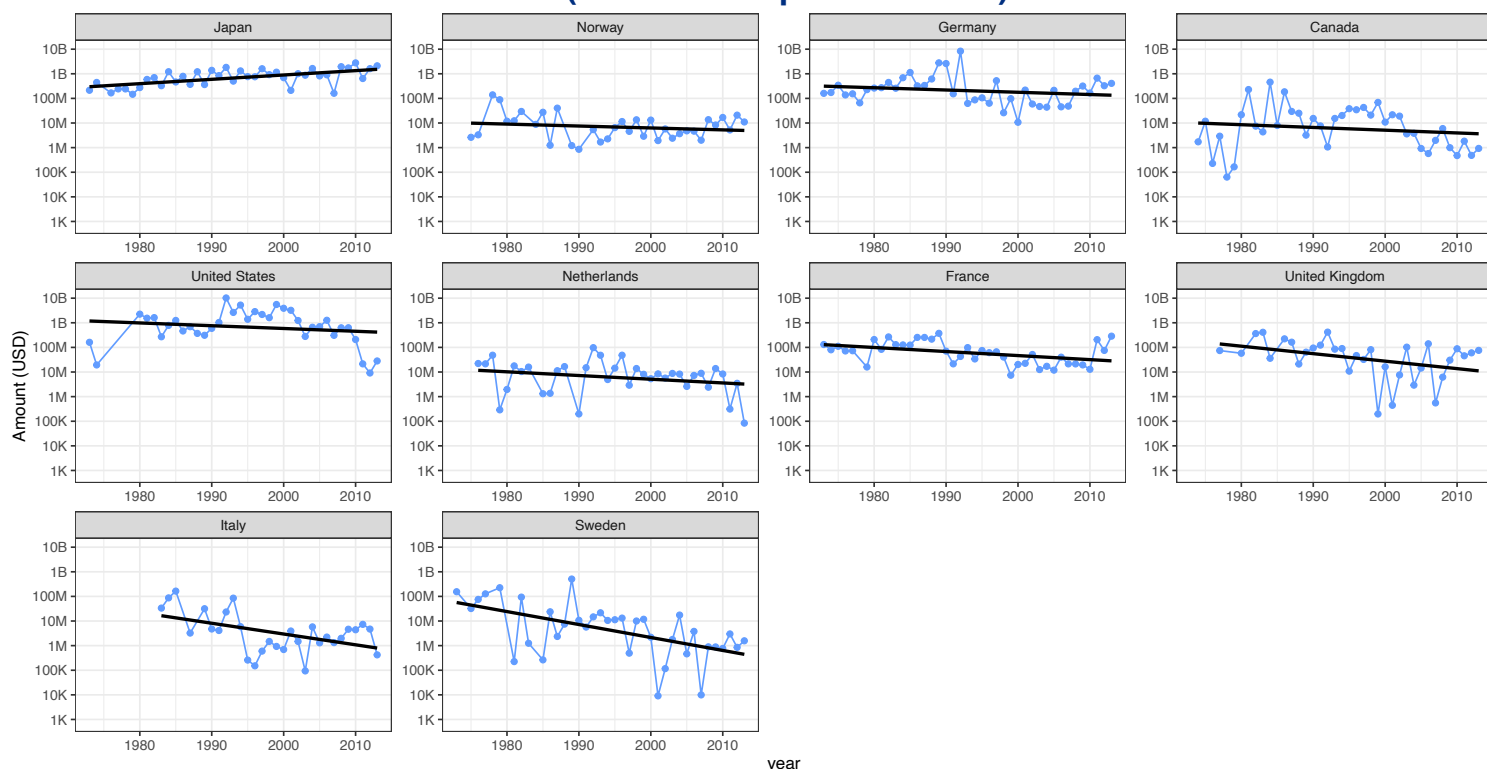
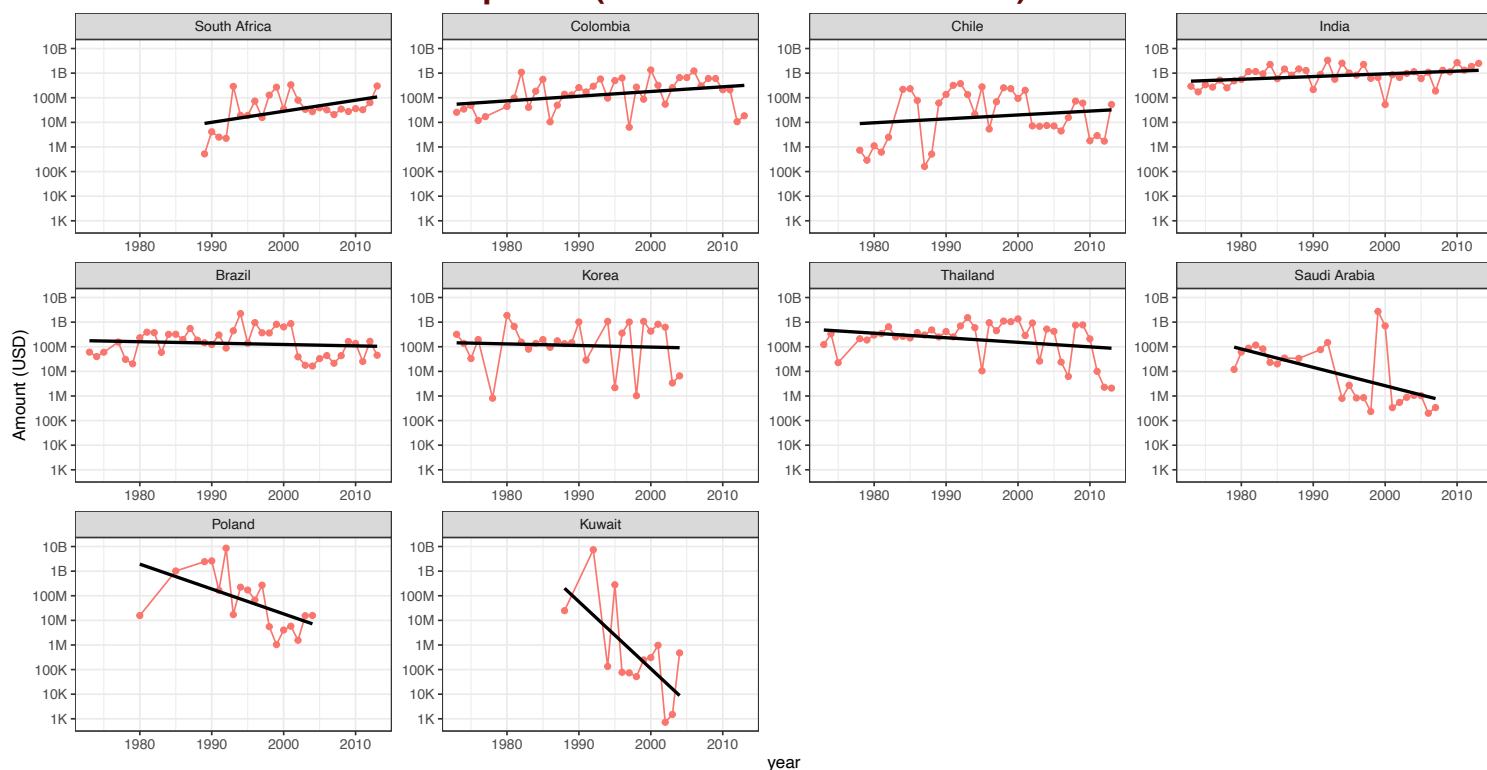


Countries that are donors (without reception records) in the "Reduced Dataset"



Countries that are recipients (without donation records) in the "Reduced Dataset"



The figure shows the change in donation and reception of each country over the time. The upper panel includes the countries that have only donation records and have no reception records in the dataset, and the lower panel includes the countries with only reception records without donation records. Note that I am using the “reduced dataset”, which only preserves the aids from the top-10 donors to the top-10 receivers. The y-axis shows the amount in USD (log-transformed; K = thousand, M = million, B = billion), and the x-axis shows the year. Each dot represents the sum of all records of donation or reception within the year. The solid black lines are the linear regressions estimated with OLS (ordinary least square) with the formula “ $amount = slope * year + intercept$ ”. The countries are ordered by the value of the slope, so countries that have larger change in donation/reception throughout the time are ordered first. As shown by the figure, in this reduced dataset, a) all countries either only donate or only receive, and b) the amount of reception and donation rises for some countries (e.g., the donation Japan provides rises steadily) and drops for some other (e.g., the donation Kuwait receives drops sharply). If one wants to find anomalies (e.g., valleys or peaks), one can compare measure the distance between the dot and the regression line. For example, in the plot for Saudi Arabia, there is a peak around year 2000, and for Sweden, there are valleys around 2000 and 2008.