FY15 NCBP Countries: Eligibility to the Different Options 1/

Debt Vulnerability

		Lower		Higher	
	Lower	Minimum concessionality requirement based on loan-by- loan approach, but with added flexibility on nonconcessional external debt (e.g., higher and untied nonzero limits, if consistent with maintenance of low debt vulnerabilities).		Minimum concessionality requirement based on loan-by-loan approach, likely higher than 35 percent, with limited or no room for nonconcessional external borrowing debt.	
		Benin	Nicaragua	Afghanistan	
		Burkina Faso	Niger	Burundi	
		Congo, Dem. Rep. 2/	Sierra Leone	Central African Republic ^{6/}	
		Cote d'Ivoire	Solomon Islands	Chad	
		Gambia, The	South Sudan	Comoros	
		Guinea	Tajikistan 3/	Haiti	
Capacity		Guinea-Bissau	Tanzania	Kiribati	
		Kyrgyz Republic	Togo	Maldives	
		Lao PDR	Tonga	Marshall Islands	
		Liberia	Uganda	Mauritania ^{7/}	
		Madagascar	Yemen, Rep. 4/	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	
		Malawi	Zambia	Sao Tome and Principe	
		Mali		Tuvalu	
		Mozambique			
	Higher	Ethiopia Senegal		Overall limit on the Present Value of external or total public debt. For most advanced IDA countries, ceilings on nominal external or public debt. Samoa	
		Rwanda 5/			

1/ Limited to active IDA-only countries that are subject to the IDA NCBP and excludes countries in nonaccrual status as of July 1, 2014 (Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan and Zimbabwe).

- 2/ Congo, Democratic Republic's risk of debt distress has improved from "high" to "moderate".
- 3/ Tajikistan's risk of debt distress has improved from "high" to "moderate".
- 4/ Yemen Republic's risk of debt distress has improved from "high" to "moderate".
- 5/ Rwanda's risk of debt distress has improved from "moderate" to "low".
- 6/ Central African Republic's risk of debt distress has worsened from "moderate" to "high".
- 7/ Mauritania's risk of debt distress has worsened from "moderate" to "high".