GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

PROSPECTUS

For
EC$80 Million, 91 day Treasury bills
(Series A: ECD 20M; Series B: ECD 20M; Series C: ECD 20M; Series D: ECD 20M)

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PROSPECTUS DATE: NOVEMBER 2018

The Prospectus has been drawn up in accordance with the rules of the Regional Government Securities Market. The Regional Debt Coordinating Committee and Eastern Caribbean Central Bank accept no responsibility for the content of this Prospectus, make no representations as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaim any liability whatsoever for any loss whatsoever arising from or reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this Prospectus. This prospectus is issued for the purpose of giving information to the public. If you are in doubt about the contents of this document or need financial or investment advice you should consult a person licensed under the Securities Act or any other duly qualified person who specializes in advising on the acquisition of government instruments or other securities.


Dominica
Capucin
Pte. Jaco
830
Vieille Case
Douglas B.
Hampstead
Crompton Pt.
Portsmouth
Pr. Rupert Bay
ST. JOHN
Wesley
Picard
Marigot
Pt. Ronde
ST. ANDREW
Pagua Bay
Dublanc
Morne Diablotin
1419
Dublanc
ST. PETER
Salibia
Colihaut
Jenny Pt.
Coulibistri
Morne Raquette
ST. JOSEPH
Castle Bruce
Salisbury
Bells
St. Joseph
704
Layou
Grand Marigot Bay
ST. DAVID
Petit Soufrière Bay
Rosalie
Rosalie
ST. PAUL
1423
Mahaut
Massacre
Springfield
1220
Canefield
Laudat
La Plaine
Woodbridge B.
Roseau
ST. GEORGE
1225
Watt Mountain
Délices
Pte. Mulâtre
ST. PATRICK
Pointe Michel
ST. LUKE
Petit Savane
Soufrière
Soufrière Bay
ST. MARK
Berekua
Grande Bay
Scotts Head
Scotts Hd. Village
Pte. de Fous

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Notice to Investors

This prospectus is issued for the purposes of giving information to the public. The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica (GOCD) affirms the accuracy of the information contained herein and accepts full responsibility for the same. The GOCD confirms that, having made all reasonable inquiries, this prospectus contains all information material in the context of the securities being issued, and to the best of its knowledge there are no other facts, the omission of which would cause the information in this prospectus to be misleading.

This prospectus and its content are issued for the specific securities described herein. Should you need advice, you should consult a person licensed under the Securities Act or any other duly qualified person who specializes on advising on the acquisition of Governments instruments or other securities.

The ultimate decision and responsibility to proceed with any transaction with respect to this offering rests solely with you. Therefore, prior to entering into the proposed investment, you should determine the economic risks and merits, as well as the legal, tax and accounting characteristics and consequences of this Bill offering, and that you are able to assume those risks. This Prospectus and its content are issued for the specific securities described.

Abstract

The Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica (thereafter referred to as GOCD) proposes to raise a total of EC$80 Million on the Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM) through the issue of the following securities:

- Four 91 day Treasury bills:
  EC$20 Million, with a maximum bid price of 6%
  EC$20 Million, with a maximum bid price of 6%
  EC$20 Million, with a maximum bid price of 6%
  EC$20 Million, with a maximum bid price of 6%

The securities will be issued under the authority of the Treasury Bills Act No. 5 of 2010 of the Commonwealth of Dominica.

The securities will be issued on the Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM) in the months of February 2019, May 2019, August 2019, and November 2019, and traded on the Secondary Market trading platform of the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange (ECSE) as follows:

Issue amount: EC$80 Million

Auction Date	Tenor/Type	Amount	Trading Symbol	Settlement Date	Maturity Date
13th February 2019	91 Day T-bill	EC$20.0 Million	DMB160519	14th February 2018	16th May 2019
17th May 2019	91 day T-bill	EC$20.0 Million	DMB190819	20th May 2019	19th August 2019
20th August 2019	91 day T-bill	EC$20.0 Million	DMB201119	21st August 2019	20th November 2019
21st November 2019	91 day T-bill	EC$20.0 Million	DMB210220	22nd November 2019	February 21 2020

Bidding will commence at 9:00 a.m. and will be closed at 12:00 noon on the auction day.

I. General Information

Issuer:	Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica (GOCD)
Address:	Ministry of Finance Financial Centre Roseau Commonwealth of Dominica
Email:	finsec@cwdom.dm
Telephone No.:	(767) 266-3221
Facsimile No.:	(767) 448-0054
Contact Persons:	Hon. Mr. Roosevelt Skerrit, Prime Minister and Minister for Finance Mrs. Rosamund Edwards, Financial Secretary Mrs. Beverly Pinard, Accountant General
Issue Dates:	13th February 2019 17th May 2019 20th August 2019 21st November 2019
Types of Securities:	Four 91 day Treasury bills
Amount of Issue:	EC$20 million 91 day Treasury bill with a maximum bid price of 6% EC$20 million 91 day Treasury bill with a maximum bid price of 6% EC$20 million 91 day Treasury bill with a maximum bid price of 6% EC$20 million 91 day Treasury bill with a maximum bid price of 6%

Use of Proceeds:	The proceeds of this issue will be used to finance part of the GOCD operational budget and to refinance existing GOCD debt.
Legislative Authority:	The Treasury Bills Act No. 5 of 2010 of the Commonwealth of Dominica.

II. Information about the Issues

Method of Issue:	The price of the issue will be determined by a competitive uniform price auction with open bidding
Listing:	The securities will be issued on the RGSM and traded on the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange (ECSE), the secondary market trading platform.
Minimum Bid Amount:	The minimum bid quantity is EC $5,000.
Bid Multiplier:	The bid multiplier will be EC $1,000.
Bidding Period:	**The bidding period will start at 9:00 a.m. and end at 12:00 noon on the auction day.**
Bid Limitation:	Each investor is limited to one (1) bid with the option of increasing the amount being tendered or reducing the interest rate offered until the close of the bidding period.
Taxation:	Yields on these securities will not be subject to any tax, duty or levy by Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) participating Governments.
Participation:	Investors may participate in the auction through licensed financial intermediaries on the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange (ECSE).

Trading Symbol	Amount of Issue	Tenor	Max Bid Price	Auction Date	Settlement Date	Matuirity Date
DMB160519	EC $20 million	91 days	6.0%	13th February 2019	14th February 2019	16th May 2019
DMB190819	EC $20 million	91 days	6.0%	17th May 2019	20th May 2019	19th August 2019
DMB120219	EC $20 million	91 days	6.0%	20th August, 2019	21st August 2019	20th November 2019
DMB210220	EC $20 million	91 days	6.0%	21st November 2019	22nd November 2019	21st February 2020

List of Intermediaries:

The Bank of Nevis Limited

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Ltd

Bank of St. Lucia Limited

First Citizens Investment Services Limited

Bank of St Vincent and the Grenadines Limited

Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited

Currency of Issue: All currency references are to Eastern Caribbean Dollars unless otherwise specified.

III. History

Nicknamed the “Nature Island of the Caribbean”, Dominica is reputed as an unspoiled nature haven and the quintessential eco-tourism destination in the Caribbean. The country’s early inhabitants, the Kalinago (Island Caribs), named the island Wai'tukubuli, meaning ‘Tall is her body’; a fitting description of the country’s mountainous interior.

Largely due to Dominica's position between Martinique and Guadeloupe, France eventually became predominant, and a French settlement was established and grew. The island became a British possession following the 1763 Treaty of Paris which ended the Seven Years' War between Britain and France. The French successfully invaded in 1778 with the active cooperation of the population. The island was subsequently returned to British rule by the1783 Treaty of Paris. French invasions in 1795 and 1805 ended in failure.

Britain established a legislative assembly, representing only the white population in 1763. With the liberalization of racial attitudes around 1831 came the Brown Privilege Bill which conferred political and social rights on free nonwhites. Three Blacks were elected to the legislative assembly the following year. Slavery was abolished in 1838 and Dominica became the first and only British Caribbean colony with a Black-controlled legislature in the 19th century.

Dominica became part of the Leeward Island Federation in 1871 and the Crown Colony government was re-established in 1896. Political rights for the vast majority of the population were curtailed.

Heightened political consciousness post World War I led to a Representative Government Association. The group successfully captured one-third of the popularly elected seats of the legislative assembly in 1924 and one-half in 1936. Dominica subsequently was transferred from the Leeward Island Administration and was governed as part of the Windward’s until 1958, when it joined the short-lived West Indies Federation.

After the federation was dissolved, Dominica became an associated state of the United Kingdom in 1967 and formally took responsibility for its internal affairs. On November 3, 1978, the Commonwealth of Dominica was granted independence by the United Kingdom. (State, 2010)

IV. Demographics

As of 2011 Dominica's population was estimated at 71,293 with an annual growth rate of -0.6% and density of 96.5 per square kilometer. Males account for 51.1% of the total population while females account for 48.9%. GDP per capita was estimated at EC$ 19,997. Life expectancy at birth is 74.1 years while infant mortality per thousand live births is 13. Adult literacy is 88%. According to the most recent Country Poverty Assessment (2010), the unemployment rate has declined from 25 to 14 percent.

Table 1 - Age distribution of the Dominican population

Age Group	Males	Females	Total	% of Total Population
0-4	3,328	3,140	6,468	8.9
5-9	4,046	3,689	7,735	10.6
10-14	3,643	3,631	7,274	10.0
15-19	3,534	3,447	6,981	9.6
20-24	2,496	2,191	4,687	6.4
25-29	2,663	2,580	5,243	7.2
30-34	2,955	2,844	5,799	8.0
35-39	2,908	2,513	5,421	7.4
40-44	2,474	2,108	4,582	6.3
45-49	1,993	1,652	3,645	5.0
50-54	1,502	1,385	2,887	4.0
55-59	1,238	1,210	2,448	3.4
60-64	1,046	1,262	2,308	3.2
65-69	1,117	1,262	2,379	3.3
70-74	891	996	1,887	2.6
75-79	610	754	1,364	1.9
80-84	372	576	948	1.3
85+	304	567	871	1.2
Total	**37,120**	**35,807**	**72,927**	

Source: Central Statistics Office

Ability to influence future growth and demand for services

Education

During the review period the education policy of Government was geared towards improving the quality and relevance of the education system. Government was primarily focused on changing the nature, form and content of primary and secondary education, while strengthening and expanding welfare and support services and developing a quality system for Technical Vocational

Education and Training (TVET). Government's commitment to educating the populace continued to be reflected in the distribution of its financial resources. During the fiscal year 2018/19, Government will be investing $88.3 million in education or 6.4 percent of GDP, with the view of investing significantly more in the coming fiscal years.

Social Infrastructure

Public Sector expenditure on social infrastructure has been steady over the past four (4) fiscal years averaging 12.4 percent of total capital spending. In an effort to minimize the impact of the global recession on vulnerable groups, the government sought to contain unemployment and poverty by providing a fiscal stimulus. This was done through the Public Sector Investment Programme which created many jobs as the portfolio of projects was increased. The extent of the stimulus is reflected in the total PSIP expenditure which is at $358.1 million or 25.4 percent of GDP.

V. Political

National elections were held in December 2014 and Dominica scores well on a number of governance indicators**.** The increase in the Dominica Labor Party's majority suggests a strong mandate to continue with the government's economic and political agenda. Dominica has strong ratings for voice and accountability, political stability, government effectiveness, control of corruption, regulatory quality, and the rule of law.

VI. Management and Administration of Public Finance

Debt management functions are coordinated among the Ministry of Finance (MOF) Debt Unit, the Accountant General's Office, and the Attorney General's chambers. The Debt Unit (DU), which operates under the control of the Budget Comptroller in the MOF, leads debt management strategy and implementation. The Public Debt and Cash Management Committee in the MOF oversee the debt management operations. The Public Debt and Cash Management Committee is comprised of the Financial Secretary, the Budget Comptroller, the Accountant General and the Debt Economist.

1. Debt Management Objectives

The GOCD's high-level debt management objective is "to ensure that the GOCD's financing needs and obligations are met on a timely basis. To do so in a way that minimizes cost over the medium to long term, while taking account of risks, and subject to that, to develop over time a range of financing options." Guided by the foregoing the MOF seeks to ensure that the GOCD's debt management policies over the medium to long term support fiscal and monetary policy and help build a robust and resilient economy, able to withstand economic shocks

2. ***Debt management Strategy***

The overall debt management strategy hinges on the objectives of minimizing borrowing costs. The GOCD recognizes the need to factor the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates on debt servicing costs and takes this into account in formulating its debt management strategy. The underlying elements guiding the strategy are:

- Limiting variable interest rate funding to no more than 15% of the public debt portfolio;
- Limiting non-US dollar external financing to a maximum of 20% of the public debt portfolio;
- Maintaining an Average Time to Maturity (ATM) of 9 years to minimize refinancing risk'
- Maintaining government guaranteed debt at 17% of total debt stock.

The overall debt management strategy also includes the provision of legal borrowing limits. The issuance of Treasury Bills, for example, is limited to EC$80.0 million. Additionally, the authorities have capped the overdraft facility at $31.5 million in totality. There are no borrowing limits for loans and bonds.

3. ***Transparency and Accountability***

The GOCD is continuously seeking ways of improving its systems of accountability and transparency. As the authorities continue to adopt more prudent and transparent fiscal management practices, they intend to continue to utilize the Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM). As a consequence, disclosure of information on the cash flow and debt stock will be made available bi-annually to all investors, consistent with the rules of the Regional Debt Coordinating Committee (RDCC).

4. ***Institutional Framework***

The Debt Unit (DU) of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) of the GOCD is charged with the responsibility of administering the Government's debt portfolio on a day-to-day basis and implementing the Government's borrowing strategy. The unit is directly accountable to the Budget Comptroller.

5. ***Risk Management Framework***

The establishment of an effective and efficient debt management system as a major element of economic management is of paramount importance to the government of the Commonwealth of Dominica. Accordingly, attempts have been made to strengthen the capacity of the debt unit (DU). Consequently, the DU's functions have been broadened to include:

- Assisting in the formulation of debt management strategies and policies
- Managing the debt portfolio to minimize cost with an acceptable risk profile
- Conducting risk analysis and developing risk management policies; and

- In collaboration with the Macro-policy Unit, conduct debt sustainability analysis to assess optimal borrowing levels.

CariCRIS Credit rating

On September 29 2017, following the passage of Hurricane Maria, the Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited (CariCRIS) placed the Government of Dominica on Rating Watch –Developing, maintaining its rating of Cari**BB+.** They emphasized that a rating placed under Rating Watch does not imply that the rating will necessarily change but indicates that events have occurred that may affect the credit quality of the issuer/issue. Subsequently, an update of the rating was done and as of June 30 2018 the government of Dominica was removed from Rating Watch and its ratings currently assigned to the US $25 million debt issue on its regional rating scale of Cari**BB+** was lowered by 1-notch to *Cari***BB** (Foreign and Local Currency Ratings). The rating indicates that the level of creditworthiness of this obligation, adjudged in relation to other obligations in the Caribbean is below average. The 1-notch downgrade is underpinned by the large GDP contraction caused by Hurricane Maria. However, CariCRIS has assigned a stable outlook on the lowered rating based on the post-hurricane reconstruction efforts and the likelihood that the economy will be stimulated and its revenue flow will be maintained, hence the debt repayment will be maintained. Additionally it was also mentioned that "Dominica is expected to continue to be one of the least indebted Caribbean countries"[1].

V11. Public Debt Overview

At the end of fiscal year 2017/18 the total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector[2] stood at approximately EC$1015.83 million (table 2) or 72.1 percent of GDP[3]. There were steady increases in the Public debt from 2013/14 to 2015/16, averaging about 2.07 percent, on account of issuance of securities on the RGSM and the movement in the overdraft facility. There was a decrease of about 5.01 percent in 2016/17, with a further decrease of 2.20 percent in 2017/18 when compared to 2016/17. These declines were mainly due to repayment of debt and minimal disbursements on committed undisbursed debt related to slowly implemented projects. Central government holds the largest portion of the total public debt with 84.15 percent at the end of the period June 2018 while government guaranteed debt accounts for 15.85 percent or 11.4 percent of GDP.

Most of the debt is held by external creditors with 69.16 percent and 30.84 percent being held by domestic creditors at the end of financial year 2017/18.

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[1] *Referenced the CARICris rating release of July 23, 2018*
[2] *Includes both central government and central government guaranteed debt*
[3] *Based on nominal GDP of $1408 million for fiscal year 2017/2018*

Between fiscal years 2013/14 and 2017/18, the public debt-to GDP ratio averaged about 73.0 percent (see Appendix III), this is 13.0 percent above the 60.0 percent debt to GDP target established by the Monetary Council of the ECCU, to be achieved by 2030. Also, it is leaning closely towards the IMF debt burden threshold of 74.0 percent[4] for emerging economies. The impact of Hurricane Maria is likely to cause a significant increase in the stock of debt in the years ahead due to large drawdowns on committed undisbursed debt which may adversely affect the ratio. However, it is anticipated that with increased economic activities geared towards building a more resilient nation, the likelihood of further deterioration will be lessened.

Total Government guaranteed disbursed outstanding debt increased by an average 0.56 percent over fiscal year 2014/15 to 2016/17; however, there was a sharp decline in 2017/18 by 7.10 percent. The threshold for guaranteed debt of 17.0 percent as a percentage of total debt, being stipulated in the debt strategy has not been breached, over the review period.

Cost/Risk Characteristics of Public Debt

In an effort to minimize cost and risk in the debt portfolio government continues to borrow externally, on highly concessionary terms and borrow on the domestic market in local currency. All this is done in an attempt to operate within the parameters of the Government's Debt Management Strategy and the underlying debt management objective.

Table 2: **Total Public Sector Debt (EC$ m) as at June 2018**

Public Sector debt	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
External Debt	771.52	763.37	757.82	731.69	702.49
Central government	648.64	641.97	643.22	628.71	609.21
Guaranteed debt	122.88	121.40	114.60	102.98	93.28
Domestic Debt	273.97	322.38	332.66	306.68	313.34
Central government	226.50	273.23	276.15	237.20	245.59
Guaranteed debt	47.47	49.15	56.51	69.48	67.75
Total Debt	**1045.49**	**1085.75**	**1090.48**	**1038.37**	**1015.83**
Central government	875.14	915.20	919.37	865.91	854.80
Guaranteed debt	170.35	170.55	171.11	172.46	161.03
Percentage of Debt					
Central government	83.71	84.29	84.31	83.39	84.15
Guaranteed debt	16.29	15.71	15.69	16.61	15.85

Source: Debt Unit, Ministry of Finance

Size of Public and Publicly Guaranteed External Debt

Table 3 shows the comparative figures for public and publicly guaranteed external debt over financial year ending June 2017 and June 2018. There was a sharp decline in the debt stock as at

[4] *Threshold utilized in the IMF Public Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) framework for Low Income Countries*

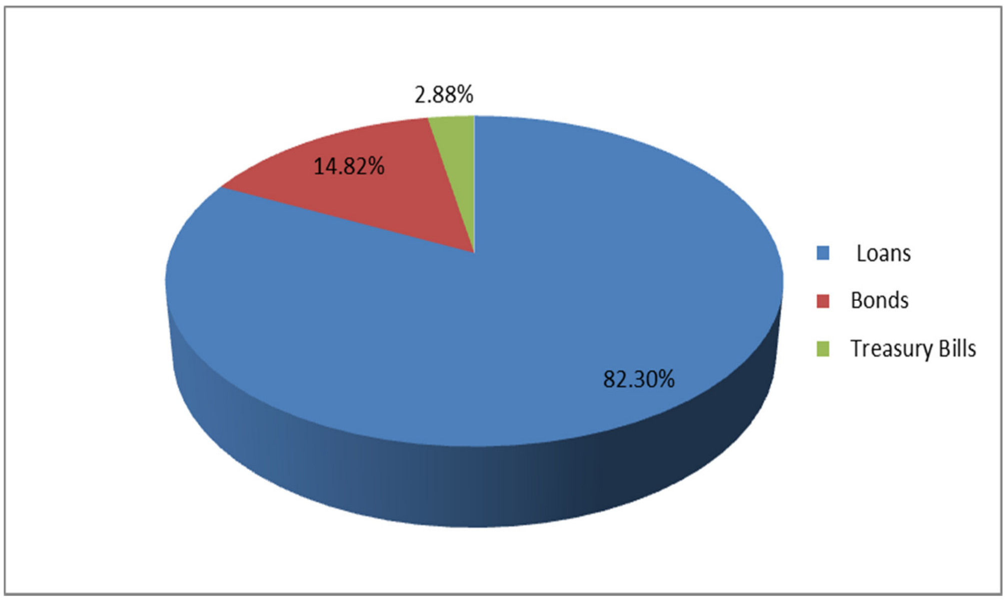
June 2018 from the previous year June 2017. This reflects principal repayment on loans and bonds with low disbursements on committed debt also there was a reduction in the foreign holders of treasury bills. Loans account for the largest share of the central government external debt with 82.0 percent followed by debenture bonds and treasury bills, see figure 1.

Table 3: External debt (by instrument) in EC$

External Debt	Jun-17	Jun-18
Central Government	628.71	609.21
Loans	506.00	501.40
Debenture Bonds	96.74	90.25
Treasury Bills	25.97	17.56
Guaranteed Debt	102.98	93.28
Total External Debt	731.69	702.49

Source: Debt Unit

Figure 1: Components of Central Government External Debt – June 2018

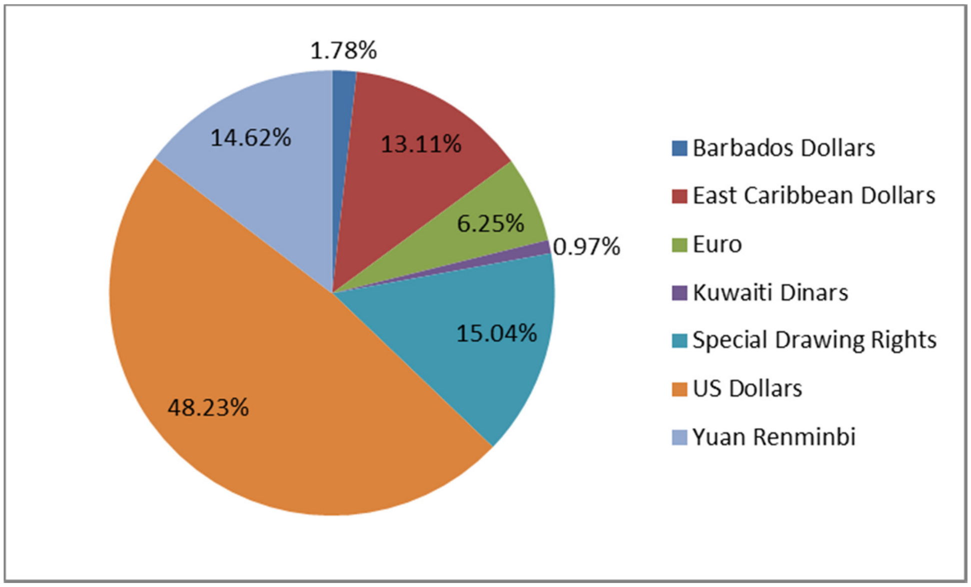


Source: Debt Unit

Figure 2 shows the currency composition of external debt. The US dollar forms the largest share of the external debt portfolio with 48.23 percent followed by the Special Drawing Rights with 15.04 percent. The Non-USD and SDR debt exposure is 31.66 percent; out of this amount 15.04

percent represents Yuan Renminbi (RMB). Currently, there is no significant foreign exchange risks to the debt portfolio since majority of the debt is denominated in USD and notably, the ECD is being pegged to the USD. Also, the RMB has been relatively stable over the years. However, the debt unit monitors closely the movement of the exchange rates, as part of its mandate to manage the debt of the Commonwealth of Dominica.

Figure 2: Currency Composition of External Debt at the end of June 2018



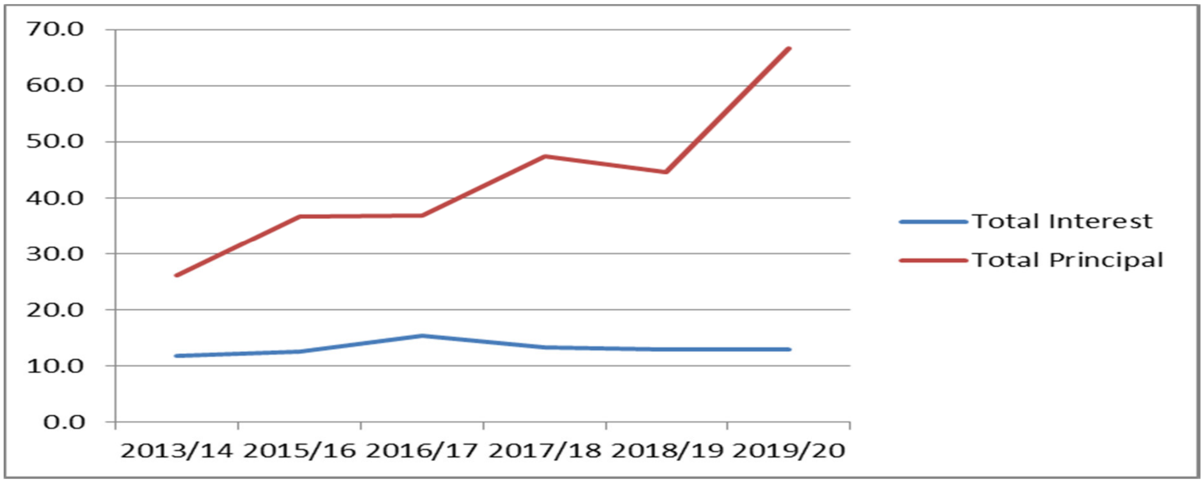
Source: Debt Unit, Ministry of Finance

DEBT SERVICE

One of the government's objectives is to ensure that debt service payment is done in a timely manner. Government maintains a Sinking Fund at the Eastern Caribbean Bank for debt serving in the event of cash flow constraints. An amount of EC$0.5 million is deposited into the account annually; the balance to date is EC$10.9 million.

Figure 3 below gives a synopsis of the trend of debt service with regards to central government external debt over the five years and includes two years forecast. The principal repayment maintained an upward trajectory over the period while the interest remained relatively flat. The forecast shows a peak in the principal repayment and is mainly attributed to the commencement of the repayment of the 30 year restructured bonds, in addition to other loans that will begin or increase repayments during that period. The forecast of interest payments will maintain the current trend. However, in response to the impact of Hurricane Maria, the trend is likely to change based on the drawdowns on committed undisbursed debt.

Figure 3: Debt Service of External Debt



Source: Debt Unit, Ministry of Finance

Appendix IV provides additional information on the debt service for central government over the fiscal years 2013/14 to 2017/18, with two years forecast. It also shows the proportions of debt service payments to revenues and exports. The ratios for financial years 2015/16 to 2017/18 reflect an adverse impact of Tropical Storm Erika and Hurricane Maria on exports which shrunk tremendously. As a percentage, debt service to revenue on the other hand was more favorable due to the increase in revenue, specifically during financial year 2016/17.

Domestic Debt

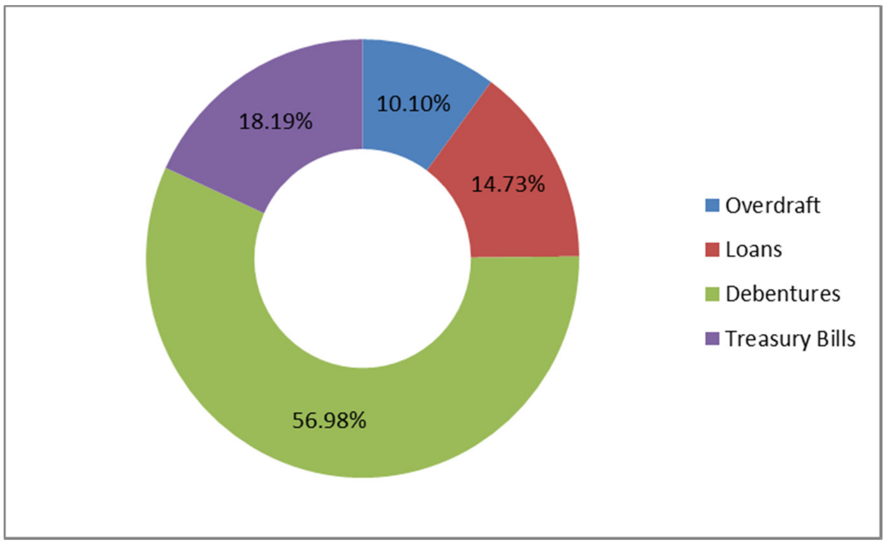
At the end of June 2018 the total domestic debt stood at EC$313.34 million or 30.85 percent of the total debt. This indicates that there was an increase of EC 6.66 million over the previous year ending June 2017 and is mainly attributed to the issuance of government securities on the RGSM. Debenture bonds continued to hold the largest proportion of the central government domestic debt amounting to $139.93 million or 56.98 percent as shown in Table 4 and Figure 4. Government guaranteed domestic debt, decreased by about EC$1.73 million over financial year ending June 2018 from June 2017. This is as a result of minimal disbursements on committed undisbursed debt and amortization.

Table 4: Domestic Debt by Instrument in EC$

Domestic Debt	Jun-17	Jun-18
Central Government	237.20	245.59
Overdrafts	25.16	24.80
Loans	36.31	36.17
Debenture Bonds	139.45	139.93
Treasury Bills Central government	36.27	44.68
Guaranteed Debt	69.48	67.75
Total Domestic Debt	306.68	313.34

Source: Debt Unit, Ministry of Finance

Figure 4: Central Government Domestic Debt- June 2018 in percentage



Source: Debt Unit, Ministry of Finance

Developments on the Regional Government Securities Market (RGSM)

There has been a strong appetite for the Government of Dominica's short term securities on the RGSM over the years. This is evident based on the over-subscription and the price of those securities auctioned. The Government of Dominica continues to rollover a ninety-one day $20.0 million treasury bill and during the financial year 2017/18 the yield ranged between 1.99 percent and the reserve price of 6.00 percent. The two issues subsequent to Hurricane Maria were adversely impacted, being driven to the reserve price of 6.0 percent. This pattern resembles what occurred in financial 2015/2016 after the passage of Tropical Storm Erika and subsequently bounced back in financial year 2016/17 with yield averaging about 1.95 percent. Additionally, there are currently three (3) five year bonds totaling $65.1 million and were issued at the rate of 7.0 percent. They mature in 2019, 2020 and 2022 respectively as shown in table 5. One of the bonds, with symbol DMG051122 represents the reissuance of a bond which matured just two months after the hurricane and was fully subscribed.

Table 4: SECURITIES ISSUED ON THE RGSM

Symbol	Term	Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Issue Amount	Allotted Amount	Subscriptions	No. of Bids	Yield
DMB251017	91 days	25/07/2017	25/10/2017	20,000,000	20,000,000	30,053,000	12	1.99
DMB300118	91 days	30/10/2017	30/01/2018	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,566,000	9	6.00
DMB040518	91 days	01/02/2018	04/05/2018	20,000,000	20,000,000	21,024,000	14	6.00
DMB080818	91 days	07/05/2018	08/08/2018	20,000,000	20,000,000	29,535,200	14	2.00
DMG051122	5 years	11/15/2017	05/11/2022	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	4	7.00
DMG050220	5 years	02/26/2015	05/02/2020	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,232,000	18	7.00
DMG050719	5 years	07/28/2014	05/07/2019	15,000,000	15,065,000	15,065,000	6	7.00

VIII. Macro-Economic Performance

On September 18, 2017, Dominica was hit by category five hurricane Maria which resulted in loss of life as well as widespread damage to agricultural crops, physical infrastructure, and significantly altered the natural landscape. The passage of the hurricane resulted in an estimated damage and loss of about EC$3.54 billion, equivalent to 226.0 percent of GDP. Most economic sectors sustained significant damage and losses with public infrastructure carrying the brunt. As a result, real GDP is estimated to have declined of 4.7 percent during 2017 with a further decline of 14.1 percent projected for 2018. The Agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors were devastated with output estimated at about ¼ of pre-hurricane levels due to loss of crops, substantial destruction to trees and livestock, and significant equipment loss. Output in the manufacturing sector is estimated to have sustained a 32.7 percent decline due to damage caused to several manufacturing entities, which were forced to temporarily or permanently cut back or cease operations following the hurricane. Tourism room capacity was reduced by roughly 50 percent, also affecting services such as transport, restaurants, and wholesale and retail trade. Public services and transport were severely affected by damage to electricity, water and sanitation infrastructure. Construction, on the other hand, had a positive contribution to growth, reflecting pre-hurricane investments and rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Preliminary estimates indicate that economic activity remained below pre-Maria levels in the first half of 2018, relative to the corresponding period of 2017.

Activity in the tourism industry is estimated to have decreased in the six months of 2018, evidenced by a lower level of total arrivals. This outcome was largely influenced by significant damage to the tourism infrastructure, particularly in the accommodation sector. Preliminary estimates for the period January to June 2018 indicate that total arrivals decreased by 77.3 percent to 47,024 compared with a slighter decline of 3.0 percent in corresponding period of 2017. This outturn was attributed to a reduction in both stay-over and cruise passenger arrivals. The number of stay-over visitors fell by 36.2 percent to 26,458, influenced by a fall in visitor arrivals from all major source markets, namely, the Caribbean (35.0 percent); the United Kingdom (35.0 percent); Canada (26.2 percent) and the USA (20.7 percent). Likewise, the number of cruise passengers fell by 88.4 percent to 18,059, consistent with the decline in the number of cruise calls by 75 to 27. Further supporting the contraction in total arrivals, the number of yacht passengers and excursionists decreased by 75.0 percent and 65.5 percent respectively.

Output in the agricultural sector is estimated to have decreased in the period January to June 2018, relative to the same period last year. The production of bananas was severely affected due to damage to farming infrastructure and crops. The output of non-banana crops and livestock was also declined. The performance of the manufacturing sector was mixed registering a 58.3 percent increase in the production of paints. However, the production of beverages decreased by 74.3 percent, reflecting a substantial reduction in productive capacity following hurricane Maria.

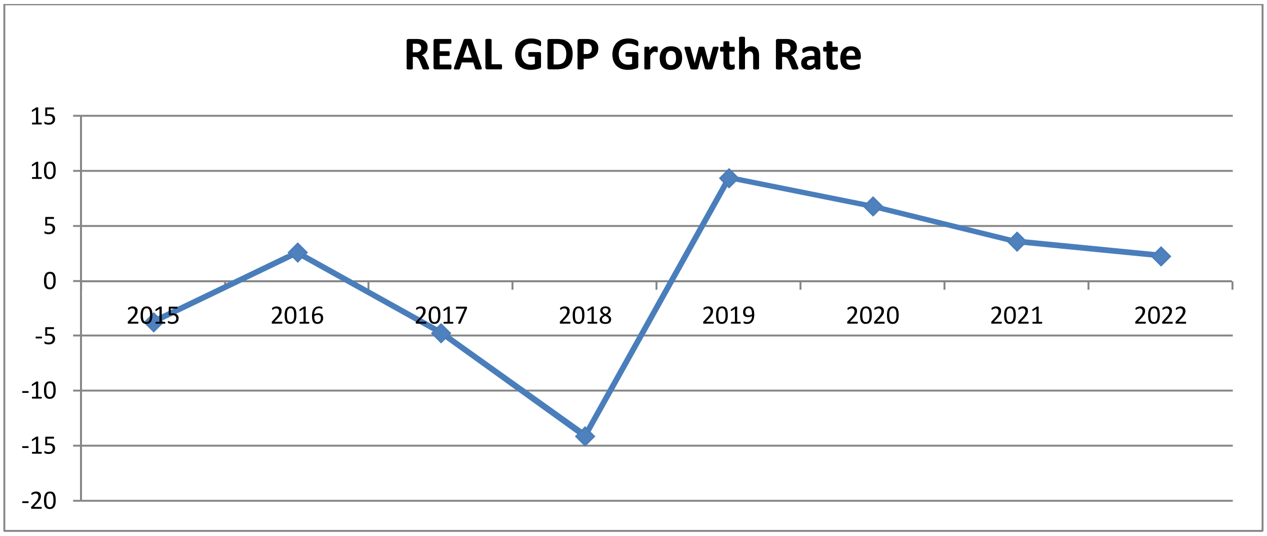
Construction activity is preliminarily estimated to have accelerated in the first half of 2018, partially offsetting the falloff in activity in most sectors. This expansion reflects developments in both the public and private sectors. Capital spending by the government increased by $65.4m to $232.4m associated with reconstruction and rehabilitation activities as well as other infrastructural improvements. Public sector construction was complemented by ongoing private sector projects, most notably the construction of Range Developments' Cabrits Resort Kempinski and Jungle Bay Villas. Additionally, initial estimates suggest that private sector construction was further supported by an upsurge in residential construction as residents continue to rebuild and repair homes that were damaged during the passage of hurricane Maria.

The consumer price index is estimated to have risen by 0.9 percent during the first half of 2018, compared with a 0.5 percent increase during the corresponding period of 2017. The inflationary pressures were largely attributable to a 6.7 percent upturn in the price of food and non-alcoholic beverages.

Preliminary projections point to a dramatic turnaround with a significant growth increase of 9.4 percent expected by 2019. The construction sector is expected to contribute to this growth largely due to the ongoing rebuilding and new construction in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria.

Figure 5 below shows Real GDP Growth for the period 2016 - 2022.

Figure 5: Real GDP growth rate



Source: IMF Economic Outlook for Dominica after Hurricane Maria

Balance of Payments

The current account surplus for 2018 is estimated to be 15.1 percent of GDP. This follows a current account surplus of 29.2 percent of GDP in 2017. The 2017 surplus was largely because of the improvement on the capital account owing to inflows associated with the Citizenship by Investment Programme. Preliminary estimates indicate that the merchandise trade deficit narrowed to $478.0m (31.5 percent of GDP) during 2017, relative to a deficit of $515.7m (34.0 percent of GDP) recorded in the corresponding period of 2016. This development was mainly attributed to a decline in the value of imports, supported by an estimated decrease in the value of exports.

Import payments fell by 7.5 percent to $533.4m, largely on account of the disruption to the official supply chain and business activities following the hurricane in September 2017. Export receipts also declined, partially attributable to the disruption in domestic production following hurricane Maria. Banana exports declined by 4.4 tonnes. Additionally, receipts from beverages and paints decreased by $8.3m and $0.9m respectively. The decline in export receipts was however moderated by a 2.2 percent uptick in re-exports. Going forward, large construction related imports associated with reconstruction efforts, coupled with a decline in exports from reduced agricultural and manufacturing output, are projected to cause a further deterioration of the current account to approximately.

IX. Fiscal performance

Revenue

The outturn for fiscal year 2017/18 improved significantly compared to the first half performance although total revenue inclusive of grants were approximately 18 percent less than that of 2016/2017. Collections of both tax and non-tax revenue fell short of expectations by about 23 percent. Revenue collections for the period, July to December 2017, were 62.0 percent lower than the corresponding period of the previous financial year; however by year end revenue collections were only down by 23 percent indicated above.

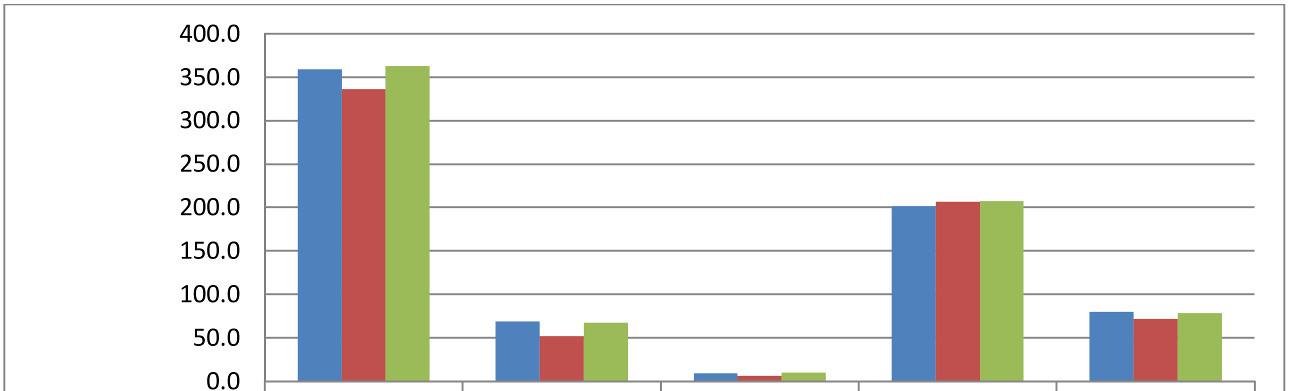
Tax revenue

As anticipated Tax revenue for the 2017/18 period fell slightly below the previous year's performance by 7.3 percent and similarly fell short of budget expectations by 6.7 percent. Collections in all tax categories were lower than what was projected with the exception of the taxes on domestic goods and services category due to better than expected VAT collections

Collections of tax revenue for the first six months of the 2017/18 fiscal year have not performed as well with collections falling below that of the first half of the 2016/17 period. This underperformance was anticipated based on the concessions provided to citizens as a relief measure following Hurricane Maria. As anticipated, the second half of the 2017/18 fiscal year tax revenue collections outperformed the last six months of the 2016/17 period as the earlier concessions were reduced and the rebuilding process meant that tax collections had improved significantly.

Figure 6 below shows a comparison between the budget for 2017/18, actual for 2017/18, and actuals for Fiscal year2016/2017 for the major tax categories.

Figure 6: Major tax categories



	Tax Revenue	Taxes in Incomes and Profit	Taxes on Property	Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	Taxes International Trade & Transaction
Budget Estimate	358.7	68.8	9.0	201.2	79.6
Actual	336.2	51.7	6.0	206.5	72.0
2016/2017	362.8	67.4	9.7	207.0	78.7

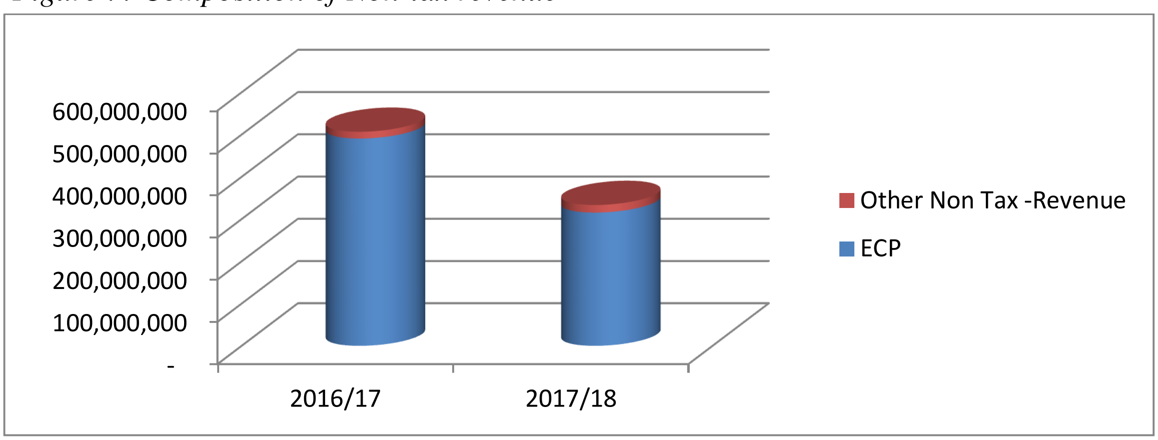
Source: Macroeconomic Policy Unit, Ministry of Finance

Non-Tax Revenue

Supported largely by revenues from the Economic Citizenship Programme (ECP), non-tax revenues continued to be a major contributor to government's fiscal operations during the 2017/18 period. ECP collections for the 2017/18 period fell below budget. The fiscal year ending 2018 period saw a significant shortfall over the corresponding period of the previous financial year, with ECP receipts accounting for the greatest proportion of non-tax revenues.

Figure 7 below shows the composition of total non-tax revenue for fiscal year 2016/17, 2017/18.

Figure 7: Composition of Non-tax revenue



Source: Macroeconomic Policy Unit, Ministry of Finance

Expenditure

Total expenditure for fiscal year 2017/18 was below the budgeted amount, but above the amount spent for the previous year 2016/17

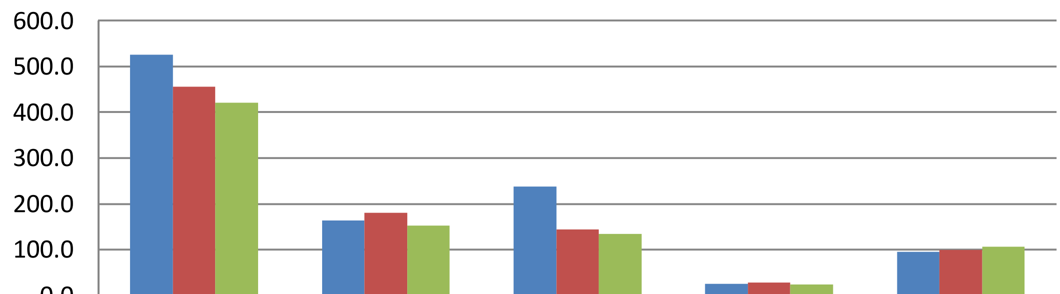
Current expenditure

Current Expenditure was 15.4 percent below the budget estimates. The largest contributor to current expenditure during the 2017/18 period was that of personal emoluments. This expenditure item was 17.9 percent higher than the previous year. This was as a result of the one off double salary payments as well as retroactive payments associated with the recent salary increase. Most of the current expenditure figures were similar to the previous year 2016/17 with the exception of the personal emoluments expenditure due to the reason explained above.

Figure 8 shows the components of current expenditure for the period under review.

Figure 8: Components of Current expenditure

Source: Macroeconomic



	Recurrent Expenditure	Personal Emoluments	Goods & Services	Interest Payments	Transfers & Subsidies
Budget Estimate	526.6	165.0	238.9	26.5	96.3
Actual	456.4	181.6	145.1	29.7	99.9
2016/2017	421.2	154.0	135.8	24.2	107.2

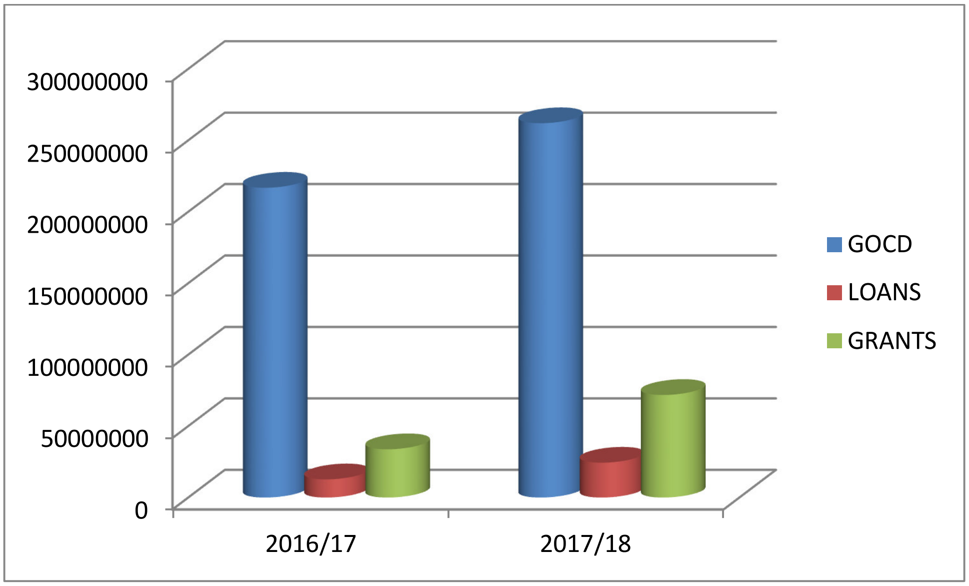
Policy Unit, Ministry of Finance

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure for fiscal year 2017/18 as reported by the PSIP Unit was $358.1 million with $71.8 million being grant financed. This compares to $263.3 million and $33.8 million for the previous financial year. While the 2017/18 capital expenditure was 2.7 percent higher than budgeted, the performance was good given historical performance and implementation capacity. The first half of the 2017/18 period has seen capital expenditure of $91.3 million which was 16.0 percent higher than what was expensed during the corresponding period of the previous year. The damage caused by the passage of Hurricane Maria necessitated a revision of the PSIP with expenditure at the end of the 2017/18 period surpassing what was originally budgeted. GoCD funds continue to be the major source of funding for capital projects.

Figure 9 shows the financing breakdown for fiscal year 2016/17 and 2017/18

Figure 9: PSIP financing for 2016/17 and 2017/18



Source: Macroeconomic Policy Unit, Ministry of Finance

Fiscal operations of central government for the period July 2017 to June 2018 has resulted in a current account surplus of $213.2 million or 15.1 percent of GDP. During the same period of the previous year a surplus of $448.0 million was realized. The overall balance inclusive of grants is in deficit of $73.0 million or 5.2 percent of GDP. The primary balance, the main fiscal indicator, is in deficit of $43.3 million or 3.1 percent of GDP. For the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, the outturn reflected a primary surplus of 15.8 percent of GDP. As anticipated at the end of the 2017/18 period there was a surplus on the current account, while the overall and primary balances will be in deficit. The same is estimated for the 2018/19 period.

Financial Sector Analysis

Monetary liabilities (M2) expanded by 18.4 percent to $1,628.7m at the end of 2017, compared with growth of 6.0 percent at the end of 2016. Growth in M2 reflected increases in both quasi money, the larger component of M2, and narrow money. Quasi money rose by 10.9 percent to $1,190.6m, reflecting a 16.2 percent upsurge in private sector savings deposits. This increase was however moderated by declines in private sector foreign currency deposits (21.8 percent) and private sector time deposits (3.8 percent). The growth in monetary liabilities was also supported by a 44.9 percent expansion in narrow money. This outturn was associated with a more than doubling of Cheques and Drafts and upticks in private sector demand deposits (44.3 percent) and currency with the public (38.9 percent).

Domestic credit fell by 10.5 percent to $360.0m during the period under review, driven by a reduction in private sector credit and an increase in the net deposit positions of central government and nonfinancial public enterprises. Private sector credit, which constitutes the largest proportion of credit in the economy, decreased by 1.6 percent to $785.0m, reflecting declines in credit to households (2.1 percent); non-bank financial institutions (1.4 percent); and businesses (1.0 percent). Also supporting the fall in domestic credit, the net deposit position of central government improved to $322.6m as credit extended to the government contracted whilst its deposits grew. Similarly, an upturn in the net deposit position of non-financial public enterprises to $102.5m was observed in 2017 on account of growth in deposits and a decrease in credit extended.

An analysis of the distribution of commercial bank credit by economic activity revealed that total outstanding loans and advances decreased in 2017. Contractions in lending were observed in all major sectors with the exception of distributive trades which recorded a 4.2 percent increase in credit. More specifically, there were declines in credit extended to most productive sectors including agriculture and fisheries (28.0 percent); manufacturing and mining and quarrying (12.6 percent); tourism (3.2 percent) and construction (1.5 percent). Downturns in credit were also recorded for other sectors including transportation and storage (25.8 percent); professional and other services (14.7 percent); public administration (14.2 percent); utilities, electricity, water (11.9 percent); entertainment and catering (9.4 percent); and financial institutions (1.6 percent). A 0.1 percent decline in credit extended for personal use was also observed.

The net foreign assets position of the banking system stood at $1,437.2m at the end of December 2017, registering an increase of 31.8 percent from the end of December 2016. This development was mainly the result of a 75.7 percent expansion in the net foreign assets position of commercial banks, associated with growth in their net assets position with institutions outside of the ECCU territories and in other ECCU territories. The overall upsurge in net foreign assets was however moderated by a 4.5 percent decline in Dominica’s imputed share of the Central Bank’s reserves.

The commercial banking system remained highly liquid in 2017. The ratio of liquid assets to total deposits plus liquid liabilities rose by 8.4 percentage points to 65.7 percent at the end of December 2017. However, the loans and advances to total deposits ratio fell by 6.6 percentage points to 41.3 percent, still considerably below the ECCB's benchmark of 75.0 to 85.0 percent.

The weighted average total deposits rate fell by 10 basis points to 1.60 percent at the end of December 2017. Concomitantly, the weighted average lending rate declined by 15 basis points to 7.97 percent in the period under review. Consequently, the weighted average interest rate spread narrowed to 6.3percentage points at the end of December 2017 from 6.42 percentage points at the end of December 2016.

X. Prospects

The overall level of economic activity is expected to be subdued in the remainder of 2018. This assessment is based on the devastation of the productive sectors by Hurricane Maria. While interventions are being made to aid in the recovery of the agricultural sector, this recovery is expected to be slow owing to the significant damage to farming infrastructure, crop and livestock production. Similarly, activity in the tourism industry will take some time to recover as many hotel plants were largely affected by the passage of the hurricane. Additionally, the number of cruise ship passengers will be lower than projections made prior to the hurricane, on account of cancellation of cruise calls following the devastation caused by the hurricane. In the construction sector, activity is expected to expand as the government, private sector, and individuals undertake reconstruction activities. Private sector projects such as the continuation of the Range Developments and Jungle Bay resorts in addition to the repair and reconstruction of residential homes is expected to contribute to the acceleration in construction activity. Manufacturing output is expected to remain subdued for the remainder of 2018.

The overall fiscal balance as anticipated deteriorated in 2018 and will continue into the first half of the 2019 fiscal period mainly as a consequence of continued expenditure on the reconstruction effort; coupled with lower tax revenue, influenced by a decline in economic activity. In the external sector, the merchandise trade deficit is expected to widen, reflecting increased imports of construction materials in addition to depressed exports. Additionally, Dominica remains vulnerable to external shocks such as adverse weather, which could hinder the economic recovery.

XI. Security Issuance Procedures, Clearance and Settlement

The series of Securities will be listed on the ECSE. This market operates on the ECSE trading platform for both primary issuance and secondary trading. The pricing methodology to be used for selling the securities will be a Competitive Uniform Price Auction. The ECSE is responsible for disseminating market information, providing intermediaries with market access, administering the auction process and monitoring the auctions.

The ECSE, through the Eastern Caribbean Central Securities Depository (ECCSD), will be responsible for facilitating clearance and settlement for the securities allotted. The ECCSD will ensure that funds are deposited to the account of the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica.

The ECSE, through the Eastern Caribbean Central Securities Registry (ECCSR), will record and maintain ownership of the government securities in electronic book-entry form. The ECCSR will mail confirmation of proof of ownership letters to all investors who were successful in the auction. The ECCSR will also process corporate action on behalf of issuing governments.

Intermediaries will be responsible for interfacing with prospective investors, collecting applications for subscription and processing the same for bidding on the ECSE platform. Investors must provide the intermediaries with funds to cover the cost of the transaction. For this particular offering, investors will pay the applicable brokerage fees to the intermediaries. A list of licensed intermediaries who are members of the ECSE is provided (Appendix 1).

Successful clients will be informed of their payment obligations and the funds provided to the intermediary will be used to purchase the allotted amount.

As an issuer on the RGSM, the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica will be subject to the rules, guidelines and procedures developed by the Regional Debt Coordinating Committee (RDCC) for the operation of the market, including ongoing reporting and disclosure requirements.

XII. Appendices

i. Listing of Licensed intermediaries
ii. Summary of Government Fiscal Operations (EC$ Millions)
iii. Total Public Sector Outstanding Debt As at December 2015 (EC$ millions)
iv. Debt Service
v. Balance of Payments (millions EC$

APPENDIX I **Listing of Licensed ECSE Member Broker Dealers**

INSTITUTION	CONTACT INFORMATION	ASSOCIATED PERSONS
Grenada		
Grenada Co-operative Bank Limited	No. 8 Church Street St. George's ***Tel: 473 440 2111*** Fax: 473 440 6600 Email: info@grenadaco-opbank.com	**Principal** Aaron Logie Allana Joseph **Representatives** Carla Sylvester Keisha Greenidge Kishel Francis
St Kitts and Nevis		
St Kitts Nevis Anguilla National Bank Ltd	P O Box 343 Central Street Basseterre ***Tel: 869 465 2204*** Fax: 869 465 1050 Email: national_bank@sknanb.com	**Principals** Anthony Galloway **Representatives** Petronella Edmeade-Crooke Angelica Lewis Marlene Nisbett
The Bank of Nevis Ltd	P O Box 450 Main Street Charlestown ***Tel: 869 469 5564 / 5796*** Fax: 869 469 5798 E mail: info@thebankofnevis.com	**Principals** Brian Carey Monique Williams **Representatives** Judy Claxton Denicia Small
St Lucia		
Bank of Saint Lucia	5th Floor, Financial Centre Building 1 Bridge Street Castries ***Tel: 758 456 6826 / 457 7233*** Fax: 758 456 6733	**Principals** Medford Francis Lawrence Jean **Representatives** Deesha Lewis Cedric Charles Mervin Simeon

INSTITUTION	CONTACT INFORMATION	ASSOCIATED PERSONS
First Citizens Investment Services Limited	P.O. Box 1294 John Compton Highway Sans Souci Castries **Tel: 758 450 2662** Fax: 758 451 7984 Website: www.firstcitizenstt.com/fcis E-mail : invest@firstcitizensslu.com	**Principals** Omar Burch-Smith Temelia Providence Carole Eleuthere-Jn Marie Norlann Gabriel ***Representative*** Samuel Agiste Shaka St Ange
St Vincent and the Grenadines		
Bank of St Vincent and the Grenadines Ltd	P O Box 880 Cnr. Bedford and Grenville Streets Kingstown **Tel: 784 457 1844** Fax: 784 456 2612/ 451 2589 Email: info@bosvg.com	**Principal** Monifa Latham Laurent Hadley **Representatives** Patricia John Chez Quow

APPENDIX II Summary of Government Fiscal Operations (EC$ Millions)

	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018-2019 Proj	2019-2020 Proj	2020-2021 Proj
Total Revenue + Grants	**467.7**	**903.3**	**741.5**	**923.9**	**1,086.1**	**895.0**
Total Revenue	**437.0**	**869.5**	**669.7**	**793.8**	**878.3**	**751.0**
Recurrent Revenue	**436.9**	**869.5**	**669.6**	**789**	**873**	**746**
Tax Revenue	**342.0**	**362.8**	**336.2**	**359.9**	**372.9**	**382.7**
Taxes on Incomes and Profit	72.3	67.4	51.7	57.8	64	66.3
Taxes on Property	6.8	9.7	6.0	7.8	8.3	9
Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	193.2	207.0	206.5	212.2	214	217
Taxes International Trade & Transaction	69.7	78.7	72.0	82.1	87	90
Non Tax Revenue	**94.9**	**506.6**	**333.4**	**428.8**	**500.3**	**363.2**
CBI		490.7	315.4	406.6	477.6	339.7
Other		15.9	18.0	22.2	22.7	23.5
Capital Revenue	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**5.1**	**5.1**	**5.1**
Grants	**30.9**	**33.8**	**71.8**	**130.1**	**207.8**	**144**
Total Expenditure	**488.4**	**684.5**	**814.5**	**999.0**	**1,258**	**1,003**
Recurrent Expenditure	**375.5**	**421.2**	**456.4**	**545.0**	**537.1**	**533.1**
PE	152.9	154.0	181.6	171.4	173	172.2
Goods & Services	105.9	135.8	145.1	239.0	234.4	233.8
Interest	28.4	24.2	29.7	25.7	25.0	22.1
Transfers & Subsidies	88.3	107.2	99.9	108.9	104.5	105.0
Capital Expenditure+ net lending	**111.1**	**262.9**	**357.8**	**454**	**721**	**469**
Current Account Balance	61.4	448.3	213.2	244	336	213
Overall Balance after grants	(70.9)	218.8	(73.0)	(75)	(172)	(108)
Primary Balance	(48.1)	243.1	(43.3)	(49)	(147)	(86)
Nominal GDP	**1,429.0**	**1,537**	**1,408**	**1,383**	**1,520**	**1,627**
Current Account Balance as % of GDP	**4.30**	**29.17**	**15.14**	**17.62**	**22.11**	**13.08**
Overall Balance as % of GDP						
Primary Balance as %GDP	(3)	15.8	(3.1)	(3.6)	(9.7)	(5.3)

Source: Ministry of Finance

APPENDIX III **Total Public Sector Outstanding Debt As at December 2017 (EC$ millions)**

	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/18	% change
1. TOTAL OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES	1,045.5	1,085.8	1,090.5	1,038.4	1,015.8	-2.2
GDP Figures	1399	1435.0	1507.0	1537.0	1408.0	
2. OFFICAL DEBT	1045.5	1085.8	1090.5	1038.4	1015.8	-2.2
% GDP at market prices	74.7	75.7	72.4	67.6	72.1	
A. **Central Government**						
Outstanding Debt	875.1	915.2	919.4	865.9	854.8	-1.3
- Domestic	226.5	273.2	276.2	237.2	245.6	3.4
- External	648.6	642.0	643.2	628.7	609.2	-3.2
- Treasury Bills/Note	11.0	11.0	11.0	26.0	17.6	-47.9
- Bonds	87.1	107.3	102.0	96.7	90.3	-7.2
- Loans	550.6	523.8	530.3	506.0	501.4	-0.9
- Bilateral	225.8	216.1	205.9	188.3	171.7	-9.6
- Multilateral	318.0	300.9	317.6	311.0	322.9	3.7
- Other	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0
B. Government Guaranteed						
Outstanding Debt	170.4	170.6	171.1	172.5	161.0	-7.1
- Domestic	47.5	49.2	56.5	69.5	67.8	-2.6
- External	122.9	121.4	114.6	103.0	93.3	-10.4
TOTAL (Domestic)	274.0	322.4	332.7	306.7	313.3	2.1
TOTAL (External)	771.5	763.4	757.8	731.7	702.5	-4.2

Source: Debt Unit Ministry of Finance

APPENDIX IV Central Government Debt Service

EXTERNAL	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
BILATERAL	***13.30***	***14.93***	***18.77***	**22.66**	**24.84**	**24.06**	**22.13**
Principal	3.80	4.93	3.50	6.45	20.31	19.91	18.36
Interest	9.50	10.01	15.27	16.21	4.53	4.15	3.77
MULTILATERAL	**16.40**	**19.98**	**21.45**	**20.56**	**22.80**	**24.83**	**26.36**
Principal	5.50	5.42	5.27	5.23	17.66	19.38	20.01
Interest	10.90	14.56	16.17	15.33	5.15	5.45	6.36
OTHER	**5.20**	**5.02**	**5.77**	**5.72**	**6.90**	**5.44**	**20.44**
Principal	1.60	1.58	2.33	2.28	4.58	3.37	18.83
Interest	3.60	3.44	3.44	3.44	2.32	2.07	1.61
PRIVATE	**0.30**	**0.02**	**0.07**	**0.07**	**0.07**	**0.07**	**0.86**
Principal	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.80
Interest	0.30	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.06
COMMERCIAL	**2.90**	**3.24**	**3.28**	**3.14**	**6.15**	**3.09**	**9.71**
Principal	1.00	1.42	1.45	1.32	4.83	1.83	8.61
Interest	1.90	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.32	1.26	1.10
TOTAL	**38.10**	**43.20**	**49.34**	**52.16**	**60.77**	**57.49**	**79.50**
Principal	11.90	13.35	12.61	15.33	47.39	44.50	66.60
Interest	26.20	29.85	36.73	36.83	13.37	12.98	12.90
DOMESTIC							
COMMERCIAL	**11.54**	**7.61**	**10.02**	**7.79**	**13.90**	**3.85**	**14.93**
Principal	7.85	2.81	4.38	2.08	10.69	0.69	12.02
Interest	3.69	4.80	5.64	5.71	3.21	3.16	2.91
Pension Fund	**4.44**	**3.97**	**4.99**	**4.90**	**14.67**	**5.06**	**23.11**
Principal	0.70	0.00	0.06	0.13	9.83	0.14	18.59
Interest	3.74	3.97	4.92	4.77	4.84	4.91	4.52
FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.42**	**0.01**	**0.01**
Principal	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.41	0.01	0.01
Interest	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00
INSURANCE FUND	**0.08**	**0.08**	**0.57**	**0.57**	**0.57**	**0.57**	**7.73**
Principal	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	7.18
Interest	0.06	0.06	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
PRIVATE	**0.10**	**0.09**	**0.09**	**0.09**	**0.73**	**0.01**	**0.02**
Principal	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.70	0.00	0.01
Interest	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01
OTHER	**5.44**	**6.39**	**2.78**	**2.78**	**1.93**	**2.06**	**2.17**
Principal	2.57	3.53	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.46
Interest	2.87	2.86	2.76	2.76	1.92	2.04	1.70
TOTAL	**21.64**	**18.18**	**18.48**	**16.17**	**32.23**	**11.56**	**47.98**
Principal	11.20	6.41	4.53	2.30	21.66	0.88	38.28
Interest	10.44	11.77	13.95	13.88	10.57	10.68	9.69
DEBT RATIOS							
Total Debt service/Revenue %	**15.89**	**16.99**	**15.45**	**7.86**	**17.62**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Ext Debt Service /Revenue %	**10.13**	**11.96**	**11.24**	**6.00**	**11.52**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Dom Debt Service/Revenue %	**5.76**	**5.03**	**4.21**	**1.86**	**6.11**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Ext.Debt service/Exports %	**34.52**	**38.34**	**59.38**	**87.89**	**170.84**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Source: Debt Unit/Dominica Authorities

APPENDIX V Dominica Balance of Payments

Dominica Balance of Payments in EC$M 2014 to 2019						
Description	2014 Rev	2015 Rev	2016	2017 Est	2018 Pj	2019 Pj
	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net	Net
1. Current account	**(99.07)**	**(99.48)**	**(131.13)**	**544.05**	**(379.91)**	**(360.34)**
1.A Goods and services	***(167.12)***	***(182.42)***	***(186.94)***	***(199.11)***	***(503.91)***	***(467.92)***
1.A.a Goods	(443.15)	(433.30)	(438.92)	(410.56)	(484.29)	(502.24)
1.A.b Services	276.03	250.87	251.98	211.45	(19.62)	34.32
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.A.b.3 Transport	(83.43)	(80.62)	(74.92)	(71.87)	(81.26)	(87.66)
1.A.b.4 Travel	512.23	484.78	469.84	440.30	153.46	233.94
1.A.b.5 Construction	(5.70)	(6.17)	(4.26)	(4.05)	(6.08)	(7.90)
1.A.b.6 Insurance and pension services	(24.28)	(25.11)	(15.95)	(21.84)	(25.58)	(29.10)
1.A.b.7 Financial services	(10.00)	(10.65)	(7.80)	(6.08)	(5.14)	(6.40)
1.A.b.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	(1.58)	(1.82)	(1.82)	(1.57)	(1.48)	(1.72)
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, computer, and information services	16.34	16.08	15.49	17.06	16.30	14.37
1.A.b.10 Other business services	(128.21)	(127.24)	(129.13)	(142.28)	(70.89)	(82.44)
1.A.b.11 Personal, cultural, and recreational services	-	-	(4.19)	(4.19)	(3.95)	(4.60)
1.A.b.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.	0.66	1.64	4.71	5.98	5.01	5.82
1.B Primary income	***(59.51)***	***(58.95)***	***(45.36)***	***(30.18)***	***1.99***	***(5.43)***
1.B.1 Compensation of employees	(28.23)	(21.47)	(17.94)	(20.05)	7.52	8.75
1.B.2 Investment income	(31.29)	(37.48)	(27.42)	(10.14)	(5.54)	(14.18)
1.B.2.1 Direct investment	(15.50)	(33.27)	(22.49)	(1.97)	1.52	(9.85)
1.B.2.2 Portfolio investment	(0.83)	7.61	9.44	7.70	7.64	9.37
1.B.2.3 Other investment	(14.95)	(11.81)	(14.38)	(15.86)	(14.70)	(13.69)
1.C Secondary income	***127.56***	***141.89***	***101.17***	***773.34***	***122.01***	***113.01***
1.C.1 General government	37.85	48.69	32.07	40.39	49.25	57.12
1.C.2 Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	91.30	94.06	69.88	733.63	73.39	56.63
2. Capital account	**107.94**	**149.08**	**396.78**	**341.28**	**146.36**	**190.21**
2.1 Gross acquisitions (DR.) / disposals (CR.) of nonproduced nonfinancial assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2.2 Capital transfers	***107.94***	***149.08***	***396.78***	***341.28***	***146.36***	***190.21***
2.2.1 General government	106.10	148.62	396.25	340.82	145.93	189.70
2.2.2 Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, and NPISHs	1.84	0.46	0.53	0.46	0.43	0.51
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from current and capital account)	**8.87**	**49.60**	**265.65**	**885.33**	**(233.55)**	**(170.13)**
3. Financial account						
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (balance from financial account)	**34.01**	**69.80**	**252.22**	**884.72**	**(201.55)**	**(196.24)**
3.1 Direct investment	**(43.40)**	**(60.92)**	**(108.75)**	**7.74**	**102.31**	**68.96**
3.2 Portfolio investment	**74.54**	**(58.46)**	**(12.69)**	**17.96**	**9.73**	**7.51**
3.2.A.1 Equity and investment fund shares	-	(2.16)	-	(1.77)	(1.67)	(1.95)
3.2.A.2 Debt securities	74.54	(56.30)	(12.69)	19.73	11.41	9.46
3.4 Other investment	**(36.26)**	**118.51**	**115.24**	**885.15**	**(358.14)**	**(315.92)**
3.4.1 Other equity	-	-	-	(0.00)	-	-
3.4.2 Currency and deposits	(0.97)	139.40	68.51	360.23	(13.13)	(93.55)
3.4.3 Loans	(44.37)	(37.73)	43.83	14.17	3.83	(32.30)
3.4.4 Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	0.33	11.36	(3.49)	539.79	(341.25)	(181.31)
3.4.5 Trade credit and advances	0.28	(2.11)	0.86	1.03	0.70	0.81
3.4.6 Other accounts receivable/payable	8.47	7.60	5.52	(30.06)	(8.28)	(9.57)
3.4.7 Special drawing rights (Net incurrence of liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.5 Reserve assets	**39.14**	**70.66**	**258.43**	**(26.13)**	**44.55**	**43.21**
3.5.1 Monetary gold						
3.5.2 Special drawing rights						
3.5.3 Reserve position in the IMF						
3.5.4 Other reserve assets						
Net errors and omissions	**25.14**	**20.19**	**(13.43)**	**(0.61)**	**32.00**	**(26.10)**
Source: Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and Central Statistical Office, Dominica						