

Table 2: Forthcoming papers that make use of the unpublished datasets

<p>Title: Competing for Aid Recipients? Donor Responses to Chinese Development Finance</p> <p>Authors: Andreas Fuchs, Soo Yeon Kim, Austin M. Strange, and Michael J. Tierney</p> <p>Dataset: Tracking Chinese Development Finance worldwide</p> <p>To explore whether and how “traditional” donors react to financing from non-Western donors, we construct a new database of Chinese official finance commitments in 34 countries across South Asia, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and Oceania from 2000-2014 using AidData’s Tracking Underreported Financial Flows (TUFF) methodology. Combining these data with data on Chinese official finance to Africa, we explore whether Chinese development finance commitments in Asian and African countries affect the subsequent aid allocation behavior of Western donors. Our findings indicate that the influence of Chinese development finance on Western aid exists but is heterogeneous across donors, in terms of both who reacts and at what speed. Based on our preliminary results, we suggest a number of avenues for testing more nuanced hypotheses using these data.</p>
<p>Title: Aid Donors</p> <p>Authors: Andreas Fuchs and Angelika Müller</p> <p>Dataset: New Donors Database</p> <p>Today almost half of all states worldwide provide bilateral development assistance to developing countries. This group of donors includes countries on all continents, of all income groups, and of various political regime types. While previous research takes the set of donor countries as given, this article is the first to address the question why countries start to provide aid. We introduce hypotheses how a country’s domestic political economy shapes its decision to begin aid delivery. To empirically test our hypotheses, we build a new panel dataset on aid donorship that covers 114 countries since the end of the Second World War. Logit regression results show that richer countries at times of high economic growth are more likely to initiate aid provision and to setup aid institutions. Moreover, we find that the stronger a country’s civil society and trade interests, the higher the likelihood that a country establishes an institutionalized aid program.</p>
<p>Title: A New Scramble for Africa? An Analysis of Chinese and Indian Development Projects</p> <p>Authors: Gerda Asmus, Vera Z. Eichenauer, Andreas Fuchs, and Brad Parks</p> <p>Datasets: Chinese Official Finance to Africa (georeferenced), Official Indian Aid Worldwide (georeferenced)</p> <p>Abstract: Foreign aid and other forms of state financing for overseas activities from China and India are on the rise.. Whether these activities are guided by geopolitical strategy or altruistic intentions is the subject of continued speculation and debate. Small-n studies and journalistic accounts suggest that both countries may be seeking to strengthen their energy security by focusing their development and investment projects in oil-rich countries. Another popular claim is that Beijing and New Delhi are using grants, loans, and export credits to establish a foothold in new markets where they can export goods and services and secure other commercial advantages. With data on the precise physical locations of officially-financed Indian and Chinese development projects and the spatial distribution of natural resources and commercial opportunities, we analyze competition between these two rising powers in Africa from 2006 to 2012.</p>

Title: India's Development and Trade Finance to Other Developing Countries: A Subnational Analysis

Authors: Gerda Asmus, Vera Z. Eichenauer, Andreas Fuchs, and Brad Parks

Dataset: Official Indian Aid Worldwide (georeferenced)

Abstract: India is one the world's largest recipients of foreign aid but it also administers a large and growing development cooperation program itself. This paper analyzes the subnational allocation of Indian aid and trade finance projects within other developing countries. Specifically, we focus on ways in which the Indian diaspora and Indian firms shape the spatial distribution of Indian development projects within 109 countries between 2006 and 2014. We introduce a new georeferenced dataset of Indian aid and trade finance projects on all continents and fuse it with a first-of-its-kind, subnational measure of Indian diaspora activities based on search term results from Google Trends. We also leverage data on firm locations in developing countries that have a parent company in India.

Title: The Causal Effects of Trade, Aid and Investment on China's Image Abroad

Authors: Lutz Brückner, Vera Z. Eichenauer, and Andreas Fuchs

Datasets: Tracking Chinese Development Finance Worldwide, Chinese Official Finance in Three Ecologically Sensitive Areas (georeferenced)

China's growing economic engagement in developing countries has provoked much criticism. However, no rigorous quantitative analysis has yet studied how these activities change individual attitudes towards China in its partner countries. Using repeated cross-sectional survey data from the Latinobarómetro, we analyze whether and how growing amounts of exports, foreign direct investments and aid-like flows from China to Latin America affect opinions on China in 18 Latin American countries over the 2002-2013 period. In contrast to the widespread criticisms, our regression results do not suggest that China's growing economic activities in the respective countries deteriorate attitudes towards China. This also holds when we employ a novel instrumental-variables strategy to account for the potential endogeneity of the location choice of China's economic activities abroad. However, in contrast to US aid and opinions, Chinese aid has no image-boosting effect.