Concept variable combines information presented in two component variables (see variables i_parreg and i_parcomp). Political Competition concepts represent an alternative method for comprehending authority patterns. The different combinations of parreg and parcomp are the following: 1 - Repressed competition (if parreg=4 & parcomp=1) 2 - Restricted competition (if parreg=4 & parcomp=2) 3 - Authoritarian-guided Liberalization of repressed or restricted competition or the deepening of hegemonic control. (if parreg=3 & parcomp=2) 4 - Uninstitutionalized competition (if parreg=1 & parcomp=0) 5 - Gradual transition from uninstitutionalized (unregulated) competition (if parreg=2 & parcomp=0) 6 - Factional/Restricted competition (if parreg=3 & parcomp=3) 7 - Factional Competition (if parreg=2 & parcomp=3) 8 - Political Liberalization or democratic retrenchment: persistent over coercion (if parreg=3 & parcomp=4) 9 - Political Liberalization or democratic retrenchment: limited and/or decreasing over coercion (if parreg=2 & parcomp=4) 10 - Institutionalized open electoral participation (if parreg=5 & parcomp=5) * i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_exc_rate	Exchange Rates, ECUs per Domestic Currency, Period average, Rate (EECUNA_XEU_XD C	Yearly average exchange rate of the origin country's currency per ECU (European Currency Units) for periods before 1999. If exchange rate is equal to 0.5, it means that, on average during the given year, 1 unit of the origin country's currency is worth 0.5 ECUs (European Currency Units). *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_i_r	Financial, Interest Rates, Average Cost of Funds, Percent per Annum (FIACF_PA)	Yearly average cost of funds, expressed as a percentage. *first i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_i_r_deposit	Financial, Interest Rates, Deposit, Percent per annum (FIDR_PA)	Average annual deposit interest rate in the origin country, expressed as a percentage. *first i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
o_i_r_lending	Fiscal, Budgetary Central Government, Assets	Average annual lending interest rate in the origin country, expressed as a percentage.

	and Liabilities, Financial Assets,	
i_gcf	Gross Capital Formation, Nominal, Domestic Currency (NI_XDC)	Gross capital formation (or working capital) in the origin country, nominal, in domestic currency. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_gdp_nom	Gross Domestic Product, Nominal, Domestic Currency (NGDP_XDC)	Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of i country, in domestic currency *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_gdp_real	Gross Domestic Product, Real, Domestic Currency (NGDP_R_XDC)	Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of i country, in domestic currency *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_cfcn	Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Nominal, Domestic Currency (NFI_XDC)	Gross fixed capital formation in the origin country, nominal, in domestic currency. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_lf	Labor Force, Persons, Number of (LLF_PE_NUM)	Labor Force in number of persons in i country. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_pop	Population, Persons, Number of (LP_PE_NUM)	Total population in number of persons in i country. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_cpi	Prices, Consumer Price Index, All items, Index (PCPI_IX)	Consumer price index of i country with base year in 2010(=100). *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_un	Unemployment, Persons, Number of (LU_PE_NUM)	Unemployment of i country in number of persons. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_un_r	Unemployment, Persons, Percentage change, corresponding period previous year, Pe	Unemployment of i country in percentage change from previous year. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ka_ktc	Capital Account, Capital Transfers, Credit, US Dollars (BKT_CD_BP6_US D)	Describes the total inflow of capital transfers credited to i country, measured in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ka_ktd	Capital Account, Capital Transfers, Debit, US Dollars (BKT_DB_BP6_US D)	Captures the total outflow of capital transfers debited from i country, measured in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ka_gad	Capital Account, Gross Acquisitions (DR) / Disposals (CR) of Nonproduced Nonfina	Measures total inflow of nonproduced, nonfinancial assets to i country, including acquisitions (DR) and disposals (CR), in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ka_gad_b	Capital Account, Gross Acquisitions (DR) / Disposals (CR) of	Measures total outflow of nonproduced, nonfinancial assets from i country, including acquisitions (DR) and disposals (CR), in US dollars.

	Nonproduced Nonfina	*i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ka_tnd	Capital Account, Total, Net, US Dollars (BK_BP6_USD)	Represents the net balance of the capital account for i country, considering credits and debits, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ca_gsc	Current Account, Goods and Services, Credit, US Dollars (BXGS_BP6_USD)	Indicates the value of goods and services exported by i country, credited in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ca_gsd	Current Account, Goods and Services, Debit, US Dollars (BMGS_BP6_USD)	Reflects the value of goods and services imported by i country, debited in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ca_gsn	Current Account, Goods and Services, Net, US Dollars (BGS_BP6_USD)	Shows the net balance of trade in goods and services for i country, calculated as exports minus imports, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ca_1icc	Current Account, Primary Income, Compensation of Employees, Credit, US Dollars (	Captures the income earned by residents of i country as compensation for employment abroad, credited in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ca_1icd	Current Account, Primary Income, Compensation of Employees, Debit, US Dollars (B	Tracks the payments made to foreign workers employed in i country, debited in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ca_1ic	Current Account, Primary Income, Credit, US Dollars (BXIP_BP6_USD)	Represents the total inflow of primary income (including compensation and investment income) credited to i country, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ca_1id	Current Account, Primary Income, Debit, US Dollars (BMIP_BP6_USD)	Represents the total outflow of primary income (including compensation and investment income) debited from i country, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ca_1iic	Current Account, Primary Income, Investment Income, Credit, US Dollars (BXIPI_BP	Indicates the income earned by i country from its investments abroad, credited in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ca_1iid	Current Account, Primary Income, Investment Income, Debit, US Dollars (BMIPI_BP6	Reflects the payments made by i country to foreign investors, debited in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ca_1in	Current Account, Primary Income, Net, US Dollars (BIP_BP6_USD)	Shows the net primary income balance for i country, calculated as credits minus debits, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.

i_ca_1ioc	Current Account, Primary Income, Other Primary Income, Credit, US Dollars (BXIPO	Captures the total inflow of secondary income (e.g., transfers such as remittances) credited to i country, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ca_1iod	Current Account, Primary Income, Other Primary Income, Debit, US Dollars (BMIPO_	Tracks the total outflow of secondary income debited from i country, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ca_2ic	Current Account, Secondary Income, Credit, US Dollars (BXIS_BP6_USD)	Captures the total inflow of secondary income (e.g., transfers such as remittances) credited to i country, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ca_2id	Current Account, Secondary Income, Debit, US Dollars (BMIS_BP6_USD)	Tracks the total outflow of secondary income debited from i country, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ca_2in	Current Account, Secondary Income, Net, US Dollars (BIS_BP6_USD)	Represents the net balance of secondary income for i country, calculated as credits minus debits, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_ca_t	Current Account, Total, Net, US Dollars (BCA_BP6_USD)	Shows the overall net balance of the current account for i country, including goods, services, primary income, and secondary income, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_fa_fd	Financial Account, Financial Derivatives (Other Than Reserves) and Employee Stoc	Tracks the net flow of financial derivatives and employee stock options for i country, excluding reserves, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_fa_n	Financial Account, Net Lending (+) / Net Borrowing (-) (Balance from Financial A	Represents the overall balance of the financial account for i country, indicating whether it is a net lender or borrower. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_fa_pi	Financial Account, Portfolio Investment, US Dollars (BFP_BP6_USD)	Reflects the net inflow or outflow of portfolio investments for i country, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_sup_eo	Supplementary Items, Errors and Omissions (with Fund Record), US Dollars (BOPFR_	Indicates discrepancies in the balance of payments for i country, accounting for unrecorded transactions, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_sup_fa	Supplementary Items, Financial Account, Net (with Fund Record), US Dollars (BFFR	Tracks the net flow of the financial account with adjustments for fund records, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_sup_oi	Supplementary Items, Other Investment Net (with Fund Record),	Captures the net flow of other investments for i country, adjusted for fund records, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.

	US Dollars (BFOFR_	
i_sup_res	Supplementary Items, Reserve Assets (with Fund Record), US Dollars (BFRAFR_BP6_U	Measures changes in reserve assets held by i country, adjusted for fund records, in US dollars. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
country_exists_i	1 = i country exists	1 if the i country actually exists *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
gmt_offset_2020_i	i GMT offset (hours)	GMT offset in 2020 of the country (hours) *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
distw_harmonic	Population-weighted distance between most populated cities (harmonic mean)	Harmonic geographic distance: Average harmonic distance between two countries considering all pairs of cities within each country. This variable is similar to [distw] with the difference that the harmonic mean gives more weight to shorter distances and less weight to longer ones, which is more consistent with real-world trade flows and gravity theory. For more information on the calculation, refer to https://www.cepii.fr/DATA_DOWNLOAD/gravity/doc/Gravity_documentation.pdf
distw_arithmetic	Population-weighted distance between most populated cities (arithmetic mean)	Arithmetic geographic distance: : Average distance between two countries considering all pairs of cities within each country. It uses population weights, meaning cities with larger populations have more influence in determining the average. This approach assumes that all trade flows are equally sensitive to distance. For more information on the calculation, refer to https://www.cepii.fr/DATA_DOWNLOAD/gravity/doc/Gravity_documentation.pdf
distw_harmonic_jh	Weighted distance by J. Hinz (harmonic mean)	J. Hinz calculation of harmonic geographic distance. For more information on the calculation, refer to https://www.cepii.fr/DATA_DOWNLOAD/gravity/doc/Gravity_documentation.pdf
distw_arithmetic_jh	Weighted distance by J. Hinz (arithmetic mean)	J. Hinz calculation of arithmetic geographic distance. For more information on the calculation, refer to https://www.cepii.fr/DATA_DOWNLOAD/gravity/doc/Gravity_documentation.pdf
dist	Simple distance between most populated cities, measured in km	Geodesic distance between most populated cities (km)
main_city_source_i	Source of most populated city, i country	Data source from distance between cities. *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (d_) country.
distcap	Simple distance between capital city, measured km	Geodesic distance between capital cities (km) bilateral
contig	1 if origin and destination are contiguous	Dummy equal to 1 if origin and partner countries are contiguous

diplo_disagreement	UN diplomatic disagreement score	Diplomatic disagreement, measured through UN votes. Ideal estimates for each country are calculated. The ideal point captures the position of states vis-a-vis the US-led order (normalized to have a mean equal to zero and a standard deviation equal to 1). Then, the absolute distance between average ideal point estimates in a given year of the two countries in a country pair is calculated.
scaled_sci_2021	Social connectedness index in 2021	Social connectedness index in 2021. It measures the relative probability that two individuals across two locations are friends with each other on Facebook (based on an anonymized snapshot of all active Facebook users and their friendship networks). The measure is rescaled to have a maximum value of 10^9 and a minimum value of 1.
comlang_off	1 = Common official or primary language	1 if countries share common official or primary language
comlang_ethno	1 = Language is spoken by at least 9% of the population	1 if countries share a common language spoken by at least 9% of the population
comcol	1 = Common colonizer post 1945	1 if countries share a common colonizer post 1945
col45	1 = Pair in colonial relationship post 1945	1 if countries are or were in colonial relationship post 1945
legal_old_i	i legal system before transition	Historical origin of a country's laws before 1991 *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (d_) country.
legal_new_i	i legal system after transition	Historical origin of a country's laws after 1991 *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (d_) country.
comleg_pretrans	1 = Common legal origins before transition	1 if countries share common legal origins before 1991
comleg_posttrans	1 = Common legal origins after transition	1 if countries share common legal origins after 1991
transition_legalchange	1 = Common legal origin changed since transition	1 if common legal origin changed in 1991
comrelig	Common religion index	Religious proximity index (Disdier and Mayer, 2007): obtained by summing the products of the shares of Catholics, Protestants and Muslims in the origin and destination countries. Varies between 0 and 1, increases when the country pair shares a common religion practised by a large share of the population.
heg_i	1 = i country is current or former hegemon of destination	1 if i country is current or former hegemon of destination *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
col_dep_ever	1 = Pair ever in colonial or dependency relationship	1 if pair ever was in colonial or dependency relationship (including before 1948)
col_dep	1 = Pair currently in colonial or	1 if pair currently in colonial or dependency relationship

	dependency relationship	
col_dep_end_year	Independence date, if col_dep = 1	Independence year from concerned hegemon (includes colonial ties before 1948)
col_dep_end_conflict	1 = Independence involved conflict, if col_dep_ever = 1	1 if independence from the concerned hegemon involved a conflict
empire	Hegemon if sibling = 1 and year < sever_year	Common colonizer. Possible options are: FRA - France GRB - great Britain NLD - Netherlands PRT - Portugal
sibling_ever	1 = Pair ever in sibling relationship	1 if pair ever had the same colonizer (including before 1948)
sibling	1 = Pair currently in sibling relationship	1 if pair currently has the same colonizer
sever_year	Severance year for pairs if sibling == 1	Severance year for pairs that ever had the same colonizer (includes colonial ties before 1948): corresponds to the independence year of the first independent sibling
sib_conflict	1 = Pair ever in sibling relationship and conflict with hegemon	1 if pair ever had the same colonizer and independence involved a conflict with the hegemon (includes colonial ties before 1948)
pop_i	i Population, total in thousands	Population (in thousands) *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
gdp_i	i GDP (current thousands US\$)	GDP (current thousands US\$) *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
gdpcap_i	i GDP per cap (current thousands US\$)	GDP per capita (current thousands US\$) *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
pop_source_i	i Population source	Population data source. Possible sources are: 1 - WDI 2- Maddison 3- Taiwan Govt *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
gdp_source_i	i GDP source	GDP data source. Possible sources are: 1 - WDI 2- Barbieri 3- Taiwan Govt *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
gdp_ppp_i	i GDP, PPP (current thousands international \$)	GDP PPP (current thousands international \$) *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
gdpcap_ppp_i	i GDP per cap, PPP (current thousands international \$)	GDP per capita PPP (current thousands international \$) *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
pop_pwt_i	i Population, total in thousands (PWT)	Population (in thousands) (source: Penn World Tables) *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.

gdp_ppp_pwt_i	i GDP, current PPP (2011 thousands US\$) (PWT)	Deflated GDP at current PPP (2011 thousands US\$) (source: PWT) *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
gatt_i	i GATT membership	1 if i country currently is a GATT member *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
wto_i	i WTO membership	1 if i country currently is a WTO member *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
eu_i	1 = i is a EU member	1 if i country currently is a EU member *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
fta_wto	1=RTA (Source: WTO, 2011)	1 if the country pair is engaged in a regional trade agreement, source WTO supplemented by Thierry Mayer.
fta_wto_raw	.	1 if the country pair is engaged in a regional trade agreement, source WTO.
rta_coverage	Coverage of RTA (source: WTO)	Indicates whether the RTA covers goods only or goods and services (source: WTO)
rta_type	Type of RTA (source: WTO)	Indicates the type of RTA (source: WTO)
entry_cost_i	i Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita)	Cost of business start-up procedures (% of GNI per capita) *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
entry_proc_i	i Start-up procedures to register a business (number)	Number of start-up procedures to register a business *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
entry_time_i	i Time required to start a business (days)	Days required to start a business *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
entry_tp_i	i Days + procedures to start a business	Days required to start a business + number of procedures to start a business *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
tradeflow_comtrade_i	Trade flows as reported by the origin, 1000 Current USD (source: UNSD)	Trade flow as reported by the i country (in thousands current US\$) (source: Comtrade) *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
tradeflow_baci	Trade flow, 1000 USD (source: BACI)	Trade flow (in thousands current US\$) (source: BACI) *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
manuf_tradeflow_baci	Trade flow of manufactured goods, 1000 USD (source: BACI)	Trade flow of manufactured goods (in thousands current US\$) (source: BACI) *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.
tradeflow_imf_i	Trade flows as reported by the origin, 1000 Current USD (source: IMF)	Trade flow as reported by i country (in thousands current US\$) (source: IMF) *i stands for either origin (_o) or partner (_d) country.

i_vae	Voice & accountability	captures perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media. Ranging from -2.5 to 2.5 *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_pve	Political Stability	Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically motivated violence, including terrorism. Ranging from -2.5 to 2.5 *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_gee	Government Effectiveness	Government effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. Ranging from -2.5 to 2.5 *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_rqe	Regulatory Quality	Regulatory quality captures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. Ranging from -2.5 to 2.5 *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_rle	Rule of Law	Rule of law captures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. Ranging from -2.5 to 2.5 *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
i_cce	Corruption Control	Control of corruption captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests. Ranging from -2.5 to 2.5 *i stands for either origin (o_) or partner (p_) country.
custrict11	Currency union dummy with transitivity correction	Dummy variable that takes the value of 1 if pair country uses the same currency and 0 otherwise
island	# Islands 0/1/2	Categorical variable that takes the value 0 if neither the origin nor the partner country is an island, 1 if one of them is an island, and 2 if both are islands.

landl	# Landlocked 0/1/2	Categorical variable that takes the value 0 if neither the origin nor the partner country is landlocked, 1 if one of them is landlocked, and 2 if both are landlocked.
trade_lall_1	Trade Value of Primary products	Trade Value of Primary products. Sourced from Deep Trade Agreements dataset from World Bank.
trade_lall_2	Trade Value of Resource-based manufactures	Trade Value of Resource-based manufactures. Sourced from Deep Trade Agreements dataset from World Bank.
trade_lall_3	Trade Value of Low-technology manufactures	Trade Value of Low-technology manufactures. Sourced from Deep Trade Agreements dataset from World Bank.
trade_lall_4	Trade Value of Medium-technology manufactures	Trade Value of Medium-technology manufactures. Sourced from Deep Trade Agreements dataset from World Bank.
trade_lall_5	Trade Value of High-technology manufactures	Trade Value of High-technology manufactures. Sourced from Deep Trade Agreements dataset from World Bank.
deep_wbid	WBID agreement code by Deep Trade Agreements	WBID codes of active agreements during this period. Separated by "&" when more than one agreements is active. Sourced from Deep Trade Agreements dataset from World Bank.
deep_type	Type of agreement by Deep Trade Agreements	Type of active agreement (FTA, PSA, EIA, and/or CU) active during this period. Separated by "&" when more than one agreements is active. Sourced from Deep Trade Agreements dataset from World Bank.
WB_FTA	1 if FTA active	1 if Free Trade Agreement is active during this period.
WB_PSA	1 if PSA active	1 if Partial Scope Agreement is active during this period.
WB_EIA	1 if EIA active	1 if Economic Integration Agreement is active during this period.
WB_CU	1 if CU active	1 if Customs Union Agreement is active during this period.
deep_withdraw	1 if agreement is withdrawn by Deep Trade Agreements	1 if during this year an agreement was withdrawn
† A -66 code represents a period of "interruption". Operationally, if a country is occupied by foreign powers during war, terminating the old polity, then reestablishes a polity after foreign occupation ends, Polity codes the intervening years as an interruption until an independent polity is reestablished. A -77 code for the Polity component variables indicates periods of "interregnum," during which there is a complete collapse of central political authority. This is most likely to occur during periods of internal war. A -88 code indicates a period of transition. Some new polities are preceded by a "transition period" during which new institutions are planned, legally constituted, and put into effect.		

Table 3: List of variables and descriptions