**Dataset Information and Variable Definitions:**

**country\_pair\_IPDs.csv**

This dataset contains multiple ideal point distance computed using a Bayesian estimation approach based on observed UN voting behavior from Bailey et al 2017. The dataset is panelized at the country-pair-year level and runs from 2001 to 2023. The way we identify a unique country pair is through the variable “sorted”. This variable puts the ISO3 code that is alphabetically first in the pair as the first in the sorted string, though countries can also be identified via the Code\_1 and Code\_2 variables.

The primary variables of interest are ipd\_all\_full, ipd\_econ\_full, and ipd\_all\_short. These are all ideal point distances between countries but use different data-generating processes. The first uses the full sample of UN votes for all vote categories, the second uses the subset of only economic votes (by construction these votes start in the 1970s), and the third uses the sample of all UN votes but beginning after 1991.

For the next set of variables that start with net\_allign, we take a country’s IPDs with the US and China to construct a US-China specific ideal point distance normalized on [-1,1], ie how have countries shifted in their geopolitical proximity between the two countries. Intuitively, US is 1 and China is -1. The suffixes af,ef,as correspond to all votes full sample, economic votes full sample, and all votes short sample respectively (referring to the IPDs they were generated from). The addition of ‘b’ at the end of the variable name refers to the net\_allignment of the Code\_2 country. Finally, EU is a dummy designating if *either* of the countries in the country-pair are EU member states.