

DOCUMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
AND NOT FOR PUBLIC USE

FOR
AGENDA

ARCHIVES
ROOM HQ C-532 0451

EBS/00/60

CONFIDENTIAL

March 29, 2000

To: Members of the Executive Board

From: The Secretary

Subject: **HIPC Initiative—Draft Progress Report to the International Monetary and
Financial Committee and the Development Committee**

Attached for consideration by the Executive Directors is a draft progress report by the Acting Managing Director of the Fund and the President of the World Bank on the implementation of the HIPC Initiative. This subject is tentatively scheduled for discussion on Wednesday, April 12, 2000.

Ms. Ross (ext. 37188) and Mr. Harmsen (ext. 38531) are available to answer technical or factual questions relating to this paper prior to the Board discussion.

Att: (1)

Other Distribution:
Department Heads



HIPC Initiative—A Progress Report

Prepared by the Staffs of
the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund

April __, 2000

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In September 1999, the Development and Interim Committees endorsed—subject to the availability of funding—the enhancements to the HIPC Initiative framework to provide deeper, faster and broader debt relief for countries pursuing sound policies and committed to reform. The lower debt sustainability thresholds and earlier calculation of assistance under the enhanced framework will more than double the amount of debt relief provided by the HIPC Initiative compared to the original framework. The World Bank and the IMF have been moving forward with the implementation of the enhanced framework. Since the Annual Meetings, missions visited about 20 countries to prepare debt sustainability analyses and to help countries initiate the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process. To date, [five] countries—Bolivia, Mauritania, [Mozambique], [Tanzania], and Uganda—have reached their decision points under the enhanced framework, and [Uganda] became the first to reach its completion point. In addition, the debt relief package for Senegal has been prepared based on agreements with the outgoing government and staffs hope, after consultations with the incoming administration, to be in a position to submit this package to the Boards shortly. Furthermore, two preliminary HIPC documents on Honduras and Guinea have been presented to the Executive Boards of the IDA and the IMF discussing relief under the enhanced Initiative. In moving forward, much work remains to be done to identify sufficient resources to finance the increased costs of the enhanced HIPC Initiative.

II. IMPLEMENTATION TO DATE

A. Retroactive Cases

2. With the endorsement of the enhanced HIPC Initiative in place, staffs proceeded to reassess the retroactive cases—i.e., those countries that had already reached their decision points under the original framework—to determine additional assistance under the enhanced HIPC Initiative. Of the four countries that had already reached their completion points under the original framework, Uganda and Bolivia reached their new decision points under the enhanced framework in February 2000, [while Mozambique's debt relief package was approved in April 2000]. A key requirement for reaching the floating completion points for these countries is the adoption of a fully developed PRSP and its broad endorsement by the Executive Boards of the IDA and the IMF as a context for assistance from IDA and the IMF. [For Uganda, this condition was fulfilled in early April, enabling Uganda to become the first

country to reach its completion point under the enhanced HIPC Initiative.] As part of a wider response to the severe rains and floods which have hit Mozambique, IDA and the IMF have acted to accelerate the delivery of debt relief, covering Mozambique's debt service to the Bretton Woods Institutions during the next 12 months, coinciding with the expected interim period. Debt service relief from the HIPC Initiative for these three countries will total around [US\$8 billion], or [US\$4.3 billion] in net present value (NPV) terms.¹ Table 1 provides details of the status of country cases considered thus far under the Initiative, and the likely amounts of assistance by major creditor.

3. Senegal's debt was considered sustainable under the original HIPC Initiative framework. With the lower thresholds and targets under the enhanced framework, Senegal could qualify for assistance. The debt relief package will be circulated to the Boards as soon as the economic and social policy stance of the new government has been ascertained. Other retroactive cases—including Benin, Burkina Faso, and Mali—will be coming up for reassessment in the coming months.

B. New Cases

4. Four new cases have been considered by the Executive Boards of IDA and the Fund under the enhanced HIPC Initiative since the annual meetings. Two of these cases reached their decision points, and the Executive Boards of IDA and the Fund discussed Preliminary HIPC Documents for the other two cases.

5. The Executive Boards of IDA and the IMF agreed in early 2000 that Mauritania is eligible for assistance of US\$1.1 billion in nominal terms under the fiscal criterion (US\$622 million in NPV terms). [In April 2000, the Executive Boards of the IMF and IDA agreed that Tanzania had reached its decision point under the enhanced HIPC Initiative and approved assistance of US\$4 billion in nominal terms (or US\$2.1 billion in NPV terms).] Between the decision and completion points, IDA and the Fund will provide interim relief.

6. In these new cases the "floating" completion point would be triggered by the successful implementation of a set of pre-defined reforms in the macroeconomic, structural and social domains. In particular, both Mauritania and Tanzania will (i) prepare, in broad consultation with civil society, a fully developed PRSP, which is endorsed by the Executive Boards of IDA and the IMF as a context for assistance from IDA and the IMF (ii) produce an annual progress report on its implementation, (iii) maintain a stable macroeconomic environment, as evidenced by performance under a PRGF program, and (iv) implement

¹ Guyana, the fourth country that had already reached its completion point under the original HIPC framework is expected to reach its decision point under the enhanced HIPC Initiative once it reaches an agreement on a program under the second annual PRGF arrangement. Additional debt relief under the enhanced HIPC Initiative will be estimated in the context of the revised debt sustainability analysis currently in progress.

satisfactory structural reforms as defined in the decision point document. The PRSPs will serve as a basis for future concessional assistance from the IMF and IDA. In all cases, assistance at the completion point is subject to confirmation of comparable action by other creditors.

7. In December 1999, the Executive Boards of IDA and the IMF discussed preliminary documents on the HIPC Initiative for Honduras and Guinea. Honduras would qualify under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative based on the fiscal criterion, and Guinea would qualify under the exports criterion. The decision points for these two countries could be reached in 2000 subject to: (i) preparation of an interim PRSP and (ii) progress on key macroeconomic and structural reforms as outlined in the preliminary HIPC documents. These countries could potentially receive nominal debt service relief in the order of US\$2 billion.

8. [In early April, the staffs also circulated the Preliminary HIPC document for Cameroon for consideration by the Executive Boards in early May.]

C. Updated Cost Estimates

9. In December 1999, the staffs of the World Bank and the IMF prepared jointly an update on costing the enhanced HIPC Initiative, including a breakdown of the costs for each multilateral institution. Updated total costs for the HIPC Initiative were estimated at US\$28.2 billion in 1999 NPV terms (see Table 2). Under the enhanced framework, the shares of HIPC Initiative costs for bilateral and multilateral creditors remain roughly equal. In 1999 NPV terms, multilateral cost estimates are as follows: US\$6.3 billion for the World Bank, US\$2.3 billion for the IMF, US\$2.2 billion for the AfDB, US\$1.1 billion for the IaDB, and US\$2.2 billion for other multilateral development banks (MDBs).

III. PARTICIPATION OF ALL CREDITORS UNDER THE ENHANCED HIPC INITIATIVE FRAMEWORK AND FINANCING ISSUES

10. Successful implementation of the enhanced HIPC Initiative will depend on the full participation of multilateral as well as bilateral creditors; and the availability of adequate financing to meet multilateral institutions' costs as the Initiative moves forward. Since the endorsement of the enhanced framework in September 1999, staffs have been working with donor governments and with MDBs to bring these conditions into place.

A. Financing and Participation of the World Bank and the IMF

World Bank participation and financing

11. Following the Annual Meetings, Bank management, in consultation with donors and the Executive Directors and taking into account both the level and timing of resources projected to be available to the HIPC Trust Fund to support debt relief, developed specific implementations modalities for the provision of debt relief by the World Bank and the operation of the HIPC Trust Fund under the enhanced framework.² In January 2000, IDA's Executive Directors approved these modalities and adopted a decision that the forgiveness of a portion of the debt service on IDA credits as it falls due is consistent with IDA's Articles of Agreement.

12. The predominant method of delivering debt relief on IDA debt will be through debt service relief. Because the World Bank component of the HIPC Trust Fund will not have sufficient resources to provide full financing of debt relief commitments at the point the commitment is made, IDA, rather than the HIPC Trust Fund, will assume the responsibility of providing the debt relief at the time of the commitment (i.e., at the decision point). IDA will be reimbursed on a pay-as-you-go basis by the World Bank component of the HIPC Trust Fund (subject to the availability of resources in that component)—the Trust Fund will provide to IDA annual amounts that match the amounts forgiven by IDA during the same period. IDA will deliver, to the extent feasible, its full share of debt relief to the country within 20 years after the decision point. Within this objective, IDA will provide annually relief of not less than 50 percent of IDA debt service due on the amounts disbursed and outstanding at the reference year when HIPC assistance is calculated. IDA debt relief will begin at the decision point, with the maximum level of debt relief provided during the interim period equal to one third of the total NPV to be provided to the country by IDA.

13. For the three countries with significant outstanding IBRD debt (Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon and Honduras), to the extent that donor funding is not available in the World Bank component of the HIPC Trust Fund, debt relief on IBRD loans will have to be provided by IDA. IDA will during the interim period provide annually supplemental HIPC debt relief grants to cover the debt relief that will be provided on IBRD loans. At the completion point, IDA would provide a single supplemental HIPC debt relief credit to prepay the amount of IBRD debt outstanding required to achieve the remaining NPV relief to be provided on the country's IBRD debt.

14. In their endorsement of the enhanced framework, the Development Committee agreed that "financing of debt relief should not compromise the financing made available through concessional windows such as IDA." As described above, IDA's debt relief costs will be clearly and separately identified—the amount of debt service that IDA forgives and the

² (IDA/R2000-4), January 10, 2000.

amount of IDA supplemental debt relief grants and credits it provides will be known. At this time the resources available in the HIPC Trust Fund fall far short of the total costs that will be incurred by IDA. The IDA 13 replenishment is therefore expected to consider (i) the normal financing requirements for IDA to carry out its development objectives and (ii) IDA's unfunded HIPC costs. It will then be up to the donors to decide how to fund these separate IDA HIPC Initiative costs and how they will share the burden. The implications of HIPC debt relief for IDA and the process for mobilizing resources will be discussed at the mid-term meeting of IDA Deputies in June 2000.

IMF participation

15. The IMF provides HIPC debt relief through special operations through the PRGF HIPC Trust. Following IMF and IDA Board approval of the HIPC Initiative decision point document, and subject to receipt of satisfactory financing assurances from other creditors, the IMF commits to deliver HIPC Initiative assistance in the form of grants which are paid into the country's account, administered by the IMF as Trustee, and used to help meet its debt service payments to the IMF.

16. Beginning in the decision point year, a country may receive as much as 20 percent of total IMF assistance each year between the decision and completion points, up to the total of IMF debt service due by the country to the IMF each year, with interim assistance not to exceed 60 percent of overall IMF assistance. The balance of committed assistance, including interest on amounts committed but not disbursed during the interim period, is delivered at the completion point.³

17. The schedule for the use of these grants to meet a country's debt service payments to the IMF is agreed with the country with the objective of easing the country's debt service burden. The delivery profile thus reflects country-specific considerations including the profile of total debt service obligations and the degree of front-loading desired given the state of preparation of a country's PRSP, its poverty reduction spending needs, and its absorption capacity.

Status of financing of PRGF-HIPC Trust

18. The total cost to the IMF of participation in the HIPC Initiative and the continuation of concessional lending under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) is estimated at US\$3.5 billion in end-1998 NPV terms, with the HIPC Initiative accounting for two-thirds of the total. The financing package consists of pledged contributions by member countries of

³ The interim period between the decision and completion points may be shorter (or longer) than three years depending on the successful implementation of pre-defined reforms as laid out in the decision point document. The phasing and amounts of grants delivered to the escrow account are set to ensure delivery of the IMF's share in the NPV of total debt relief.

US\$1.4 billion in end-1998 NPV terms and contributions by the IMF of US\$2.1 billion in end-1998 NPV terms.

19. On December 8, 1999, the IMF Executive Board took the decisions necessary to enable many bilateral contributors and the IMF to make their contributions to the PRGF-HIPC Trust, including termination of the IMF's Second Special Contingency Account (SCA-2) and approval of off-market gold transactions by the IMF of up to 14 million ounces. Since then, the IMF has made substantial progress in securing the necessary financing. About 60 percent of pledged contributions have either been received or are being contributed on the basis of an agreed schedule of contributions. As to the IMF, the bulk of its contribution, US\$1.6 billion in end-1998 NPV terms, will come from the investment income on the profits generated from off-market gold transactions, which will be completed in April 2000. The IMF will also provide US\$0.5 billion in end-1998 NPV terms from other sources, of which about 40 percent has already been contributed to the PRGF-HIPC Trust.

20. So far, the IMF's Executive Board has authorized the transfer of nine-fourteenths of the investment income on profits from gold sales to be used for the benefit of the HIPC Initiative. The transfer of the remaining five-fourteenths requires a decision by the IMF's Executive Board with an 85 percent majority. Further legislation by the United States Congress is necessary for the Executive Director of the United States to support such a decision. Without these final steps, there will be a shortfall in resources available for debt relief under the HIPC Initiative of about US\$560 million in end-1998 NPV terms.

B. Multilateral Development Bank Participation and Financing

21. In order to facilitate the internal deliberations within individual institutions, staffs have produced detailed estimates for each MDB of their costs, along with illustrative scenarios for delivering their share of assistance. Contacts have continued with individual multilateral creditors on a regular basis. Staffs have held numerous bilateral technical meetings with MDBs⁴, to discuss ways and means of participation in the enhanced framework. The OPEC Fund co-hosted a meeting of Arab MDBs together with the Bank, and the Bank hosted its semi-annual meetings with MDBs in October 1999 [and in early April 2000].

22. The [AfDB, the IaDB] and most other MDBs are currently in the process of exploring their options internally and with their shareholders. [The status of these discussions is

⁴ Including Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD), Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), African Development Bank (AfDB), Inter-American Development Bank (IaDB), Nordic Investment Bank (NIB).

summarized in Table X]. Thus far the [the EU, EIB, IFAD, the Nordic Development Fund⁵, etc.] have confirmed their participation in the enhanced framework. In addition, several institutions, including [CABEI and BOAD] have indicated their participation in principle, subject to the successful resolution of financing issues. In moving forward, it has been stressed to the MDBs that a maximum effort is required to provide their share of assistance from internal resources while at the same time maintaining the institutions' financial integrity. Both the level and timing of the mobilization of internal resources and the modalities of debt relief delivery will have significant implications for the financing needs of the HIPC Trust Fund. Collaborative work will continue with these institutions with a view to resolving key participation and financing issues.

23. During the April MDB meetings, the Bank facilitated meetings between MDBs that will likely require assistance to deliver their full share of relief and potential donors. [Need here a write-up describing the results of the meeting with MDBs].

Status of HIPC Trust Fund financing for MDBs

24. During the 1999 Annual Meetings, it was recognized that a number of multilateral creditors would need supplementary financing to enable them to cover their full costs of participating in the Enhanced HIPC Initiative. Since that time the World Bank has continued discussions with existing and potential donors to secure existing pledges and mobilize additional contributions⁶. All donors that had pledged during the Annual Meeting have reconfirmed their pledges and additional pledges have been received from Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. A total of \$1.9 billion in donor pledges have been received (see Table 3). Contribution agreements have been signed or are currently being finalized with Australia, Canada, the European Commission, Germany, Netherlands, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

25. In terms of financing the cashflow requirements of the HIPC Initiative, these pledges, and the funding to be made available from the internal resources of the MDBs, need to be converted into a potential annual stream of funding. This resulting stream should then be compared with the financing requirements emanating from the country cases brought forward under the Initiative. The match between these two streams is a function of a number of key variables: the timing of the country cases brought to Decision and Completion points on the one side, and on the other, the timing and fungibility of donor commitments; the capacity of other MDBs to mobilize internal resources to finance debt relief; and the modalities through which they would deliver such relief. All of these need to be further discussed and validated

⁵ This is subject to certain amendments to NDF's legal statutes. Although NDF cannot yet undertake a binding financial obligation to participate in the enhanced framework, there is an agreement in principle to participate actively in the enhanced HIPC Initiative.

⁶ See IDA/SecM2000-31.

with the institutions concerned, which are still exploring these matters with their own management and shareholders. Under the most favorable set of assumptions, with strong internal resource mobilization on the part of the MDBs, current donor contributions and pledges would cover the initial years of the currently expected debt service costs of the MDBs. However, some donors have indicated that there might be limitations on how flexibly their contributions could be used and a number of MDBs are still concerned about proceeding on a less than full upfront financing basis. If these limitations materialize, aggregate financing problems could arise much sooner: in some scenarios to as early as late 2000. Moreover, should some MDBs facing financing shortfalls, there could be a slowing down of the consideration of specific early country cases.

26. The above reinforces the need to continue to move in a determined fashion to ensure full financing for the enhanced HIPC framework. The international community will need to secure substantial additional resources to make good the political commitments which government leaders have made. The resource mobilization effort will also clearly need to be sustained for a long time. The staff of the Bank and Fund are working with officials of donor countries/agencies and will continue to report on progress in this important area.

C. Participation of Official Bilateral Creditors

27. The staffs of the Bank and the Fund have prepared for the consideration of the Executive Boards an issues note on the participation of official bilateral creditors. Since a key principle underlying the HIPC Initiative is that action should be coordinated among all creditors involved, the inability of most HIPCs to secure comparable relief from non-Paris Club bilateral creditors threatens to compromise the debt sustainability of these HIPCs. The note on participation of bilateral creditors describes the nature of the non-Paris Club bilateral debt and the difficulty in securing comparable treatment from non-Paris Club creditors. It will be important that bilateral creditors find a workable solution to this problem.

IV. NEXT STEPS

28. While expecting potentially up to 20 countries to qualify for debt relief this year⁷, timing depends significantly on progress made toward developing nationally led and outcome-oriented poverty reduction strategies. At the same time, securing sufficient funding to cover the increased costs of the enhanced framework will become more and more urgent. Over the coming year, countries that are expected to reach their completions point are Bolivia (under the enhanced framework), and Burkina Faso, and Mali (under the original framework). Besides those already listed earlier, staffs expect to bring Chad, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, and

⁷ For a detailed description of the HIPC timetable in 2000, see "HIPC Initiative—Background Note on Timetable" (Forthcoming).

Zambia to the Executive Boards for preliminary assessment of eligibility under the enhanced HIPC framework, and expect decision points under the enhanced HIPC framework to be reached in 2000 for Cameroon, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Malawi, Nicaragua, Rwanda, and Zambia.

29. Bank and Fund staff will prepare another progress report on the implementation of the enhanced HIPC Initiative for the next Annual Meetings of the Development Committee and the International Monetary and Financial Committee in September 2000.

Table 1: HIPC Initiative: Status of Country Cases Considered Under the Initiative
March 2000

Country	Decision Point	Completion Point	NPV of Debt-to-Export Target (in percent)	Assistance Levels 1/ (In millions of U.S. dollars, present value)					Percentage Reduction in NPV of Debt 2/	Estimated Total Nominal Debt Service Relief (In millions of U.S. dollars)	Satisfactory Assurances from Other Creditors
				Total	Bilat-eral	Multi-lateral	IMF	World Bank			
Decision point reached under enhanced framework											
Bolivia				1302	425	876	84	194	30	2,060	
<i>original framework</i>	Sep. 97	Sep. 98	225	448	157	291	29	53			Received
<i>enhanced framework</i>	Feb.00	Floating	150	854	268	585	55	141			Being sought
Mauritania	Feb.00	Floating	137 3/	622	261	361	47	100	50	1,188	Being sought
Uganda				1,003	183	820	160	517	40	1,950	
<i>original framework</i>	Apr. 97	Apr. 98	202	347	73	274	69	160			Received
<i>enhanced framework</i>	Feb.00	Floating	150	656	110	546	91	357			Being sought
Completion point reached under original framework											
Guyana	Dec. 97	May 99	107 3/	256	91	165	35	27	24	410	Received
Mozambique	Apr. 98	Jun. 99	200	1,716	1,076	641	125	381	63	3,700	Received
Decision point reached under original framework											
Burkina Faso	Sep. 97	Apr. 00	205	115	21	94	10	44	14	200	Being sought
Côte d'Ivoire	Mar. 98	Mar. 01	141 3/	345	163	182	23	91	6 4/	800	Being sought
Mali	Sep. 98	Spring 00	200	128	37	90	14	44	10	250	Being sought
Total assistance provided/committed				5,487	2,257	3,229	498 5/	1,398		10,558	
Decision point document issued											
Tanzania 6/	...	...	150	2,026	1,006	1,020	120	695	54	4,000	...
Preliminary HIPC document issued 7/											
Ethiopia	...	...	200	636	225	411	22	214	23	1,300	...
Guinea	...	...	150	638	256	383	37	173	34	1,148	...
Guinea-Bissau	...	...	200	300	148	153	8	73	73	600	...
Honduras	...	...	137 3/	569	208	361	18	85	18	1,024	...
Nicaragua	...	...	150	2,507	1,416	1,091	32	188	66	5,000	...
No assistance required under original framework--to be reassessed under enhanced framework											
Benin	Jul. 97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	Apr. 98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources: IMF and World Bank Board decisions, completion point documents, decision point documents, preliminary HIPC documents, and staff calculations.

1/ Assistance levels are at countries' respective decision or completion points, as applicable.

2/ In percent of the net present value of debt at the decision or completion point (as applicable), after the full use of traditional debt-relief mechanisms.

3/ Eligible under fiscal criteria; figures provided show the ratios of debt-to-exports that correspond to the targeted debt-to-revenue ratio. For Guyana and

Cote d'Ivoire, a 280 percent NPV of debt-to-revenue ratio was targeted at the completion point; for Honduras and Mauritania a 250 percent ratio was targeted at the decision point.

4/ Nonreschedulable debt to non-Paris Club official bilateral creditors and the London Club, which was already subject to a highly concessional restructuring, is excluded from the NPV of debt at the completion point in the calculation of this ratio.

5/ Equivalent to SDR 374 million at an SDR/USD exchange rate of 0.744.

6/ The decision point document for Tanzania was circulated to the Boards in March 2000.

7/ Figures are based on preliminary assessments at the time of the issuance of the preliminary HIPC document; and are subject to change.

Assistance levels for Ethiopia and Guinea-Bissau were based on the original framework and applied at the completion point; for Nicaragua, Tanzania, Guinea, and Honduras, targets are based on the enhanced framework and assistance levels are at the decision point.

Table 2. HIPC Initiative--Estimates of Potential Costs by Creditor
(US\$ billion in 1998 and 1999 NPV terms)

	April	Updated	
	Costing Exercise (33 countries) 1/ 1998 terms	Costing Exercise (32 countries) 2/ 1998 terms	1999 terms
Total costs	27.4	26.6	28.2
Bilateral and commercial creditors	14.2	13.3	14.1
Multilateral creditors	13.3	13.3	14.1
World Bank	5.1	5.9	6.3
IMF	2.3	2.2	2.3
AfDB/AfDF	2.0	2.1	2.2
IaDB	1.0	1.1	1.1
Other	2.9	2.1	2.2

Source: Modifications to the HIPC Initiative IDA/SecM99-475 and EBS/99/138, July 26, 1999; and HIPC Initiative: Update on Costing the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, IDA/SecM99-679, December 8, 1999.

1/ Excluding Liberia, Somalia and Sudan. Based on the application of retroactivity to historical decision points, as discussed in the July 1999 Modifications paper.

2/ Excluding Ghana, which has not requested HIPC Initiative assistance, and Liberia, Somalia and Sudan. Based on the application of retroactivity to end-1998 data, the latest available at the time of endorsement of the enhanced framework, as discussed in the July 1999 Modifications paper.

Table 3. Enhanced HIPC Framework: Status of Bilateral Donor Pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund a/
(As of end-March, 2000, amounts in nominal US\$ million)

Non-Borrowing IDA Donor	Contributions	Contributions	Contributions Pledged During		Total Announced	Memo Item: Overall Contr/ Pledges to Current&Enhanced
	(received prior to September 1999) b/	Pledged Before September 1999	& Subsequent to Annual Meeting EU/EC c/	Others	Pledges (Cols 2 thru 4)	Framework (Col.1+5) d/
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Australia	5			7	7	12
Austria			19		19	19
Belgium	4	8	28		36	40
Canada	27			77	77	104
Denmark	26		16		16	42
Finland	14		11		11	25
France		21	178		199	199
Germany		27	171	54	252	252
Greece	1		9		9	10
Ireland	16		4		4	20
Italy			92	70	162	162
Japan	10					10
Luxembourg	1		2		2	3
Netherlands	61		38	70	108	169
New Zealand				2	2	2
Norway	41					41
Portugal	15		7		7	22
Spain	15		43		43	58
Sweden	29		20		20	49
Switzerland	28					28
United Kingdom	36	135	95	50	280	316
United States				600	600	600
Total	329	191	734	930	1,855	2,183

a/ Figures are approximate. Some contributions are in the donor's national currency and in the form of a promissory note.

b/ Includes allocations from the Interest Subsidy Fund (ISF) to the HIPC Trust Fund. Australia is retaining its surplus resources in the ISF (rather than transferring them to the HIPC Trust Fund) but has authorized the World Bank to use them to provide debt relief as necessary under the HIPC Initiative. There remain approximately \$83 million in ISF surplus assets that have not been allocated.

c/ For illustration, exchange rate used is EUR1 - US\$1.

d/ Many donors have also provided debt relief through other initiatives and mechanisms including: the Debt Reduction Facility for IDA-only Countries (providing financing for commercial debt reduction efforts), and specific country-held multilateral debt relief facilities. Most notably, additional debt service relief has also been provided to several Central American countries in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch through the Central American Emergency Trust Fund. Bilateral donor funding to that trust fund to provide debt service relief to Honduras and Nicaragua includes (in \$ million): Spain - \$30; Norway - \$15; Netherlands - \$12.8; Switzerland - \$15.5; Italy - \$12; United Kingdom - \$16.3; Austria - \$2.7; Canada - \$5.4; Germany - \$13.2; Sweden - \$16.6; United States - \$25; and Denmark - \$10.9 (through a bilateral trust fund administered by IDB). These resources are not included herewith as the debt relief under HIPC is additional to these efforts.