A Technical Appendix to "Counting chickens when they hatch: Timing and the effects of aid on growth"

September 6, 2011

A.1 Reconstruction of datasets

We use original Burnside and Dollar (2000) [BD] and Rajan and Subramanian (2008) [RS] data graciously provided to us by the authors. We reconstruct as accurately as possible the database of Boone (1996), which was not preserved, and we extend the BD and RS data using the sources in subsection A.2.

Table A1 juxtaposes regressions reprinted verbatim from Boone (1996) with the same regressions using our reconstruction of Boone's data. The coefficients do not match precisely but are generally similar in sign and magnitude, and the sample size is close to Boone's. Table A2 and Table A3 show an analogous juxtaposition for the data of Burnside and Dollar (2000) and Rajan and Subramanian (2008), respectively. For these the correspondence is exact, since we were given access to the original data used in those studies.

A.2 Variable definitions and sources

Countries. We reconstructed and extended Burnside and Dollar (2000), Rajan and Subramanian (2008), and Boone (1996) datasets for those countries used in the respective studies. For the RS dataset, we used all countries employed in their GMM panel regressions of Tables 9 and 10.

Periods. We constructed the datasets based on the following periodizations corresponding to the core panel data results from the three studies: a) RS: 1961-1965...2001-2005; b) Burnside and Dollar (2000): 1966-69...2002-2005; and c) Boone (1996): 1961-1970...1991-2000. The earliest period in each case was used in constructing the lagged and/or differenced variables, whereas the original contemporaneous OLS and 2SLS results in Burnside and Dollar (2000) and Boone obviously excluded the initial period from their regressions. In the RS (2007, IIE Working Paper) paper and corresponding dataset, it was ambiguous as to whether the five-year periods were, for example, a) 1991-1995 and 1996-2000 or b) 1990-1994 and 1995-1999. In keeping with their claim throughout the paper and in the dataset to have included the year 2000, we utilized periodiziation (a). In any case, the correlation between our reconstruction and their original dataset was greater 99 percent on all variables except life expectancy (98.3%) and initial policy/Wacziarg-Welch openness (91.7%). See discussion below on the sources of the discrepancies on the latter variable.

GDP/capita growth. Following BD, we use "GDP per capita growth (%)" from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators 2007* [WDI 2007]. Following RS, we use the average annual growth rate of real GDP/capita "rgdpch" from the Penn World Tables. To extend through 2005, we use Penn World Tables version 6.2 for the years through 2004 and WDI 2007 for the year 2005.

Investment. In percent of GNI. The numerator is gross capital investment in current USD and the denominator is GNI in current USD, both from WDI 2007.

Net ODA. In percent of GDP or GNI. The numerator is "ODA (OA) Total Net [in current USD]" from DAC Table 2, obtained from the 2007 version of the International Development Statistics database from the OECD. The denominator in BD and RS is GDP in current USD and in Boone is GNI in current USD from WDI 2007.

Early Impact ODA. In percent of GDP or GNI. Data for numerator are obtained from the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) 2007 and DAC Table 2. All data are in current USD. We take a pro-rating approach as discussed in the text. The numerator for early impact aid is the product of gross ODA (Net ODA + Repayments) from DAC Table 2 and the ratio of total early impact ODA commitments as classified in Table A4 over total ODA commitments from the CRS. This product is calculated by donor-recipient pair and then summed across all donors for a given recipient-year. Humanitarian and Late Impact ODA were constructed in the same way. The denominator in BD and RS is GDP in current USD and in Boone is GNI in current USD from WDI 2007.

Repayments. In percent of GDP or GNI. The numerator is "ODA (OA) Loans Received [in current USD]" from DAC Table 2. The denominator in BD and RS is GDP in current USD and in Boone is GNI in current USD from WDI 2007. Friends of the US. Dummy variable set to one if the country received greater than one percent of total Net ODA disbursed by the United States in the given period.

Friends of OPEC. Dummy variable set to one if the country received greater than one percent of total Net ODA disbursed by Arab Countries and Arab Agencies (donor code 777 and 778 in DAC) in the given period. Friends of France. Dummy variable set to one if the country is a member of the Franc zone.

Log Population. Obtained from WDI 2007.

Log GNI/capita relative to OECD. Obtained as the logarithm of the period average of annual GNI as a share of OECD GNI, both obtained from WDI 2007.

GNI/capita growth rate. Real GNI/capita is calculated using GNI in current LCU, the GDP deflator, and population from WDI 2007. Growth rates are calculated as period averages of annual percentage changes.

Population Growth. Obtained from WDI 2007.

Terms of Trade. Income gains/losses (TOT shocks) as a share of GDP. The terms of trade index was obtained from WDI 2007 and augmented with an index obtained from personal communication with World Bank. The shock was then calculated using exports of goods and services in current USD as a share of GNI in current USD obtained from WDI 2007.

Debt Rescheduling. Dummy variable set to one if the country had negotiated a debt rescheduling with the Paris club during any year of the relevant time period. Data obtained from `http://www.clubdeparis.com` country pages.

Region Dummies (Asia, SSA, East Asia, LAC). Obtained from WDI 2007. SSA is identical across all studies, while LAC is unique to Boone. BD and RS use East Asia explicitly, while Boone uses East and South Asia inclusive.

Log Initial GDP/capita. For the extended BD and RS data reconstructions, this variable was obtained from the Penn World Tables version 6.2.

Initial Life Expectancy. Natural logarithm of first non-missing value in each period of total life expectancy from WDI 2007.

Budget Balance. In percent of GDP. Recently, the WDI and International Financial Statistics stopped reporting this variable prior to 1990. Thus, we use the "overall budget balance, including grants" field from WDI 2005, series 80 and 99b (budget surplus in LCU and GDP in LCU) from IFS 2005, and "cash surplus/deficit (% of GDP)" from WDI 2007 to construct as full a series as possible.

Inflation. Natural log of 1+consumer price inflation. CPI obtained and harmonized across indices from WDI 2005, IFS 2005 and WDI 2007 to construct as full a series as possible.

M2/GDP. Money and quasi-money (M2) as percent of GDP, obtained from WDI 2007.

Institutional Quality. In the BD reconstruction, we use the first non-missing value of the ICRG composite index, a continuous variable ranging between 0 and 10, comprised of an average of five measures that capture various aspects of governance. In the RS reconstruction, we use period averages of the sum of three components (bureaucratic quality, rule of law and corruption) of the ICRG index that have been used in all iterations of the index through the most recent year available. Following RS, we then normalized to one the resultant variable, which ranges between 0 and 6. In both cases, the underlying data are obtained from the updated version of the PRS Group's IRIS III dataset, which extends through 2004. For the year 2005 in the final period of the RS reconstruction, we use the value from 2004 when computing the period average.

Assassinations. Obtained from the Cross-National Time Series database, Banks 2007.

Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization. Obtained from Easterly and Levine (1997) which obtained the data from Roeder (2001).

Revolutions. Obtained from the Cross-National Time Series database, Banks 2007.

Policy. We followed the auxiliary regression approach in BD to construct a policy measure based on budget balance/GDP, inflation, and openness separately for each specification and sample corresponding to regressions that address BD.

Openness. In the extended and reconstructed BD and RS datasets, we utilize the Wacziarg-Welch (2008) extension of the initial Sachs-Warner (1995) openness measure. The Wacziarg-Welch measure (available on Wacziarg's website) extends through 2001. Following their approach, we extend the measure an additional four years through 2005. In extending the measure, we utilized the following three sources (ignoring the sparsely available non-tariff barrier component as they did):

1. *Tariffs*: Francis K. T. Ng's "Trends in average applied tariff rates in developing and industrial countries, 1981-2006". http://go.worldbank.org/LGOXFTV550. Note that no country had tariffs beyond the 40% threshold in the years 2002-2005.

2. *Black market premium*: The Economic Freedom in the World 2007 report from the Fraser Institute reports in Area 4D the "Difference between official and black market exchange rates" on a scale from 1 to 10 (p. 189). The full data series are available in a spreadsheet on http://www.freetheworld.com. Since a score of 10 implies a 0% premium and 0 a 50% premium or greater, we assume that a score from 0-6 implies a premium of 20% or greater, the threshold utilized in the original Sachs-Warner.

3. *Export marketing board*: Various IMF documents (cited below) obtained from the IMF country information pages. We identified three countries (out of the twelve with an export marketing board in Table A-1 of Wacziarg and Welch (2008)) in which the

export marketing boards were removed or fully liberalized: Senegal in 2002, Chad and Papua New Guinea in 2005.

The country-years which (de)-liberalized since 2001 (i.e. changed status from the Wacziarg-Welch data) include the following: Venezuela and Burundi closed 2002-2005; Nigeria, Algeria and Haiti opened 2002-2005; Egypt closed 2002-2003; Syria opened 2004-2005. These changes are based on changes in the black market premium. The abovementioned countries which dropped export marketing boards during the period 2002-2005 also opened. See Wacziarg and Welch (2008) for a fuller elaboration of the methodology and assumptions used in constructing the penultimate openness dummy.

"Initial policy" in the RS regressions is simply the first non-missing value of the Wacziarg-Welch openness dummy for the given period. Also, the Wacziarg-Welch openness dummy obtained from the dataset on Wacziarg's website differs slightly from that the original RS dataset. Firstly, Namibia and Fiji are not recorded in the Wacziarg-Welch dataset, yet RS record both countries as being closed throughout the entire period of study. A list of additional discrepancies include the following, where WW indicates the 'country liberalization date' in Wacziarg and Welsh (2008) and RS indicates the first period in which the country is counted as having initial policy 'open' in Rajan and Subramanian 2008: **Argentina:** WW 1991, RS 1996-2000; **Bulgaria:** WW 1991, RS 1996-2000; **Brazil:** WW 1991, RS 1996-2000; **Chile:** WW 1976, RS 1981-1985; **Columbia:** WW 1986, RS 1991-1995; **Costa Rica:** WW 1986, RS 1986-1990; **Ecuador:** WW 1991, RS 1996-2000; **Ethiopia:** WW 1996, RS closed; **Sri Lanka:** WW 1991, RS 1996-2000; **Madagascar:** WW 1996, RS closed; **Mexico:** WW 1986, RS 1991-1995; **Nicaragua:** WW 1991, RS 1996-2000; **Panama:** WW 1996, RS closed; **Peru:** WW 1991, RS 1996-2000; **Venezuela:** WW 1996, RS closed; **South Africa:** WW 1991, RS 1996-2000.

Geography. Time-invariant composite measure obtained from Bosworth and Collins (2003) via Rajan and Subramanian (2008).

Additional References

Bosworth, Barry P. and Susan M. Collins (2003), "The Empirics of Growth: An Update", Brookings Papers on Economic Activity 2003 (2): 113-206.

Easterly, William and Ross Levine (1997), "Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions", Quarterly Journal of Economics, 112 (4): 1203-1250.

Roeder, Philip G. (2001) "Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization (ELF) Indices, 1961 and 1985." http://weber.ucsd.edu/ proeder/elf.htm, accessed July 2008.

Sachs, Jeffrey D. and Andrew Warner (1995), "Economic reform and the process of global integration," Brookings Papers on Economic Activity 1995 (1): 1-95.

Wacziarg, Romain T. and Karen Horn Welch (2008), "Trade Liberalization and Growth: New Evidence", World Bank Economic Review, 22 (2): 187-231.

IMF documents used for determining the existence of an export marketing board from 2002-2005:

- Oliva, Maria A. "Trade Restrictiveness in the CEMAC Region: The Case of the Congo." IMF Working Paper 08/15, 2008.
- IMF. "Article IV Consultation, Democratic Republic of the Congo." 12 August 2005.
- IMF. "Article IV Consultation, Papua New Guinea." 25 January 2006.
- IMF. "Article IV Consultation, Belarus." 2 June 2005.
- IMF. "Article IV Consultation, Ghana." 17 May 2006.
- IMF. "Article IV Consultation, Russian Federation." 27 September 2006.
- IMF. "Article IV Consultation, Senegal." 11 April 2003.
- IMF. "Article IV Consultation, Togo." 22 May 2007.

A.3 Definition of "early-impact" aid

Table A4 shows our classification of all OECD Development Assistance Committee aid purpose codes into three categories: "E" for "early-impact" aid, "L" for "late-impact" aid, or "H" for "humanitarian" aid.

"Early-impact" aid is that aid which might plausibly affect growth within a few years after it is disbursed, such as aid for road construction. Aid that finances activities that *might* affect growth in the short term, such as budget support, is left in "early-impact" aid. "Late-impact" aid is that which finances activities that are likely to take many years or even decades to affect growth, such as vaccination campaigns or basic education. "Humanitarian" aid is that which finances activities without any plausible growth-related goal, such as emergency food aid and disaster relief.

This classification was carried out once, before running any regressions, and never altered thereafter. The categories are mutually exclusive. Except for two small categories ("administrative costs" and "promotion of development awareness") they are collectively exhaustive.

Table A1: **Correspondence between results from reconstructed Boone data and published regressions**

Dep. var.:	Investment/GNP			
Estimator:	OLS	OLS	2SLS	2SLS
	Original	*Reconstr.*	*Original*	*Reconstr.*
Net ODA/GNI	0.030	−0.126	0.429	0.235
	(0.176)	(0.225)	0.083	(0.198)
Log GNI relative to OECD	0.035	0.031	*a*	0.032
	(0.033)	(0.037)		(0.041)
(Log GNI relative to OECD)^2	−0.002	−0.001	*a*	−0.002
	(0.005)	(0.008)		(0.008)
GNI/capita Growth	0.873***	0.874***	*a*	0.917**
	(0.212)	(0.310)		(0.387)
Population Growth	1.988***	1.802**	*a*	0.774
	(0.747)	(0.799)		(1.296)
Terms of Trade	−0.168	0.415	*a*	0.235
	(0.317)	(0.363)		(0.381)
Debt Rescheduling	0.003	−0.001	*a*	0.005
	(0.012)	(0.014)		(0.012)
Sub-Saharan Africa	−0.007	−0.021	*a*	−0.026
	(0.016)	(0.023)		(0.024)
Asia	0.021	0.003	*a*	0.006
	(0.018)	(0.022)		(0.024)
Latin America/Caribbean	−0.040***	−0.041**	*a*	−0.030
	(0.014)	(0.019)		(0.021)
Constant	0.296***	0.273***	*a*	0.287***
	(0.045)	(0.037)		(0.040)
Observations	123	116	*a*	132
R^2	0.46	0.47	*a*	0.39
Period dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

a = Not shown in original article. Column 1 above is from Boone (1996) Table 5, col. 2, p. 312; column 3 above is from Boone (1996) Table 4, col. V, row 3, p. 311. Note Boone's *t*-statistics converted here to standard errors for comparability. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A2: **Correspondence between results from reconstructed Burnside and Dollar data and published regressions**

Dep. var.:	GDP/cap. growth	
Estimator:	2SLS	2SLS
	Original	*Reconstr.*
EDA/GDP	−0.12	−0.119
	(0.18)	(0.180)
Initial GDP/capita	−0.79	−0.787
	(0.59)	(0.592)
Ethnic	−0.70	−0.695
Fractionalization	(0.75)	(0.755)
Assassinations	−0.43	−0.430
	(0.27)	(0.266)
Ethnic Frac. ×	0.78	0.778*
Assassinations	(0.44)	(0.444)
Sub-Saharan Africa	−1.31	−1.308*
	(0.72)	(0.725)
East Asia	0.81	0.814
	(0.53)	(0.530)
Institutional Quality	0.63	0.628***
	(0.17)	(0.174)
M2/GDP, Lagged	0.019	0.019
	(0.015)	(0.015)
Policy	1.01	1.005***
	(0.14)	(0.143)
Constant	*a*	2.658
		(4.549)
Observations	275	275
R^2	*a*	0.388
Period dummies	Yes	Yes

a = Not shown in original article. Column 1 above is from Burnside and Dollar (2000) Table 4, Col. 3 2SLS, p. 856. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A3: **Correspondence between results from reconstructed Rajan and Subramanian data and published regressions**

Dep. var.:	GDP/cap. growth 1970-2000	
Estimator:	2SLS *Original*	2SLS *Reconstr.*
Net ODA/GDP	0.096	0.096
	(0.070)	(0.070)
Initial GDP/capita	−1.409	−1.409***
	(0.435)	(0.435)
Initial Policy	2.139	2.139***
	(0.619)	(0.619)
Log Initial Life	0.076	0.076*
Expectancy	(0.039)	(0.039)
Geography	0.606	0.606**
	(0.259)	(0.259)
Institutional Quality	4.077	4.077*
	(2.328)	(2.328)
Log Inflation	−0.005	−0.005
	(0.005)	(0.005)
Initial M2/GDP	0.010	0.010
	(0.020)	(0.020)
Budget Balance/GDP	0.016	0.016
	(0.036)	(0.036)
Revolutions	−1.406	−1.406**
	(0.656)	(0.656)
Ethnic	0.788	0.788
Fractionalization	(0.851)	(0.851)
SSA	*a*	−1.672***
		(0.629)
East Asia	*a*	0.577
		(0.507)
Constant	*a*	5.505
		(3.527)
Observations	78	78
R^2	0.59	0.59

a = Not shown in original article. Column 1 above is from Rajan and Subramanian (2008) Table 4A, Col. 2, p. 651. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A4: **OECD ODA commitment totals by purpose and category, 2002-2005**

5-digit code	CRS purpose	USD mn	Percent	Category
11110	Education policy and administrative mgmt.	3,417	0.9	L
11120	Education facilities and training	784	0.2	L
11130	Teacher training	354	0.1	L
11182	Educational research	49	0.0	L
11230	Basic life skills for youth and adults	652	0.2	L
11240	Early childhood education	98	0.0	L
11320	Secondary education	1,440	0.4	L
11330	Vocational training	1,518	0.4	L
11420	Higher education	10,582	2.8	L
11430	Advanced technical and managerial training	545	0.1	L
12110	Health policy and administrative mgmt.	4,802	1.3	L
12181	Medical education/training	234	0.1	L
12182	Medical research	598	0.2	L
12191	Medical services	1,174	0.3	L
12220	Basic health care	4,339	1.2	L
12230	Basic health infrastructure	969	0.3	L
12240	Basic nutrition	734	0.2	L
12250	Infectious disease control	4,506	1.2	L
12261	Health education	176	0.0	L
12262	Malaria control	2	0.0	L
12281	Health personnel development	118	0.0	L
13010	Population policy and administrative mgmt.	1,745	0.5	L
13020	Reproductive health care	1,645	0.4	L
13030	Family planning	832	0.2	L
13040	STD control including HIV/AIDS	10,128	2.7	L
13081	Personnel development for pop. and reproductive health	12	0.0	L
14010	Water resources policy/administrative mgmt.	3,405	0.9	L
14015	Water resources protection	383	0.1	L
14020	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	7,742	2.1	L
14030	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	3,018	0.8	L
14040	River development	1,310	0.4	L
14050	Waste mgmt./disposal	440	0.1	L
14081	Education and training in water supply and sanitation	115	0.0	L
15110	Economic and development policy/planning	6,216	1.7	L
15120	Public sector financial mgmt.	1,455	0.4	L
15130	Legal an judicial development	3,384	0.9	L
15140	Government administration	11,715	3.1	L
15150	Strengthening civil society	3,976	1.1	L
15161	Elections	1,143	0.3	L
15162	Human rights	2,152	0.6	L
15163	Free flow of information	351	0.1	L
15164	Women's equality organisations and institutions	510	0.1	L
15210	Security system mgmt. and reform	332	0.1	L
15220	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	1,193	0.3	E
15230	Post-conflict peace building (UN)	2,121	0.6	E
15240	Reintegration and SALW control	958	0.3	E
15250	Land mine clearance	1,140	0.3	E
15261	Child soldiers (prevention and demobilisation)	14	0.0	E
16010	Social/welfare services	3,387	0.9	L
16020	Employment policy and administrative mgmt.	1,325	0.4	L
16030	Housing policy and administrative mgmt.	336	0.1	L
16040	Low-cost housing	344	0.1	E
16050	Multisector aid for basic social services	2,319	0.6	L
16061	Culture and recreation	1,510	0.4	L
16062	Statistical capacity building	286	0.1	L
16063	Narcotics control	4,684	1.3	L
16064	Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS	120	0.0	L
21010	Transport policy and admin. mgmt.	1,941	0.5	L
21020	Road transport	12,532	3.4	E
21030	Rail transport	4,267	1.1	E
21040	Water transport	1,419	0.4	E
21050	Air transport	2,271	0.6	E
21061	Storage	3	0.0	E
21081	Education and training in transport and storage	16	0.0	L

5-digit code	CRS purpose	USD mn	Percent	Category
22010	Communications policy and administrative mgmt.	802	0.2	L
22020	Telecommunications	653	0.2	E
22030	Radio/television/print media	413	0.1	L
22040	Information and communication technology	83	0.0	E
23010	Energy policy and administrative mgmt.	2,635	0.7	L
23020	Power generation/non-renewable sources	1,944	0.5	E
23030	Power generation/renewable sources	718	0.2	E
23040	Electrical transmission/distribution	5,712	1.5	E
23050	Gas distribution	806	0.2	E
23061	Oil-fired power plants	55	0.0	E
23062	Gas-fired power plants	1,959	0.5	E
23063	Coal-fired power plants	795	0.2	E
23064	Nuclear power plants	160	0.0	E
23065	Hydro-electric power plants	1,812	0.5	E
23066	Geothermal energy	255	0.1	E
23067	Solar energy	176	0.0	E
23068	Wind power	457	0.1	E
23070	Biomass	31	0.0	E
23081	Energy education/training	35	0.0	L
23082	Energy research	13	0.0	L
24010	Financial policy and administrative mgmt.	1,665	0.4	L
24020	Monetary institutions	297	0.1	E
24030	Formal sector financial intermediaries	1,366	0.4	E
24040	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	896	0.2	E
24081	Education/training in banking and financial services	41	0.0	E
25010	Business support services and institutions	4,133	1.1	E
25020	Privatisation	462	0.1	E
31110	Agricultural policy and admin. mgmt	2,634	0.7	L
31120	Agricultural development	2,502	0.7	E
31130	Agricultural land resources	681	0.2	E
31140	Agricultural water resources	2,423	0.7	E
31150	Agricultural inputs	318	0.1	E
31161	Food crop production	552	0.1	E
31162	Industrial crops/export crops	115	0.0	E
31163	Livestock	446	0.1	E
31164	Agrarian reform	68	0.0	E
31165	Agricultural alternative development	718	0.2	L
31166	Agricultural extension	102	0.0	E
31181	Agricultural education/training	202	0.1	L
31182	Agricultural research	1,052	0.3	L
31191	Agricultural services	270	0.1	E
31192	Plant/post-harvest prot. and pest ctrl	141	0.0	E
31193	Agricultural financial services	271	0.1	E
31194	Agricultural co-operatives	128	0.0	E
31195	Livestock/veterinary services	85	0.0	E
31210	Forestry policy and admin. mgmt.	567	0.2	L
31220	Forestry development	1,306	0.4	E
31261	Fuelwood/charcoal	6	0.0	L
31281	Forestry education/training	20	0.0	L
31282	Forestry research	35	0.0	L
31291	Forestry services	8	0.0	E
31310	Fishing policy and admin. mgmt.	397	0.1	L
31320	Fishery development	383	0.1	E
31381	Fishery education/training	41	0.0	L
31382	Fishery research	44	0.0	L
31391	Fishery services	197	0.1	E
32110	Industrial policy and admin. mgmt	433	0.1	L
32120	Industrial development	213	0.1	E
32130	Sme development	1,903	0.5	E
32140	Cottage industries and handicraft	41	0.0	E
32161	Agro-industries	214	0.1	E
32162	Forest industries	20	0.0	E
32163	Textiles - leather and substitutes	23	0.0	E
32164	Chemicals	15	0.0	E
32165	Fertilizer plants	3	0.0	E
32166	Cement/lime/plaster	32	0.0	E
32167	Energy manufacturing	936	0.3	E

5-digit code	CRS purpose	USD mn	Percent	Category
32168	Pharmaceutical production	7	0.0	E
32169	Basic metal industries	10	0.0	E
32170	Non-ferrous metal industries	1	0.0	E
32171	Engineering	107	0.0	E
32172	Transport equipment industry	176	0.0	E
32182	Technological research and development	207	0.1	L
32210	Mineral/mining policy and admin. mgmt	443	0.1	L
32220	Mineral prospection and exploration	166	0.0	E
32261	Coal	5	0.0	E
32262	Oil and gas	1,539	0.4	E
32263	Ferrous metals	0	0.0	E
32264	Non-ferrous metals	70	0.0	E
32265	Precious metals/materials	1	0.0	E
32266	Industrial minerals	3	0.0	E
32267	Fertilizer minerals	1	0.0	E
32268	Off-shore minerals	0	0.0	E
32310	Construction policy and admin. mgmt	105	0.0	L
33110	Trade policy and admin. mgmt.	1,849	0.5	E
33120	Trade facilitation	283	0.1	L
33130	Regional trade agreements	155	0.0	L
33140	Multilateral trade negotiations	45	0.0	L
33181	Trade education/training	32	0.0	L
33210	Tourism policy and admin. mgmt.	286	0.1	L
41010	Environmental policy and admin. mgmt	3,654	1.0	L
41020	Biosphere protection	419	0.1	L
41030	Bio-diversity	1,185	0.3	L
41040	Site preservation	186	0.0	L
41050	Flood prevention/control	301	0.1	L
41081	Environmental education/training	180	0.0	L
41082	Environmental research	392	0.1	L
42010	Women in development (including multisector)	22	0.0	L
43010	Multisector aid	9,892	2.7	L
43030	Urban development and mgmt.	2,243	0.6	L
43040	Rural development	4,576	1.2	L
43050	Non-agricultural alternative dvpt	127	0.0	L
43081	Multisector education/training	1,017	0.3	L
43082	Research/scientific institutions	925	0.2	L
51010	General budget support	21,170	5.7	E
52010	Food security programmes/food aid	6,454	1.7	H
53030	Import support (capital goods)	360	0.1	E
53040	Import support (commodities)	491	0.1	E
60010	Action relating to debt	550	0.1	E
60020	Debt forgiveness	45,812	12.3	E
60030	Relief of multilateral debt	1,326	0.4	E
60040	Rescheduling and refinancing	11,057	3.0	E
60061	Debt for development swap	130	0.0	E
60062	Other debt swap	2	0.0	E
72010	Emergency/distress relief	16,918	4.5	H
72040	Emergency food aid	7,237	1.9	H
72050	Relief co-ordination; protection and support services	55	0.0	H
73010	Reconstruction relief	8,603	2.3	H
74010	Disaster prevention and preparedness	8	0.0	H
91010	Administrative costs	8,982	2.4	–
92010	Support to national NGO's	3,785	1.0	L
92020	Support to international NGO's	281	0.1	L
92030	Support to local and regional NGO's	519	0.1	L
93010	Refugees in donor countries	4,880	1.3	H
99810	Sectors not specified	4,220	1.1	L
99820	Promotion of development awareness	1,019	0.3	–

"E" = early-impact aid, "L" = long-impact aid, "H" = humanitarian aid, "–" = not included.