

CONTINENT	COUNTRY	OIL or PETROLEUM	GOLD	COCOA	COFFEE	COTTON	EXPORTS (%GDP)	NATIONAL DEBT (%GDP)
AFRICA	Benin					Y	25.7	50.4
	Burkina Faso		Y			Y	25.2	32.5
	Burundi				Y	Y	6.2	43.4
	Cameroon			Y	Y	Y	18.5	30.5
	Central African Rep.				Y	Y	12.7	42.5
	Chad	Y				Y	29.2	59
	Comoros						18	26.3
	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Y	Y		Y		25.3	17.6
	Rep. of Congo	Y		Y	Y		57.1	83.1
	Cote d'Ivoire			Y	Y	Y	32.6	47.4
	Eritrea		Y				9.8	120.9
	Ethiopia		Y		Y		8	54.5
	The Gambia					Y	19.9	116.1
	Ghana	Y	Y	Y			41	78.1
	Guinea		Y		Y		31.6	56
	Guinea-Bissau						28	46.3
	Liberia			Y	Y		17.5	42.3
	Madagascar	Y			Y	Y	32.5	42.3
	Malawi				Y	Y	33.3	56.1
	Mali		Y			Y	20.4	29.7
	Mauritania	Y	Y				26.9	99.6
	Mozambique					Y	34.8	121.2
	Niger						16.4	45.9
	Rwanda					Y	15.1	43.4
	Sao Tome and Principe			Y	Y		8.8	58.8
	Senegal	Y				Y	29.1	58.6
	Sierra Leone			Y	Y		23.5	54.9
	Somalia						0.3	Unaccounted
	Sudan	Y	Y			Y	9.8	65.4
	Tanzania						19.5	34
Togo			Y	Y	Y	38.8	71.6	
Uganda		Y		Y	Y	18.8	37.8	
Zambia					Y	45.5	58.6	

CONTINENT	COUNTRY	OIL or PETROLEUM	GOLD	COCOA	COFFEE	COTTON	EXPORTS (%GDP)	NATIONAL DEBT (%GDP)
C. and S. AMERICA	Bolivia		Y				24.6	44.8
	Guyana		Y				51.1	46.8
	Haiti	Y		Y	Y		20.6	33.5
	Honduras		Y		Y		42.7	47.7
	Nicaragua		Y		Y		39	45.2
	ASIA	Afghanistan					Y	6.6

Commodities Exports of HIPC Countries (2016)  
(Refers to Attached Chart)

#### LEGEND

"Y" denotes: Yes, said commodity is exported from said country. Blank boxes indicate that said commodity is not exported from said country.

National Debt and Export figures are copied from the "Economy" section of each country's entry in the CIA World Factbook. Commodity presence is reported here based on information from the "Economy" section as well. All data is from 2016.

Ghana is specially marked for easy reference, as the country provides a focal point for this paper.

#### NOTES

Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, and Somalia are specially marked to acknowledge that they are exceptional from the trend because they do not export any of the five categorical commodity types. They may share other links to HIPC debt cycling, such as unique exports or political conditions. They may simply be outliers.

Other nations, such as Afghanistan, Burundi, Eritrea, and Ethiopia pose possible exceptions to the trend of vulnerability to crucial exports, as their exports are not a major force in their economy (as far as constructing GDP).

Each country's unique political context provides it with its own political and economic assets. While HIPC may not operate as a scam for discounting exports from all these countries, it does vulnerate them to exploitation at the whims of world powers instituted through the IMF and the World Bank.