



Jubilee Act Country Eligibility

The Jubilee Act for Responsible Lending and Expanded Debt Cancellation of 2009 would expand eligibility for debt cancellation to an additional 22 countries, not currently eligible for HIPC if they meet a set of strict eligibility criteria. Seven of these countries could receive immediate debt cancellation under the terms of the Act, while for an additional 15, the Act would provide a positive incentive to meet the human rights, budget transparency and public financial management standards laid out in the legislation.

Additional information about the Jubilee Act is available at www.jubileeusa.org.

Category 1 – Countries Eligible for the IMF’s HIPC Program

A) *Countries that have reached “completion point” in the HIPC program and have already received substantial debt cancellation from the IMF, World Bank, African Development Bank, and Inter-American Development Bank*

The following countries would not receive further debt cancellation as a result of the Jubilee Act. However, they would benefit from provisions calling for an international framework for transparent, responsible lending, and a US audit of debts resulting from odious lending practices:

Benin	Guyana	Niger
Bolivia	Haiti	Rwanda
Burkina Faso	Honduras	São Tomé Príncipe
Burundi	Madagascar	Senegal
Cameroon	Malawi	Sierra Leone
Central African Republic	Mali	Tanzania
Ethiopia	Mauritania	Uganda
The Gambia	Mozambique	Zambia
Ghana	Nicaragua	

B) *Countries at “Decision Point” in the HIPC Program*

By prohibiting the conditioning of debt cancellation on the implementation of harmful economic policies, the Jubilee Act could expedite debt cancellation for these countries if they meet basic requirements around budget transparency and public financial management:

Afghanistan	Guinea
Chad	Guinea-Bissau
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Liberia
Republic of Congo	

C) *Countries that are pre “Decision Point” in the HIPC Program*

A number of these countries, such as Sudan and Somalia, clearly fall far short of the requirements to access debt cancellation under the HIPC program. For the others, the Jubilee Act could expedite debt cancellation if they meet basic requirements around budget transparency and public financial management:

Comoros	Somalia
Côte d’Ivoire	Sudan
Eritrea	Togo
Nepal	

D) *Countries that Qualify for HIPC, but have opted not to enter the program*

Provided they meet the human rights and financial management standards in the Jubilee Act, the bill could expedite debt cancellation for these countries if and when they choose to enter the program:

Bhutan
Laos
Sri Lanka

Category 2 – Countries Not Eligible for HIPC

A) *Countries that do not qualify for HIPC, but meet the Poverty, Human Rights and Financial Management Standards of the Jubilee Act*

The Jubilee Act could qualify these additional countries for immediate debt cancellation:

Kenya	Mongolia	Vietnam
Lesotho	Samoa	
Moldova	Vanuatu	

B) *Countries that do not qualify for HIPC and meet the poverty standards in the Jubilee act, but do not meet the human rights and financial management standards of the Jubilee Act*

The Jubilee Act would provide a positive incentive for these additional countries to improve their human rights and financial management practices:

Angola	Kiribati	Tajikistan
Bangladesh	Kyrgyz Republic	Timor-Leste
Burma	Maldives	Tonga
Cambodia	Nigeria	Republic of Yemen
Djibouti	Solomon Islands	Zimbabwe