

### Overview of heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)

Afghanistan <sup>1</sup>	Central African Republic	Guinea	Madagascar	Rwanda	Togo
Angola	Comoros	Guinea-Bissau	Malawi	São Tomé and Príncipe	Uganda
Benin	Congo, DR (formerly Zaire)	Guyana	Mali		Vietnam
Bhutan <sup>1</sup>	Republic of the Congo	Haiti <sup>1</sup>	Mauritania	Senegal	Yemen
Bolivia	Côte d'Ivoire	Honduras	Mozambique	Sierra Leone	Zambia
Burkina Faso	Eritrea <sup>1</sup>	Kenya	Myanmar	Somalia	
Burundi	Ethiopia	Kyrgyzstan <sup>1</sup>	Nepal <sup>1</sup>	Sri Lanka <sup>1</sup>	
Cameroon	the Gambia	Laos	Nicaragua	Sudan	
Chad	Ghana	Liberia	Niger	Tanzania	

Enhanced HIPC initiative**		
Decision point (38)	Decision point pending (1)	Remaining countries (10)
<b>Decision point only (2)*</b>		Sustainable debt positions
Somalia	Sudan	Eritrea
<b>Also completion point (36)*</b>		Angola Kenya Myanmar Vietnam Yemen
Afghanistan	Honduras	
Benin	Liberia	
Bolivia	Madagascar	
Burkina Faso	Malawi	
Burundi	Mali	
Cameroon	Mauritania	
Central African Republic	Mozambique	
Chad	Nicaragua	
Comoros	Niger	
Congo, DR (formerly Zaire)	Republic of the Congo	
Côte d'Ivoire	Rwanda	
Ethiopia	São Tomé and Príncipe	
the Gambia	Senegal	
Ghana	Sierra Leone	
Guinea	Tanzania	
Guinea-Bissau	Togo	
Guyana	Uganda	
Haiti	Zambia	
		Decision against debt relief <sup>2</sup>
		Bhutan Kyrgyzstan Laos Nepal Sri Lanka

Source: IMF, World Bank

\*Debt relief under the enhanced HIPC initiative consists of two steps:

- When the IMF and the World Bank determine that a country has reached what is known as the decision point (following a successful adjustment programme lasting several [up to three] years), the Paris Club decides on the extent of the necessary debt restructuring (including cancellation). At this point, only current maturities are rescheduled or cancelled.
- At a later time, known as the completion point (following further successful adjustment measures), the country's entire debt is rescheduled or cancelled. The completion point is also determined by the IMF and the World Bank. The German government cancels 100% of the included bilateral receivables in both stages.

<sup>1</sup>Classified as HIPC candidates following consultations of the executive directors of the IMF and World Bank on 5–6 April 2006 and 21 April 2007 (Afghanistan).

<sup>2</sup>These countries have signalled that they currently have no interest in HIPC treatment.