Public Disclosure Authorized

Public Disclosure Authorized

CONFIDENTIAL

40339

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND
THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

BURKINA FASO

Completion Point Document for the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative

Prepared by the Staffs of the International Monetary Fund and the IDA[1]

March 28, 2002

Contents Page

Executive Summary 3

I. Introduction 5

II. Assessment of Requirements for Reaching Completion Point 6
A. Implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy 7
B. Macroeconomic Stability 11
C. Key Policy Measures and Reforms 12

III. Delivery of Debt Relief and Longer-Term Debt Sustainability 14
A. Status of Creditor Participation and Projected Profile of Delivery 14
B. Data Reconciliation and Assistance 18
C. Updated Debt Sustainability Analysis 19
D. Additional Assistance 22
E. Sensitivity Analysis and Long-Term Debt Sustainability 24

IV. Conclusions 26

V. Issues for Discussion 27

Boxes
1. Matrix of Policy Reforms for the Floating Completion Point 8
2. Progress in Implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy since October 2001 10
3. Sectoral Allocation of Expenditure Financed by HIPC Initiative Resources, 2001-02. 11
4. Comparison between Forecasts of Principal Exports at Decision Point and Outturn at Completion Point 21

---

[1]Approved by Amor Tahari and Martin Fetherston (IMF) and Callisto Madavo and Gobind Nankani (IDA).

Figures

1. Structure of Enhanced HIPC Assistance, End-1999 NPV Terms (As of Decision Point and After Data Revision) 28
2. External Debt and Debt Service Indicators for Medium- and Long-Term Public Sector Debt, 2001-21 29
3. Sensitivity Analysis, 2002-21 30

Tables

1. Assistance under the HIPC Initiative as Initially Approved at the Second Decision Point (June – July 2000) 16
2. Selected Economic and Financial Indicators, 1999–2005 31
3. Fiscal Impact of the HIPC Initiative, 2000–05 32
4. Main Assumptions of the Macroeconomic Framework, 2001–21 33
5. Balance of Payments, 1999–2021 34
6. Comparison of Discount Rate and Exchange Rate Assumptions, at End-1999 and End-2001 35
7. External Public and Publicly-Guaranteed Debt, at End-December 1999 (revised) 36
8. External Public and Publicly-Guaranteed Debt, at End-December 2001 37
9. Net Present Value of External Debt, 2001–21 38
10. External Debt Service After Full Implementation of Debt-Relief Mechanisms, 2002–22 39
11. External Debt Indicators, 2001-21 40
12. Estimated Assistance at Enhanced Decision Point (amended) 41
13. Alternative Assistance Levels Under a Proportional Burden-Sharing Approach 42
14. Status of Commitment and Delivery of Original HIPC Assistance, as of End-February 2002 43
15. Status of Commitment and Delivery of Enhanced HIPC Assistance, as of End-February 2002 44
16. Enhanced HIPC Initiative Assistance Levels and Topping-Up at Completion Point 45
17. Delivery of IDA Assistance Under the HIPC Initiative, 1999-2029 46
18. Delivery of IMF Assistance Under the HIPC Initiative, 2000-08 47
19. Paris Club Creditors' Delivery of Debt Relief Under Bilateral Initiatives Beyond the HIPC Initiative 48
20. Sensitivity Analysis, 2001–21 49
21. Vulnerability Analysis and Flows of Official External Resources, 1990-2020 50
22. HIPC Initiative: Status of Country Cases Considered Under the Initiative, March 20, 2002 51

Annexes

1. Simulating HIPC Assistance 52
2. Divergences in Exports of Goods and Services Between the Assumptions Used at the Decision Point and Outturn at Completion Point 53
3. Debt Management Assessment 56

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Based on a good track record of sound macroeconomic policies and significant structural reforms, the Executive Boards of IDA and IMF agreed in June/July 2000 that Burkina Faso had met the conditions for the decision point under the enhanced HIPC framework and defined a set of conditions for reaching the completion point under this framework. The debt sustainability analysis, which was based on end-1999 data, estimated the total debt relief under the HIPC Initiative (both original and enhanced) necessary to reduce the NPV of debt to export ratio to 150 percent at decision point at US$398 million in NPV terms.

Burkina Faso: Summary Table, 1999-2001
(In millions of U.S. dollars; unless otherwise indicated)

	Decision Point June/July 2000		**Completion Point** March 2002		
Base year of calculation	End-1999		End-2001		
	1999	**2001**	**1999**	**2001** without topping-up	**2001** with topping-up
Stock of NPV of debt (before HIPC)	860	944	882	947[1/]	947[1/]
Three-year export average	308	305	305	262	262
NPV of debt-to-exports (in percent)	279	310	289	361	361
HIPC assistance	398	378	424[2/]	404	404
Stock of NPV of debt (after HIPC)	462	566	458	543	543
Additional bilateral assistance[3/]	...	...	...	22	22
Topping-up assistance	...	...	...	...	129
Stock of NPV of debt (beyond HIPC and topping-up)	462	566	458	521	393
NPV of debt-to-exports (in percent)	150	186	150	199	150

Sources: EBS/00/13 and IDA/R2000-119, Tables 15 and 16 (decision point); and, Tables 9 and 16 of this report and World Bank and IMF staffs estimates (completion point).
1/ World Bank and IMF staffs estimates.
2/ Based on end-1999 revised data.
3/ Assistance beyond Enhanced-HIPC granted by some Paris Club creditors.

- Already at the time of the decision point, the staffs projected a hump in the NPV debt-to-export profile above the sustainability threshold of 150 percent in the immediate years following the decision point. The NPV of debt-to-export was projected to reach 186 percent by end-2001, 36 percentage points higher than the sustainability threshold, and remain above 150 percent until 2006.

- By March 2001, Burkina Faso had satisfied all the policy reforms for the floating completion point triggers under the enhanced HIPC Initiative in the areas of education, health and governance, and had maintained a stable macroeconomic position, supported by the PRGF program. The First Annual Progress Report on implementation of the PRSP was finalized in September 2001 and was endorsed by the Boards of the Fund and Bank in November and December 2001 respectively. At that time, it was agreed that the consideration of the second completion point would be deferred until Spring 2002 in order to take account of the recent developments in the country's external position and to update the debt sustainability analysis.

- In February/March 2002, the staffs of the IMF and IDA together with the authorities prepared a new debt sustainability analysis (DSA) based on end-2001 data. They also revised the end-1999 data to reflect new information. On the basis of this, the staffs recommend that enhanced HIPC assistance at the decision point be revised upwards by about US$26 million in NPV terms, bringing combined original and enhanced HIPC assistance from US$ 398 million to US$ 424 million.

- The debt relief currently committed under the HIPC framework leaves Burkina Faso with a debt hump for a prolonged time period. The full delivery of HIPC assistance and additional bilateral relief results in an NPV debt-to-export ratio at end-2001 of 199 percent (49 percentage points above the sustainability threshold). This ratio takes into account the higher enhanced HIPC Initiative assistance reflecting the upward revision of debt data and additional bilateral relief provided by creditors. The NPV debt-to-export ratio for 2001 would have been even higher if creditors had not provided additional bilateral relief (208 percent). This deterioration in the 2001 NPV debt-to-export ratio is mainly the result of a lower export performance, which, everything else constant, contributes to a 30 percentage point increase in the debt ratio. The NPV debt-to-export ratio will reach a peak of 237 percent in 2003 and remain well above the 150 percent threshold until 2017.

- The Boards of the World Bank and IMF decided in September 2001 that in exceptional cases HIPC assistance could be topped up at the completion point. Topping up would require that exogenous factors caused fundamental changes in a country's economic circumstances adversely affecting its debt sustainability and that the NPV of debt-to-export remained significantly and persistently above the threshold value of 150 percent despite adequate policy response from the authorities.

- The staffs have examined Burkina Faso's export performance and outlook and believe that exogenous factors have constrained the county's capacity to repay its external debt, despite sound macroeconomic and structural policies. Most significantly, Burkina Faso has suffered from both a volume (impact of the white fly pest) and a price shock on its cotton and gold exports, while other categories of exports have been adversely affected by tensions in Côte d'Ivoire and difficulties with the country's main air freight supplier.

- In these circumstances, the staffs believe that an exceptional topping up is warranted and recommend to commit exceptionally a topping-up of US$129 million of HIPC assistance at the completion point so as to bring the NPV of debt-to-export to the equivalent of 150 percent of exports at end-2001. This amount is in addition to US$22 million of additional debt relief provided by some Paris Club creditors. The additional assistance would considerably flatten the debt hump and lead to a more contained peak in the NPV debt-to-export ratio of 195 percent in 2005 and return gradually to the level of 150 percent by 2016.

- The remaining hump above 150 percent for a number of years beyond the completion point is primarily due to new borrowing which is essential for Burkina Faso in order to achieve sustainable growth and the other critical goals set out in the PRSP. However, debt sustainability is not endangered due to the highly concessional nature of this new debt and debt service ratios remain at low levels.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This paper discusses Burkina Faso's progress under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, and proposes Board approval of the completion point under the enhanced framework. In June–July 2000, the Executive Boards of the International Development Association (IDA) and the Fund agreed that Burkina Faso had met the conditions for a decision point under the enhanced HIPC framework based on its good track record of sound macroeconomic policies and significant structural reforms, the completion of the first review under the arrangement supported by the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF),[1] and the authorities' Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)[2] (IDA/R2000–119 and EBS/00/113). At that time, the Boards defined a set of conditions for Burkina Faso to reach the completion point under the enhanced framework.

2. **Debt relief under the enhanced HIPC framework estimated in June/July 2000** amounted to US$169 million in end-1999 net present value terms (NPV), calculated to bring the NPV of debt to the equivalent of 150 percent of exports at end-1999. This agreed relief came in addition to the US$229 million NPV relief provided at the completion point under the original HIPC Initiative (to reach the target of NPV of debt-to-exports ratio of 205 percent), so that total relief under the original and enhanced Initiative would reach US$398 million in NPV terms. This total relief represented a reduction of 46.3 percent of the debt in NPV terms at end-1999. Based on the proportional burden sharing of NPV of debt outstanding at end-1999, the total multilateral contribution would amount to US$342 million, and that of bilateral creditors to US$56 million. The Boards also agreed that interim period debt relief would be provided to Burkina Faso by IDA and the IMF equivalent to 50 percent and 52 percent, respectively, of the debt service due over the following year. Paris Club creditors took similar action and provided 70 percent flow relief until December 2001.

3. By March 2001, Burkina Faso had satisfied all the policy reforms for the completion point triggers under the enhanced HIPC initiative in the areas of education, health and governance. In November/December 2001, the Executive Boards of the Fund and IDA reviewed in broadly favorable terms the first PRSP Progress Report, Joint Staff Assessment[3] and the implementation of the second-year of the PRGF program. By then, Burkina Faso had satisfied all the floating completion point triggers under the enhanced HIPC Initiative, as

---

[1] See EBD/00/48 (6/12/00); the current three-year PRGF arrangement was approved on September 10, 1999.

[2] EBD/00/48 (6/12/00) and the joint World Bank-IMF Staff Assessment of the PRSP (IDA/SecM2000-313 (6/13/00) and EBD/00/47 (6/12/00)).

[3] EBD/01/102 (11/13/01) and IDA/R2001-0670 (11/14/01).

established in the decision point document. However, it was decided[4] to defer the consideration of the enhanced HIPC completion point until the first half of 2002, in order to update the debt sustainability analysis, and take into account recent developments in the country's external position. In particular, this postponement allowed the staffs to confirm whether the country's US$ value of exports and capacity to service its external debt had been affected by a fundamental change in its economic circumstances clearly due to exogenous shocks beyond its control, in which case the amount of HIPC assistance could be reassessed by the Boards.[5]

4. The paper is organized as follows. Section II assesses Burkina Faso's performance in meeting the requirements for reaching the completion point under the enhanced Initiative, as set out in the decision point document, and reviews the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy. Section III reviews the status of creditor participation, the delivery of debt relief to Burkina Faso under the HIPC Initiative, and bilateral assistance beyond the HIPC Initiative. The section then updates the results of the debt sustainability analysis, based on the reconciled stock of debt at end-2001. It examines the sensitivity of debt indicators relative to changes in macroeconomic variables and assesses Burkina Faso's debt sustainability in the long term, relative to the country's past performance, the overall economic environment, and the main risks embodied by the macroeconomic outlook. It then considers the possibility of a topping-up of enhanced HIPC assistance at the completion point. Section IV concludes and section V presents the issues for discussion.

II. Assessment of Requirements for Reaching Completion Point

5. In accordance with the decisions of the Boards of IDA and the Fund, the requirements for Burkina Faso's reaching a completion point under the enhanced HIPC framework were based on (i) satisfactory assessment by the Fund and Bank staffs of the authorities' first annual progress report on implementation of the PRSP; (ii) the maintenance of a stable macroeconomic position as evidenced by continued strong performance under a program supported by an arrangement under the PRGF; and (iii) successful implementation of the social and governance reforms monitored under the Initiative and outlined at the decision point.[6] This section discusses Burkina Faso's progress toward meeting these three conditions, including the impact of debt relief on expenditures during the interim period, and the tracking of the use of resources freed up by HIPC debt relief.

---

[4] See Burkina Faso: Enhanced HIPC Initiative—Information Note on Status of the Completion Point Document (IDA/SecM2001-0696, 11/30/01, and EBS/01/201, 11/29/01).

[5] Enhanced HIPC Initiative—Completion Point Considerations (IDA/SecM2001-0539/1, 08/21/01, and EBS/01/141, 08/20/01).

[6] Box 10 of EBS/00/113 (6/19/00) and IDA/R2000-119 (6/20/00).

6. By end-March 2001, all of the policy reform conditions for the floating completion point under the enhanced HIPC Initiative pertaining to the areas of health, education, and governance had been fully met, with targets exceeded in certain areas, as summarized in Box 1.

A. Implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy

7. Burkina Faso is one of the poorest countries in the world and is characterized by pervasive poverty, notably in rural areas, and low levels of human development. After the completion of the PRSP in the spring of 2000, the government started implementing its poverty reduction program. Despite unforeseen constraints (notably exogenous shocks and lower than expected delivery of funds under the HIPC Initiative because of delays in finalizing agreements and non-participation by certain creditors), the government has continued to promote an enabling environment to foster growth and implement priority actions, as outlined in the PRSP.

8. The government presented its first Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the PRSP (PRSP-PR) in September 2001. The Report highlighted progress made and difficulties encountered in implementing the poverty reduction strategy and identified priority areas for future action. The PRSP-PR and Joint Staff Assessment (JSA) were endorsed by the Boards of the IMF and the World Bank on November 30, and December 6, 2001, respectively.[7] Overall, the first year of the implementation of the PRSP was considered satisfactory.

9. Concerning **basic education**, most targets listed in the PRSP for the year 2000 were met or exceeded (e.g., gross enrollment rates for girls and primary school registration in rural areas). The budget allocation for basic education (excluding external resources and joint inter-ministerial expenditure) as a percentage of the total budget increased from 15.3 percent in 1999 to 18.3 percent in 2000. School infrastructure building efforts continued, with the construction of 159 schools, 342 latrines and 206 housing units. In March 2001, the government adopted the Education Policy Letter, which presented the plan to hire additional teachers in conformity with the 1998 civil service reform law, and abolished the practice of automatically hiring graduates of the Primary Teachers Training College (*Ecole Nationale des Enseignants du Primaire—ENEP*) in the civil service. The Letter also established new categories of teachers to be hired at the local level, expanded community school programs and set out measures to raise efficiency in primary schools by consolidating graduation and limiting grade repetition.

---

[7] In the JSA, the staffs of the World Bank and IMF stated that the country's efforts to implement the strategy provide sufficient evidence of its continuing commitment to poverty reduction and, therefore, that the strategy continues to provide a credible poverty reduction framework and a sound basis for IDA and Fund concessional assistance.

Box 1. Burkina Faso: Matrix of Policy Reforms for the Floating Completion Point

Brief Description	Outcome
A. Education	
Adopt an action plan to recruit additional teachers in conformity with the 1998 civil service reform (Law on the Reform of the State): • Ensure adoption and endorsement by the cabinet of action plan on budgetary and organizational implications of the 1998 law in the education sector. • Issue policy statement to (i) abolish link between graduation from Teachers' Training College and civil service employment; (ii) establish new category of teachers to be hired at a decentralized level; and (iii) expand community school program. • Increase efficiency of primary schools by developing and introducing a plan to consolidate promotions, limit grade repetition, and undertake related pedagogical measures.	The objectives were met: the Letter of Education policy with the government's objectives for this sector was approved by the cabinet on March 28, 2001. It lays out the plan to hire additional teachers in conformity with the 1998 civil service reform law. The practice of automatic admission of graduates of the ENEP (Teachers' Training College) into the civil service was abolished as of that date. The Letter also establishes new categories of teachers to be hired at a decentralized level, expands community school programs, and sets out measures to raise efficiency in primary schools by consolidating promotions, limiting grade repetition, etc.
B. Health	
Implement vaccination program to increase DPT3 vaccination rate from 42 percent of children in December 1999 to 50 percent by December 2000.	Target exceeded, reaching 57 percent in 2000 and 64 percent in 2001. A consolidated report on vaccination rates achieved during CY2000, audited and validated by the *Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie* (INSD), was submitted to the World Bank.
Increase the number of health centers meeting the staffing norms from 60 percent in 1999 to 65 percent by end-2000;	Target exceeded, reaching 70 percent in 2000 and 75 percent in 2001, as Ministry of Health has continued to implement its plan to staff the *Center de Santé et Promotion Sociale* (CSPS) in accordance with established norms. The Ministry of Health submitted to the Bank a report, audited by the statistical institute, on progress in satisfying these staffing norms during CY 2000.
Decrease incidence of insufficient stock of essential generic drugs in the *Centrale d'Achat de Médicaments Génériques* (CAMEG) to less than 8 percent for year 2000.	Target exceeded: at end-2000, CAMEG was able to maintain the out-of-stock rate below 2 percent. This achievement was verified through an independent audit of CAMEG records on drug stocks completed in February 2001.
Adopt an action plan to define use of public resources, including those from development partners, to be channeled directly to the health districts: • ensure adoption by the Council of Ministers; and • begin implementation.	The objective was met (with a one-month delay): the Council of Ministers adopted the plan of action that was scheduled for December 2000 in January 2001; the implementation of the plan started in February 2001.
C. Governance	
Complete and disseminate the year-end budget execution report for 1998 budget to the Supreme Audit Chamber (Chambre des Comptes).	The objective was met: the audited budget execution acts (*Lois de Règlement*) for 1995–98 were adopted by the Council of Ministers in March 2001 and transmitted to the Supreme Audit Chamber.
Disseminate the recently adopted National Plan for Good Governance to all district authorities, and organize workshops with local authorities and civil society.	The objective was met: the National Plan of Good Governance is being disseminated by a national coordination committee headed by the Prime Minister, an executive secretariat for good governance, and several sectoral committees headed by general secretaries of key line ministries and representatives from NGOs.

10. In the area of **health**, progress towards meeting the PRSP objectives was generally satisfactory. Notable progress was achieved in raising immunization coverage rates, ensuring a good supply of essential drugs, and improving staffing of primary health facilities. In these areas, all the corresponding targets presented in the PRSP for 2000 were met or exceeded. Overall health appropriations for 2000 increased by 11.3 percent from 1999. In **response to the HIV/AIDS** pandemic, an agreement was reached in May 2001 with three large pharmaceutical companies that resulted in a substantial drop in the price of certain anti-retroviral drugs. An IDA- supported HIV/AIDS Disaster Response project was approved by the Board in July 2001 and has recently become effective.

11. Regarding **rural development**, improvements were noted in the area of water and soil conservation, with the opening up in 2000 of some 1,034 new water supply points, as compared with a target of 600. Steps were also taken during 2000 and 2001 to introduce elements of a demand-driven and pluralistic agricultural extension service and to increase the capacity of professional organizations to articulate and respond to the needs of their members. The JSA, however, pointed to the need to elaborate a broader strategy for rural growth and poverty reduction with measurable indicators and targets. In the context of providing support to productive sectors, correctly emphasized in the PRSP as necessary for growth, the PRSP-PR provided little indication of developments concerning access to agricultural inputs (notably in the cotton sector), or measures to diversify rural incomes and increase the competitiveness of agricultural exports (such as access to market information, financial services, and appropriate technologies).

12. Notwithstanding a slow start in the spending of HIPC Initiative resources essentially because of the need to establish proper disbursement procedures at the decentralized level and adequate tracking mechanisms, the authorities have continued to press ahead with the implementation of the PRSP in the last quarter of 2001 and attempted to address some of the weaknesses highlighted by the JSA. Box 2 provides an update on the progress achieved since the elaboration of the PRSP-PR in the areas of education, health and rural development. Also, the authorities are firmly committed to catch up in 2002 on the delay in committing HIPC Initiative resources. Box 3 presents the sectoral allocation of expenditures financed by HIPC-related resources for the period 2001-02.

Box 2. Progress in Implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Since October 2001

In **education**, efforts have been concentrated on the implementation of the first phase of the Ten-year Plan of Basic Education (*Plan Décennal de Développment de L'Education de Base*), which was launched at the beginning of academic year 2001/2002. In line with the priorities highlighted in the PRSP, the authorities have continued to stimulate access to basic education by intervening on both the supply and demand side. **On the supply side**, policies and programs were geared at: (i) increasing the number of primary schools, (ii) expanding the capacity of schools through multi-grade and double-shift teaching, (iii) lowering repetition rates, (iv) recruiting and training more teachers, and (v) developing new approaches for literacy and basic education for women and out-of school children. Efforts have been concentrated especially on the 20 provinces characterized by lower coverage. In these areas, some CFA8 billion of HIPC funds have been allocated to build and furnish 140 schools equipped with canteens, 420 housing units, 100 literacy centers and 140 latrines. **On the demand side**, policies and programs are being expanded to: (i) provide books and supplies free to all children (thereby lowering costs to families), (ii) provide nutrition and school lunch programs, (iii) involve parents in decision-making and management of the school, and (iv) scale up efforts and incentives to attract more girls to school. Some CFAF 450 million in HIPC resources have been committed to supplying 230,000 poor pupils with basic didactic material in the 20 provinces with lower coverage. Also, to make up for the delays in the uses of HIPC funds, the authorities will commit all remaining 2000 and 2001 HIPC funds before end-April 2002.

In **health**, the government has kept up the momentum in the vaccination program, surpassing all the PRSP vaccination rate targets (see data below). This implementation record demonstrates that solid progress can be attained in a critical area which will facilitate progress towards attaining the millennium mortality goals. Recognizing the need to better staff health facilities in remote areas, the Ministry of Health has been gradually improving the staffing levels. The proportion of CSPS that have been staffed according to ministry norms has increased from 70 percent in 2000 to 75 percent in 2001, again surpassing PRSP targets for 2001. Efforts have continued to maintain a good supply of essential drugs, which is critical to quality care. The national drug procurement and distribution agency (CAMEG) drug stock out rate has been maintained below 2 percent during the past two years, against a PRSP target of 8 percent.

	2000 Target	2000 Actual	2001 Target	2001 Actual
Vaccination coverage ratio (in percent)				
BCG	70	**80**	80	**84**
DTCP1	65	**84**	70	**86**
DTCP3	50	**57**	60	**64**
Measles	55	**59**	60	**65**
Yellow fever	55	**56**	60	**65**
Number of CSPSs meeting the personnel standards	60	**70**	65	**75**
Rate of MEG supply interruptions (in percent) at CAMEG for the basket of 45 priority products)	<8	**<2**	<8	**<2**

The government has also taken an important decision to reduce the cost of essential drugs. As a first step, the board of CAMEG decided in December 2001 to reduce its profit margin on essential drugs by 32 percent. In order to address liquidity concerns, the Ministry of Economy and Finance has agreed to establish *caisses de régies d'avance* at the district level. This measure represents a major step in assuring timely access to financial resources to health districts that are the backbone of the primary health care system serving Burkina's disadvantaged population. Also, the National Council for the fight against HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases started its activities in November 2001 with the participation of NGOs and donors, and 16 sectoral committees have been set up in various ministries to promote HIV/AIDS programs.

In **rural development**, an overarching and consistent framework of action is gradually emerging. The authorities have presented an appropriate medium-term plan to open up the cotton sector to private operators. This entails the end of the SOFITEX monopoly on cotton marketing, the expansion of the role of producer's associations and the increased involvement of private operators. Guaranteeing the financial sustainability of the sector, the timely availability of agricultural inputs and the maintenance of fair producer prices are of paramount importance for growth and poverty reduction in Burkina Faso. Progress is also being made in elaborating the strategic vision in other important sub-sectors, such as fruits and vegetables, cowpeas, and oilseeds. In December 2001, the Ministry of Agriculture presented the initial terms of reference of an institutional audit for the reorganization of the Ministry, with a view to benefiting as much as possible rural communities and producers.

The centralized database to track social spending and outcomes has made significant progress in monitoring social spending. There are still deficiencies in following-up on the progress in social outcomes, which the authorities are remedying through improving the linkages between the technical departments involved.

Box 3. Burkina Faso: Sectoral Allocation of Expenditure Financed by HIPC Initiative Resources, 2001–02

	2001 Actual			2002 Projected		
	(In billions of CFA francs, unless otherwise indicated)					
	CFAF (in billion)	Share (in percent)	GDP (in percent)	CFAF (in billion)	Share (in percent)	GDP (in percent)
Total	8.1	100.0	0.5	47.6	100.0	2.6
Current outlays	2.0	24.7	0.1	19.9	41.8	1.1
Health	1.5	18.9	0.1	10.9	22.8	0.6
Salaries	0.7	8.1	0.0	1.8	3.7	0.1
Goods and services	0.9	10.8	0.1	9.1	19.1	0.5
Education	0.4	5.1	0.2	2.4	4.9	0.1
Salaries	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0
Goods and services	0.3	3.5	0.0	2.1	4.5	0.1
Other poverty reduction Programs	0.1	0.8	0.0	6.7	14.0	0.4
Investment expenditure	6.1	75.3	0.4	27.8	58.3	1.5
Health	1.2	14.3	0.1	5.0	10.4	0.3
Education	2.3	33.8	0.2	13.9	29.1	0.8
Rural roads	2.2	27.1	0.1	2.7	5.6	0.1
Other poverty reduction Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	13.2	0.3
Sectoral share of total						
Health	2.7	33.2	0.2	15.8	33.2	0.9
Education	3.1	38.9	0.2	16.2	34.0	0.9
Rural roads	2.2	27.1	0.1	2.7	5.6	0.1
Other poverty reduction Programs	0.1	0.8	0.0	13.0	27.2	0.7

Source: Burkinabè authorities.

B. Macroeconomic Stability

13. Performance under the PRGF-supported financial program has remained generally satisfactory since the enhanced HIPC decision point. After averaging 5.7 percent between 1996 and 2000, real GDP growth decelerated to 2.2 percent in 2000, because of a severe drought, which resulted in a smaller cotton crop and a significant cereal deficit, and other adverse exogenous shocks. In 2001 real GDP growth rebounded to 5.7 percent, due to the good performance of the primary sector in general and the cotton subsector in particular (Table 2). The 12-month inflation rate in 2001 reached 4.9 percent, due to an upward pressure on food prices resulting from the previous year's deficit in cereal production. The external current account deficit, excluding current grants, narrowed to 15.9 percent of GDP from 17.6 percent in the previous year. For 2002, the real GDP growth rate is expected to

reach 5.7 percent, assuming some further increase in the cotton crop and a normal cereal crop year. The external current account deficit (excluding official transfers) is projected to decline further to 14.1 percent of GDP in 2002 (Table 5).

14. **All quantitative performance criteria, benchmarks, and indicators under the PRGF-supported program for end-December 2001 were met, except for the indicator on fiscal revenue.**[8] In 2001, fiscal revenue was 12.5 percent of GDP, some 1.5 percent of GDP below the expected target. This shortfall was offset by a containment in current and investment expenditure (Table 3). At end-December 2001, the overall deficit (commitment basis, including grants) reached 4.8 percent of GDP, 0.3 percent of GDP below the programmed target. The overriding fiscal objective for 2002 and the medium term is to consolidate Burkina Faso's budgetary position, which entails significant efforts to increase revenues, to improve budgetary management, and to introduce greater efficiency in public spending to support the government's poverty reduction program. For 2002, fiscal revenue is projected to rebound to 13.8 percent of GDP, expenditure will be contained, and the overall deficit (commitment basis, including grants, but excluding the use of HIPC resources) is targeted at 3.3 percent of GDP. The disbursement of HIPC resources will be accelerated to make up for the slow start in 2000/01.

C. Key Policy Measures and Reforms

15. **Significant progress has been achieved since the mid 1990s in the area of structural reforms,** including:

- **Reform of the cotton sector.** The gradual liberalization of the cotton sector has continued. The State has become a minority shareholder of SOFITEX (36 percent of capital) and has already indicated its intention to reduce further its share in favor of producer's associations (currently with 30 percent of capital). On December 27, 2001, two decrees approved by Parliament ended the monopoly of SOFITEX on cotton marketing and opened up two new cotton planting zones where the private sector is free to invest in ginning and transportation activities, as well as to supply inputs, starting from the 2002–03 campaign onward.

- **Privatization agenda.** By end-June 2001, under Phases I and II of the privatization process, 41 state enterprises were liquidated or sold. In June 2001 Burkina Faso initiated Phase III of the privatization program, aiming at privatizing or liquidating 21 additional public enterprises, including major public utilities. The privatization of the telecommunication company, ONATEL is scheduled for early 2003. In the energy and petroleum sectors, preparations are being made for opening up the capital of the

[8] For more details, see the Fund staff report for the fifth review under the current PRGF, which the Fund Board will discuss together with Burkina Faso's completion point under the enhanced HIPC framework.

electricity company SONABEL and the petroleum products company SONABHY to private operators. Upon completion of these operations, about 80 percent of the government's initial portfolio will have been liquidated or sold.

- **Reform of the energy and telecommunications sectors.** With the aim of reducing the input costs to industry, the interconnection of the city of Bobo-Dioulasso with the electrical power grid of Côte d'Ivoire became operational in April 2001. Further interconnections with countries in the sub-region are being examined. Regarding telecommunications, the government has developed a sectoral strategy, adopted a new regulatory framework with the creation of the regulatory authority ARTEL, and has opened the sector to competition by issuing two cellular licenses. As a result, telecommunications costs have decreased substantially in recent months.

- **Civil service reform.** A number of important measures have been implemented in this area, including the adoption of a more decompressed salary grid applicable to all civil servants, the interconnection of the payroll and civil service databases, and a new system of merit-based promotion. Further reforms include the recruitment of civil servants as contractual employees with long-term contracts, except for those holding key positions.

- **Public expenditure management.** The Burkinabè authorities have improved their budgeting and expenditure management practices over recent years and established a multi-year program to enhance staff capabilities on public financial management matters. In 2000–01, five Public Expenditure Review studies were carried out (Basic Education, Health, Rural Development, Public Investment Program, Budgetary Deconcentration). In addition, the country benefited from the completion of several important studies. In November 2000, a Country Procurement Assessment Review (CPAR) was finalized in collaboration with the World Bank. A number of recommendations of this report on the procurement system are being implemented and a new Procurement Code was approved on February 6, 2002. In September 2001, the authorities adopted the Public Expenditure Management Improvement Plan (PRGB—*Plan de Renforcement des Dépenses Budgétaires*), which aims to address deficiencies in budget formulation, execution, monitoring, control and auditing. Several of the plan's recommendations are already being implemented. A Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA), involving all major donors, was completed in December 2001. Finally, a Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes/HIPC Assessment and Action Plan (ROSC/AAP), looking inter alia at the country's capacity to track poverty-reducing expenditure, has been recently finalized. The authorities are currently working on the harmonization of the key recommendations of these studies into an integrated framework for immediate implementation. These recommendations will also guide the formulation of the 2003-05 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, which is a key instrument for the implementation and monitoring of the PRSP.

- **Private sector development.** The government carried out a major overhaul of its business laws by enacting new legislation in line with the OHADA Treaty. Also, the number of administrative procedures for investments and the setting up of enterprises has already been reduced from 15 to eight, and the target of four formalities will be reached by end-2002. Future priority actions include improving the legal and regulatory framework, the setting up of business development services to foster entrepreneurship, and the provision of financial services to small and medium enterprises.

- **Regional integration.** Burkina Faso is amongst the most compliant in the integration efforts of the eight member states of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), including by being the only member country that has adopted all the provisions of WAEMU's common external tariff. Progress is being made to observe the WAEMU convergence criteria, overhaul domestic legislation to comply with the five WAEMU directives on fiscal policy,[9] and abide with WAEMU's trade liberalization efforts, notably by eliminating by end-June 2002 all the remaining administratively set customs valuations.

- **Governance and judicial reform.** In December 2001, the authorities created the High Authority for the Coordination of the Fight against Corruption. This unit will have the power to select the cases it wishes to investigate and to transfer them to the competent judicial authorities. In the aftermath of September 11, important steps have also been taken to prevent money laundering and combat the financing of terrorism. The newly-created Supreme Audit Court (*Cour des Comptes*), with senior jurisdiction over the control of public finances, will be fully operational by end-December 2002. In the meantime, the budget execution reporting laws (*Lois de règlement*) 1999 and 2000 have been adopted by the Council of Ministers in February 2002 and passed on to the existing audit institution (*Chambre de Comptes*) for review.

III. Delivery of Debt Relief and Longer-Term Debt Sustainability

A. Status of Creditor Participation and Projected Profile of Delivery

16. Until late summer 2001, the delivery of both HIPC assistance under the original framework and interim assistance under the enhanced framework were lagging significantly behind the initial commitments made to Burkina Faso by its creditors. In the case of some institutions, the delayed delivery of HIPC assistance resulted from a new requirement, which made certain legal procedures a prerequisite to their participation in the HIPC Initiative. In addition, the decision to top-up the original HIPC assistance at the first completion point in July 2000 came after several of Burkina Faso's creditors had already consulted their

[9] Organic budget law, public accounting regulations, government chart of accounts, budget classification, and summary table of fiscal operations (TOFE).

executive Boards. In a few instances, Burkina Faso was notified that both the assistance under the enhanced framework and the topping-up of the original relief would be combined and delivered at the time of the second completion point. Since August 2001, several key agreements have been finalized, most importantly with the AfDB, including a refund of 80 percent of the debt service paid on AfDB and AfDF loans since July 2000, but also with the EU, IFAD and the OPEC Fund. As the Executive Board of the OPEC Fund had already ratified the modalities for delivery of original HIPC assistance to Burkina Faso, it committed to pay an additional one percent of assistance at the completion point. As of end-December 2001, about 88 percent of total assistance under the original HIPC framework had been committed and almost 50 percent had been delivered (Table 1).

17. Two multilateral creditors, however, have not committed their full participation under the original framework; this creates a gap corresponding to 5 percent of the total multilateral debt relief originally committed. In April 2001, the **Islamic Development Bank** (IsDB) informed Bank and Fund management that, in the absence of external financing resources made available, it had only agreed to contribute an NPV amount of US$5.8 million, which would represent less than 50 percent of its share under the original framework. The **ECOWAS Fund**, referring to threats to its financial integrity, has decided not to participate in the HIPC Initiative. Nevertheless, in 2001, it continued to disburse funds to Burkina Faso, including a new loan. The staffs will continue to assist the Burkinabè authorities to seek satisfactory assurances from the Islamic Development Bank and the ECOWAS Fund for their full participation to the HIPC Initiative.

18. With the recent implementation of several debt relief agreements, HIPC relief to Burkina Faso has significantly increased over the last few months, providing adequate funding to poverty alleviation programs. While Burkina Faso received US$11.4 million in debt service relief in 2000 (including US$4 million in interim assistance under the enhanced framework), HIPC proceeds reached US$35.4 million in 2001 (including US$13 million in interim assistance) (Table 3). Of these proceeds for 2000–01, IDA accounts for US$18.6 million, or 40 percent, the AfDB for US$10.7 million, or 23 percent, and the IMF for US$9.6 million, or 21 percent. Tables 14 and 15 detail the effective commitment and delivery mechanism of multilateral creditors under each framework of the HIPC Initiative. With interim assistance being provided by several creditors[10] under the enhanced HIPC framework, debt relief to Burkina Faso already is significantly front-loaded. Only a moderate increase in the cash flow of assistance could be expected after reaching the completion point.

[10] Including IDA, AfDB/AfDF, IMF, EIB, BOAD and Paris Club creditors.

Table 1. Burkina Faso: Assistance Under the HIPC Initiative as Initially Approved at the Second Decision Point[1/] (June–July 2000)
(In millions of U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated; end-1999 NPV term[2/3/])

Creditor	Original HIPC Framework		Enhanced HIPC Framework	Total	of which, already committed[4/] (in percent)	of which, already delivered[4/] (in percent)
	Initial Target[5/]	Topping-up				
IDA	44	47	71	162	100	62
IMF	10	11	20	42	100	47
AfDB/AfDF	20	21	27	68	100	63
BADEA	4	5	6	14	62	62
BOAD	2	3	3	8	81	81
ECOWAS Fund	2	2	1	5	0	0
EU	4	4	7	15	100	55
IFAD	2	2	3	7	100	12
IsDB	5	5	5	15	40	12
OPEC Fund	2	2	4	8	25	18
Paris Club	5	7	9	22	100	10
Other Bilateral[6/]	16	4	15	34	31	0
Total	115	113	169	398	88	48

[1/]IDA/R2000-119 (06/20/2000), and EBS/00/113 (06/19/00), Tables 12 and 13.
[2/]Debt relief of US$398 million in end-1999 NPV terms would lower the end-1999 NPV of debt to exports ratio to 150 percent based on calculations at the Second Decision Point, which implied that creditors would offer relief equivalent to 46.3 percent of their claims on Burkina Faso in end-1999 NPV terms. The NPV figures of debt relief assistance would be effective as of July 2000, the time of the Second Decision Point.
[3/]Numbers may not add-up due to rounding.
[4/] As of end-December 2001.
[5/] These numbers, expressed in end-1999 NPV terms, differ from those of the first Decision Point Document (IDA/R97-99 and EBS/97/155) that were calculated in end-1996 NPV terms.
[6/] The Kuwait Fund is the only non-Paris Club bilateral creditor that has committed to deliver HIPC assistance to Burkina Faso.

19. In some instances,[11] the specific technical modalities for delivery of HIPC assistance can fall short of the creditor's initial commitment, mainly because of inadequate cash-flow discounting of the debt service relief envisaged. In the case of Burkina Faso, the present value of debt relief should be calculated by discounting the assistance (e.g., the nominal decrease in debt service payment due) back to end-July 2000, which is the date of both the first completion point (the reference for the original relief) and the second decision point (the reference for assistance under the enhanced framework). Discounting should be done based

[11] Such is the case with the OPEC Fund and the EU.

on the number of months elapsed since that date, using the end-1999 currency-specific CIRRs for a given stream of payment. The staffs would expect that the moderate shortfall that has been observed in the NPV of original assistance effectively delivered as indicated in Table 14 be fully compensated at the second completion point, as part of the total irrevocable assistance that will be provided under the enhanced framework.

20. The Paris Club has agreed in October 2000 to provide the effective topping up of the 1996 Naples stock operation to Cologne terms, reducing debt service payments due to France, Italy and Spain by 70 percent, with the Netherlands agreeing to provide a 100 percent flow relief until the second completion point, at which date, a substantive stock of debt reduction will be granted. Commitment on the participation of non-Paris Club bilateral creditors has been more limited. So far, the Kuwait Fund, which has provided a stock of debt reduction on Naples terms, has agreed to reduce Burkina Faso's public debt on terms comparable with the Paris Club at the completion point. Seven non-Paris Club bilateral creditors[12] have yet to commit to delivering traditional debt relief mechanisms as well as debt relief under the HIPC Initiative for Burkina Faso: altogether, they represent 6 percent of the total assistance that was calculated as of end-1999. Still, two of these creditors[13] to whom Burkina Faso services its debt on schedule are currently disbursing new loans. Burkina Faso is in arrears with the remaining 5 official creditors.

21. Beyond original and enhanced HIPC assistance, whose amounts were fixed at the decision point, some Paris Club creditors have indicated that they would provide additional debt relief on a discretionary basis. Although modalities will vary across creditors (Table 19), the relief could result in a cancellation of around US$22 million in NPV terms additional to HIPC, equivalent to 8.4 percent of exports of goods and services.[14]

22. In the debt sustainability analysis that is presented below, the staffs have simulated the future delivery of HIPC assistance, according to creditor-specific modalities, following debt relief agreements that had already been endorsed or drafted as of end-February 2002. Agreed modalities are detailed in Table 14 (original HIPC assistance) and in Table 15 (enhanced HIPC assistance). In the instances where specific modalities were not yet defined, general modalities for the delivery of additional HIPC assistance were simulated as described in Annex I.

---

[12] Algeria, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, North Korea, Saudi Arabia, and Taiwan Province of China.

[13] Saudi Arabia and Taiwan Province of China.

[14] Under the assumption that only France, Italy, the Netherlands, and the UK participate in this effort.

B. Data Reconciliation and Assistance

23. The debt sustainability analysis presented in the second decision point document was based on the stock of debt disbursed and outstanding as of end-1999. The debt data, however, had been reconciled with all creditors for the stock of debt as of end-1998. In addition, creditor data was used for end-1999 IDA and IMF loans. For other creditors, the end-1999 stock had been estimated based on a reconciled end-1998 stock and on flow data (i.e., disbursements and repayments) for 1999. In Burkina Faso, disbursement data is handled by the Directorate General for International Cooperation (DG Coop), which remains independent from the Treasury, whereas the Treasury is responsible for external debt management and external debt statistics. Data collection and recording at DG Coop remains of poor quality and the transfer of information to the Directorate for Public Debt (DDP) is often inadequate and late. As a result, Bank and Fund staffs returned to Burkina Faso in February 2001 to compare the stock of debt estimated at end-1999 (published in the second decision point document) with end-1999 creditors statements. Table 7 details the discrepancies observed.

24. Overall, the end-1999 stock of public and publicly guaranteed external debt was underestimated by US$22 million in the decision point document, i.e., 2.7 percent of the total stock at the decision point. While the difference can be significant when looking at the creditor split, the upward revision is due mainly to newly reported loans from Taiwan Province of China, which were not registered until recently in the central public debt database[15].

25. The end-1999 data revision results from the ongoing strengthening of external debt management practices in Burkina Faso. Administrative capacities have been significantly reinforced at the Directorate for Public Debt (DDP) between the decision point and the completion point (see Annex 3 on Debt Management), resulting in the consolidation of the national external debt database to include several loans that were traditionally handled directly by the Presidency without adequate supervision from the Treasury. Recent improvements also allow a better tracking of loans directly contracted by public enterprises, which constitute a contingent liability for Burkina Faso, and are therefore included in the determination of the stock of debt that qualifies for relief under the HIPC Initiative.[16]

---

[15] All references in this paper to Taiwan Province of China follow the terminology used by the IMF, which accords with the practice of the UN.

[16] Public enterprises that had outstanding loans as of end-2001 contracted abroad are: ONATEL, ONEA, SONABEL and SOPAFER-B. Loans contracted by SOFITEX, the cotton company which has been privatized since 1998, would not any longer be considered as contingent liabilities for the Burkinabè authorities.

26. As a result, the NPV of debt after full delivery of original HIPC assistance has been revised from US$631 million to US$654 million (Table 7). Also, average exports of goods and services for the period 1997–99 have been revised downward slightly (see Table Annex II). This change is mainly explained by the traditionally late return date of the statistical survey from the BCEAO used to estimate service credits—the 1999 survey was not yet available at the time that staffs were working on the decision point document. On the basis of this, the staffs recommend that total enhanced HIPC assistance at the decision point be revised upwards by about US$26 million in NPV terms to US$195 million (Table 12).

27. The updated common reduction factor at the decision point after original HIPC assistance reaches 29.9 percent (Table 13). It indicates the percentage reduction required by each creditor in the NPV of end-1999 debt, after full application of traditional debt relief mechanisms and full delivery of original HIPC assistance; thus, it cannot be compared with the previously published common reduction factor of 19.7 percent, which was based on the NPV of debt before any HIPC relief. The split among creditors and creditor groups is detailed in Table 7. As indicated, multilateral creditors should provide 82 percent of total enhanced HIPC assistance, of which IDA 40 percent, the AfDB/AfDF 14 percent, and the IMF 11 percent. Paris Club creditors account for 5 percent altogether – about the same as Taiwan Province of China.

C. Updated Debt Sustainability Analysis

28. The **debt sustainability analysis update** was prepared jointly by the Fund and IDA staffs and the Burkinabè authorities on the basis of loan-by-loan data provided by the authorities and creditors for debt outstanding at end-2001. The nominal debt data were reconciled with creditor statements in February 2002, and the exchange rate and interest rates used for the calculation of the debt data are presented in Table 6.

29. The macroeconomic framework, developed for the first annual progress report of the PRSP by the Burkinabè authorities in consultation with Bank and Fund staffs, envisages sound macroeconomic policies and stable economic growth over the long term. Annual real GDP growth is projected to remain around 5.5 percent starting in 2003 (Table 4). This is somewhat lower than the annual real GDP growth of about 6 percent throughout the projection period assumed at the time of the decision point as the low growth achieved in 2000 due to inclement weather and exogenous shocks led the government to adopt a more prudent outlook. Nevertheless, this growth performance remains ambitious given Burkina Faso's poor resource endowment. It will require continuing fiscal consolidation, sustaining the expansion of the cotton crop, further diversifying the economy, lowering energy costs (in particular electricity tariffs), developing transportation and road networks, improving the legal and judicial environment to attract private investment, accelerating the fight against corruption, and developing human capital through adequate social policies. Inflation is expected to remain subdued. The framework projects steady gains in gross national savings from 14.2 percent in 2001 to about 20 percent of GDP in 2005 and beyond, which will help raising the level of investment even in the face of declining external savings. The overall fiscal deficit (measured on a commitment basis and including grants) would decline

gradually from about 6 percent of GDP in 2002 to less than one percent of GDP from 2016 onward based on continued efforts to increase the performance of tax revenue and to contain current outlays. Public sector savings are projected to rise substantially over the period, mainly through higher tax revenues. As the fiscal deficit declines, and in line with the PRSP, public sector investment—essentially for social sectors—is expected to remain above 11 percent of GDP throughout the period, with increases in domestically financed investments making up for the relative decline in foreign investment.

30. The external current account deficit is projected to decline gradually to sustainable levels, while official reserves remain comfortable (Table 4). Annual export volume growth of around 6 percent is driven by cotton exports growing by a little above 4 percent per year, live animals by about 5 percent, and other products at a gradually faster rates as a result of the ongoing diversification policies. Import volume growth is projected to be roughly in line with GDP growth. Starting in 2003, the flow of workers' remittances is expected to rise gradually from its historically low level in 2002. Project assistance and program loans are projected to remain stable in nominal terms and are more than offset by a gradually rising cost of amortization of foreign loans. Private capital inflows are expected to rise gradually from their low level in 2001–03.

31. Even with the proposed upward revision of debt relief, the committed HIPC assistance leaves Burkina Faso with a debt hump for a prolonged time period. The full delivery of HIPC assistance and an additional US$22 million bilateral relief provided by some Paris Club creditors, results in an NPV debt-to-export ratio at end-2001 of 199 percent (49 percentage points above the sustainability threshold), reaching a peak of 237 percent in 2003 and remaining well above the 150 percent threshold until 2017 (Table 11). The NPV debt-to-export ratio for 2001 would have been even higher if creditors had not provided additional bilateral relief (208 percent).

32. Projections at the decision point had already anticipated a hump in the NPV debt-to-export profile above the sustainability threshold of 150 percent in the immediate years following the decision point. But the actual NPV debt-to-export ratio turned out to be higher in 2001 than projected at the time of the decision point and remain above the sustainability threshold value eleven years longer than projected (until 2017 compared to 2006). The deterioration of the NPV debt-to-export ratio between the decision point projections and the actual outcome in end-2001 is largely the result of a lower export performance.

33. The country's export performance deteriorated significantly between the projections made at the decision point and the outturn at completion point. In 2001, the three-year average exports amounted to US$261.8 million, US$43 million (or 14 percent) lower than the level projected at the decision point. Everything else constant, this export deterioration contributes to a 30 percentage point increase in the debt ratio. A detailed comparison of the outturn at completion point and the assumptions used at the decision point concerning export performance is presented in Annex II and summarized in Box 4. The main contributing factors were the various price shocks that affected Burkina Faso's exports of primary commodities. Cotton prices in 2000 ended up about 11 percent lower than projected at the

time of the decision point, and the decision point projections for 2001-05 cotton prices were about 9½ percent higher than the latest WEO projections for the same period.

Box 4. Burkina Faso: Comparison Between Forecasts of Principal Exports At Decision Point and Outturn at Completion Point

	Decision Point (Average 1999–2001) (In millions of U.S. dollars)	Completion Point	Explanation
Total exports of goods and services	304.6	261.8	
Cotton	133.4	122.9	Impact of lower international prices and white fly pest
Gold	18.5	9.5	Negative price shock and delays in mechanization of artisanal production
Livestock products	51.3	45.7	Political events in Côte d'Ivoire
Other agricultural and manufactured goods	61.7	52.0	Political events in Côte d'Ivoire, and collapse of Air Afrique
Services exports	39.7	31.6	Impact of exchange rate, and collapse of Air Afrique on transport

34. Furthermore, the actual end-2001 stock of NPV debt after enhanced HIPC and additional bilateral assistance is lower than projected at the decision point (US$521 million compared to US$566 million). This reduction is due to the combination of lower disbursements of new debt than originally planned over the 2000-01 period, higher discount rates, and the appreciation of the U.S. dollar. Everything else equal, the lower stock of NPV debt at end-2001 (after enhanced HIPC and additional bilateral assistance) should have lowered the NPV debt-to-export ratio. Thus, despite a lower end-2001 stock of NPV debt after enhanced HIPC and additional bilateral assistance, the net deterioration of the NPV debt-to-export ratio in 2001 is driven by the country's lower than projected export performance.

35. The country's policy response to the export deterioration has been adequate. In the cotton sector, the white fly pest that affected exports in 2000 and 2001 has been eradicated and appropriate incentives and dialogue with the producers has resulted in a record crop in late 2001, to be exported in 2002. Policies are being pursued to streamline the artisanal production of gold, while continuing the search of a foreign partner to reopen the Poura mine. Specific efforts are being pursued to increase the production and export of livestock, including by promoting the export of meat through the rehabilitation of slaughterhouses and the availability of refrigerated trucks. The promotion of other agricultural crops is being pursued through the government's diversification policies. In particular, the transportation bottlenecks that plagued this sector as a result of Air Afrique's financial collapse have been remedied by several private air freight companies (both domestic and foreign) now serving the country. The competitiveness of the manufacturing sector will benefit from the planned

decline in the cost of electricity. All this will also benefit service earnings, together with an ambitious policy to promote tourism. However, Burkina Faso remains extremely vulnerable to adverse terms of trade shocks resulting from agricultural policies in industrialized countries. In particular, the significant amount of subsidization of cotton production in industrial countries, notably in the United States of America and in the European Union, structurally depresses international cotton prices and slows down the development of this crop in Burkina Faso, which enjoys a natural comparative advantage and is among the most competitive cotton producers in the world. Overall, the impact of the diversification policies that are being actively pursued is expected to be limited because of the very low base and remaining bottlenecks, so that the expansion of surface areas dedicated to alternating cotton and grain crops remains the main factor contributing to export growth and poverty reduction in the short to medium term.

36. Despite sound macroeconomic and structural policies, exogenous factors adversely affected the country's capacity to repay its external debt. On this basis the staffs believe that Burkina Faso represents a clear case for topping-up of assistance at the completion point and recommends that Executive Directors endorse the proposal to reduce Burkina Faso's NPV of debt-to-export to 150 percent as of end-2001.

D. Additional Assistance

37. In exceptional cases where exogenous factors are judged to have caused fundamental changes in a country's economic circumstances adversely affecting its debt sustainability and where the NPV of debt-to-export ratio remains significantly and durably above the threshold value (150 percent) despite adequate policy responses from the country authorities, the enhanced HIPC framework provides for the consideration of additional debt relief at the completion point based on an updated debt sustainability analysis and a comprehensive reassessment of the country's situation[17]. This judgment has to be made on a case-by-case basis, in light of available actual data on debt stocks, exports and other economic variables, based on the beneficiary country's own merits, and should not preempt any future decision for another country regarding the possibility of a topping-up of assistance at the completion point.

38. The updated debt sustainability analysis indicates that a topping-up of US$129 million of HIPC assistance at the completion point would be needed so as to bring the NPV of debt-to-export ratio to the equivalent of 150 percent of exports at end-2001 (Table 16). This amount is in addition to US$22 million of debt relief provided by some Paris Club creditors outside the framework of the HIPC Initiative.

---

[17] Enhanced HIPC Initiative—Completion Point Considerations (IDA/SecM2001-0539/1, 08/21/01, and EBS/01/141, 08/20/01).

39. The additional topping-up of HIPC assistance would considerably flatten the debt hump and lead to a more contained peak in the NPV debt-to-export ratio of 195 percent in 2005 and return gradually to the level of 150 percent by 2016.

40. The remaining hump above 150 percent for a number of years beyond the completion point is primarily due to new borrowing over 2002–04 to finance important public infrastructure and poverty alleviation measures, which are essential to Burkina Faso for achieving sustainable growth and the other critical goals set out in the PRSP. The staffs believe that the use of this financing is justified given the impact of the proposed spending on growth, export promotion, greater competitiveness and poverty reduction.

41. The observed hump in the NPV of debt-to-export ratio, the key indicator of debt sustainability under the HIPC Initiative, is a concern. However, the very high overall concessionality level of new borrowing contracted since end-2001 and projected for the coming few years allows debt service indicators to remain within a comfortable range throughout the decade, falling to about 8 percent of exports at the time of completion point, and declining to about 6½ percent at the end of the projection period (Table 11). Other stock indicators also reveal the manageable nature of loans expected to be contracted over the medium term. The NPV of debt-to-GDP ratio, after topping-up of assistance, remains in a 16–21 percent range from 2002 onward and the NPV of debt-to-revenue ratio is contained at or below 132 percent. Also, because of the declining NPV of debt-to-exports ratio on the old debt, there is no hump in the debt service profiles (as a share of revenue and exports) further out on the time horizon after the long grace periods have elapsed.

42. The burden-sharing as of end-2001, after full account of enhanced HIPC assistance and additional bilateral relief, is only moderately different than the one found as of end-1999 (see, respectively Tables 8 and 7). Multilateral creditors account for 87 percent of the NPV of debt; IDA, the AfDB and the IMF accounting for 47 percent, 13 percent and 11 percent of the total respectively. Table 15 summarizes the additional HIPC assistance due by each creditor, in end-2001 NPV terms, based on the amounts already delivered and committed to date and with the objective of bringing back the NPV debt-to-export ratio to 150 percent at the completion point.

43. While the topping-up of assistance at the completion point, due to its exceptional nature, will be committed on an individual basis by each of Burkina Faso's creditors, it is expected that a significant majority of them, including the most important ones, would jointly agree to help Burkina Faso reach a sustainable external debt position. Several creditors have already been consulted informally regarding the possible need for topping up of HIPC assistance at the completion point. Several multilateral institutions have indicated that they intend to deliver the extra relief that will be required to ensure long-term sustainability of Burkina Faso's external debt, if it is endorsed by Bank and Fund Boards.

E. Sensitivity Analysis and Long-Term Debt Sustainability

44. The robustness of the debt sustainability results has been tested through two alternative scenarios:[18] one based on the "*historical trend*" in macroeconomic developments, which assumes that GDP, exports and imports, and fiscal revenue will rise over the projection period at the average rate observed during 1995–2001, i.e., since the devaluation of the CFA franc and the stabilization of the macroeconomic policy in the country; and another scenario aiming at fulfilling the "*millennium development goals*" by 2015.

45. The **historical trend** scenario replicates the developments during 1995–2001, which saw exports rising on average by 6.3 percent annually, and imports at a very fast rate of 8.7 percent on average per year. The latter was essentially due to a rapid growth in foreign financed imports of investment goods linked with the renewal of donor financing after the devaluation of the CFA franc. Compared with the base case, exports in this scenario are growing at a slower rate, and imports rise at a significantly faster rate from 2003 onward. Exceedingly large financing gaps ensue, starting at 1.2 percent of GDP in 2003 and increasing progressively to nearly 15 percent of GDP in 2021. If the ensuing financing gaps were covered by additional external borrowing on highly concessional terms, without further adjustment measures, it would result by the end of the projection period in an increase of the NPV debt-to-export ratio and debt service-to-export ratio of about 770 percent and 27 percent, respectively (Table 20).

46. Burkina Faso is working towards achieving the **millennium development goal** of halving by 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day. With the population growing at 2.8 percent a year and assuming an elasticity of poverty with respect to mean income of 1.5, the poverty incidence measured by the head count index is expected to have dropped from 45.3 in 1998 (date of the last household survey) to 39.5 by end-2002.[19] The real annual GDP growth rate of 5.5 percent expected from 2003 onwards implies an increase in GDP per capita of 2.7 percent, translating (with an unchanged elasticity of 1.5) into a reduction of about 4 percent per year of the headcount index, that is 1.7 points from the 39.5 percent expected at end-2002. Projecting this calculation forward, halving of the headcount index to around 19 percent would be achieved by 2018. To achieve

---

[18] The purpose of these two hypothetical scenarios is to provide a benchmark on which the plausibility of the underlying baseline scenario can be assessed. On that basis, the staffs believe that the baseline scenario provides a realistic picture of the Burkinabè economy assuming continued efforts to preserve macroeconomic stability and carry out structural reforms.

[19] The assumption of the elasticity of poverty with respect to mean income should be treated with caution. In the light of deceleration of growth in 2000 and lower than expected growth projection in the medium term, this scenario may be overly optimistic. A new household survey, estimating the incidence of poverty in Burkina, is planned for 2003.

the same goal by 2015, the reduction in the headcount index would have to be about 5.6 percent per year, equivalent to an annual 3.7 percent GDP per capita growth, translating into an overall real GDP growth of 6.5 percent, 1 percent per year higher than in the base scenario. This faster growth translates into a marginally higher level of imports of goods and services than in the base scenario, resulting in small financing gaps, that can, however, easily be financed by a somewhat lower path of accumulation of gross foreign reserves over the projection period. The NPV debt and debt service to export ratios would then remain unchanged from the base case scenario.

47. **Burkina Faso's poor resource base and dependency on weather conditions make achievement of sustained growth very fragile**. Also, political crises in neighboring countries (particularly Côte d'Ivoire on which workers remittances depend for a significant part) and possible political disturbances at home could cause a setback in growth and export performance. Average growth over the past six years reached about 5 percent per year. An increase to about 5.5 percent per year over the medium- and long-term appears attainable under the current macroeconomic outlook (Table 21). This seems a moderate increase considering that the HIPC Initiative is generating additional resources over time equivalent to about 1.5 percent of 2001 GDP and that growth enhancing policies are being implemented under the PRSP. A setback in growth performance cannot be excluded however, resulting in a deterioration of the NPV debt to export ratio.

48. **Burkina Faso's narrow export base** (close to 60 percent of exports are accounted for by cotton) **makes it extremely vulnerable to changes in international commodity prices**, in particular the export price of cotton and import prices of petroleum. A decline in international cotton prices by 20 percent, combined with a 20 percent increase in petroleum products prices, would result in a deterioration in the current account deficit close to 3 percent of GDP.

49. **To mitigate the large potential risks on Burkina Faso's long-term debt sustainability, policies will need to contribute to developing the country's repayment capacity**. This entails progress with the planned ambitious expansion of the cotton crop and diversification of the economy (including fruits and vegetables, horticulture, animal husbandry, downstream activities in the cotton sector, and services). Policies to lower energy costs (in particular electricity tariffs), improvements in transportation, elimination of bottlenecks to private investment and private sector activities, and availability of credit, in particular through micro finance, would be preconditions to achieve this. Further declines in the cost of telecommunications, infrastructural improvements, and a well targeted tourism promotion policy will facilitate an expansion in the service sector. Also, a more even distribution of the benefits of growth, implementation of ambitious policies to improve human resources, reduction of corruption and inefficiencies in the public sector, and an impartial and efficient judiciary system, will make the country more resilient to shocks.

50. **Continued fiscal consolidation, prudent debt management policies, as well as prolonged access to highly concessional resources and official grants during the medium term, will establish a robust basis in Burkina Faso for a sustainable debt**

position. Continued strengthening of the domestic revenue base following the decline in external tariffs in the context of WAEMU's common external tariff, in particular through a reduction in the large volume of exemptions, and prudent expenditure management, will contribute to fiscal sustainability. Recourse essentially to grant or highly concessional financing, and only a modest use of borrowings on the regional financial market should help.

IV. Conclusions

51. **The staffs of the Fund and IDA are of the view that Burkina Faso's performance with respect to the conditions for reaching a completion point under the enhanced HIPC Initiative has been satisfactory.** The PRGF-supported program has been implemented as planned. Performance under the IDA lending program has been satisfactory as well. Moreover, indicators suggest that there has been progress in the social indicators in the past year, notwithstanding the adverse macroeconomic environment. The joint staff assessment of the first annual progress report of the PRSP concluded that the country's efforts to implement the strategy provided sufficient evidence of its continuing commitment to poverty reduction. An extension of the macroeconomic framework through 2021 provides appropriate assurances that the objective of fiscal sustainability and external viability are maintained over the long term. Burkina was already found to have an adequate tracking system of poverty-reducing public spending, and endeavors to further improve its expenditure management.

52. **Satisfactory assurances regarding enhanced HIPC assistance have been provided by Burkina Faso's other creditors to warrant the irrevocability of HIPC assistance at the completion point.** As of end-February 2002, financial assurances obtained by creditors would represent about 88 percent of total original and enhanced HIPC assistance approved in June/July 2000. The staffs are working with the Burkinabè authorities to facilitate endorsement of the enhanced HIPC framework by the remaining creditors and will be seeking assurances from creditors as to their "topping up" relief under the enhanced Initiative provided the option is envisaged by Bank and Fund Boards.

53. **The staffs consider that without a topping-up of assistance at the completion point, and despite the assistance already provided under the original and enhanced frameworks (even considering additional voluntary bilateral debt relief beyond HIPC), Burkina Faso would not be able to exit the external debt rescheduling mechanisms once and for all, a key objective of the HIPC Initiative.** After full delivery of enhanced HIPC assistance, the NPV of debt is likely to rise significantly above 150 percent of exports for the next 15 years. Additional relief from several Paris Club members would not provide enough scope to absorb potentially unfavorable macroeconomic outcomes.

54. **The staff of the Fund and IDA have assessed the contrasted export performance and outlook for Burkina Faso** and are of the view that exogenous factors (world prices, outside political events and parasites) have constrained even further the country's capacity to repay its external debt, despite sound macroeconomic and structural policies.

55. In light of the above, the staffs of the IMF and IDA recommend that the Executive Directors determine that the conditions for reaching the completion point under the enhanced HIPC framework have been met and agree to commit exceptionally a topping-up of HIPC assistance at the Completion Point.

V. Issues for Discussion

56. **Executive Directors may wish to focus on the following issues and questions:**

57. **Completion point:** Do Directors agree that Burkina Faso has met the conditions for reaching the completion point under the enhanced HIPC framework, as established at the time of the decision point?

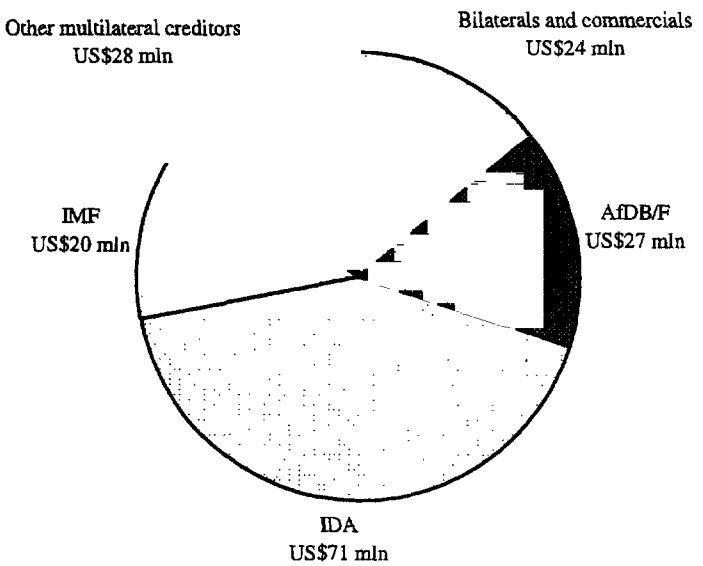
58. **Creditor participation:** Do Directors agree that sufficient assurances of other creditors' participation have been given by Burkina Faso's creditors to commit HIPC assistance to Burkina Faso, as approved at the decision point, on an irrevocable basis?

59. **Data correction:** Do Directors agree with the proposed revision to the enhanced HIPC Initiative debt relief agreed to at the decision point, as a result of revised end-1999 external debt and exports data? If so, do Directors agree to provide this revised assistance on an irrevocable basis, provided sufficient assurances of other creditors to revise the enhanced assistance are received?

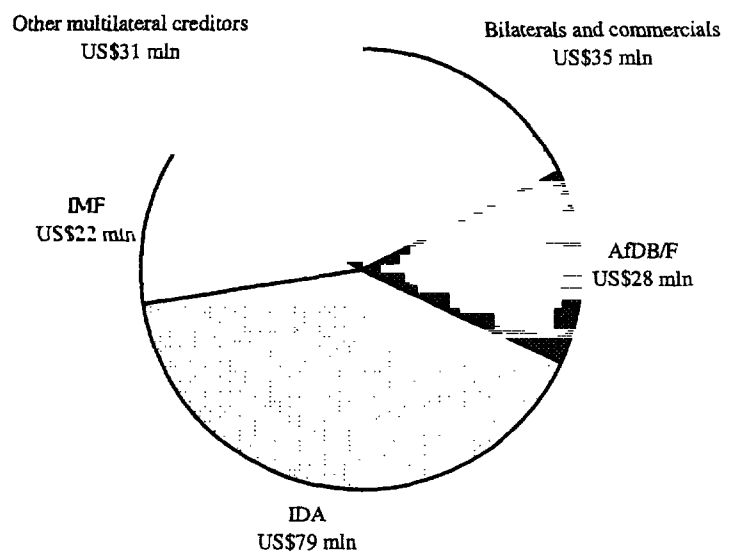
60. **Debt sustainability:** Do Directors agree that HIPC assistance to Burkina Faso as calculated at the decision point would not be sufficient to ensure a solid basis for debt sustainability over the medium term, and that Burkina Faso has experienced a fundamental change in economic circumstances due to exogenous factors, which would fulfill the criteria for granting an exceptional topping-up of assistance at the Completion Point, based on end-2001 data, as discussed in Section III? If so, do Directors agree to grant this exceptional topping up to Burkina Faso, provided sufficient assurances of other creditors' participation to an exceptional topping up are received?

Figure 1. Burkina Faso: Structure of Enhanced HIPC Assistance, End-1999 NPV Terms
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

As of Decision Point

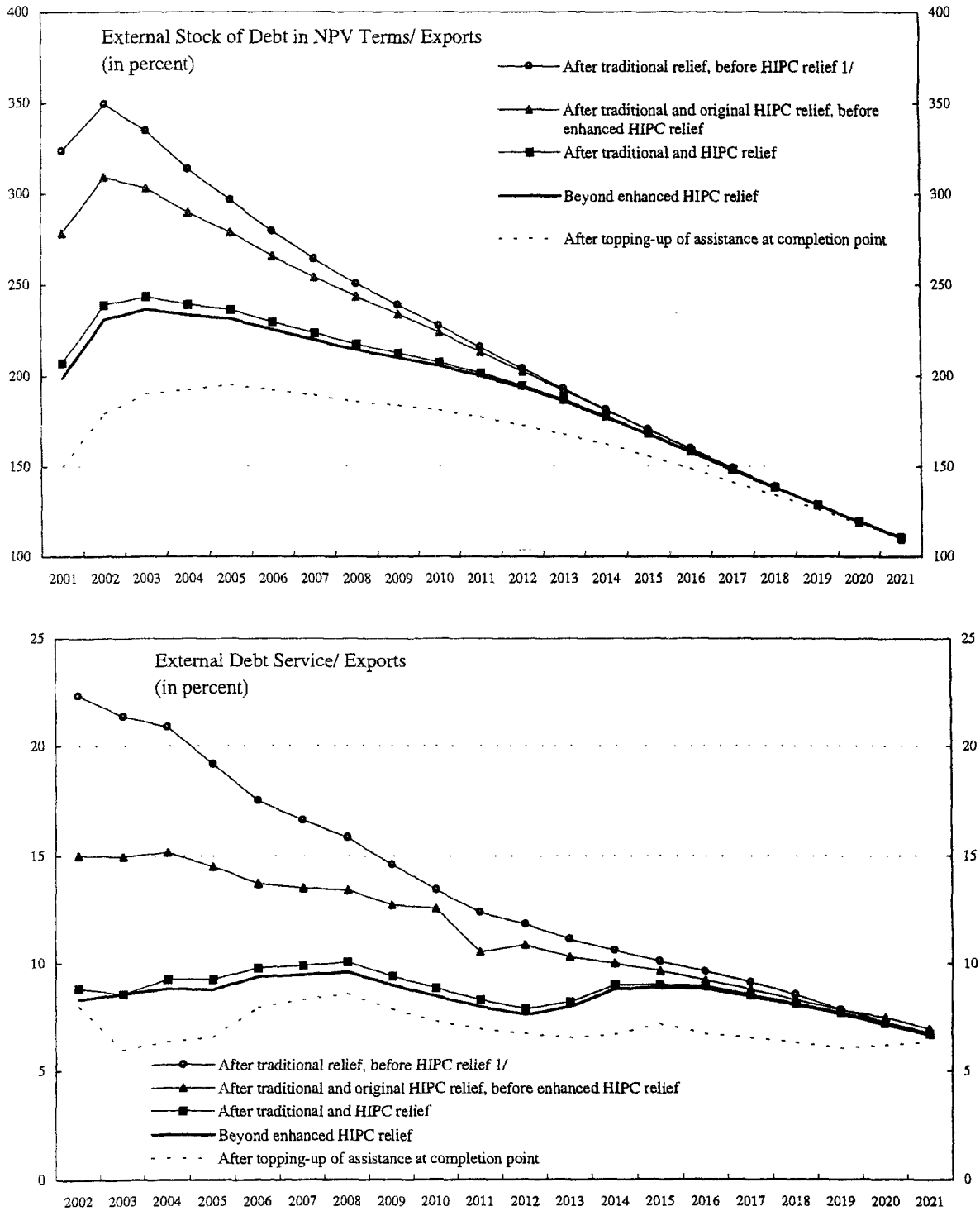


After Data Revision



Source: Bank/Fund staff estimates.

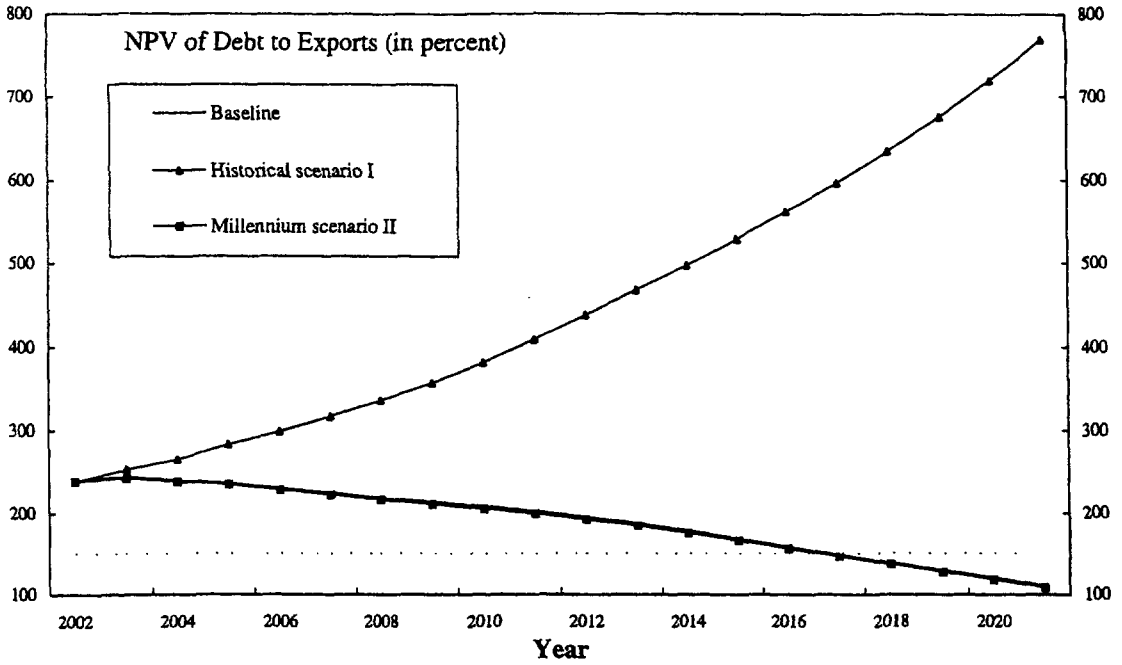
Figure 2. Burkina Faso: External Debt and Debt Service Indicators for Medium- and Long-Term Public Sector Debt, 2001-21

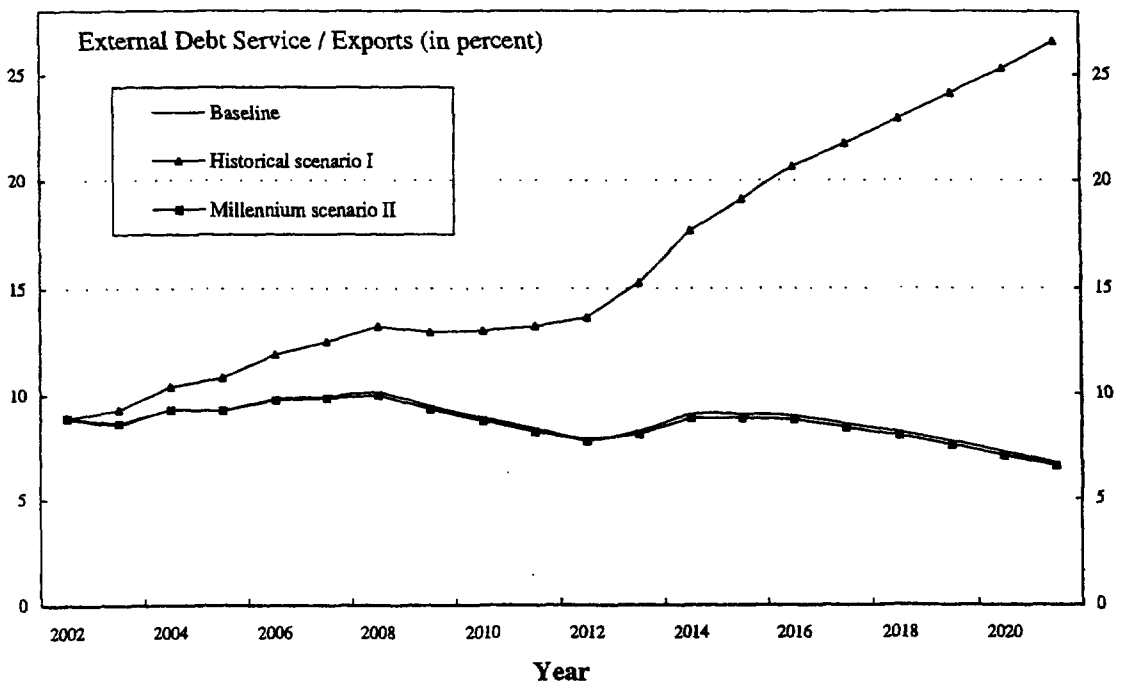


Sources: Burkinabe authorities; and Bank/Fund staff estimates and projections.

1/ Already includes about US$101 mn in NPV terms of original HIPC relief provided by end-2001

Figure 3. Burkina Faso: Sensitivity Analysis, 2002-21





Sources: Burkinabe authorities and Bank/Fund staff estimates and projections.

Table 2. Burkina Faso: Selected Economic and Financial Indicators, 1999-2005

	1999	2000	2001	2002		2003	2004	2005
			Est.	Rev. prog	Rev. proj.	Proj.	Proj.	Proj.
	(Annual percentage changes, unless otherwise specified)							
GDP and prices								
GDP at constant prices	6.3	2.2	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.3
GDP deflator	-2.6	0.6	3.5	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.3
Consumer prices index (annual average)	-1.1	-0.3	4.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Consumer prices (end of period)	0.7	2.4	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Money and credit								
Net domestic assets (banking system) 1/	5.6	15.4	3.7	4.0	1.4	-0.9	2.5	1.5
Credit to the government 1/	3.4	7.8	-5.1	-0.7	-1.4	-3.8	-2.7	-3.1
Credit to the private sector 1/	1.9	8.2	7.4	4.7	2.8	3.0	5.2	4.5
Broad money (M2)	3.1	5.7	4.9	8.0	10.6	10.6	7.7	9.2
Velocity (GDP/M2)	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
External sector								
Exports (f.o.b.: valued in CFA francs)	-18.0	-6.4	15.5	14.5	8.1	14.0	9.8	9.1
Imports (f.o.b.; valued in CFA francs)	-4.5	3.1	1.3	-1.2	1.7	6.2	4.8	5.2
Volume of exports	-12.4	-11.4	11.8	23.1	17.7	7.8	6.2	5.8
Volume of imports	-7.7	-13.6	1.6	3.0	2.7	4.9	3.6	3.8
Terms of trade	-9.5	-11.5	3.6	-3.0	-7.2	4.5	2.2	1.8
Real effective exchange rate (depreciation -)	-2.0	-5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(In percent of GDP, unless otherwise specified)							
Gross investment	27.1	26.9	26.7	27.3	28.1	27.2	26.7	26.8
Government	17.0	14.3	13.7	15.1	15.2	14.0	13.1	12.5
Nongovernment sector	10.2	12.6	13.0	12.2	12.9	13.3	13.6	14.2
Gross domestic savings	9.2	7.7	10.2	12.7	13.4	13.4	13.7	14.6
Government savings	8.5	6.6	5.8	7.5	7.0	7.7	8.7	9.1
Nongovernment savings	0.7	1.1	4.4	5.1	6.4	5.8	5.1	5.4
Gross national savings	14.3	12.6	14.2	16.8	17.8	18.2	18.8	19.6
Central government finances								
Tax revenue	14.5	12.8	12.5	14.5	13.8	14.1	14.7	15.0
Domestic current expenditure	11.9	12.2	12.8	12.6	13.4	13.1	12.5	12.6
Overall fiscal balance, excluding grants	-13.3	-12.7	-13.0	-12.1	-13.5	-11.6	-9.5	-8.8
Overall fiscal balance, including grants	-4.0	-4.2	-4.8	-3.9	-5.9	-4.4	-2.7	-2.7
Basic balance 2/	-0.7	-1.6	-3.2	-2.3	-4.3	-3.2	-2.0	-2.2
Excluding use of HIPC resources	-0.7	0.0	-2.9	-1.0	-1.7	-1.9	-0.7	-1.0
External sector								
Exports of goods and nonfactor services	11.6	10.8	11.2	11.9	11.2	11.8	12.0	12.1
Imports of goods and nonfactor services	29.6	30.0	27.6	26.5	26.0	25.6	24.9	24.3
Current account balance (excluding current official transfers	-16.0	-17.6	-15.9	-14.6	-14.1	-13.0	-12.1	-11.2
Current account balance (including current official transfers	-12.8	-14.6	-12.4	-10.4	-10.3	-9.0	-7.9	-7.2
External Debt Indicators (before HIPC Initiative)								
Debt-service ratio 3/ 5/	23.0	30.2	30.2	25.0	25.8	24.0	23.0	20.8
Debt-service ratio 4/ 5/	10.5	13.9	15.6	15.6	19.4	18.4	17.2	15.3
Gross official reserves (in months of imports of GNFS)	5.1	4.4	4.7	...	5.5	6.5	6.8	7.4
Nominal GDP (in billions of CFA francs)	1,518	1,561	1,707	1,857	1,834	1,978	2,130	2,294

Sources: Burkinabé authorities; and staff estimates and projections.

1/ In percent of beginning-of-period broad money.

2/ Revenue excluding grants minus expenditures excluding foreign financed investment outlays.

3/ In percent of exports of goods and nonfactor services.

4/ Ratio of public external debt service to government revenue, excluding grants.

5/ Before debt relied under the original and enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC). Based on HIPC Initiative completion point and second decision point document. (EBS/00/113;6/19/01 and IDA/R2000-119; 6/20/00)

Table 3. Burkina Faso: The Fiscal Impact of the HIPC Initiative, 2000-05 [1/]

(In billions of CFA francs, unless otherwise specified)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Actual	Prel.		Proj.		
1. HIPC Initiative assistance given						
A. Interest due before HIPC Initiative assistance	13.1	12.6	10.1	11.9	12.6	13.0
B. Interest paid before HIPC Initiative assistance	13.1	12.6	10.1	11.9	12.6	13.0
C. HIPC Initiative assistance on interest (as a result of stock of debt operation only)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D. Interest due after HIPC Initiative assistance	13.1	12.6	10.1	11.9	12.6	13.0
E. Amortization due before HIPC Initiative assistance	27.8	27.1	27.0	28.4	29.6	28.6
F. Amortization paid before HIPC Initiative assistance	27.8	27.1	27.0	28.4	29.6	28.6
G. HIPC Initiative assistance on amortization (as a result of stock of debt operation only)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
H. Amortization due after HIPC Initiative assistance	27.8	27.1	27.0	28.4	29.6	28.6
I. HIPC Initiative assistance provided as grants (to cover debt service due)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
J. HIPC Initiative assistance as exceptional financing (to cover debt service due)	7.1	23.4	25.2	28.6	27.2	26.6
Total HIPC Initiative assistance provided (C+G+I+J) [2/]	7.1	23.4	25.2	28.6	27.2	26.6
Total HIPC Initiative assistance (in millions of U.S. dollars) [2/]	11.4	35.4	35.5	40.3	38.3	37.5
Net cash flow to the budget from HIPC Initiative assistance (B+F-(D+H-I-J))	7.1	23.4	25.2	28.6	27.2	26.6
Memorandum items:						
Other donor flows	201.3	228.8	249.7	258.5	229.3	244.1
Total net external flows (net external financing less debt service due)	160.4	189.1	212.6	218.2	187.1	202.5
2. Functional and other poverty reduction government expenditures [2/]						
Baseline pre-HIPC Initiative assistance expenditure projections	85.9	97.4	97.1	102.9	109.1	115.6
Post HIPC Initiative use of assistance expenditure projections	85.9	105.4	144.8	131.3	138.7	144.2
Memorandum items:						
Tax revenue (in percent of GDP)	12.8	12.5	13.8	14.1	14.7	15.0
Overall fiscal balance before use of HIPC Initiative assistance (in percent of GDP)	-4.2	-4.8	-5.9	-4.4	-2.7	-2.7
Overall fiscal balance after use of HIPC Initiative assistance (in percent of GDP)	-4.2	-4.6	-3.3	-3.1	-1.3	-1.5

Sources: Burkinabé authorities; and staff estimates and projections.

[1/] Before the impact of a stock of debt operation, which may take place in May 2002 following the completion point under the enhanced HIPC Initiative.

[2/] Excludes foreign-financed investment.

Table 4. Burkina Faso: Main Assumptions of the Macroeconomic Framework, 2001-21

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Averages	
	Prel.	Projected																				2001-2010	2011-2021
Economic Growth																							
Real GDP (percentage change)	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6
Real GDP per capita growth (percentage change)	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.0
Balance of Payments																							
Exports of good and services 1/ (in percent of GDP)	11.7	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.3	14.7	15.1	15.6	16.1	16.7	12.3	14.5
Imports of good and services 1/ (in percent of GDP)	22.1	21.0	20.6	20.1	19.6	19.0	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.2	18.1	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.4	19.7	18.0
Current account, excluding grants (in percent of GDP)	-15.9	-14.1	-13.0	-12.1	-11.2	-10.2	-9.6	-9.2	-9.0	-8.7	-8.3	-8.0	-7.8	-7.5	-7.1	-6.7	-6.2	-5.7	-5.2	-4.6	-3.6	-11.3	-6.4
Current account including grants (in percent of GDP)	-12.4	-10.3	-9.0	-7.9	-7.2	-6.6	-6.1	-5.8	-5.7	-5.5	-5.2	-5.0	-4.9	-4.6	-4.3	-3.9	-3.5	-3.1	-2.6	-2.0	-1.1	-7.6	-3.7
Gross official reserves (in months of imports) 2/	6.3	6.9	8.2	8.5	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.3	8.9	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.4	7.1	8.7	7.1
Export volume growth (percentage change)	11.8	17.7	7.8	6.2	5.8	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.3	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.9	8.3	8.7
Import volume growth (percentage change)	1.6	2.7	4.9	3.6	3.8	3.8	5.6	5.2	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.6	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	4.2	4.2	5.7
Terms of trade (percentage change)	3.6	-7.2	4.5	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5

Sources: Burkinabè authorities; and Bank-Fund staffs estimates.

1/ Exports (imports) of goods and non factor services as defined in IMF, Balance of payment Manual (5th edition), 1993

2/ Imports of good and non factor services

Table 5. Burkina Faso: Balance of Payments, 1999-2021

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
											(In millions of U.S. dollars)												
Exports, f.o.b.	254.0	199.7	230.5	250.5	287.3	316.9	347.1	378.8	413.5	448.5	486.8	535.7	590 5	649.4	715 7	790.5	875.6	972.0	1081.4	1206.0	1347.9	1509.9	1695 4
Of which: cotton	136.0	98.6	131.1	149.5	177.4	200.2	219.3	236.2	254.0	270.0	287.0	305.0	324.2	344.6	366.2	389.2	413.7	439.7	467.3	496.7	527.9	561.1	596.4
gold	15.0	8.5	4.8	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
Imports, f.o.b.	-581.2	-503.3	-509.7	-520.6	-555 8	-585.2	-617.7	-646.8	-692.1	-739.6	-795.4	-851.1	-911.7	-978.7	-1057.1	-1135.9	-1220.2	-1311.2	-1410.8	-1518.4	-1634.5	-1760.9	-1864.8
Of which: capital goods	-203.3	-167.7	-157.6	-158 4	-159.8	-153.6	-148.1	-142.8	-147.1	-147.8	-152.7	-153.1	-153.7	-155.3	-162.8	-164.4	-166.0	-167.3	-169.3	-171.1	-172.3	-173.9	-142.2
Trade balance	-327.2	-303.6	-279.2	-270.1	-268.4	-268.4	-270.6	-268.0	-278.6	-291.2	-308.5	-315.4	-321.2	-329.2	-341.4	-345.4	-344.6	-339.2	-329.3	-312.4	-286.7	-251.0	-169.3
Services and income (net)	-133.4	-125.0	-122.8	-117.1	-122.6	-127.1	-134.0	-140.4	-148.7	-157.8	-172.6	-182.7	-193.5	-205.4	-219.2	-233.0	-247.6	-263.4	-280.4	-298.8	-318.5	-339.8	-354.5
Services	-115.1	-105.5	-103.8	-98.9	-103.8	-107.6	-114.1	-120.1	-127.5	-135.3	-144.5	-153.6	-163.4	-174.3	-187.0	-199.7	-213.2	-227.7	-243.5	-260.5	-278.9	-298.8	-313.7
Income	-18.3	-19.5	-19.0	-18.2	-18.8	-19.5	-19.9	-20.3	-21.3	-22.5	-28.2	-29.1	-30.1	-31.1	-32.2	-33.3	-34.5	-35.7	-36.9	-38.2	-39.6	-41.1	-40.8
Of which: interest payments	-18.0	-18.0	-17.9	-17.2	-17.9	-18.8	-19.3	-20.0	-20.5	-21.3	-22.1	-22 9	-23.8	-24.7	-25 6	-26.5	-27.5	-28.4	-29.3	-30.3	-31.2	-32.2	-31.4
Of which: budget	-16.9	-17.9	-17.1	-15.8	-16.7	-17.7	-17.8	-19.1	-19.8	-20.7	-21.7	-22.6	-23.6	-24.5	-25.5	-26.4	-27.4	-28.3	-29.3	-30.2	-31.2	-32.1	-31.4
Current transfers (net)	144.2	118.5	112.3	124.1	138.2	151.5	155.8	154.8	168.4	182.2	197.6	204.0	210.9	218.5	226.8	235.8	245.6	256.2	267.8	280.4	294 1	308.9	319 5
Private	64.6	53.4	31.4	33.4	35.8	39.2	43.1	48.6	57.8	67.7	78.9	80.8	82.8	85.2	87.7	90.5	93.7	97.1	101.0	105.2	109.8	114.9	114.9
Of which: workers' remittances (gross)	81.8	60.7	41.0	44.1	47.7	52.3	57.4	64.1	71.7	80.2	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.7	89.7	89 7
Official	79.6	65.1	80.9	90.7	102.4	112.3	112.7	106.1	110.5	114.4	118.6	123.2	128.1	133.4	139.1	145.2	151.9	159.1	166.8	175.2	184.3	194.0	204.6
Of which: budgetary (program grants)	38.5	31.3	37.1	46.8	58.2	67.9	68.2	61.5	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7
Current account (deficit= -)	-316.5	-310.1	-289.7	-263.1	-252.8	-243.9	-248.8	-253.6	-258.9	-266.8	-283.6	-294.1	-303.8	-316.1	-333.8	-342.6	-346.6	-346.4	-342.0	-330.9	-311.1	-281.9	-204.3
Excluding current official transfers	-396.0	-375.2	-370.6	-353.8	-355.2	-356.2	-361.5	-359.7	-369.5	-381.2	-402.2	-417.3	-431.9	-449.5	-472.8	-487.8	-498.5	-505.5	-508.8	-506.1	-495.4	-476.0	-409.0
Capital transfers	195.8	157.6	158.1	148.9	143.6	137.8	130.6	137.2	137.9	138.3	138.6	138.9	139.3	139.6	140.0	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.3	142.8	143.4	144.0
Project grants	191.0	152.8	153.6	144.1	138.6	132.6	125.0	131.3	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131 8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8
Other capital transfers	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.5	11.1	11.6	12.2
Financial operations	113.0	80.4	100.8	131.1	137.8	94.5	123.4	94.0	105.1	105.4	114.7	116.7	119.1	118.8	117.8	119.2	119.5	120.9	121.7	123.1	126.7	129.8	62.0
Official capital	-16.5	36.1	74.1	111.1	117 4	73.7	102.1	72.2	82.9	82.7	91.7	93.5	95.0	93.9	91.9	92.3	91.5	91.8	91.6	91.8	94.2	95.9	26.6
Disbursements	26.1	82.9	121.6	151.7	160 0	117.4	146.6	115.1	124.4	126.9	137.8	141.6	145.5	149.6	153.8	158.1	162.6	167.2	172.0	176.9	181.9	187.1	122.8
Of which: budget	0.0	90.8	76.5	86.8	89.7	86.9	85.9	69.6	78.1	79.9	90.1	93.3	96.5	99.9	103.4	107.0	110.8	114.6	118.6	122.8	127.1	131.5	77.1
Project loans	0.0	90 8	76.5	86.8	89.7	86 9	85.9	69.6	78.1	79.9	90.1	93.3	96.5	99.9	103.4	107.0	110.8	114.6	118.6	122.8	127.1	131.5	77.1
Program loans	26.1	0.0	45.2	64.9	70.2	30.5	60.7	45.5	46.3	47.0	47.7	48.3	49.0	49.7	50.4	51.1	51.8	52.6	53.3	54.1	54.8	55 6	45.7
Amortization	-42.6	-42.1	-47.5	-40.5	-42.5	-43.8	-44.5	-42 9	-41.6	-44.2	-46.0	-48.1	-50.6	-55.7	-61.9	-65.8	-71.1	-75.4	-80.4	-85.1	-87.8	-91.3	-96.2
Of which: budget	-42.6	-38.0	-37.0	-37.6	-39.7	-40.9	-41.8	-39.8	-38.5	-41.1	-42.9	-45.2	-48.3	-53.9	-60.5	-64.5	-69.7	-74.5	-79.5	-84.2	-87.3	-90.8	-96.0
Private capital 1/	129.5	44.2	26.6	19.9	20.4	20 9	21.3	21.8	22.2	22.6	22.9	23.3	24.1	25.0	25.9	26.9	28.0	29.0	30.1	31.3	32.6	34.0	35.5
Errors and omissions	-14.0	7.3	5.9	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall balance	-21.7	-64.9	-24.9	16.9	28.6	-11.6	5.2	-22.4	-15.9	-23.1	-30.3	-38.5	-45.5	-57.6	-75.9	-82.9	-86.2	-84.2	-78.5	-65.4	-41.5	-8.7	1.7
Financing	21.7	64.9	24.9	-16.9	-28.6	11.6	-5.2	22.4	15.9	23.1	30.3	38.5	45.5	57.6	75.9	82.9	86.2	84.2	78.5	65.4	41.5	8.7	-1.7
Net foreign assets	14.9	51.5	-7.0	-51.4	-68.1	-26.1	-42.2	-15.6	-20.3	-12.3	-3.0	7.7	17.1	26.0	35.3	43.2	47.8	47.6	42.6	30.9	9.5	-21.4	-31.8
Net official reserves	35.0	51.3	-28.4	-51.4	-68.1	-26.1	-42.2	-15.6	-20.3	-12.3	-3.0	7.7	17.1	26.0	35.3	43.2	47.8	47.6	42.6	30.9	9.5	-21.4	-31.8
Gross official reserves	29.2	28.5	-36.6	-51.9	-52.2	-9.2	-27.5	-3.0	-7.3	-2.6	3.4	11.8	19.2	26.0	35.3	43.2	47.8	47.6	42.6	30.9	9.5	-21.4	-31.8
IMF (net)	11.4	-2.4	8.2	0.5	-15.8	-16.9	-14.7	-12.7	-13.0	-9.7	-6.4	-4.2	-2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0 0	0.0	0.0
Use of resources	16.7	7.1	21.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Repayments	-5.4	-9.5	-13.1	-13.6	-15.8	-16.9	-14.7	-12.7	-13.0	-9.7	-6.4	-4.2	-2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0 0	0.0	0.0
Net foreign assets, commercial banks	-20.2	0.2	27.4	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0
Of which: Post Office	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change in arrears (reduction= -)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HIPC Initiative	0.0	9.8	31.9	34.6	39.5	37.7	37.1	38.1	36.1	35.4	33.3	30.8	28.4	31.6	40.6	39.7	38.4	36 6	35.9	34.5	32.1	30.1	30.1
Debt under discussion 2/	6.8	3.6	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financing gap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0.0
Memorandum items:											(In percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)												
Trade balance (deficit= -)	-13.3	-14.2	-12.0	-10.7	-9.8	-9.1	-8.5	-7.7	-7.4	-7.2	-7.0	-6.7	-6.3	-6.0	-5.8	-5.4	-5.0	-4.6	-4.1	-3.6	-3.1	-2.5	-1.6
Cotton export volume (thousands of metric tons)	114.7	109.1	113.7	164.1	172.3	180.5	184.6	192.3	200.4	208.8	217.6	226.7	236.2	246 2	256.5	267.3	278.5	290.2	302.4	315.1	328.3	342.1	356.5
Current account (deficit= -)	-12.8	-14.6	-12.4	-10.5	-9 3	-8.3	-7.8	-7.3	-6.9	-6.6	-6.5	-6.2	-6.0	-5.8	-5.7	-5.4	-5.1	-4.7	-4.3	-3.8	-3.4	-2.8	-1.9
Excluding current official transfers	-16.0	-17.6	-15.9	-14.1	-13.0	-12.1	-11.3	-10.4	-9.8	-9.4	-9.2	-8.9	-8.5	-8.2	-8.0	-7.7	-7.3	-6.8	-6.4	-5.9	-5.3	-4.8	-3.8
Overall balance (deficit= -)	-0.9	-3.0	-1.1	0.7	1 0	-0.4	0.2	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.1	-1 0	-0.8	-0 4	-0.1	0.0
Debt service 3/	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Total debt-service ratio 4/	23.0	30.2	30.2	25.2	23.7	22.5	20.5	18.2	16.5	15.3	14.0	12.8	11.9	11.4	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.9	9.4	8 9	8.2	7.6	7.0
Debt-service ratio (ratio to government revenue)	10.7	13.9	15.6	12.6	12.4	11.9	11.0	9.3	8.7	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.9
Gross international reserves	278.6	233.9	270.5	303.9	373.7	401.6	445.4	462.6	484.5	496 8	499.8	492.1	475.0	448.9	413.7	370.5	322.7	275.0	232.4	201.5	192 0	213.4	245.1
In months of imported goods, c i.f.	4.6	5.5	6.3	6.6	7.7	7.8	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.0	6.5	5.8	5.1	4 4	3.6	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	...
Net international reserves	265.9	171.8	171.8	172.6	173.6	174.4	175.1	175 7	176.4	176.4	176.4	176.4	176.4	176.4	176.4	176.4	176.4	176.4	176.4	176.4	176.4	176.4	208.1
GDP at current prices	2468.9	2131.0	2330.6	2516.5	2729 5	2952.8	3193.7	3457.6	3771.3	4062.3	4376.3	4715.2	5080 9	5475.7	5901.9	6362.1	6859.0	7395.8	7975.5	8601.8	9278.4	10009 6	10800.7

Sources: Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO); and staff estimates and projections.

1/ Includes portfolio investment and foreign direct investment.
2/ Contentious debt in negotiation with non-Paris Club creditors.
3/ In percent of exports of goods and nonfactor services.
4/ Including relief on government guaranteed debt.

Table 6. Burkina Faso: Comparison of Discount Rate and Exchange Rate Assumptions at End-1999 and End-2001

	Discount Rates 1/ 2/ (In percent per annum)		Exchange Rates (Currency per U.S. dollar)	
	At Completion Point	At Decision Point	At Completion Point	At Decision Point
Currency				
ATS-Austrian Shillings	5.67	5.47	15.61	13.70
CFA-CFA Franc	5.67	5.47	744.31	652.95
CNY-Chinese Yuan	5.16	5.59	8.28	8.28
EUR-Euro	5.67	5.47	1.13	1.00
FRF-French Franc	5.67	5.47	7.44	6.53
GBP-Great Britain Sterling	6.04	6.70	0.69	0.62
NLG-Netherland Guilders	5.67	5.47	2.50	2.19
KWD-Kuwaiti Dinar	5.16	5.59	0.31	0.30
DKK-Danish Kroner	5.68	5.32	8.41	7.40
LUF-Luxembourg Franc	5.67	5.47	45.77	40.16
SAR-Saudi Arabian Rial	5.16	5.59	3.75	3.75
DEM-Deutsche Mark	5.67	5.47	2.22	1.95
BEC-Belgian Franc	5.67	5.47	45.77	40.16
ITL-Italian Lira	5.67	5.47	2197.06	1927.40
IEP-Irish Punt	5.67	5.47	0.89	0.78
CAD-Canadian Dollar	6.40	6.67	1.59	1.44
CHF-Swiss Franc	3.97	4.27	1.68	1.60
JPY-Japanese Yen	1.43	1.98	131.80	102.20
ESP-Spanish Peseta	5.67	5.47	188.80	165.62
SEK-Swedish Kroner	5.76	5.80	10.67	8.53
NOK-Norwegian Kroner	7.86	6.64	9.01	8.04
FIM-Finnish Markaa	5.67	5.47	6.75	5.92
SDR-Special Drawing Rights	5.16	5.59	0.80	0.73
PTE-Portugese Peseta	5.67	5.47	227.48	199.56
USD-United States Dollar	5.85	7.04	1.00	1.00

Sources: OECD, and IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

Note: Cutoff date for Burkina is January 1, 1991.

1/ The discount rates used are the average commercial interest reference rates (CIRRs) for the respective currencies over the six-month period ending in December 2001 for the completion point and in December 1999 for the decision point.
2/ For all currencies for which the CIRRs are not available, the SDR discount rate is used as a proxy.

Table 7. Burkina Faso: External Public and Publicly-Guaranteed Debt, at End-December 1999 (revised)

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	NPV of debt			NPV of debt		NPV of Enhanced HIPC Assistance		
	After traditional debt relief mechanisms 1/		Contribution to Total Revision (in percent)	After original HIPC Initiative 2/	After enchanced HIPC Initiative 3/	As in Decision Point Document	Revised	Change in end-1999 NPV terms
	As in Decision Point Document	Revised at the completion point						
Total debt	**859.8**	**882.1**	***100.0***	**653.8**	**458.3**	**169.3**	**195.4**	**26.0**
Multilateral creditors	738.5	734.5	*-17.9*	538.2	377.3	145.4	160.8	15.4
IDA	355.5	355.5	*0.0*	264.7	185.6	71.0	79.1	8.1
IMF	96.0	96.0	*0.2*	74.3	52.1	19.9	22.2	2.3
AfDB/AfDF	140.6	134.5	*-27.2*	93.9	65.9	26.8	28.1	1.3
BADEA	29.3	28.6	*-3.0*	19.8	13.9	5.5	5.9	0.4
BOAD	14.3	19.6	*23.8*	14.5	10.2	2.5	4.3	1.9
ECOWAS	6.2	5.7	*-2.3*	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	-0.1
EU	35.3	29.2	*-27.4*	21.3	14.9	7.4	6.4	-1.0
FEGECE	0.1	0.1	*-0.2*	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFAD	14.0	13.7	*-1.1*	10.0	7.0	2.8	3.0	0.2
IsDB	29.0	33.8	*21.8*	24.5	17.2	5.3	7.3	2.1
OPEC Fund	18.2	17.7	*-2.4*	13.5	9.4	3.7	4.0	0.3
Bilateral creditors	121.3	147.6	*117.9*	115.6	81.0	23.9	34.5	10.6
Paris Club creditors	47.4	44.7	*-12.1*	35.0	24.6	9.3	10.5	1.2
Austria	2.5	2.9	*1.9*	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.2
France	25.3	22.2	*-13.8*	17.4	12.2	5	5.2	0.2
Italy	5.7	5.8	*0.6*	4.6	3.2	1.1	1.4	0.3
Netherlands	5.2	5.2	*0.1*	4.1	2.9	1	1.2	0.2
Russia	0.8	1.1	*1.4*	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
Spain	6.1	6.0	*-0.2*	4.7	3.3	1.2	1.4	0.2
United Kingdom	1.8	1.4	*-2.0*	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0
Non-Paris Club creditors	73.9	102.9	*130.0*	80.6	56.5	14.6	24.1	9.5
Algeria	1.5	1.1	*-1.7*	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0
China	4.0	3.5	*-2.2*	2.8	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.0
Côte d'Ivoire	14.9	15.4	*2.2*	12.1	8.5	3.0	3.6	0.6
Kuwait	23.1	22.9	*-0.9*	17.9	12.6	4.5	5.4	0.9
Lybia	6.9	5.9	*-4.5*	4.6	3.2	1.4	1.4	0.0
Saudi Arabia	13.6	11.5	*-9.2*	9.0	6.3	2.7	2.7	0.0
Taiwan Province of China	9.9	42.5	*146.3*	33.3	23.3	1.9	9.9	8.0

Sources: Burkinabè authorities; and Bank-Fund staffs estimates.

1/ Refers to public and publicly guaranteed external debt only and assumes a stock-of-debt operation on Naples terms (67 percent NPV reduction) at the end of 1999, and at least comparable action by other official bilateral creditors.
2/ Assuming full delivery of original HIPC assistance as of end-1999.
3/ Assuming full delivery of original and enhanced HIPC assistance as of end-1999.

Table 8. Burkina Faso: External Public and Publicly-Guaranteed Debt, at End-December 2001 1/

(In millions of U S. dollars)

	Legal Situation 2/		NPV of Debt	NPV of Debt	NPV of Debt		Topping-Up
	Nominal Debt	NPV of Debt	After Original HIPC Relief 3/	After Enhanced HIPC Relief	After Additional Bilateral Relief		at the Completion Point
	In millions of U S. dollars		Millions of U.S. dollars	Millions of U.S. dollars	Millions of U S. dollars	Percent of Total	Millions of U S. dollars
Total	**1,431.3**	**906.4**	**730.3**	**543.2**	**521.2**	100.0	**128.6**
Multilateral creditors	1,174 4	685.5	608.8	455 4	455.4	87.4	112.3
IDA	636 9	322 8	322 8	246.4	246.4	47.3	60.8
IMF	109 5	90 5	72 9	55.4	55.4	10 6	13.7
AfDB/AfDF	230.7	132.8	98.4	69.6	69 6	13.3	17.2
BADEA	38.5	29.9	30.0	23 8	23.8	4 6	5.9
BOAD	10.2	10.0	10.0	7 4	7 4	1 4	1 8
ECOWAS	4.2	4.3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0.0	0 0
EU	26.2	19 8	18.0	12.0	12.0	2 3	3.0
IFAD	33.0	17.2	14.0	10.7	10.7	2.1	2.6
IsDB	56.0	33 6	26.4	18.4	18.4	3.5	4 5
OPEC Fund	29.2	24.7	16.3	11.6	11.6	2.2	2.9
Official bilateral creditors	256.8	220 9	121.5	87.8	65.8	12 6	16 2
Paris Club	68 0	53.3	37.8	28 0	6.0	1.2	1.5
Pre-cutoff date	38 0	30.0	14.5	4 8	0.0	0 0	0.0
ODA	4.7	4.7	4.7	4 8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-ODA	33.4	25 4	9 8	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Post-cutoff date	29.9	23.3	23.3	23.3	6.0	1.2	1.5
ODA	28.5	21.8	21.8	21.8	6.0	1.2	1.5
Non-ODA	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	5.1	2.6	1.5	0.0	0 0	0.0	0 0
France	35.0	30.9	24.3	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	9.8	5 1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0
Netherlands	3.9	4.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Russia	2.8	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	9.9	7.5	6.7	6.0	6.0	1.2	1.5
United Kingdom	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Paris Club	188.8	167.6	83.7	59.8	59.8	11.5	14.7
Algeria	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
China	20.8	19.9	4.4	3.2	3.2	0.6	0.8
Côte d'Ivoire	42.6	40.2	11.5	8.2	8.2	1.6	2.0
Kuwait	42.7	33.3	20.0	15.0	15.0	2.9	3.7
Libya	15.4	15.2	3.9	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.6
Saudi Arabia	18.1	15.1	7.4	4.5	4.5	0.9	1.1
Taiwan Province of China	47.2	41.8	36.6	26.3	26.3	5.1	6.5

Sources: Burkinabè authorities; and Bank Fund staffs estimates.

1/ Figures are based on data at end-2001.

2/ Reflects the external debt situation as of end-2001, includes the 1996 Paris Club stock-of-debt operation on Naples terms, a Cologne flow rescheduling starting in July 2000 and original HIPC assistance from multilateral creditors effective as of end-2001.

3/ After full use of traditional debt mechanisms, and full delivery of assistance under the original HIPC Initiative at end-2001.

Table 9. Burkina Faso: Net Present Value of External Debt, 2001-21

(In millions of U.S. dollars; unless otherwise indicated)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2020	2021	2001-2011	2012-2021
	Actuals	Projections											Averages	
I. After traditional debt relief mechanisms 1/														
1. NPV of total debt (2+6) 2/	846.2	907.6	960.9	995.1	1,041.3	1,071.6	1,105.2	1,139.3	1,180.7	1,225.1	1,726.7	1,778.7	1,067.8	1,547.1
2. NPV of outstanding debt (3+4)	846.2	828.1	806.1	779.0	751.9	725.2	696.5	669.6	645.1	622.7	394.4	370.0	724.8	476.1
3. Official bilateral and commercial	160.7	157.7	153.9	148.0	141.8	135.0	127.9	120.5	112.8	105.5	49.9	46.0	132.9	66.9
Paris Club	50.7	50.6	50.3	48.7	46.7	44.3	41.7	38.9	35.9	33.5	12.8	12.0	43.0	20.1
Other official bilateral	110.0	107.1	103.6	99.4	95.1	90.7	86.3	81.6	76.9	72.0	37.1	34.0	90.0	46.8
4. Multilateral	685.5	670.4	652.2	630.9	610.1	590.2	568.6	549.1	532.3	517.2	344.5	324.0	591.8	409.2
IDA	322.8	326.1	329.0	331.3	331.9	331.9	331 5	331.0	329.7	328.5	237.0	223.0	329.0	276.0
IMF	90.5	81.1	68.9	55.2	43.0	32.3	20.7	11.9	6.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	0.0
African Development Bank Group	132.8	131.1	129.1	127.7	127.4	126.9	126.3	125.3	124.2	122.4	89.1	84.9	126.7	102.6
Others	139.5	132.2	125.2	116.8	107.8	99.0	90.2	81.0	72.4	64.3	18.4	16.1	98.7	30.6
5. Nominal stock of total debt	1,396.3	1,516.7	1,625.9	1,688.3	1,779.6	1,831.6	1,889.9	1,948.5	2,017.8	2,090.5	2,880.5	2,960.2	1,813.8	2,598.6
II. After original HIPC assistance 3/														
1. NPV of total debt (2+6) 2/	727.6	803.5	870.6	918.8	977.6	1,019.7	1,064.2	1,107.9	1,157.3	1,206.2	1,720.3	1,768.3	1,010.1	1,542.4
2. NPV of outstanding debt (3+4)	727.6	724.0	715.8	702 7	688.2	673.3	655.5	638.2	621.8	603.8	388.0	359.6	667.1	471.4
3. Official bilateral and commercial	118.8	118.5	117.7	115.0	112.2	108.9	105.3	101.3	97.1	93.2	44.2	36.1	107.0	64.5
Paris Club	36.8	36.6	36.2	34.7	32.8	30.5	28.1	25.6	23.0	21.0	7.9	6.6	29.5	12.6
Other official bilateral	82 0	81.9	81.4	80.4	79.4	78.3	77.2	75.8	74.1	72.3	36.3	29.6	77.5	51.9
4. Multilateral	608.8	605.5	598.2	587.7	576.1	564.5	550 2	536.9	524.8	510.6	343.8	323.5	560.1	406.9
IDA	322.8	326.1	329.0	331.3	331.9	331.9	331.5	331.0	329.7	328.5	237.0	223.0	329.0	276.0
IMF	72.9	66.3	57.5	48.2	39.1	30.7	20.7	11.9	6.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	32.3	0.0
African Development Bank Group	98.4	101.3	104.2	107.2	110.6	114.2	117.8	121.6	124.2	122 4	89.1	84.9	113.0	102.6
Others	114.7	111.8	107.4	101.0	94.3	87.7	80.2	72.5	64.9	57.6	17.7	15.7	85.8	28.3
III. After enhanced HIPC assistance														
1. NPV of total debt (2+6) 2/	715.9	620.6	699.2	759.6	830.8	882.2	936.7	990.9	1,052.4	1,118.1	1,729.0	1,782.2	890.4	1,531.2
NPV of total debt after full delivery 4/	543.2	620.6	699.2	759.6	830.8	882.2	936.7	990.9	1,052.4	1,118.1	1,729.0	1,782.2	874.7	1,531.2
2. NPV of outstanding debt (3+4)	715.9	541.1	544.4	543.5	541.4	535.9	528 0	521.2	516.9	515.7	396.7	373.5	547.4	460.2
3. Official bilateral and commercial	118.2	82.0	81.9	80 6	79.2	77.4	75.5	73.6	71.5	69.9	54.0	50.7	79.9	61.2
Paris Club	36.2	25.9	25.6	24.0	22.2	20.0	17.6	15.2	12.8	11.0	3.6	3.3	20.0	5.7
Other official bilateral	82.0	56.1	56.3	56.6	56.9	57.4	57.9	58.3	58.7	59.0	50.4	47.4	59.9	55.5
4. Multilateral	597.7	459.0	462.5	462.9	462.3	458.5	452.4	447.6	445.5	445.8	342.7	322.8	467.5	399.0
IDA	316.6	252.9	259.4	266.3	272.2	277.6	283.0	288.7	294.1	300.6	237.0	223.0	283.5	275.4
IMF	70.8	51.6	48.3	43.2	38.1	30.5	20 7	11 9	6.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	29 4	0.0
African Development Bank Group	97.5	72.0	75.1	78.1	81.3	84.7	88.2	91.9	95.4	98.0	89.1	84.9	87.5	99.9
Others	112.8	82.5	79.7	75.2	70 7	65.6	60.5	55.2	50.0	45.1	16.6	15.0	67.1	23.7
IV. After bilateral debt relief beyond HIPC assistance 5/														
1. NPV of total debt (2+6) 2/	715.6	600.9	680.1	741.3	813.3	866.0	921.8	977.3	1,040.3	1,107.2	1,725.4	1,778.9	876.5	1,525.5
NPV of total debt after full delivery 3/	521.2	600.9	680.1	741.3	813 3	866.0	921.8	977.3	1,040.3	1,107.2	1,725.4	1,778.9	858.9	1,525.5
2. NPV of outstanding debt (3+4)	715.6	521.4	525.3	525 1	523.9	519.6	513.1	507.6	504.7	504.8	393.1	370.2	533.5	454.3
3. Official bilateral and commercial	117.9	62.4	62.9	62.2	61.7	61.2	60.6	60.0	59.3	59.0	50.4	47.4	66.0	55.5
Paris Club	35.8	6.3	6.5	5.7	4.7	3.8	2.7	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0
Other official bilateral	82.0	56.1	56.3	56.6	56.9	57.4	57.9	58.3	58.7	59.0	50.4	47.4	59.9	55.5
4. Multilateral	597.7	459.0	462.5	462.9	462.3	458.5	452.4	447.6	445.5	445.8	342.7	322.8	467.5	399.0
V. After Topping-Up of Assistance at the Completion Point 6/														
1. NPV of total debt (2+6) 2/	715.6	466.8	546.5	610.8	686.1	738.3	792.8	846.7	909.1	975.8	1,709.9	1,769.0	757.7	1,450.8
NPV of total debt after full delivery 3/	392.6	466.8	546.5	610.8	686.1	738.3	792.8	846.7	909.1	975.8	1,709.9	1,769.0	728.3	1,450.8
2. NPV of outstanding debt (3+4)	715.6	387.3	391.7	394.7	396.7	391.9	384.1	377.0	373 6	373.4	377.6	360.3	414.7	379.8
3. Official bilateral and commercial	117.9	46.5	46.7	47.0	47.4	47.9	48.4	48.8	49.3	49.6	43.3	40.8	54.5	47.3
Paris Club	35.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4 6	4.6	4.6	2.6	2.1	7.5	3.5
Other official bilateral	82.0	41.8	42.1	42.3	42.7	43.2	43.7	44.2	44 6	45.0	40.8	38 7	47.0	43.8
4. Multilateral	597.7	340.9	345.0	347.7	349.3	344.1	335.7	328.2	324.3	323.8	334.3	319.5	360.2	332.5
IDA	316.6	188.8	193.2	197.3	201.0	204.6	208.2	211.9	215.3	219.2	233.5	219.8	216.2	231.0
IMF	70.8	36.0	36.4	36.9	36.8	30.3	20.7	11.9	6.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.0
African Development Bank Group	97.5	52.8	55.1	57.4	59.8	62.3	64.9	67.6	70.1	71.7	84.4	84.9	66.6	79.6
Others	112.8	63.2	60.3	56.1	51.8	46.9	42.0	36.8	32.9	30.9	16.4	14.8	51.2	21.9
Memorandum Items:														
6. NPV of new borrowing	0 0	79.5	154.8	216.1	289.4	346.4	408.7	469.7	535.5	602.4	1,332.3	1,408.7	343.0	1,071 0
Official bilateral	0.0	7 1	15.3	23.4	31.2	37.4	44.0	50.4	57.1	63.5	117.2	120 9	36.3	99.9
Multilateral	0.0	72.4	139.5	192.7	258.2	309.0	364.7	419.3	478.4	538.9	1,215.0	1,287.7	306.7	971.0

Sources: Burkinabé authorities; and Bank/Fund staff estimates.

1/ Refers to public and publicly guaranteed external debt only and assumes a stock-of-debt operation on Naples terms (67 percent NPV reduction) at the end of 1999, and at least comparable action by other official bilateral creditors. In contrast to the summary table in the executive summary that excludes original HIPC assistance, these figures include original HIPC assistance already delivered as of end-2001.

2/ Discounted on the basis of the average commercial interest reference rate for the respective currency, derived over the six-month prior to the latest date for which actual data are available (December 2001). The conversion of currency-specific NPVs into U.S. dollars occurs for all years at the base date (December 31, 2001) exchange rate.

3/ Assumes a Lyon stock-of-debt operation in June 2000.

4/ NPV of total debt assuming the entire HIPC Initiative assistance is fully delivered as of end-2001.

5/ After debt relief beyond HIPC offered by some of the Paris Club creditors.

6/ Topping-up delivered at the completion point in 2002, in 2001 terms, to reach 150 percent NPV-to-exports ratio.

Table 10. Burkina Faso: External Debt Service After Full Implementation of Debt-Relief Mechanisms, 2002-22

(In millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2020	2021	2022	2002-2011	2012-2022
Total debt service	62.8	68.2	73.3	73.5	73.0	75.5	78.1	78.0	78.8	116.7	121.8	124.7	74.1	104.6
After traditional debt relief mechanisms 1/	61.2	64.8	68.2	66.6	64.9	65.4	62.1	58.3	54.9	44.1	44.2	44.2	61.9	47.8
Multilateral	49.3	52.2	53.8	52.2	50.2	50.8	47.7	43.9	41.4	37.5	37.5	37.5	48.1	38.9
Of which:														
IDA	13.3	14.0	14.8	16.5	17.2	17.6	17.7	18.4	18.2	25.9	26.2	26.5	16.8	25.2
IMF	14.1	16.3	17.3	15.0	12.9	13.3	9.9	6.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0
African Development Bank	6.8	7.1	6.4	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.8	8.1	8.1	8.0	6.3	8.0
Others	15.0	14.8	15.3	15.4	14.6	14.3	14.1	12.9	12.0	3.5	3.2	2.9	13.9	5.7
Official bilateral	11.9	12.6	14.4	14.4	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.4	13.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	13.8	9.0
Paris Club	2.9	3.2	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	4.4	3.0
Of which, ODA	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.9
Other official bilateral	9.0	9.4	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.1	4.8	5.1	5.4	9.4	5.9
Of which: ODA	2.9	3.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	4.4	3.0
Total debt service	42.2	47.8	53.2	55.5	57.3	61.5	66.2	68.1	73.9	120.1	125.2	128.7	59.4	102.5
After original HIPC assistance 2/	40.5	44.3	48.1	48.7	49.1	51.4	50.3	48.4	50.0	47.4	47.6	48.2	47.1	45.7
Multilateral	33.9	37.7	40.5	41.0	40.3	42.3	40.7	38.7	40.1	37.2	37.2	37.2	38.6	36.3
Of which:														
IDA	13.3	14.0	14.8	16.5	17.2	17.6	17.7	18.4	18.2	25.9	26.2	26.5	16.8	25.2
IMF	10.3	12.2	12.3	11.5	10.5	11.6	9.9	6.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0
African Development Bank	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	2.3	6.8	8.1	8.1	8.0	2.2	8.0
Others	9.3	10.6	12.4	12.2	11.9	12.3	12.1	11.6	10.8	3.1	2.9	2.7	11.2	5.0
Official bilateral	6.7	6.6	7.6	7.7	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4	11.0	8.6	9.4
Paris Club	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	3.0	2.0
Of which:ODA	1.7	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	3.0	1.1
Other official bilateral	4.7	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	8.3	8.8	9.3	5.6	7.4
Of which:ODA	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.3
Total debt service	24.9	27.5	32.5	35.5	40.9	45.1	49.7	50.4	52.0	115.8	120.9	124.2	41.2	95.7
After enhanced HIPC assistance	23.3	24.0	27.4	28.7	32.8	35.0	33.7	30.7	28.1	43.2	43.3	43.7	28.9	38.9
Multilateral	19.1	19.9	23.0	24.0	27.1	29.1	27.5	24.3	21.7	36.7	36.8	36.9	23.5	33.2
Of which:														
IDA	6.2	6.5	6.5	7.9	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.5	8.7	25.9	26.2	26.5	8.1	23.4
IMF	6.7	5.9	7.6	7.4	9.6	11.4	9.9	6.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
African Development Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.2	6.0
Others	6.2	7.4	8.9	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.2	7.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	8.1	3.8
Official bilateral	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.8	5.4	5.7
Paris Club	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	2.6	1.3
Of which: ODA	1.2	1.6	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	2.6	0.9
Other official bilateral	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	5.4	5.8	6.1	2.8	4.4
Of which: ODA	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.4
Total debt service	23.4	27.4	31.0	33.7	39.2	43.2	47.4	48.1	49.8	114.8	120.2	123.5	39.5	94.5
After bilateral debt relief beyond HIPC 3/	21.8	23.9	25.9	26.9	31.1	33.0	31.5	28.4	25.9	42.1	42.6	43.0	27.2	37.7
Multilateral	19.1	19.9	23.0	24.0	27.1	29.1	27.5	24.3	21.7	36.7	36.8	36.9	23.5	33.2
Official bilateral	2.7	4.0	3.0	2.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	5.4	5.8	6.1	3.7	4.5
Paris Club	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1
Of which: ODA	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Other official bilateral	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	5.4	5.8	6.1	2.8	4.4
Of which: ODA	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.4
Total debt service	22.5	19.1	22.2	25.1	33.2	37.9	42.4	42.1	42.7	99.5	114.2	122.5	33.2	79.5
After Topping-Up at the Completion Point 4/	20.9	15.6	17.1	18.2	25.0	27.8	26.5	22.4	18.8	26.8	36.6	42.0	20.9	22.7
Multilateral	18.6	13.3	14.8	16.0	22.9	25.7	24.3	20.1	16.4	21.8	31.3	36.3	18.6	18.7
Of which:														
IDA	6.0	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.6	7.2	17.7	25.7	26.0	6.7	13.5
IMF	6.7	1.5	1.4	2.1	8.4	11.2	9.9	6.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0
African Development Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.6	3.2	8.0	0.2	2.6
Others	5.8	6.4	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.4	5.8	3.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	6.3	2.6
Official bilateral	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	5.0	5.3	5.7	2.3	4.0
Paris Club	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5
Of which: ODA	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5
Other official bilateral	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	4.4	4.7	5.1	2.0	3.5
Of which: ODA	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.9
Memorandum items:														
Debt service of new debt	1.6	3.5	5.1	6.8	8.1	10.1	15.9	19.7	23.9	72.7	77.6	80.5	12.3	56.8
Multilateral	1.4	2.9	4.2	5.7	6.8	8.2	13.3	16.1	19.4	59.7	63.8	66.4	10.0	46.5
IDA	0.5	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.8	17.0	18.5	19.5	2.4	12.5
IMF	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3
African Development Bank	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.3	10.7	11.7	12.4	1.3	7.8
Others	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.8	3.3	4.1	5.7	7.8	10.4	32.0	33.6	34.5	5.1	25.9
Official bilateral	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.6	4.5	13.0	13.8	14.2	2.2	10.3
Nominal HIPC relief														
Under the enhanced HIPC initiative	17.3	20.3	20.7	20.0	16.4	16.5	16.5	17.8	21.9	4.2	4.4	4.5	18.2	6.8
Topping-Up	0.9	8.4	8.8	8.7	6.0	5.2	4.9	6.0	7.1	15.3	6.0	1.0	6.3	15.0

Sources: Burkinabè authorities; and Bank-Fund staffs estimates.

1/ Assumes a stock-of-debt operation under Naples terms at end-December 1999 for Paris Club creditors.
Includes original HIPC assistance already delivered as of end-2001.

2/ Includes total debt relief from original HIPC Initiative.

3/ After debt relief beyond *HIPC offered by some of the Paris Club creditors.*

4/ Topping-up delivered at the completion point in 2002 in 2001 terms to reach 150 percent NPV-to-exports ratio.

Table 11. Burkina Faso: External Debt Indicators, 2001-21 1/

(In percent; unless otherwise indicated)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2001-2010	2011-2021
	Actuals										Projections											Averages	
After traditional debt relief mechanisms 2/																							
NPV of debt to GDP ratio	36.3	36.1	35.2	33.7	32.6	31.0	29.6	28.3	27.2	26.2	25.2	24.3	23.3	22.4	21.5	20.6	19.7	18.8	18.0	17.2	16.4	31.6	20.7
NPV of debt to exports ratio 3/ 4/	323.3	349.4	334.6	313.6	296.4	279.2	264.1	250.4	238.9	227.7	216.2	204.3	192.9	181.9	170.9	160.0	149.2	138.8	128.9	119.4	110.1	287.8	161.2
NPV of debt to revenue ratio 5/	249.5	242.1	230.5	212.5	200.3	189.3	179.5	170.4	162.8	155.7	149.0	142.5	136.2	130.0	123.9	118.0	112.1	106.5	101.2	96.1	91.1	199.2	118.8
Debt service to exports ratio	...	22.3	21.3	20.9	19.2	17.5	16.6	15.8	14.6	13.4	12.4	11.8	11.2	10.6	10.1	9.6	9.1	8.6	7.9	7.3	6.8	18.0	9.6
Debt service to revenue ratio 5/	...	16.8	16.4	15.6	14.1	12.9	12.3	11.7	10.8	10.0	9.4	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	6.8	6.5	6.2	13.4	7.8
After original HIPC assistance 6/																							
NPV of debt to GDP ratio	31.2	31.9	31.9	31.1	30.6	29.5	28.5	27.5	26.6	25.8	24.9	24.1	23.2	22.4	21.5	20.6	19.7	18.8	18.0	17.2	16.3	29.5	20.6
NPV of debt to exports ratio 3/ 4/	278.0	309.3	303.2	289.6	278.3	265.6	254.3	243.5	234.2	224.2	213.7	202.7	192.0	181.4	170.6	159.8	149.1	138.7	128.7	119.0	109.5	268.0	160.5
NPV of debt to revenue ratio 5/	214.5	214.3	208.9	196.2	188.1	180.1	172.8	165.7	159.6	153.3	147.3	141.3	135.5	129.6	123.7	117.8	112.1	106.4	101.0	95.8	90.6	185.3	118.3
Debt service to exports ratio	...	15.0	14.9	15.2	14.5	13.7	13.5	13.4	12.7	12.6	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.2	8.8	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.0	14.0	9.1
Debt service to revenue ratio 5/	...	11.2	11.5	11.4	10.7	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.4	9.4	8.0	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.4	10.4	7.4
After enhanced HIPC assistance 7/																							
NPV of debt to GDP ratio	30.7	24.7	25.6	25.7	26.0	25.5	25.0	24.6	24.2	23.9	23.5	23.2	22.7	22.0	21.2	20.4	19.6	18.8	18.0	17.3	16.5	25.6	20.3
NPV of debt to exports ratio 3/ 4/	273.5	238.9	243.5	239.4	236.5	229.8	223.8	217.7	213.0	207.8	201.8	195.0	187.4	178.4	168.8	158.7	148.6	138.7	129.0	119.6	110.4	232.4	157.8
NPV of debt to exports ratio (existing debt only)	273.5	208.3	189.6	171.3	154.1	139.6	126.1	114.5	104.6	95.9	87.9	80.4	72.9	65.0	57.4	50.2	43.6	37.6	32.3	27.4	23.1	157.8	52.5
NPV of debt to exports ratio after full delivery in 2000 3/ 4/ 7	207.5	238.9	243.5	239.4	236.5	229.8	223.8	217.7	213.0	207.8	201.8	195.0	187.4	178.4	168.8	158.7	148.6	138.7	129.0	119.6	110.4	225.8	157.8
NPV of debt to revenue ratio 5/	211.1	165.5	167.7	162.2	159.8	155.8	152.1	148.2	145.1	142.1	139.1	136.0	132.2	127.5	122.4	117.0	111.7	106.4	101.2	96.2	91.3	161.0	116.5
Debt service to exports ratio	...	8.8	8.6	9.3	9.3	9.8	9.9	10.1	9.4	8.9	8.3	7.9	8.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.2	6.7	9.3	8.2
Debt service to revenue ratio 5/	...	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.0	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	5.3	2.9
After bilateral debt relief beyond HIPC assistance 8/																							
NPV of debt to GDP ratio	30.7	23.9	24.9	25.1	25.4	25.0	24.6	24.2	23.9	23.6	23.3	23.0	22.5	21.9	21.1	20.4	19.6	18.8	18.0	17.2	16.4	25.2	20.2
NPV of debt to exports ratio 3/ 4/	273.4	231.3	236.8	233.6	231.5	225.6	220.2	214.8	210.5	205.8	200.1	193.7	186.2	177.4	168.0	158.1	148.1	138.3	128.7	119.3	110.2	228.4	157.1
NPV of debt to exports ratio (existing debt only)	273.4	200.7	182.9	165.5	149.2	135.4	122.6	111.5	102.2	93.8	86.2	79.1	71.7	64.0	56.6	49.5	43.1	37.3	31.9	27.2	22.9	153.7	51.8
NPV of debt to exports ratio after full delivery in 2000 3/ 4/ 7	199.1	231.3	236.8	233.6	231.5	225.6	220.2	214.8	210.5	205.8	200.1	193.7	186.2	177.4	168.0	158.1	148.1	138.3	128.7	119.3	110.2	220.9	157.1
NPV of debt to revenue ratio 5/	211.0	160.3	163.2	158.3	156.5	153.0	149.7	146.2	143.4	140.7	137.9	135.1	131.4	126.8	121.8	116.5	111.3	106.1	101.0	96.0	91.1	158.2	115.9
Debt service to exports ratio	...	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.0	8.5	8.0	7.6	8.0	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.1	6.7	8.9	8.0
Debt service to revenue ratio 5/	..	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.6
After Topping-Up of Assistance at the Completion Point 9/																							
NPV of debt to GDP ratio	30.7	18.5	20.0	20.7	21.5	21.4	21.2	21.0	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.5	20.3	20.0	19.6	19.2	18.7	18.2	17.7	17.1	16.3	21.7	18.9
NPV of debt to exports ratio 3/ 4/	273.4	179.7	190.3	192.5	195.3	192.3	189.4	186.1	184.0	181.4	177.7	173.1	168.2	162.6	155.7	148.8	141.5	134.0	126.4	118.3	109.5	196.4	146.9
NPV of debt to exports ratio (existing debt only)	273.4	149.1	136.4	124.4	112.9	102.1	91.8	82.8	75.6	69.4	63.7	58.5	53.6	49.1	44.3	40.2	36.5	33.0	29.7	26.1	22.3	121.8	41.6
NPV of debt to exports ratio after full delivery in 2001 3/ 4/ 7	150.0	179.7	190.3	192.5	195.3	192.3	189.4	186.1	184.0	181.4	177.7	173.1	168.2	162.6	155.7	148.8	141.5	134.0	126.4	118.3	109.5	184.1	146.9
NPV of debt to revenue ratio 5/	211.0	124.5	131.1	130.4	132.0	130.4	128.7	126.6	125.3	124.0	122.5	120.7	118.7	116.2	112.9	109.7	106.3	102.8	99.2	95.2	90.6	136.4	108.6
Debt service to exports ratio	...	8.0	6.0	6.3	6.5	7.9	8.3	8.6	7.9	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.3	7.4	6.6
Debt service to revenue ratio 5/	...	6.0	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.9	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.4
Memorandum Item: (in millions of U.S. dollars)																							
NPV of debt after enhanced HIPC assistance	715.9	620.6	699.2	759.6	830.8	882.2	936.7	990.9	1,052.4	1,118.1	1,187.9	1,260.8	1,330.8	1,393.1	1,452.2	1,508.2	1,563.7	1,618.6	1,673.5	1,729.0	1,782.2	860.6	1,500.0
Of which: existing debt only	715.9	541.1	544.4	543.5	541.4	535.9	528.0	521.2	516.9	515.7	517.2	520.0	517.5	507.4	493.6	476.7	458.8	439.4	418.5	396.7	373.5	550.4	465.4
Debt service after enhanced HIPC assistance	...	24.9	27.5	32.5	35.5	40.9	45.1	49.7	50.4	52.0	53.7	55.8	64.1	77.2	85.3	93.8	99.5	105.3	111.0	115.8	120.9	39.8	89.3
GDP	2,330.1	2,516.5	2,730.5	2,955.0	3,198.1	3,457.6	3,739.9	4,030.5	4,344.5	4,683.5	5,049.9	5,445.8	5,873.8	6,336.6	6,837.0	7,378.3	7,963.9	8,596.3	9,280.5	10,021.0	10,822.4	3,398.6	7,600.5
Exports of goods and services 3/	260.5	281.4	319.7	350.8	383.3	417.4	454.9	492.9	534.5	586.7	645.0	707.7	778.0	857.0	946.6	1,047.7	1,162.1	1,291.7	1,439.0	1,606.6	1,799.2	408.2	1,116.4
Exports of goods and services (3-year mvg. Avg.) 3/	261.8	259.8	287.2	317.3	351.3	383.9	418.6	455.1	494.1	538.0	588.7	646.5	710.3	780.9	860.6	950.4	1,052.1	1,167.2	1,297.6	1,445.7	1,614.9	376.7	1,010.4
Government Revenue 5/	339.2	374.9	416.9	468.4	519.8	566.2	615.8	668.6	725.4	787.1	854.1	927.1	1,006.4	1,092.8	1,186.7	1,289.0	1,400.3	1,521.3	1,653.0	1,796.5	1,952.8	548.2	1,334.6

Sources: Burkinabè authorities; and Bank/Fund staff estimates.

1/ All debt indicators refer to public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) debt and are defined after rescheduling, unless otherwise indicated.

2/ Reflect a hypothetical stock-of-debt operation on Naples terms at end-1999 for Paris Club creditors as calculated in the HIPC Second Decision Point Document (EBS/00/113). It includes stock-of-debt operation in June 2000. Includes original HIPC assistance already delivered as of end-2001.

3/ As defined in IMF, *Balance of Payments Manual*, 5th edition, 1993.

4/ Based on a three-year average of exports on the previous year (e.g., export average over 1999-01 for NPV of debt-to-exports ratio in 2001).

5/ Revenue is defined as central government revenue, excluding grants.

6/ Assuming full delivery of original HIPC assistance at end-2001.

7/ Assuming full delivery of HIPC assistance at end-2001.

8/ Some Paris Club creditors have agreed to extend additional debt relief beyond HIPC assistance.

9/ Topping-up delivered at the completion point in 2002, in 2001 terms, to reach 150 percent NPV-to-exports ratio.

Table 12. Burkina Faso: Estimated Assistance at Enhanced Decision Point (amended) 1/

HIPC Initiative Framework	NPV of debt-to-exports Target (in percent)	Assistance 2/							Common Reduction Factor (in percent of end-1999 NPV of debt)	
		Total	Bilateral	Multilateral	*Of which*				Bilateral	Multilateral
					IDA	IMF	AfDB/AfDF	Other		
Original Framework (first Completion Point document)	205	229	32	196	91	22	41	43	26 6	26.6
Enhanced Framework (Decision Point document)	150	169	24	145	71	20	27	28	19 7	19.7
Enhanced Framework (amended)	150	195	35	161	79	22	28	31	29 9 3/	29.9 3/
Total (amended)	150	424	67	357	170	44	69	75	48.5	48.5
Memorandum items:										
NPV of debt at end-1999 2/	...	882	148	735	356	96	135	148	...	...
Paris Club	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of which: pre-cutoff date debt	...	..	31	..	..	...	...	.	...	...
Non-Paris Club	...	. .	103	..	. .	..	...	. .	...	...
Of which: pre-cutoff date debt	...	...	38	..	..		...	.	...	...
3-year average of exports (1997-1999)	..	308	...	...	...	...	. .		...	.
NPV of debt-to-exports ratio 4/	..	286	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..

Sources: Burkinabè authorities; and Bank/Fund staff estimates

1/ The proportional burdensharing approach is described in "HIPC Initiative-Estimated Costs and Burdensharing Approaches" (EBS/97/127, 7/7/97 and IDA/SEC M 97-306, 7/7/97)

2/ Based on latest data available at end-1999 after full application of traditional debt relief mechanisms.

3/ Each creditor's NPV reduction at the decision point in percent of its exposure at December 1999, after full retroactive application of original HIPC assistance due.

4/ In percent of three-year export average.

Table 13. Burkina Faso: Alternative Assistance Levels Under a Proportional Burden-Sharing Approach 1/

NPV of debt-to-exports-target (in percent)	Revision to June/July 2000 Decision Point.		
	Total Assistance under the NPV of debt-to-exports criteria 2/		
	Total	Bilateral 3/	Multilateral
	(In millions of U.S. dollars)		
Total	424	67	357
Under enhanced HIPC Initiative: 150	195	35	161
Under original HIPC Initiative: 205	229	32	196
Common Reduction Factor 4/ 5/	...	48.5	48.5
Under enhanced HIPC Initiative (amended)	...	29.9 6/	29.9 6/
Under enhanced HIPC Initiative (Decision Point document) 5/	...	19.7	19.7
Under original HIPC Initiative 5/	...	26.6	26.6
Memorandum items:			
After original HIPC assistance:			
NPV of debt 7/	653	116	539
Before HIPC assistance:			
NPV of debt 5/	882	147.6	735
3-year average of exports	305	...	...
(previously)	308	...	...
Current-year exports	287	...	...
(previously)	292	...	...
NPV of debt-to-exports 8/	289	...	...
After HIPC assistance:			
Target NPV	458	81	378

Sources: Burkinabè authorities; and Bank/Fund staff estimates.

1/ The proportional burden sharing approach is described in "HIPC Initiative--Estimated Costs and Burden Sharing Approaches" (EBS/97/127, 7/7/97 and IDA/SEC M 97-306, 7/7/97

2/ Applies a hypothetical stock-of-debt operation on Naples terms for other official bilateral creditors at end-December 1999.

3/ Includes only official bilateral creditors as no commercial debt remains.

4/ Each multilaterals' NPV reduction at the decision point in percent of its exposure at December 1999.

5/ The effective common reduction factor has changed for some creditors due to a change in debt numbers.

6/ Each creditor's NPV reduction at the decision point in percent of its exposure at December 1999, after full retroactive application of original HIPC assistance due.

7/ Based on latest data available at the decision point after full application of traditional debt relief mechanisms.

8/ Uses the latest annual data at the decision point on the three-year average of exports of goods and nonfactor services, GDP and central government revenues, all centered on the previous year.

Table 14. Burkina Faso: Status of Commitment and Delivery of Original HIPC Assistance, as of End-February 2002.

In US$ million	NPV of debt before HIPC relief		Original HIPC Assistance [1]			Amount Committed [2]	Delivery Modalities	Amount Implemented	Debt Service Relief in nominal terms		Comments
	at end-1996	*at end-1999*	Projected at DP1	Topping-up at CP1	Total	*in end-1999 NPV terms*		*in end-1999 NPV terms*	*in 2000*	*in 2001*	
			in end-1999 NPV terms								
IDA	254.4	355.5	43.5	47.3	90.8	90 8	Purchase of IDA debt by HIPC Trust Fund covering maturities until 2029	90.8	3.3	5.7	Board decision of 6/30/2000; Agreement of 9/27/2000.
AfDB/AfDF	113.8	140.6	19.5	21.1	41.0	41.0	Purchase of $7.6 mn in AfDB debt and $41.7 mn in AfDF debt by HIPC Trust Fund covering maturities until 2009	41.0	0.0	8.9	Agreement 8/2/2001. Refund in 2001 for relief due in 2000.
IMF	60.8	96.0	10.4	11.3	21.7	21.7	PRGF HIPC Trust Provides PRGF grant to cover debt service	21.7	2.0	3.1	Board decision of July 10, 2000; Agreement 10/7/2000.
IsDB	26.1	29.0	4.5	4.8	9.3	4.5	Debt rescheduling over 25 years	2.8	0.0	0.6	Board approval in February 2001 for rescheduling; Applied retroactively back to December 2000.
BADEA	24.7	29.3	4.2	4.6	8.8	8.8	Restructuring of two loans over 18 years, with a reduced interest rate	8.8	2.0	2.3	Agreement 7/22/1998. Topping-up of original assistance seem fully covered by rescheduling implemented.
EU/EIB	22.3	35.3	3.8	4.1	8.0	8.0	Refinancing on grant terms	6.3	0.0	0.3	Letter of 9/24/2001.
BOAD	14.1	14.3	2.4	2.6	5.0	5.0	Purchase of BOAD debt by HIPC Trust Fund	5.0	0.0	0.7	Effective since 7/31/2000. Refund in 2001 for relief due in 2000.
ECOWAS	11.9	6 2	2.0	2.2	4.2	Participation Denied	n.a.	0 0	0.0	0.0	Burkina Faso continues to service old ECOWAS loans and has contracted a new one since CP1.
OPEC FUND	11.6	18.2	2.0	2.2	4.1	2.0	New concessional loan of $5.5 mn used as BoP support to pay debt service on existing debt. The grant element of the loan is worth $1.4 mn in NPV terms.	1.4	0 0	0.0	Agreement signed on 12/2/1999. Loan disbursed on 12/11/2001. Topping up of relief under original HIPC would be done at Completion Point.
IFAD	10.4	14.0	1.8	1.9	3.7	3.7	100% of debt service relief until NPV target is achieved.	3.7	0.0	0 8	Board decision of September, 2000. Agreement of 10/12/2001 with retroactive effect since July 2000.
FEGECE	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Participation excluded by *de minimis* clause.
TOTAL	550.3	738.5	94.1	102.1	196.7	185.5		181.5	7.3	22.4	
In percent of total assistance due						*94%*		*92%*			

Sources: Burkinabè authorities; and Bank/Fund staff estimates.

1/ Common reduction factor applied to exposure at the completion point is 30.8% to derive total debt relief. However, the breakdown published in the Decision Point Document in 1997.

2/ A satisfactory reply refers to MDBs agreeing to both the original debt relief amount as well as the topping-up. In those cases where the MDB confirmed the original amount it is stated that the reply is for that amount only.

Table 15. Burkina Faso: Status of Commitment and Delivery of Enhanced HIPC Assistance as of End-February 2002.

In US$ million	NPV of debt before original HIPC relief (at end-1999)		NPV of debt after original HIPC relief (at end-1999)		(at end-2001)	Enhanced HIPC Assistance				Amount Committed	Delivery Modalities	Amount Implemented	Debt Service Relief in nominal terms (Interim Assistance)		Comments
						in end 1999 terms		in end-2001 terms							
	at DP2	CP2 revision	at DP2	CP2 revision		indicated at DP2	data revision at CP2	topping-up at CP2	Total			in end-1999 NPV terms	in 2000	in 2001	
IDA	355.5	355.5	264.7	264.7	322.8	71.0	8.1	60.8	148.3	For $71.0 mn only	50% debt service relief on outstanding credits as of end 1999. Interim debt service relief commenced in July 2000.	23.7	3.0	6.6	Board decision of 6/30/2000; Agreement of 9/27/2000; Full irrevocable assistance will be committed at CP2.
AfDB/AfDF	140.6	134.5	100.0	93.9	98.4	27.2	1.3	17.2	48.6	For $27.2 mn only	Purchase of $1.5 mn in AfDB debt and $40.2 mn in AfDF debt by HIPC Trust Fund and internal resources covering 80% of annual debt service obligations until 2015, subject to a maximum of 40 percent of HIPC assistance being provided in the interim period.	10.9	0.0	1.8	Agreement 8/2/2001. Refund in 2001 for relief due in 2000. Financing proposal for total HIPC:
IMF	96.0	96.0	74.3	74.3	72.9	19.9	2.3	13.7	38.2	For $19.9 mn only	Assistance to be delivered through partial payment of debt service falling due to IMF by the PRGF-HIPC Trust. Share of debt service due on current IMF obligations covered by total IMF assistance averages 43% over 2000-2007. Interim relief commenced in J	4.0	1.0	3.5	Board decision of July 10, 2000; Agreement 10/7/2000; Full irrevocable assistance will be committed at CP2.
IsDB	29.0	33.8	19.7	24.5	26.4	5.3	2.1	4.5	12.6	For $1.3 mn only	Debt rescheduling over 25 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	Modalities approved by Board in February 2001 fail to deliver under original HIPC - thus do not deliver any relief under enhanced HIPC.
EU/EIB	35.3	29.2	27.4	21.3	18.0	7.4	-1.0	3.0	10.1	For $7.4 mn only	Debt-service relief on identified EU loans during during the interim, supplemented with grants to pay off EU loans at the completion point.	2.1	0.0	0.7	Letter of 9/24/2001. Interim debt relief provided starting September 2001. Also intends to assist AfDB to alleviate its claims vis-a-vis the country, through the Trust Fund.
BADEA	29.3	28.6	20.5	19.8	30.0	5.5	0.4	5.9	12.5	Will seek Board approval	Concessional rescheduling of debt and reduction of interest rates.	0.0	0.0	0.0	The case will be presented to BADEA's Board after the second completion point.
BOAD	14.3	19.6	9.2	14.5	10.0	2.5	1.9	1.8	6.7	1.1	Debt service relief in the interim period: CFA506 mn expected in interim relief in 2002	1.1	0.0	0.4	Agreement with Burkina Faso in August 2001 to provide interim debt service relief during 2001 and 2002. The modalities to deliver the remaining relief will be decided at the Completion Point in relation with the external resources to be mobilized.
OPEC FUND	18.2	17.7	14.0	13.5	16.3	3.7	0.3	2.9	7.4	Seeking Board approval for $3.7 mn	New concessional loans to deliver $2 mn in NPV terms + rescheduling delivering $3.8 mn in NPV terms	0.0	0.0	0.0	Have committed to participate in the Enhanced framework. Second HIPC loan has been approved. Agreement will be signed at the Second Completion Point.
IFAD	14.0	13.7	10.3	10.0	14.0	2.8	0.2	2.6	6.0	For $2.8 mn only	At the Completion Point, up to 100% of debt service relief falling due until NPV target is achieved.	0.0	0.0	0.0	Board decision of September, 2000 Agreement of 10/12/2001 with effect at the Second Completion Point.
ECOWAS	6.2	5.7	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.5	Participation Denied	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	Burkina Faso continues to service old ECOWAS loans and has contracted a new one since CP1.
FEGECE	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Participation excluded by de manimis clause
TOTAL	738.5	734.5	542.2	538.2	608.8	145.8	15.4	112.3	290.8			41.8	4.0	13.0	
In percent of total assistance due										46		14			

Sources: Burkinabé authorities; and Bank/Fund staff estimates.

Table 16. Burkina Faso: Enhanced HIPC Initiative Assistance Levels and Topping-Up at Completion Point

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	NPV of debt	3-year exports aver. 3/	Assistance NPV terms	NPV Debt After Assistance	NPV of debt-to-exports ratio (In percent)	
			end-1999			
Decision Point 1/						
Decision point database 2/	860.0	308.0	398.0	462.0	150%	...
of which, enhanced HIPC	...	...	169.0	...	...	...
Amended decision point database at completion point 1/	882.1	305.0	424.6	457.5	150%	...
of which, enhanced HIPC	...	...	195.6	...	...	...
Resulting additional assistance	...	...	26.6	...	...	...
			end-2001			
Completion Point						
E-HIPC and additional assistance						
Memo item: Exports projections estimated at decision point	...	305.0	...	...	...	...
NPV after full unc. delivery of e-HIPC at end-2001	543.2	261.8	...	...	208%	...
NPV after unconditional additional bil. assistance 4/	521.2	261.8	...	...	199%	...
						Burdensharing based on overall exposure
Topping-up to reach 150%						
Total	521.2	261.8	128.6	392.6	150%	100%
Multilateral	455.4	...	112.3	...	...	87%
Bilateral	65.8	...	16.2	...	...	13%
NPV after topping-up						
Total debt after full unconditional delivery	392.6	261.8	...	...	...	150%
Memorandum item:						
Actual debt due as of end-2001	715.6	261.8	...	...	273%	...

Sources: Burkinabè authorities; and Bank/Fund staff estimates.

1/ Using end-1999 parameters, assistance calculated at the decision point is actualized at the completion point.
2/ After a hypothetical stock-of-debt operation on Naples terms for official bilateral creditors at end-December 1999.
3/ Uses the latest annual data on the three-year average of exports of goods and services centered on the previous year.
4/ Assistance beyond e-HIPC granted by some Paris Club creditors.

Table 17. Burkina Faso: Delivery of IDA Assistance Under the HIPC Initiative, 1999-2029

(In millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

				Projections																		Average	Total Nominal
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2029	Assistance
Net obligations to IDA before the original HIPC 1/	--	--	--	19.8	19.7	20.4	22.1	22.8	23.1	23.6	25.0	25.4	27.0	30.3	30.7	31.3	32.0	32.0	32.3	32.3	32.8	32.6	30.6	
IDA assistance under original HIPC 2/	0.0	3.0	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.2	6.7	4.8	*175.3*
Net obligations to IDA after the original HIPC 3/	--	--	--	13.3	14.0	14.8	16.5	17.2	17.6	17.7	17.9	18.2	19.9	23.2	23.6	24.3	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.9	25.9	
IDA assistance under the enhanced HIPC 4/	0.0	2.8	6.8	7.1	7.4	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.6	11.1	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*99.6*
Net obligations to IDA after the enhanced HIPC	--	--	--	6.2	6.5	6.5	7.9	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.9	19.9	23.6	24.3	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.9	25.9	
Revised IDA assistance under the enhanced HIPC 5/	0.0	2.8	6.8	7.1	7.4	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.6	11.1	12.5	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*175.4*
Net obligations to IDA after the revised enhanced HIPC 6/	--	--	--	6.2	6.5	6.5	7.9	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.9	10.8	16.6	24.3	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.9	25.9	
Total Enhanced Assistance from IDA with a Topping-Up at the Completion Point 7/	0.0	2.8	6.8	7.1	8.4	8.9	9.9	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.0	12.0	*14.0*	*14.3*	*14.7*	*15.1*	*15.2*	*15.4*	*15.4*	*15.5*	7.8	-	*236.7*
Net obligations to IDA after the topping-up of HIPC assistance 8/	--	--	--	6.2	5.5	5.9	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.9	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	18.1	25.9	
Total Possible Nominal Assistance from IDA 8/	0.0	5.8	12.8	12.8	14.1	14.5	15.5	16.0	16.1	16.5	17.9	*18.2*	*19.1*	*21.1*	*21.3*	*21.6*	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.1	22.6	14.5	4.8	*413.0*
Percentage of debt service to the IDA covered by total assistance under the HIPC Initiative 9/	--	--	--	*67.2*	*71.8*	*71.3*	*70.4*	*70.0*	*69.8*	*70.2*	*71.5*	*71.5*	*70.8*	*69.6*	*69.4*	*69.2*	*68.9*	*68.9*	*68.8*	*68.7*	*69.0*	*44.5*	*15.6*	

Memorandum Items:	*in end-1999 Terms*	*in end-2001 Terms*
NPV of IDA debt before original HIPC		408.9
Minus: NPV of IDA assistance under original HIPC	90.8	
NPV of IDA debt after original HIPC		322.8
Minus: NPV of IDA assistance under enhanced HIPC	71.0	
Minus: NPV of additional IDA assistance under enhanced HIPC	6.1	
NPV of IDA debt after revised enhanced HIPC		246.4
Minus: NPV of topping-up of IDA assistance under enhanced HIPC		60.8
NPV of IDA debt after topping-up at the completion point		185.6

Sources: Bank staff estimates and projections.

1/ The debt service schedule is projected on a pronata of the disbursed amount as of end-2001. SDR are converted in U.S. dollar at the end-2001 exchange rate. This schedule is adjusted for the debt service due on 21 IDA credits that were purchased and cancelled in October 2000 under the original HIPC framework.

2/ Measured using end-2001 exchange rates from 2002 onward - these numbers might differ slightly from the corresponding ones indicated in Table 17 of the decision point document, that were calculated using end-1999 exchange rates.

3/ This schedule corresponds to the debt service actually due to IDA as of end-2001.

4/ As approved by the Board of IDA at the Decision Point: IDA/R2000-119 (6/20/00).

5/ Revised Schedule A proposed for consideration to the Board of IDA in the Memorandum and Recommendation of the President jointly with this document.

6/ Subject to approval by IDA of the revision to the assistance based on updated debt and exports data as of end-1999.

7/ Revised Schedule B proposed for consideration to the Board of IDA in the Memorandum and Recommendation of the President jointly with this document.

8/ Subject to approval by IDA of the topping-up of assistance at the Completion Point.

9/ Includes original and enhanced HIPC assistance, including the proposed topping-up at the completion point. Expressed as a percentage of the debt service due based on the debt disbursed and outstanding at end-2001, including the 21 credits purchased and cancelled under the original HIPC framework.

Table 18. Burkina Faso: Delivery of IMF Assistance Under the HIPC Initiative, 2000-08 1/

(In millions of SDRs, unless otherwise indicated)

	Actual											2007	2008
	Jul.-Dec	Jan.-Jun.	Jul.-Dec.	Total	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-Dec	Est. Total						
Profile of total assistance under the HIPC(original and enhanced; in percent)	5.0	3.9	6 0	9.9	0.8	8 8	9.6	21.3	23.1	20.9	6 9	3.2	--
Delivery schedule of IMF assistance: original HIPC Initiative (in percent)	9.0	6 0	6.0	12.0	1.1	12.0	13.0	15.0	20.0	14 0	10.0	7 0	--
Delivery schedule of IMF assistance: enhanced HIPC Initiative (in percent)	2 7	2.7	6.0	8.7	0.6	7 0	7.6	25 0	25.0	25.0	5 0	1.0	--
Debt Service due on current IMF obligations 2/	4.6	5.5	5.4	10 9	1.0	10.6	11 5	13.2	14.1	12 2	8.9	7.5	4 8
Principal - as of second decision point	4.2	5.1	5.1	10.1	0.9	9.9	10.8	12.6	13.5	11.7	8.4	7.1	4.4
Interest	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0 6	0.5	0.5	0 4	0.4
IMF assistance--deposits into member's account													
Completion point assistance - Original HIPC 3/	16 30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Interim assistance - Enhanced HIPC	1.50	--	2.65 4/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Completion point assistance - Enhanced HIPC 5/	--	--	--	--	--	23 48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IMF assistance under original HIPC Initiative	1 5	1.3	1.0	2.3	0 2	1.9	2 9	3.1	3.8	2 6	1 8	1.3	-
IMF assistance without interest	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	0 2	1 9	2 1	2.4	3.3	2.3	1 6	1.1	--
Interest earnings	--	0.3	--	0 3	0.0	--	0 7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0 2	0 1	--
IMF assistance under enhanced HIPC Initiative 6/	0.8	0.8	1.6	2 4	0.2	2 7	2.9	8 5	8.7	7 5	1.7	0.3	--
IMF assistance without interest	0.8	0.7	1.6	2 4	0.2	1 9	2.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	1 4	0.3	--
Estimated interest earnings	--	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.8	0 6	0.3	0 1	--
Total IMF assistance under the HIPC Initiative	2.2	2.1	2.6	4.7	0.4	4 6	5.7	11 6	12.5	10.2	3.5	1 6	--
IMF assistance without interest	2.2	1.7	2.6	4.4	0.3	3 9	4.2	9.3	10.2	9 2	3.0	1.4	--
Estimated interest earnings	--	0.4	--	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.5	2 2	2.3	1.0	0.5	0 2	--
Debt service due on current IMF obligations after IMF assistance 6/	2.4	3.4	2 8	6 2	0.6	5.9	5 8	1.7	1.6	2 1	5.4	5.9	4.8
Share of debt service due on current IMF obligations covered by IMF assistance (in percent) 6/	48.3	38.3	48.3	43.3	41.2	43.8	49 8	87.5	88.6	83.0	39.3	21 4	--
Memorandum Items:													
Proportion (in percent) of each repayment falling due during the period to be paid by IMF HIPC Initiative assistance from the principal deposited in member's account	53.3	34.1	51.8	43 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	74 2	75.4	78.4	35.8	20 0	--
of which: under the original HIPC Initiative	35.3	19.3	19 3	19.3	19 6	19.6	19 6	19.4	24.2	19.5	19.4	16.1	--
of which: under the enhanced HIPC Initiative	18 0	14.9	32.5 7/	23.7	19.4	19 4	19.4	54.8	51.2	58.9	16 4	3.9	--
Total debt service due (millions of U.S. dollars) 8/	--	--	--	--	--	--	72.9	77.6	82.0	81.4	78.6	79.8	82.5
of which: debt service due on IMF obligations (millions of U.S. dollars)	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.1	16.3	17.3	15.0	12.9	13.3	9.9
Debt service due on current IMF obligations after IMF assistance 6/													
In millions of U.S. dollars	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	1.7	1.7	2.3	8 5	11.3	9.9
In percent of exports	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	2 0	2.5	2.0
Share of total debt service covered by IMF assistance (in percent) 6/	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.9	18.8	19.1	15.7	5.6	2 5	--

Sources: Member authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Total IMF assistance under the HIPC Initiative is SDR 43.9 million calculated on the basis of data available at the enhanced HIPC decision point, including an upward revision of SDR 1 735 million (based on decision point exchange rate) and topping-up of SDR [10.89] million (to be updated using the US$/SDR exchange rate at the completion point), and excluding interest earned on member's account and on committed but undisbursed amounts as described in footnote 6.

2/ Forthcoming obligations estimated based on rates and principal schedules in effect as of July 10, 2000 (i.e. at the time of Board approval of Burkina Faso's enhanced HIPC decision point). Interest obligations include SDR Department charges and fees.

3/ Amount of assistance actually disbursed into member's account at original HIPC completion point in July 2000.

4/ Includes two tranches of additional interim HIPC Assistance of SDR 1.65 million and SDR 1 million as disbursed in July 2001 and December 2001 respectively.

5/ A final disbursement of SDR 23.45 million (plus accumulated interest during the interim period) assumed to be disbursed into member's account at the enhanced HIPC completion point in March 2002.

6/ Includes estimated interest earnings on. (1) amounts held in member's account; and (2) amounts committed but not yet disbursed up to the enhanced completion point. It is assumed that these amounts earn a rate of return of 5 percent in SDR terms; actual interest earnings may be higher or lower Interest accrued on (1) during a calendar year will be used toward the first repayment obligation(s) falling due in the following calendar year except in the final year, when it will be used toward payment of the final obligation(s) falling due in that year. Interest accrued on (2) during the interim period will be used toward the repayment of obligations falling due during the three years after the completion point.

7/ According to the IMF Executive Board decision on July 23, 2001, HIPC assistance covers 32.46 percent of each repayment obligation falling due during this period.

8/ After traditional debt relief mechanisms

Table 19. Burkina Faso: Paris Club Creditors' Delivery of Debt Relief Under Bilateral Initiatives Beyond the HIPC Initiative

	Countries Covered	ODA (In percent)		Non-ODA (In percent)		Provision of Relief	
		Pre-COD	Post-COD	Pre-COD	Post-COD	Decision Point	Completion Point
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Australia	HIPCs	100	100	100	100 1/	1/	1/
Austria	HIPCs (case-by-case)	Case-by-case (100)	Case-by-case (100)	Case-by-case (100)	-	Case-by-case	Case-by-case
Belgium	HIPCs	100	100	Case-by-case	-	flow	Stock
Canada	HIPCs 2/	- 3/	- 3/	100	100	100 flow	Stock
Denmark	HIPCs	100	Case-by-case	-	-	-	Stock
France	HIPCs	100	100	100	-	100 flow 7/	Stock
Finland	HIPCs	95	98	-	-	-	-
Germany	HIPCs	100	100	100	-	100 flow	Stock
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	HIPCs	100	100	100	100	100 flow	Stock
Japan	HIPCs	100	100	100	-	-	Stock
Netherlands	HIPCs	100	100	100	-	90–100 flow 5/	Stock 5/
Norway	HIPCs	- 3/	- 3/	100	100 8/	100 flow	Stock
Russia	Case-by-case	-	-	-	-	-	Stock
Spain	HIPCs	100	Case-by-case	Case-by-case	Case-by-case	-	Stock
Sweden	Case-by-case	- 3/	- 3/	Case-by-case (100)	-	-	Stock
Switzerland	HIPCs	- 3/	- 3/	Case-by-case	Case-by-case	Case-by-case, flow	Stock
United Kingdom	HIPCs	100	100	100	100 6/	100 flow 6/	Stock
United States	HIPCs	100	100	100	100 4/	100 flow	Stock

Source: Paris Club Secretariat.

Note: Columns (1) to (7) describe the additional debt relief provided following a specific methodology under bilateral initiatives and need to be read as a whole for each creditor. In column (1), "HIPCs" stands for eligible countries effectively qualifying for the HIPC process. A "100 percent" mention in the table means that the debt relief provided under the enhanced HIPC framework will be topped up to 100 percent through a bilateral initiative.

1/ Australia: (a) post-COD non-ODA relief to apply to debts incurred before a date to be finalized; (b) timing details for both flow and stock relief are to be finalized.

2/ Canada: including Bangladesh. Canada has granted a moratorium of debt service as of January 2001 on all debt disbursed before end-March 1999 for 11 out of 17 HIPCs with debt service due to Canada. The debt will be written off at the completion point. The countries to be covered are: Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guyana, Honduras, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia.

3/ 100 percent of ODA claims have already been cancelled on HIPCs, with the exception of Myanmar's debt to Canada.

4/ United States: 100 percent post-COD non-ODA treated on debt assumed prior to 06/20/99 (the Cologne Summit).

5/ The Netherlands: (a) ODA: 100 percent ODA pre- and post-cutoff date debt will be cancelled at decision point; (b) non-ODA: in some particular cases (Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Mali, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, and Tanzania), the Netherlands will write off 100 percent of the consolidated amounts on the flow at decision point; all other HIPCs will receive interim relief up to 90 percent reduction of the consolidated amounts. At completion point, all HIPC countries will receive 100 percent cancellation of the remaining stock of the pre-COD debt.

6/ United Kingdom: "beyond 100%": full write-off of all debts of HIPCs as of their decision points, and reimbursement at the decision point of any debt service paid before the decision point.

7/ France: cancellation of 100 percent of debt service on pre-cutoff date commercial claims as they fall due starting at the decision point.

8/ On debt assumed before December 31, 1997.

Table 20. Burkina Paso: Sensitivity Analysis, 2001-21 1/

(In percent)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2001-2010	2011-2021
	Projections																				Averages	
Baseline scenario																						
NPV of debt to exports ratio 2/	238 9	243.5	239.4	236.5	229.8	223.8	217.7	213.0	207.8	201.8	195.0	187.4	178.4	168.8	158 7	148.6	138.7	129.0	119.6	110.4	227.8	157.8
Debt service to exports ratio 2/	8.8	8.6	9.3	9.3	9.8	9.9	10.1	9.4	8 9	8.3	7.9	8.2	9 0	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.2	6.7	9.3	8 2
Debt service to revenue ratio 3/	6.2	5 8	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.0	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2 4	2 2	5.3	2 9
Grant element in total debt	40.2	40.9	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.3	41 1	41.0	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.2	40.1	39 9	41.2	40.6
Grant element in new debt	51.8	52.1	50.7	50.3	49.5	48.7	48.1	47.6	47.1	46.7	46.2	45.7	45.3	44.9	44.5	44.2	43.9	43.5	43.2	42.9	49.6	44.6
Historical scenario I 4/																						
NPV of debt to exports ratio 2/	238.5	253.0	265.1	283.7	298.9	316.1	334.9	356.5	381.3	408.6	437.9	467.5	497 3	528.6	561.7	597.1	635.1	676.1	720 2	768.6	303.1	572.6
Debt service to exports ratio 2/	8.9	9.3	10.4	10.8	11.9	12.5	13 2	13.0	13 0	13.2	13.7	15.3	17 7	19.2	20.7	21.8	22.9	24.1	25 3	26.6	11.4	20.0
Debt service to revenue ratio 3/	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.7	8.0	8 3	8.0	7 8	7.8	7.9	8.7	9 8	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.2	12.5	12 9	7.5	10.6
Grant element in total debt	40.2	41.2	42.0	43.1	44.0	44.8	45 6	46.1	46 6	47.0	47.4	47.7	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	48.7	48.8	48 9	49.0	43.7	48.2
Grant element in new debt	51.8	52 7	52.1	52.2	52.1	51.9	51.7	51.5	51.4	51.2	51.0	50.8	50 6	50.5	50 4	50.3	50.2	50.1	50.0	49.9	51.9	50.4
Millennium scenario II 5/																						
NPV of debt to exports ratio 2/	238.5	242.6	238.1	234 9	227.9	221.5	215.3	210.4	205.2	199.0	192 2	184 6	175 6	166.1	156.1	146 1	136.3	126.8	117 5	108.5	226 0	155.3
Debt service to exports ratio 2/	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.8	10.0	9 3	8 7	8 2	7 7	8 1	8 8	8 8	8 8	8.4	8 0	7 5	7.0	6.6	9 3	8 0
Debt service to revenue ratio 3/	6.7	6.6	7.0	6.9	7 3	7.4	7.5	6 9	6.6	6.3	6 0	6.4	7 1	7.2	7.3	7 1	6 9	6.7	6.5	6 2	7 0	6 7
Grant element in total debt	40 2	40 9	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.0	40 9	40.7	40.6	40.5	40 4	40.3	40.2	40 0	41.2	40.6
Grant element in new debt	51.8	52 1	50.8	50.3	49.5	48.8	48.2	47.6	47.2	46.7	46.2	45.8	45.3	45.0	44.6	44.3	43.9	43.6	43.3	43 0	49.6	44 7

Sources: Burkinabè authorities; and Bank-Fund staffs estimates.

1/ All debt indicators refer to public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) debt and are defined after rescheduling, unless otherwise indicated.

2/ Exports of goods and services as defined in IMF *Balance of Payments Manual, 5th edition, 1993*. The NPV of debt ratio is based on a three-year average of exports on the previous year; the debt-service ratio is based on current-year exports.

3/ Revenues are defined as central government revenues, excluding grants.

4/ Replicates the macroeconomic developments observed during 1995-2001.

5/ Assumes millenium development goals reached by 2015.

Table 21. Burkina Faso: Vulnerability Analysis and Flows of Official External Resources, 1990-2020

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2010	2015	2020	Averages 1990-2000	Averages 2001-10	Averages 2011-2020
							(Annual percentage change)							
Real GDP growth	-1.5	4.5	2.2	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	3.9	5.5	5.6
Export Volume Growth	32.8	5.4	-11.4	11.8	17.7	7.8	6.2	5.8	7.8	8.5	9.7	9.7	9.9	8.6
Terms of Trade Change	0.1	7.4	-11.5	3.6	-7.2	4.5	2.2	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	-1.4	0.9	0.5
							(In percent of total exports)							
Main export product 1/	34.4	43.3	49.4	49.4	55.8	56.8	59.7	61.7	60.2	51.2	41.2	43.6	59.4	50.1
Three main export products 2/	68.4	83.2	75.6	75.6	78.6	78.2	77.7	77.9	73.9	63.5	51.9	73.1	77.0	62.3
							(In percent of GDP)							
Overall balance of the combined public sector	2.17	12.52	-4.29	-1.42	1.11	1.82	-0.01	1.04	-0.06	-0.68	0.96	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
New external borrowing	...	...	...	...	6.2	10.4	14.7	17.4	24.4	25.8	23.6	7.4	17.6	25.1
Official transfers, excluding HIPC relief	2.2	5.3	7.6	7.0	7.1	6.3	5.9	5.6	4.1	3.2	2.6	4.9	5.5	3.2
Debt service paid 3/	7.3	6.3	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.7	5.8	2.7	2.0
Net resource flows 4/	8.3	12.8	3.5	3.8	10.1	13.7	17.6	20.3	26.4	27.0	24.4	9.0	18.7	26.3
Foreign direct investment	1.3	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4
							(In millions of U.S. dollars)							
New external borrowing	133	269	265	250	155	130	148	123	124	121	116	241	140	121
Official transfers, excluding HIPC relief	158	133	78	92	94	110	124	128	151	193	254	111	124	201
Debt service paid 3/	62	117	167	163	180	172	174	180	193	218	255	116	180	223
Net resource flows 4/	229	285	176	179	70	68	98	71	82	95	114	235	84	99
Foreign direct investment	35.00	24.70	45.6	26.6	19.9	20.4	20.9	21.3	23.3	28.0	34.0	14.4	22.2	28.7
GDP	2,765	2,216	2,198	2,331	2,517	2,729	2,953	3,194	4,715	6,859	10,010	2,482	3,411	7,294

Sources: Burkinabè authorities and Bank/Fund staffs estimates.

1/ Cotton exports.
2/ Cotton, livestock, and gold.
3/ Before debt relief provided under the HIPC Initiative.
4/ Defined as new loans plus grants minus debt service paid.

Table 22. HIPC Initiative: Status of Country Cases Considered Under the Initiative, March 20, 2002

Country	Decision Point	Completion Point	Target NPV of Debt-to- Export (in percent)	Target NPV of Debt-to- Gov. revenue (in percent)	Assistance Levels 1/ (In millions of U.S. dollars, present value) Total	Bilat-eral	Multi-lateral	IMF	World Bank	Percentage Reduction in NPV of Debt 2/	Estimated Total Nominal Debt Service Relief (In millions of U.S. dollars)
Completion point reached under enhanced framework											
Bolivia					1,302	425	876	84	194		2,060
original framework	*Sep. 97*	*Sep. 98*	*225*	*...*	*448*	*157*	*291*	*29*	*54*	*14*	*760*
enhanced framework	*Feb. 00*	*Jun. 01*	*150*	*...*	*854*	*268*	*585*	*55*	*140*	*30*	*1,300*
Mozambique					2,023	1,270	753	143	443		4,300
original framework	*Apr. 98*	*Jun. 99*	*200*	*...*	*1,717*	*1,076*	*641*	*125*	*381*	*63*	*3,700*
enhanced framework	*Apr. 00*	*Sep. 01*	*150*	*...*	*306*	*194*	*112*	*18*	*62*	*27*	*600*
Tanzania	Apr. 00	Nov. 01	150	...	2,026	1,006	1,020	120	695	54	3,000
Uganda					1,003	183	820	160	517		1,950
original framework	*Apr. 97*	*Apr. 98*	*202*	*...*	*347*	*73*	*274*	*69*	*160*	*20*	*650*
enhanced framework	*Feb. 00*	*May 00*	*150*	*...*	*656*	*110*	*546*	*91*	*357*	*37*	*1,300*
Decision point reached under enhanced framework											
Benin	Jul. 00	Floating	150	...	265	77	189	24	84	31	460
Burkina Faso					398	56	342	42	162	...	700
original framework	*Sep. 97*	*Jul. 00*	*205*	*...*	*229*	*32*	*196*	*22*	*91*	*27*	*400*
enhanced framework	*Jul. 00*	*Floating*	*150*	*...*	*169*	*24*	*146*	*20*	*71*	*27*	*300*
Cameroon	Oct. 00	Floating	150	...	1,260	874	324	37	179	27	2,000
Chad	May. 01	Floating	150	...	170	35	134	18	68	30	260
Ethiopia	Nov. 01	Floating	150	...	1,275	482	763	34	463	47	1,930
Gambia, The	Dec. 00	Floating	150	...	67	17	49	2	22	27	90
Ghana	Feb. 02	Floating	69	250	2,186	1,084	1,102	112	781	56	3,700
Guinea	Dec. 00	Floating	150	...	545	215	328	31	152	32	800
Guinea-Bissau	Dec. 00	Floating	150	...	416	212	204	12	93	85	790
Guyana					585	220	365	74	68	...	1,030
original framework	*Dec. 97*	*May 99*	*107*	*280*	*256*	*91*	*165*	*35*	*27*	*24*	*440*
enhanced framework	*Nov. 00*	*Floating*	*150*	*250*	*329*	*129*	*200*	*40*	*41*	*40*	*590*
Honduras	Jul. 00	Floating	110	250	556	215	340	30	98	18	900
Madagascar	Dec. 00	Floating	150	...	814	457	357	22	252	40	1,500
Malawi	Dec. 00	Floating	150	...	643	163	480	30	331	44	1,000
Mali					523	162	361	58	182	...	870
original framework	*Sep. 98*	*Sep. 00*	*200*	*...*	*121*	*37*	*84*	*14*	*44*	*9*	*220*
enhanced framework	*Sep. 00*	*Floating*	*150*	*...*	*401*	*124*	*277*	*44*	*138*	*28*	*650*
Mauritania	Feb. 00	Floating	137	250	622	261	361	47	100	50	1,100
Nicaragua	Dec. 00	Floating	150	...	3,267	2,145	1,123	82	189	72	4,500
Niger	Dec. 00	Floating	150	...	521	211	309	28	170	54	900
Rwanda	Dec. 00	Floating	150	...	452	56	397	44	228	71	800
São Tomé and Príncipe	Dec. 00	Floating	150	...	97	29	68	-	24	83	200
Senegal	Jun. 00	Floating	133	250	488	193	259	45	124	19	850
Sierra Leone	Mar.02	Floating	150	...	600	205	354	123	122	80	950
Zambia	Dec. 00	Floating	150	...	2,499	1,168	1,331	602	493	63	3,850
Decision point reached under original framework											
Côte d'Ivoire	Mar. 98	...	141	280	345	163	182	23	91	6 3/	800
Total assistance provided/committed					**24,947**	**11,585**	**13,191**	**2,027** 4/	**6,325**		**41,290**

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/ 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 NPVof debt at the completion point in the calculation of this ratio.

4/ Equivalent to SDR 1,616.6 million at an SDR/USD exchange rate of 0.797522, as of March 19, 2002.

Burkina Faso: Simulating HIPC Assistance

Several layers of debt relief have been estimated for each creditor:

(i) full application of traditional debt relief mechanisms on eligible bilateral and commercial debt, with a stock of debt reduction under Naples terms simulated at end-2001;
(ii) full delivery of original HIPC assistance, including the topping-up approved at the first completion point: based on end-1999 terms, debt relief targets are reached by discounting the debt service reduction back to the first completion point (July 2000), using end-1999 discount rates and exchange rate;
(iii) full delivery of enhanced HIPC assistance, including the increase of assistance resulting from the end-1999 data revision: based on end-1999 terms, debt relief targets are reached by discounting debt service reduction back to the second decision point (July 2000) using end-1999 discount rates and exchange rate;
(iv) additional bilateral relief beyond HIPC assistance, as detailed in Table 19;
(v) topping-up of assistance at the completion point, under the terms suggested in Section III.E: based on end-2001 terms, debt relief targets are reached by discounting debt service reduction back to the second completion point (April 2002) using end-2001 discount rates and exchange rate.

The following technical assumptions do not bind the respective creditors in their future decision to grant additional debt relief under the HIPC Initiative:

- **IDA**: Debt service relief as detailed in Table 17 and in the Memorandum of the President (Schedules A and B) has been assumed until June 2020.
- **IMF**: additional relief drawn down from the HIPC Trust Fund account to cover partial debt service relief over the period 2002–07 that would cover additional enhanced assistance and the topping-up amount. Delivery modalities already approved by the IMF Executive Board are detailed in Table 18.
- **ADB**: 80 percent debt service relief starting after full delivery of assistance already approved by the Executive Board as detailed in Tables 15 and 16: additional enhanced assistance and topping-up at the completion point would cover maturities between late 2015 and early 2022.
- **BADEA**: Enhanced HIPC assistance including the topping-up is assumed to be delivered through a full interest rate subsidy from July 2002 and the cancellation of outstanding maturities on existing loans as of 2014.
- **BOAD**: Enhanced HIPC assistance including the topping-up is assumed to be delivered through 49 percent debt service relief on existing loans as of July 2002.with effect until 2013.
- **ECOWAS**: The remaining NPV value of outstanding ECOWAS loans as of end-2001 already is smaller than the total NPV target for combined original and enhanced HIPC assistance as indicated in the second decision point. The DSA assumes full cancellation of remaining ECOWAS loans as of end-2001.
- **EU**: The assistance already proposed by the EU (a buy-back of pre-identified loans) is assumed to be inflated through debt service relief on the remaining maturities until full delivery of assistance under the original and enhanced frameworks as well as the topping-up is achieved.
- **IFAD**: Is assumed to deliver 100 percent debt-service relief until mid-2015.
- **IsDB**: and **OPEC Fund**: Debt service relief has been assumed constant over the projection period to deliver the remaining assistance due under the original framework as well as the enhanced HIPC assistance and the portion corresponding to a possible topping-up at completion point.
- **Paris Club**: According to the Paris Club minutes of October 24, 2000, a 70 percent debt service reduction has been simulated until end-2001 for France, Italy and Spain, and 100 percent debt service reduction has been simulated for the Netherlands. A stock of debt reduction under Cologne terms was assumed as of end-2001, granting an additional reduction of 83 percent on all pre-cutoff date debt on top of traditional debt relief mechanisms, in NPV terms. Comparable treatment is assumed for non-Paris Club debt.

Burkina Faso: Divergences in Exports of Goods and Services Between the Assumptions Used at the Decision Point and the Outcome at Completion Point

Exports of goods and services, expressed in U.S. dollars, were 14 percent lower on average for the 1999-2001 period than envisaged at the decision point, essentially because of exogenous factors. The bulk of the change occurred in 2000 (17.6 percent lower) and in 2001 (22 percent lower). Exports of goods accounted for 81 percent of this discrepancy, and exports of services for the balance (see Box 1 for details). One major explanatory variable is the significantly more depreciated exchange rate of the CFA franc against the US$ than assumed at decision point, as shown in Box 1.

Box 1: Exchange rate assumptions and outcomes

	1999	2000	2001	Average
Completion point outcome (CFAF/$)	614.89	710.03	732.37	685.76
Decision point assumptions (CFAF/$)	614.77	646.90	638.09	633.25
Difference (in percent)	0.02	9.76	14.77	8.29

The other main explanations for the observed differences are as follows:

- **Cotton**: Cotton is Burkina Faso's main export crop, and the differences between the Decision Point assumptions and the Completion Point outcome account for one quarter of the observed overall discrepancy. CFAF/US$ exchange rate discrepancies have no impact as cotton earnings are based on US$ denominated export prices. Exported volumes in 2000/01 were on average about 7 percent lower than envisaged at decision point essentially because of an attack of white fly pests, which depressed production. Also, the decline of the export price in 2000 was significantly more severe than envisaged at decision point.

- **Gold**: Discrepancies in assumptions concerning gold exports explain another fifth of the total discrepancy. Following the closure of the Poura mine, the only large industrial gold operation in Burkina Faso which was in operation at the time of the decision point, the authorities had embarked on a policy of mechanization of artisanal production. However, this did not produce the expected outcome, resulting in significantly lower volumes exported in 2000 and 2001. Also, the actual price of gold in 2001 was significantly lower than envisaged at decision point.

- **Livestock products**: There are two main explanatory variables for the lower volumes of exported live animals and meat in 2000 and 2001. First, as a significant part of the farmers' savings consists of herds, the adverse cereals crop in late 2000 resulted in a slaughtering of the herds for self-consumption, thereby reducing the volumes available for export. Second, the socio-political disturbances in Côte d'Ivoire (Burkina Faso's main export market for animals and meat) reduced the demand for livestock, which contributed to the decline in prices below the levels assumed at

decision point. For leather and hides, the larger volume of exports in 2000 is for the most part explained by the lifting of the de facto monopoly granted to a single company which resulted in increased supply. Prices were depressed due to this increased supply, lower demand in Côte d'Ivoire, and the exchange rate impact.

- **Other agricultural goods**: The outcome is more uneven. Lower than anticipated exports include: (i) groundnuts because of the liquidation of the promotion and marketing company SAFIVAR; (ii) shea because the assumption used at decision point that the European Union would allow shea butter to be used in the manufacture of chocolate did not materialize; and (iii) fruits and vegetable because of the lack of means of transportation caused by the collapse of the regional airline Air Afrique and the impact of the events in Côte d'Ivoire. However, there was a better than anticipated performance in exports of sesame because of the opening of the promotion agency TROPEX located in Bobo Dioulasso, and cereals, essentially because of the start of exports to Mali

- **Industrial and manufactured goods**: the significantly lower than expected exports are essentially due to the combination of the exchange rate impact and the events in Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso's main export market for these goods.

- **Services**: Overall, services were about 20 percent lower than envisaged at the decision point, essentially due to the exchange rate effect. Transportation was particularly hard hit due to the lower volumes of exports of cotton, fruits and vegetables, and industrial and manufactured goods, as well as the demise of Air Afrique.

Annex II

Table Annex II. Burkina Faso: Comparison of Export Estimates nad Projections at the Decision and Completion Point (1997-2001)
(In millions of U.S. dollars; percentage change in italics compare completion point outturns with decision point assumptions)

	Sector Contribution to change in average exports of goods and services	Hypothesis retained at the Decision Point						Completion Point Outturn						Remarks
		1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Prelim	2000 Proj.	2001 Proj.	1999-2001 average	1997 Revised	1998 Revised	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Prelim	1999-2001 average	
Exports of goods and services	**100%**	**267.5**	**363.3**	**292.2**	**288.1**	**333.7**	**304.6**	**266.9**	**361.6**	**287.4**	**237.4**	**260.6**	**261.8**	
								-0.2%	*-0.5%*	*-1.6%*	*-17.6%*	*-21.9%*	*-14.1%*	
Total Goods	81%													
value		229.5	324.4	254.8	249.2	290.8	264.9	229.0	323.0	254.0	205.9	230.5	230.2	
								-0.2%	*-0.4%*	*-0.3%*	*-17.3%*	*-20.7%*	*-13.1%*	
volume index (1990 = 100)		87.2	130.2	114.1	114.0	127.5	118.5	87.2	130.0	113.8	100.8	112.6	109.1	
								-0.1%	*-0.2%*	*-0.3%*	*-11.6%*	*-11.7%*	*-8.0%*	
Cotton	25%													Cotton earnings are based in US$
value		128.1	206.4	136.0	121.2	143.1	133.4	127.9	204.9	136.0	101.7	131.1	122.9	(no exchange rate impact)
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*0.0%*	*-16.1%*	*-8.4%*	*-7.9%*	
volume (1000 MT)		89.4	138.8	114.7	115.0	125.7	118.5	89.4	138.9	114.7	109.1	113.7	112.5	Impact of White Fly more severe than expected
								0.0%	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*-5.1%*	*-9.5%*	*-5.0%*	
price (US$/KG)		1.434	1.486	1.185	1.054	1.138	1.126	1.431	1.475	1.185	0.932	1.152	1.090	Adverse price impact significant in 2000
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*0.0%*	*-11.6%*	*1.2%*	*-3.2%*	
Gold	21%													Gold earnings are based in US$
value		15.5	15.5	15.0	15.0	25.6	18.5	15.4	16.1	15.0	8.7	4.8	9.5	(no exchange rate impact)
								-0.2%	*4.2%*	*0.0%*	*-41.8%*	*-81.4%*	*-48.7%*	
volume (MT)		1.365	1.600	1.800	1.800	3.000	2.200	1.365	1.600	1.800	0.995	0.995	1.263	Mechanisation of artisanal production deceptive
								0.0%	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*-44.7%*	*-66.8%*	*-42.6%*	Also, increase in unreported exports
price (US$/KG)		11332	10138	8332	8332	8531	8398	11308	10064	8334	8775	5296	7468	Unexpected and severe price shock in 2001
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*0.0%*	*5.3%*	*-37.9%*	*-11.1%*	
Livestock products	19%													Dissaving because of bad cereals crop end-2000
value		46.5	46.2	47.7	51.3	54.7	51.3	46.4	46.0	47.6	45.2	44.4	45.7	plus political tensions in Côte d'Ivoire have
								-0.2%	*-0.5%*	*-0.3%*	*-11.9%*	*-18.8%*	*-10.8%*	affected sales
of which, Live Animals	5%													
value		25.0	24.9	25.8	27.3	29.1	27.4	24.9	24.9	25.7	23.2	26.2	25.1	
								-0.2%	*-0.5%*	*-0.3%*	*-14.9%*	*-9.9%*	*-8.6%*	
volume (1000 Heads)		300	300	310	322	336	323	300	300	310	315	325	317	
								0.0%	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*-2.3%*	*-3.2%*	*-1.9%*	
price (US$/Head)		83.3	83.1	83.2	84.7	86.7	84.9	83.1	82.9	82.9	73.8	80.7	79.1	Exchange rate impact
								-0.2%	*-0.3%*	*-0.3%*	*-12.9%*	*-7.0%*	*-6.8%*	
of which, Meat and Slaught	1%													
value		2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.5	Political tensions in Côte d'Ivoire have
								-0.2%	*-0.6%*	*0.0%*	*-14.8%*	*-31.2%*	*-16.0%*	affected sales
volume (1000 MT)		1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	
								0.0%	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.8%*	*-14.1%*	*-4.6%*	
price (US$/KG)		2.6	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	Exchange rate impact
								-0.2%	*6.2%*	*2.0%*	*-16.1%*	*-21.3%*	*-12.9%*	
of which, Leather and Hides	6%													
value		19.0	18.6	19.1	21.0	22.4	20.9	18.9	18.5	19.1	19.4	16.0	18.2	
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*-0.4%*	*1.4%*	*-28.7%*	*-12.9%*	
volume (1000 MT)		3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.6	Volume increase in 2000: lifting of monopoly
								0.0%	*0.0%*	*-0.8%*	*12.2%*	*-8.4%*	*0.9%*	
price (US$/KG)		5.7	5.3	5.5	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	4.9	4.7	5.1	Price shock; exchange rate impact
								-0.2%	*6.3%*	*2.5%*	*-20.0%*	*-23.5%*	*-14.3%*	
Other Agricultural and Manufactured Goods	23%													
value		39.3	56.4	56.1	61.6	67.3	61.7	39.3	56.0	55.5	50.3	50.3	52.0	
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*-1.1%*	*-18.4%*	*-25.3%*	*-15.7%*	
Of which, Groundnuts	4%													
value		7.4	4.5	5.5	5.7	6.4	5.9	7.4	4.5	5.5	3.8	3.7	4.3	Liquidation of promotion agency SAFIVAR
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*0.0%*	*-33.5%*	*-42.6%*	*-26.3%*	
Of which, Shea	1%													
value		5.0	5.1	7.0	6.6	7.4	7.0	5.0	5.1	7.0	6.3	6.1	6.5	No agreement to include shea butter in chocolate
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*0.0%*	*-4.7%*	*-16.6%*	*-7.3%*	
Of which, Sesame	4%													
value		3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.7	6.9	6.7	5.8	Increase due to opening of promotion agency
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*0.0%*	*78.6%*	*58.1%*	*46.4%*	
Of which, Cereals	2%													
value		0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	6.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.7	4.5	Start of exports to Mali
											39.5%	*12.3%*	*24.7%*	
Of which, Fruits and Vegetables	0%													
value		5.2	4.5	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.5	5.2	7.0	3.4	5.2	Air Afrique collapse reduces freight, plus political
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*0.0%*	*34.0%*	*-39.5%*	*-2.8%*	tensions in Côte d'Ivoire
Of which, Modern Manufacturing	6%													
value		18.0	18.8	18.9	18.9	19.6	19.1	18.0	18.6	19.6	14.6	15.6	16.6	Political tensions in Côte d'Ivoire have affected
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*3.7%*	*-22.3%*	*-20.3%*	*-13.1%*	sales, plus exchange rate impact
Of which, Traditional Manufacturing	2%													
value		0.7	0.5	1.6	3.1	4.7	3.1	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.5	4.1	2.4	Political tensions in Côte d'Ivoire have affected
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*0.0%*	*-49.9%*	*-12.9%*	*-22.6%*	sales, plus exchange rate impact
Residual	6%													
value		0.0	20.3	14.1	13.2	13.4	13.6	0.0	19.3	12.8	10.0	10.7	11.1	Essentially exchange rate impact
								0.0%	*-5.0%*	*-9.2%*	*-24.5%*	*-20.7%*	*-18.0%*	
Total Services	19%													
value		38.0	38.9	37.4	38.9	42.9	39.7	37.9	38.7	33.4	31.5	30.0	31.6	
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*-10.8%*	*-19.2%*	*-30.1%*	*-20.5%*	
of which, Travel	1%													
value		23.0	21.9	20.7	19.9	21.4	20.7	23.0	21.8	21.6	19.3	19.9	20.3	Strong impact from CFA depreciation / USD
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*4.8%*	*-3.1%*	*-7.1%*	*-1.9%*	
of which, other transportation	7%													
value		4.4	4.4	4.9	7.6	8.6	7.0	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.8	Linked to lower export volumes, plus
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*-15.5%*	*-51.4%*	*-58.4%*	*-45.9%*	Air Afrique collapse
o.w., Government transactions	4%													
value		3.5	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*-56.3%*	*-59.6%*	*-65.4%*	*-60.6%*	
of which, Other Services	8%													
value		7.1	9.6	9.0	8.7	9.8	9.2	7.1	9.5	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.8	
								-0.2%	*-0.7%*	*-29.6%*	*-34.9%*	*-44.3%*	*-36.5%*	

Sources: Burkinabé authorities and Bank/Fund staffs estimates.

Burkina Faso: Debt Management Assessment[1]

Country	Legal and Institutional Arrangements	Coordination with Macroeconomic Policies, DSA	New Borrowing Policy	Basic Debt Management Functions	Human and Technical Resources	Fund/Bank Staff Assessment
Burkina Faso	**Legal framework:** No law but decrees and regulations which are observed and implemented. **Location of debt unit**: Ministry of Finance. **Interagency coordination:** *good* through a formal committee **Guarantees**: Minister of Finance. **New borrowing**: Parliament. **Improvement**: better definition of the responsibilities, mandate and objectives of the external debt management agency and improve coordination with other agencies involved in the external debt	**Coordination:** formal committee and good cooperation. **Debt reports**: Comprehensive annual debt strategy, a non comprehensive portfolio analysis and a DSA *report are prepared.* **Public access to debt information**: Very limited access. The debt strategy report is widely available to the public, whereas the portfolio analysis and the DSA are made available only to the government agencies and donors.	**Strategy**: Include limit on nonconcessional external borrowing. **Evaluation** of new borrowing proposals takes into account the existing loan portfolio *and in particular* the impact on debt sustainability. **Improvement**: enhance capacity to carry out analysis of the impact of new borrowing on debt indicators.	**Coverage**: debt unit monitors public and publicly guaranteed debt but centralizes also information on debt contracted by public enterprises. **Loan disbursements**: *frequent* delays . Information mostly from projects units. **Debt service**: projections quite accurate most of the time. **Debt renegotiations**: led by the debt unit. The country received satisfactory outcome with Paris Club but not with bilateral non-Paris Club. **Improvement**: Define	***Staff and training***: Inadequate number of staff with sufficient training to carry out even basic debt management functions. **Computer equipment**: Both a shortage of computers and adequate software tools. **Improvement:** need computers and debt analysis software and associated training. Increase number of staffs and provide them more training.	*Burkina's debt monitoring* does not provide for a comprehensive account of external loans. The debt unit has relatively good hardware (new computers all in network), excellent software capabilities (Sygade, Excel and latest version of Debt-pro) and a *limited* number of well-trained staff including in Debt-pro and in forecasting. I.T. and database management, however, is critically defective, due to lack of competent personnel available on a daily basis and safety procedures against viruses or hard drive overloading. Communication between the Direction de la dette and the Direction de la Cooperation (both under the Ministry of Finances but separate entities)

[1] This Table was compiled based on the authorities' return of a joint Bank-Fund external debt management survey on HIPC countries, a complete analysis of which is presented in the paper: External Debt Management in Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs) (IDA/SecM2002-0148;03/21/02 and SM/02/92;03/22/02) to be discussed at the *Committee of the Whole* on April 4, 2002.

Country	Legal and Institutional Arrangements	Coordination with Macroeconomic Policies, DSA	New Borrowing Policy	Basic Debt Management Functions	Human and Technical Resources	Fund/Bank Staff Assessment
	management.			better strategy and approach, and develop analytical skills for debt renegotiations.		needs to improve. The Direction de la Cooperation tracks disbursements, but not in an accurate way: all disbursements are recorded in CFA francs without keeping track of the original currency and the exchange rates used. In addition, the data is communicated to the Direction de la dette with considerable delays. Consequently, the decision point database needed to be amended at the completion point for loans that were not accounted for. The follow up on paper work at the Direction de la dette also needs to improve: currently there is an over reliance on information technology.