Readme for the replication materials of: "Fiscal Incentives for Conflict"

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1 Software

The bulk of analysis for this paper was carried out in Stata (version 15). The code requires the installation of certain packages available through ssc install: *ftools*, *reghdfe*, *ppmlhdfe*. In addition, the analysis uses specific programs for which .ado files are provided and which are described in detail below. For one table, Microsoft Excel 2007 is used.

2 File structure

This Readme document provides instructions how to replicate the results in the paper. The replication files are structured in do-files for data analysis (prefix *ANALYSIS_*) and construction (prefix *PROCESSING_*). The final replication data sets are provided as Stata .dta-files(prefix *FINAL_*). The statistics presented in Table A1 (and the underlying calculations) are provided as an Excel file. The input data is provided as Stata .dta files or .csv files (prefix *INPUT_*).

3 The replication data

The main replication data sets have the prefix *FINAL_*:

1. Half-yearly District panel: *FINAL_Replication_Conflict.dta*.
2. Annual Mine panel: *FINAL_Replication_Mines.dta*.
3. Mine lease data: *FINAL_Replication_Leases.dta*.

4. Annual India-level Iron ore output: *FINAL_Replication_Output.dta*.

5. State-level royalty statistics (Table A1): *FINAL_Replication_TableA1.xlsx*.

All variables in these data sets are clearly labelled. The next section provides full definitions for each variable.

4 Variable definitions

This section defines all the variables in the final replication data sets.

1. Half-yearly District panel: *FINAL_Replication_Conflict.dta*.

    - Conflict outcomes, district-half-year level
        - *antiattack:* Number of Police Attacks on Maoists, South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP)
        - *attack:* Number of Maoist Attacks on Police, South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP)
        - *hyp_antiattack:* Police Attacks on Maoists (inverse hyperbolic sine), South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP)
        - *hyp_attack:* Maoist Attacks on Police (inverse hyperbolic sine), South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP)
        - *antiattack_d:* Police Attacks on Maoists (0/1), South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP)
        - *attack_d:* Maoist Attacks on Police (0/1), South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP)

- *attack_pc:* Maoist attacks on Police (per million), South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP) and 2001 Population Census of India
- *antiattack_pc:* Police attacks on Maoists (per million), South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP) and 2001 Population Census of India

- Mining measures, district level
  - *irondepdum:* Iron Deposits (0-1), "Detailed Information Dossier on Iron Ore in India", 2006, Geological Survey of India (GSI).
  - *bauxdepdum:* Bauxite Deposits (0-1), "Detailed Information Dossier on Bauxite Ore in India", 1994, GSI.
  - *bauxitedepdum:* Bauxite Deposits (0-1), "Detailed Information Dossier on Bauxite Ore in India", 1994, GSI.
  - *coaldepdum:* Coal Deposits (0-1), "Indian Coal Resources", 2004, GSI.
  - *manganesedepdum:* Manganese Deposits (0-1), "Mineral atlas of India", 2001, GSI.
  - *chromitedepdum:* Chromite Deposits (0-1), "Mineral atlas of India", 2001, GSI.
  - *log_irondep_pa:* Logarithm of Iron ore deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x+1)$ transformation, "Detailed Information Dossier on Iron Ore in India", 2006, Geological Survey of India (GSI).
  - *log_bauxdep_pa:* Logarithm of Bauxite ore deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x+1)$ transformation, "Detailed

Information Dossier on Bauxite Ore in India", 1994, GSI.

  - *log_coaldep_pa:* Logarithm of Coal deposits, measured as billion tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x+1)$ transformation,"Indian Coal Resources", 2004, GSI.
  - *log_irondep:* Logarithm of Iron ore deposits, measured as million tonnes and subject to a $log(x+1)$ transformation, "Detailed Information Dossier on Iron Ore in India", 2006, Geological Survey of India (GSI).
  - *log_bauxdep:* Logarithm of Bauxite ore deposits, measured as million tonnes and subject to a $log(x+1)$ transformation, "Detailed Information Dossier on Bauxite Ore in India", 1994, GSI.
  - *log_coaldep:* Logarithm of Coal deposits, measured as million tonnes and subject to a $log(x+1)$ transformation,"Indian Coal Resources", 2004, GSI.

- Main treatment measures
  - *iron_post:* Iron Deposit $(0/1)$ x Post 2009
  - *baux_post:* Bauxite Deposit $(0/1)$ x Post 2009
  - *coal_post:* Coal Deposit $(0/1)$ x Post 2009
  - *manganese_post:* Manganese Deposit $(0/1)$ x Post 2009
  - *chromite_post:* Chromite Deposit $(0/1)$ x Post 2009
  - *log_irondep_post:* Log(Iron Deposit) x Post 2009, using the logarithm of Iron ore deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x+1)$ transformation.
  - *log_bauxdep_post:* Log(Bauxite Deposit) x Post 2009, using the logarithm of

Bauxite ore deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x+1)$ transformation.

- *log_coaldep_post:* Log(Coal Deposit) x Post 2009, using the logarithm of Coal deposits, measured as billion tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x+1)$ transformation.
- *irondep94-irondep107:* Log(Iron Deposit) x half-year dummies (from 2007S1 to 2013S2), using the logarithm of Iron ore deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x+1)$ transformation.
- *bauxdep94-bauxdep107:* Log(Bauxite Deposit) x half-year dummies (from 2007S1 to 2013S2), using the logarithm of Bauxite ore deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x+1)$ transformation.
- *coaldep94-coaldep107:* Log(Coal Deposit) x half-year dummies (from 2007S1 to 2013S2), using the logarithm of Coal deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x+1)$ transformation.
- *irondepdum94-irondepdum107:* Iron Deposit (0/1) x half-year dummies (from 2007S1 to 2013S2).
- *bauxdepdum94-bauxdepdum107:* Bauxite Deposit (0/1) x half-year dummies (from 2007S1 to 2013S2).
- *coaldepdum94-coaldepdum107:* Coal Deposit (0/1) x half-year dummies (from 2007S1 to 2013S2).

- Main Price Controls
  - *iron_price:* Iron Deposit (0/1) x Log(Iron Price), where the price is mea-

sured in real USD per metric tonne.

- *baux_price:* Bauxite Deposit (0/1) x Log(Bauxite Price), where the price is measured in real USD per metric tonne.
- *coal_price:* Coal Deposit (0/1) x Log(Coal Price), where the price is measured as real USD per MT.
- *iron_price_st:* Iron Deposit (0/1) x [Log(Iron Price)- Mean Log(Iron Price)], where the price is measured in real USD per metric tonne, and the mean is taken over the sample period.
- *baux_price_st:* Bauxite Deposit (0/1) x [Log(Bauxite Price)- Mean Log(Bauxite Price)], where the price is measured in real USD per metric tonne, and the mean is taken over the sample period.
- *coal_price_st:* Coal Deposit (0/1) x [Log(Coal Price)- Mean Log(Coal Price)], where the price is measured as real USD per MT, and the mean is taken over the sample period.
- *manganese_price:* Mangangese Deposit (0/1) x Log(Price), where the price is measured as real USD per MT.
- *chromite_price:* Chromite Deposit (0/1) x Log(Price) (real USD per MT)"
- *iron_value:* Log(Iron Deposit) x Log(Iron Price), where the deposit value is measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x+1)$ transformation, and the price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.
- *baux_value:* Log(Bauxite Deposit) x Log(Bauxite Price), where the deposit value is measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x+$

1) transformation, and the price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.

  - *coal_value:* Log(Coal Deposit) x Log(Coal Price), where the deposit value is measured as billion tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x+1)$ transformation, and the price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.

- District-level controls
  - *tot_pop:* Total Population, 2001 Population Census of India.
  - *r_tot_lit_rate:* Rural literacy, 2001 Population Census of India.
  - *r_tot_scst_rate:* Rural scheduled caste and tribe rate, 2001 Population Census of India.
  - *r_tot_anyag_rate:* Rural rate of agricultural workers, 2001 Population Census of India.
  - *pop_dens:* Population Density (per 100 sq km), 2001 Population Census of India.
  - *r_share:* Share of the rural population, 2001 Population Census of India.
  - *dist_pct_power_supl:* Percentage of villages with power supply in 2001.
  - *dist_pct_app_pr:* Percentage of villages with a paved road connection in 2001.
  - *percentageforest:* Percentage of district area covered by forest in 2005, Ministry of Environment and Forest.
  - *percentage_drought:* Percentage of district area that is drought prone, from the India Vulnerability Atlas (2006).

- Integrated Action Plan (IAP) controls, district-level.

- *NumberofProjectssanctioned12:* Number of sanctioned IAP projects taken up (since the start of the programme) in 2011-2012.
- *NumberofProjectstakenup12:* Number of IAP projects taken up (since the start of the programme) in 2011-2012.
- *NumberofProjectsCompleted12:* Number of completed IAP projects (since the start of the programme) in 2011-2012.
- *ExpenditureinRsLakh:* Cumulative IAP expenditure (since the start of the programme) in 2011-2012, in 100,000 Rs.
- *any_iap:* Indicator for districts with at least one Integrated action plan project.

- Treatment variables and price controls based on alternative deposit measures:
  - *log_irondep1000_post:* Log(Iron Deposit) x Post 2009, using the logarithm of Iron ore deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x * 1000 + 1)$ transformation.
  - *log_bauxdep1000_post:* Log(Bauxite Deposit) x Post 2009, using the logarithm of Bauxite ore deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x * 1000 + 1)$ transformation.
  - *log_coaldep1000_post:* Log(Coal Deposit) x Post 2009, using the logarithm of Coal deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x * 1000 + 1)$ transformation.
  - *log_irondep[#]_post:* Log(Iron Deposit) x Post 2009, using the logarithm of Iron ore deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to

a transformation as specified in the variable label, following the example above (*log_irondep1000_post*).

- *log_bauxdep[#]_post:* Log(Bauxite Deposit) x Post 2009, using the logarithm of Bauxite ore deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a transformation as specified in the variable label, following the example above (*log_bauxdep1000_post*).
- *log_coaldep[#]_post:* Log(Coal Deposit) x Post 2009, using the logarithm of Coal deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a transformation as specified in the variable label, following the example above (*log_coaldep1000_post*).
- *iron_value1000:* Log(Iron Deposit) x Log(Price), using the logarithm of Iron ore deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x * 1000 + 1)$ transformation. The price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.
- *baux_value1000:* Log(Bauxite Deposit) x Log(Price), using the logarithm of Bauxite ore deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x * 1000 + 1)$ transformation. The price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.
- *coal_value1000:* Log(Coal Deposit) x Log(Price), using the logarithm of Coal deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a $log(x * 1000 + 1)$ transformation. The price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.

– *iron[#]_value[#]:* Log(Iron Deposit) x Log(Price), using the logarithm of Iron ore deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a transformation as specified in the variable label, following the example above (*iron_value1000*). The price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.

– *baux_value[#]:* Log(Bauxite Deposit) x Log(Price), using the logarithm of Bauxite ore deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a transformation as specified in the variable label, following the example above (*baux_value1000*). The price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.

– *coal_value[#]:* Log(Coal Deposit) x Log(Price), using the logarithm of Coal deposits, measured as million tonnes per 1000 km^2 and subject to a transformation as specified in the variable label, following the example above (*coal_value1000*). The price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.

– *iron2_post:* Iron Deposit (above median, 0/1) x Post 2009. The deposit measure is equal to 1 if the district is in the top 50% of the deposit distribution (conditional on strictly positive values).

– *iron2_price:* Iron Deposit (above median, 0/1) x Log(Price). The deposit measure is equal to 1 if the district is in the top 50% of the deposit distribution (conditional on strictly positive values). The price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.

– *ironsmalldrop_post:* Iron Deposit (0/1) x Post 2009. The deposit measure is

equal to 1 for all districts with iron ore deposits except the one with the smallest deposit volume, which is coded as 0.

– *ironsmalldrop_price:* Iron Deposit (0/1) x Log(Price). The deposit measure is equal to 1 for all districts with iron ore deposits except the one with the smallest deposit volume, which is coded as 0. The price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.

– *baux2_post:* Bauxite Deposit (above median, 0/1) x Post 2009. The deposit measure is equal to 1 if the district is in the top 50% of the deposit distribution (conditional on strictly positive values).

– *baux2_price:* Bauxite Deposit (above median, 0/1) x Log(Price). The deposit measure is equal to 1 if the district is in the top 50% of the deposit distribution (conditional on strictly positive values). The price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.

– *bauxsmalldrop_post:* Bauxite Deposit (0/1) x Post 2009. The deposit measure is equal to 1 for all districts with bauxite ore deposits except the one with the smallest deposit volume, which is coded as 0. The price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.

– *bauxsmalldrop_price:* Bauxite Deposit (0/1) x Log(Price). The deposit measure is equal to 1 for all districts with bauxite ore deposits except the one with the smallest deposit volume, which is coded as 0.

– *coal2_post:* Coal Deposit (above median, 0/1) x Post 2009. The deposit measure is equal to 1 if the district is in the top 50% of the deposit distri-

bution (conditional on strictly positive values).

  - *coal2_price:* Coal Deposit (above median, 0/1) x Log(Price). The deposit measure is equal to 1 if the district is in the top 50% of the deposit distribution (conditional on strictly positive values). The price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.
  - *coalsmalldrop_post:* Coal Deposit (0/1) x Post 2009. The deposit measure is equal to 1 for all districts with coal deposits except the one with the smallest deposit volume, which is coded as 0. The price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.
  - *coalsmalldrop_price:* Coal Deposit (0/1) x Log(Price). The deposit measure is equal to 1 for all districts with coal deposits except the one with the smallest deposit volume, which is coded as 0. The price is measured as real USD per metric tonne. The price is measured as real USD per metric tonne.

- Identifiers
  - *hdate:* Half-year.
  - *st_code:* State code, 2001 Population Census of India.
  - *dist_code:* State code, 2001 Population Census of India.
  - *st_dist:* State-district identifier.
  - *hdate_st:* Half-year by state groups.
  - _X: District Latitude.
  - _Y: District Longitude.

- *border_sample:* Indicator for districts containing or bordering iron ore districts.
- *minesample:* Indicator for districts containing mines that are included in the mine-level analysis.
- *post:* An indicator for the treatment period (i.e., Post and including 2009).
- *mainsample_window:* Indicator for the sample period of the main tables (2007-2011).
- *mainsample_full:* Indicator for the full sample (2007-2013).
- *state:* State (in 2001).
- *district:* District (as in the 2001 Census).

2. Annual Mine panel: *FINAL_Replication_Mines.dta*.

- *panelid:* Panel ID.
- *year:* Year of satellite measurement.
- *state_id:* State ID.
- *period:* The panel time variable. This variable can be different from the year of measurement because of imputation.
- *excess_dum_vill:* Excess mining proxy (0-1), calculated by comparing the area measured from satellite imagery to the combined legal size of the mining leases in the village of the measurement.
- *excess_dum50_vill:* Excess mining proxy (0-1), calculated by comparing the area measured from satellite imagery to the combined legal size of the mining

leases in the village of the measurement. The value is one if the measured size is more than 50% of the legal size.

- *truck_active:* Mine with active trucking on satellite imagery.
- expired_base_vill: An indicator (0-1) for whether the mine is expired at baseline (i.e., before the treatment in 2009). When there are multiple mining leases in the village of measurement, this measure is based on the maximum expiration date.
- *bauxite_dum:* Bauxite ore mine indicator (0-1).
- *iron_dum:* Iron Ore mine indicator (0-1).
- *chromite_dum:* Chromite mine indicator (0-1).
- *manganese_dum:* Manganese mine indicator (0-1).
- *counter:* Number of periods in the panel after imputation (2007-2013).
- *post:* Indicator (0-1) for measurements after and including 2009.
- *treat_post:* Iron Mine dummy (0-1) x Post 2009.
- *treat_post1:* Iron Mine dummy (0-1) x (2009-2011).
- *treat_post2:* Iron Mine dummy (0-1) x (2012-2013).
- *treat_post1_exp_vill:* Iron Mine (0-1) x (2009-2011) x expiration status at baseline, using expired_base_vill.
- *treat_post2_exp_vill* Treatment indicator (0-1), Iron Mine x (2012-2013) x expiration status at baseline, using expired_base_vill.
- *freq:* Sample indicator that equals 1 for all observations.

- *imputed:* Imputed observation (i.e., the year of measurement precedes the panel year after 2007).
- *excess_dum_vill_full:* Excess mining area (0-1), assigning '08 to '07 if missing"
- *excess_dum50_vill_full:* Excess mining area of at least 50% (0-1), as defined above, but assigning the 2008 measurement to 2007 if the 2007 measurement missing.
- *truck_active_vill_full:* Mine with active trucking (as defined above), but assigning the 2008 measurement to 2007 if the 2007 measurement missing.

3. Mine lease data: *FINAL_Replication_Leases.dta*.
   - *Mine_id:* Individual Mine ID
   - *area:* Legal area of mine (All India Directory of Mining Leases).
   - *yearexp:* Expiration year of the mine (All India Directory of Mining Leases).
   - *mineral:* Mineral (Iron Ore, Bauxite, Manganese Ore, or Chromite).
   - *sample:* Indicator (0/1) for whether the mine is part of the Mine measurements sample (*FINAL_Replication_Mines.dta*).
4. Annual India-level Iron ore output: *FINAL_Replication_Output.dta*.
   - *year:* Year.
   - *log_iron_output:* Logarithm of Indian Iron Output (in Million metric tonnes), from the US Geological Survey.

5 The analysis code

Four do-files generate all graphs and tables. It is recommended to keep the data and do-files in the same directory. The do-files call the corresponding final replication data directly if they are saved in the same directory. The output is saved as .png files or .pdf files for figures, and as .tex files for tables. Users can specify a location for output files at the start of each do-file. The four analysis do-files are:

- *ANALYSIS_Replication_Conflict.do*.
  - This code uses PROG_regspatial.do and PROG_ols_spatial_HAC.do to calculate standard errors that allow for spatial correlation. These codes are respectively available at: http://www.trfetzer.com and: http://www.fight-entropy.com/2010/06/standard-error-adjustment-ols-for.html; see also Fetzer (2020) and Hsiang (2010).
  - Generates Figure 1, table 1 (Panels A, B, C), table 2, figure A2 (Panel B), figure A5 (panel D), figure A7, figure A8, figure A9, and tables A2-A17.
- *ANALYSIS_Replication_Mines.do*.
  - Generates table 1 (Panels D, E), figure 2, table 3, table A19, table A20, and table A21.
- *ANALYSIS_Replication_Lease.do*.
  - Generates table A18.
- *ANALYSIS_Replication_Output.do*.

– Generates Figure A2 (Panel A).

The statistics presented in Table A1 (and the underlying calculations) are provided as an Excel file (*FINAL_Replication_TableA1.xlsx*).

6 Data sources

The analysis draws in a host of data sources, as described in the main paper. The baseline data sources are:

- Source for violence measures: South Asia Terrorism Portal (www.satp.org), Annual State Timelines (2007-2013), accessed between 2011 and 2015. The entries in the State Timelines are daily and mention the district of the event for all fatal incidents; these incidents were coded at day-district level. A subset of this data was used in Vanden Eynde (2018). Incidents in newly created districts were assigned to the corresponding 2001 Census districts. Daily events of fatal attacks on Maoists and Police are aggregated at the district by half-year level for the purpose of this study. The states and districts included in this data set are: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgharh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra (only Bhandara, Gondiya, Garhchiroli, and Chandrapur). The urban districts of Kolkata and Hyderabad are not included in the sample.

- Source for price variables: the international iron ore price is based on the average monthly price of Brazilian iron ore, for coal it is based on the average monthly price of coal in South Africa. These prices are averaged per half-year. The underlying

monthly price data is available on https://www.indexmundi.com/. For bauxite, we use the world price of aluminum. The half-yearly average price is calculated as the average of the end-of-month prices. The underlying price data can be accessed on www.westmetall.com. The manganese and chromite prices are annual prices published by the US Geological Survey (https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/manganese/index.html#mcs and https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/chromium/mcs-2009-chrom.pdf).

- Sources for mineral deposit measures: For iron ore, "Detailed Information Dossier on Iron Ore in India", 2006, Geological Survey of India (GSI). For Bauxite: "Detailed Information Dossier on Bauxite Ore in India", 1994, GSI. For Coal: "India Coal Resources", 2004, GSI. Deposits of unknown volume are coded as zero. When deposit sites cover multiple districts, their volumes are evenly distributed across these districts. For the dummy deposit measures of Manganese ore and Chromite we use the India Mineral Atlas of India (GSI, 2001).

- Source for census control variables: the Population Census of India, 2001, published by the Government of India. The modules used are the "Primary Census Abstracts" for population-based measures, and the "Village Amenities" for the share of villages with road and electricity connections 2001.

- Source for district-level forest cover data: "District-Wise Forest Cover in 2005" from the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India.

- Source for district-level drought proneness: "India Vulnerability Atlas", 2006, pub-

lished by the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council.

- Source for Integrated Action Plan data: Government of India, available on: https://data.gov.in/keywords/integrated-action-plan.

- Source for measured area and truck activity: These measures were constructed for the purpose of this study by a specialized geospatial analytics company (RS Metrics, https://rsmetrics.com/), based on their holdings of commercial satellite imagery. The 82 mines in the sample are located in one of the districts included in the sample for the district-level conflict panel.

- Source for lease data: The India Mining Lease Directory (accessed in 2015). More information about this data source can be found here: https://ibm.gov.in/index.php?c=pages&m=index&id=355.

- India-level iron output data: : "Mineral Commodity Summaries" by the United States Geological Survey, annual publications between 2003 and 2014.

- Source for Royalty figures and State finances: Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 214 (07.12.2012), for royalty figures; the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, for State GDP figures ("State Domestic Product 2004-05"); and the Minstry of Finance, for state budget figures (Studies of the 14th Finance Commission).

7 Data creation

For the district and mine level data, two do-files create the final data sets and variables used in the empirical analysis: *PROCESSING_Conflict.do* and *PROCESSING_Mines.do*. The resulting data sets are the final replication data sets.

To construct the district by half-year level conflict data (*FINAL_Replication_Conflict.dta*), the do-file *PROCESSING_Conflict.do* draws on the following input files:

- *INPUT_Conflict_Events*: Daily conflict events with 2001 census district information.
- *INPUT_Districts_Constant*: Time-invariant characteristics at the level of 2001 census districts.
- *INPUT_Prices*: The commodity price time series at the half-yearly level.

To construct the annual mine panel (*FINAL_Replication_Mines.dta*), the do-file *PROCESSING_Mines.do* draws on the following input files:

- *INPUT_Mines*: The mine-level measurements.
- *INPUT_Village_Leases*: Directory of Mining leases in villages for which we have mine measurements.

To construct the mine-level lease dataset (*FINAL_Replication_Leases.dta*), the do-file *PROCESSING_Mines.do* draws on:

- *INPUT_Leases*: Mine-level entries from the Directory of Mining leases for districts included in our sample.

To construct the India-wide iron output data used in the analysis (*FINAL_Replication_Output.dta*), *PROCESSING_Conflict.do* draws on the following input files:

- *INPUT_Output*: Time series of India-level iron ore output.

8 Output

The output of the analysis is saved as .tex, .pdf, and .png files. The user can specify a path to output folders at the start of each analysis file. The code *ANALYSIS_Replication_Conflict.do* produces some results that are not included in the main appendix. A document presenting these additional results will be made available on the authors' websites (https://www.parisschoolofeconomics.eu/en/vanden-eynde-oliver/).

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