

- (B) extended repayment periods; or
- (C) partial or complete write-offs of debt service obligations.

**(b) Initiation of discussions to facilitate financing of human welfare and natural resource programs in sub-Saharan Africa in connection with debt reduction and conversion**

The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund to initiate discussions with the directors of such institutions and propose that such institutions, jointly with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, and the International Finance Corporation, as appropriate, provide advice and assistance to government creditors holding sovereign debt of any sub-Saharan government, and to sub-Saharan governments which desire to finance programs with local currencies obtained through debt reduction and conversion to promote charitable, educational, and scientific (including conservation and restoration of natural resources) purposes, as a condition of reducing or converting such sovereign debt.

(Pub. L. 95-118, title XVI, § 1609, as added Pub. L. 100-461, title V, § 555, Oct. 1, 1988, 102 Stat. 2268-36.)

**Editorial Notes**

**CODIFICATION**

Section 1609 of Pub. L. 95-118 is based on section 9 of H.R. 4645, One Hundredth Congress, as reported Sept. 28, 1988, and enacted into law by Pub. L. 100-461.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

**DEFINITIONS**

The definitions in section 262p-5 of this title apply to this section.

**§ 262p-4e. Extent to which borrowing country governments have honored debt-for-development swap agreements to be considered as factor in making loans to such borrowers**

**(a) In general**

The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to initiate discussions with the directors of such bank and propose that such bank consider, as an important factor in making loans to borrowing country governments, the history of compliance by such governments with, and the extent to which such governments have honored, agreements entered into by such governments as part of any debt-for-development swap which requires such governments to set aside or otherwise limit the use of real property to conservation purposes.

**(b) Definitions**

As used in this section:

**(1) Debt-for-development swap**

The term “debt-for-development swap” means the purchase of qualified debt by, or the donation of such debt to, an organization de-

scribed in section 501(c)(3) of title 26 which is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of title 26, and the subsequent transfer of such debt to an organization located in such foreign country in exchange for an undertaking by such tax-exempt organization, such foreign government, or such foreign organization to engage in a charitable, educational, or scientific activity.

**(2) Qualified debt**

The term “qualified debt” means—

(A) sovereign debt issued by a foreign government;

(B) debt owed by private institutions in the country governed by such foreign government; and

(C) debt owed by institutions in the country governed by such foreign government which are owned, in part, by private persons and, in part, by public institutions.

(Pub. L. 95-118, title XVI, § 1610, as added Pub. L. 100-461, title V, § 555, Oct. 1, 1988, 102 Stat. 2268-36.)

**Editorial Notes**

**CODIFICATION**

Section 1610 of Pub. L. 95-118 is based on section 10 of H.R. 4645, One Hundredth Congress, as reported Sept. 28, 1988, and enacted into law by Pub. L. 100-461.

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

**DEFINITIONS**

The definitions in section 262p-5 of this title apply to this section.

**§ 262p-4f. Assistance to countries to develop statistical assessment of well-being of poor**

**(a) Findings**

The Congress finds that—

(1) improvement in the capacity of developing countries to measure and monitor regularly the nutritional and physical well-being of the poorest 40 percent of the population of each of such countries is essential to the development of policies to reduce absolute poverty;

(2) internationally accepted statistical indicators that measure reliably the extent of absolute poverty and identify the location and characteristics of the poor are being developed and refined to guide policy formulation and target assistance to the poor;

(3) such guidance by indicators is, however, not able to be used in some developing countries, especially the poorest countries, due to the woeful unavailability of statistical data;

(4) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association have the technical and financial capability to assist borrowing country governments to develop such statistical measurement capabilities for social indicators necessary for the design and monitoring of poverty-reduction policies for such governments;

(5) availability of social indicator data is also essential to the work of such institutions, particularly in monitoring the impact of