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)
Ministry of Finance
Financial Centre
Kennedy Avenue
Roseau
DOMINICA

Telephone: (767) 266-3221
Fax: (767) 448-0054
Email: finsec@cwdom.dm

PROSPECTUS DATE: SEPTEMBER 2019

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
Colihaut
Jenny Pt.
Coulibistri
Morne Raquette
ST. JOSEPH
692
Castle Bruce
Salisbury
Belles
704
St. Joseph
Layou
Grand Marigot Bay
ST. DAVID
Petit Soufrière Bay
Rosalie
Rosalie
ST. PAUL
1423
Mahaut
Massacre
Springfield
1220
Canefield
Laudat
La Plaine
Woodbridge B.
1225
Watt Mountain
ST. GEORGE
Roseau
Roseau
Délices
Pte. Mulâtre
ST. PATRICK
Petit Savane
Pointe Michel
ST. LUKE
Soufrière
ST. MARK
Berekua
Grande Bay
Soufrière Bay
371
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 5% each

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 2020, May 2020, September 2020, December 2020 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
26th February 2020	91 Day T-bill	EC$20.0 Million	DMB280520	27th February 2020	28th May 2020
29th May 2020	91 day T-bill	EC$20.0 Million	DMB010920	2nd June 2020	1st September 2020
2nd September 2020	91 day T-bill	EC$20.0 Million	DMB031220	3rd September 2020	3rd December 2020
4th December 2020	91 day T-bill	EC$20.0 Million	DMB080321	7th December 2020	8th March 2021

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:	27th February 2020 2nd June 2020 3rd Septembert 2020 7th December 2020
Types of Securities:	Four (4) 91 day Treasury bills ($20 million each)
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).
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 2017, Dominica's population was estimated at 67,408 with an annual growth rate of -6%. Males account for 51.1% of the total population while females account for 48.9%. GDP per capita was estimated at EC$ 20,887. Life expectancy at birth is 74.9 years while infant mortality per thousand live births is 13.5. 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	2016			2017			2017
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL POPULATION
0-4	2,548	2,521	**5,069**	2,407	2,380	**4,787**	7.1%
5-9	2,721	2,631	**5,352**	2,570	2,484	**5,054**	7.5%
10-14	3,088	2,989	**6,077**	2,916	2,823	**5,739**	8.5%
15-19	3,386	3,180	**6,566**	3,198	3,003	**6,201**	9.2%
20-24	2,833	2,710	**5,543**	2,675	2,559	**5,234**	7.8%
25-29	2,636	2,580	**5,216**	2,489	2,437	**4,926**	7.3%
30-34	2,281	2,015	**4,296**	2,154	1,903	**4,057**	6.0%
35-39	2,482	2,313	**4,795**	2,344	2,184	**4,528**	6.7%
40-44	2,753	2,535	**5,288**	2,600	2,394	**4,994**	7.4%
45-49	2,532	2,256	**4,788**	2,391	2,130	**4,521**	6.7%
50-54	2,308	1,894	**4,202**	2,180	1,788	**3,968**	5.9%
55-59	1,741	1,520	**3,261**	1,644	1,435	**3,079**	4.6%
60-64	1,397	1,278	**2,675**	1,319	1,207	**2,526**	3.7%
65-69	1,143	1,170	**2,313**	1,079	1,105	**2,184**	3.2%
70-74	943	1,049	**1,992**	891	991	**1,882**	2.8%
75-79	774	919	**1,694**	731	868	**1,600**	2.4%
80-84	502	662	**1,165**	475	625	**1,100**	1.6%
85+	369	673	**1,042**	348	636	**984**	1.5%
N.S	34	12	**46**	32	12	**44**	0.1%
TOTAL	**36,473**	**34,906**	**71,379**	**34,444**	**32,964**	**67,408**	

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 2019/20, Government will be investing $97.5 million in education or 5.9 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 (PSIP) 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 $388.3 million or 25.5 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. As such, the GOCD purports to lower public debt as a percentage of GDP to 60 percent by the revised time frame, FY 2030.

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 considers this in formulating its debt management strategy. The underlying elements guiding the strategy are:

- Limiting variable interest rate funding to no more than 15 percent of the public debt portfolio;
- Limiting non-US dollar external financing to a maximum of 20 percent 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 percent 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 revised the overdraft facility to meet current requirement and is now capped at $56.5 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). Therefore, disclosure of information on the cash flow and debt stock will be 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 were 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 July 9th 2019, the Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited (CariCRIS) has reaffirmed its ratings of CariBB (Foreign and Local Currency Ratings) to the US $25 million (notional) debt issue of the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica (GOCD). These ratings indicate that the level of creditworthiness of this obligor, adjudged in relation to other obligors in the Caribbean is below average. CariCRIS has also maintained a stable outlook on the ratings. The stable outlook is based on our expectation that there will be continued growth in the economy over the next 12 to 15 months given the ongoing reconstruction efforts and restoration of productive capacity among the key sectors of the economy.

Furthermore, CariCRIS expects that there will be continued prudential control by the Government over its fiscal operations considering the volatility of both CBI revenues and grant funding. Fiscal revenue is still expected to be sufficient to make debt repayments and Dominica is expected to remain one of the least indebted Caribbean countries. GOCD's ratings reflect the country's significant capacity constraints and weak financial system which were exacerbated following the passage of Hurricane Maria. The ratings also reflect the GOCD's reliance on CBI and grant funding, leading to uncertainty and volatility in fiscal performance. The factors supporting the ratings include continued satisfactory debt servicing capability, the ongoing recovery efforts with the support from the international community, as well as the country's stable political environment.

V11. Public Debt Overview

At the end of fiscal year 2018/19 the total disbursed outstanding debt of the public sector[1] stood at approximately EC$1.19 billion (table 1) or 78.4 percent of GDP[2]. This represents a 14.8 percent increase when compared to the same period in 2017/18. The increase was due to an increase of the overdraft and an issue of an OTC bond. Central government holds the largest portion of the

[1] *Includes both central government and central government guaranteed debt*

[2] *Based on nominal GDP of $* 1523.0 *million for fiscal year 2018/2019*

total public debt with 86.8 percent at the end of the period June 2019 while government guaranteed debt accounts for 13.2 percent or 10.3 percent of GDP. Most of the debt is held by external creditors with 58.1 percent and 41.9 percent is being held by domestic creditors.

Between fiscal years 2014/15 and 2018/19, the public debt-to GDP ratio averaged about 76.0 percent (see Appendix II), this is 16.0 percent above the 60.0 percent debt to GDP target established by the Monetary Council of the ECCU, to be achieved by 2030. 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 expected on committed undisbursed debt that may adversely affect the ratio. However, with the anticipation of increased economic activities geared towards building a more resilient nation, the likelihood of further deterioration will be less.

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 -6.65 percent. The threshold for guaranteed debt of 17.0 percent as a percentage of total debt stipulated in the debt strategy was not breached.

Table 1: **Total Public Sector Debt (EC$ m) as at June 2019**

Public Sector debt	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
External Debt	763.37	757.82	731.69	703.16	693.23
Central government	641.97	643.22	628.71	609.20	606.35
Guaranteed debt	121.40	114.60	102.98	93.96	86.88
Domestic Debt	322.38	332.66	306.68	313.33	500.12
Central government	273.23	276.15	237.20	245.58	429.85
Guaranteed debt	49.15	56.51	69.48	67.75	70.27
Total Debt	**1085.75**	**1090.48**	**1038.37**	**1016.49**	**1193.35**
Central government	915.20	919.37	865.91	854.78	1036.20
Guaranteed debt	170.55	171.11	172.46	161.71	157.15
Percentage of Debt					
Central government	84.29	84.31	83.39	84.09	86.83
Guaranteed debt	15.71	15.69	16.61	15.91	13.17

Source: Debt Unit, Ministry of Finance

Size of Public and Publicly Guaranteed External Debt

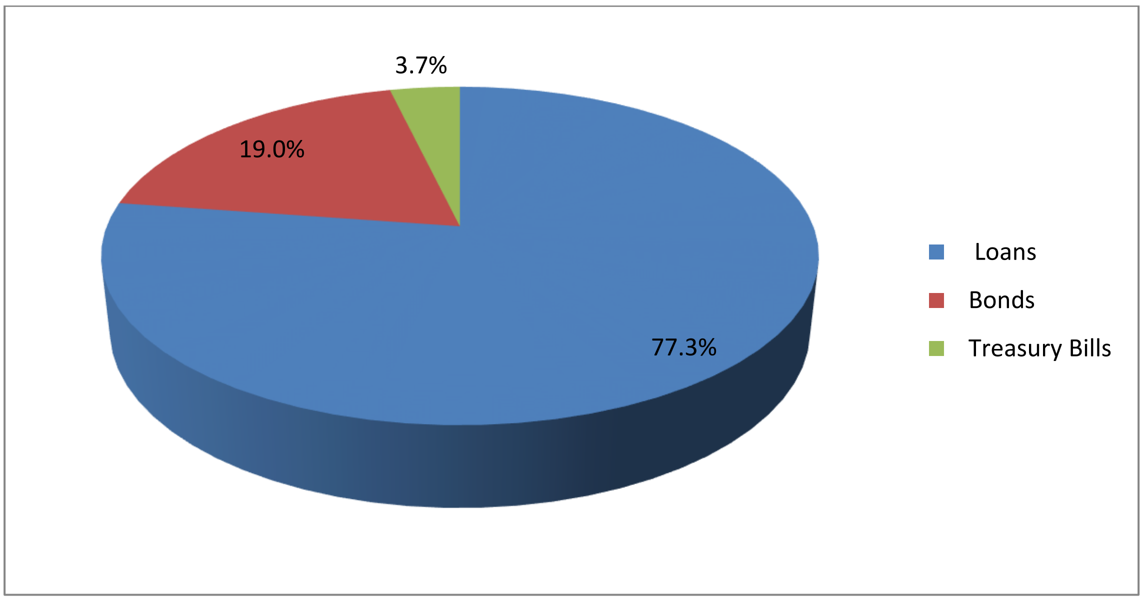
Table 2 shows the comparative figures for public and publicly guaranteed external debt over financial year ending June 2018 and June 2019. There was a decline of 1.4 percent in the debt stock as at June 2019 from the previous year June 2018. This reflects principal repayment on loans and low disbursements on committed debt. Loans account for the largest share of the central government external debt with 77.3 percent followed by debenture bonds and treasury bills of 19.0 and 3.7 percent respectively, see figure 1.

Table 2: External debt (by instrument) in EC$

External Debt	Jun-18	Jun-19
Central Government	*609.20*	606.35
Loans	*501.40*	*468.76*
Debenture Bonds	*90.24*	*114.97*
Treasury Bills	*17.56*	22.62
Guaranteed Debt	*93.96*	86.88
Total External Debt	*703.16*	*693.23*

Source: Debt Unit

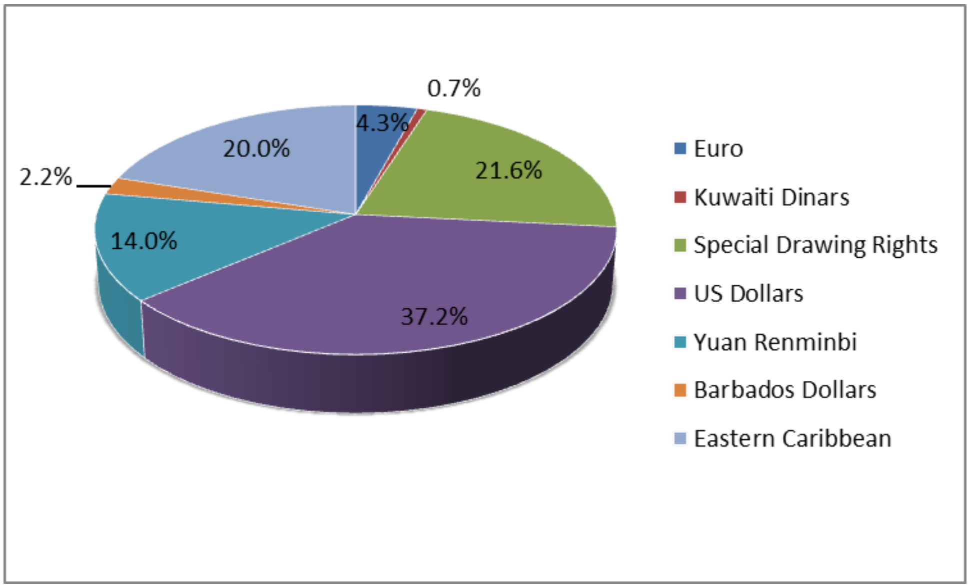
Figure 1: Components of Central Government External Debt – June 2019



Source: Debt Unit

Figure 2 shows the currency composition of external debt. The US dollar is the dominant currency of the external debt portfolio with a 37.2 percent share followed by the Special Drawing Rights with 21.6 percent. The Non-USD and SDR debt exposure is 42.2 percent; out of this amount, 14.0 percent represents Yuan Renminbi (RMB). Currently, there are no significant foreign exchange risks to the debt portfolio. The majority of the debt is denominated in USD and notably, the ECD, which accounts for 20.0 percent of the total, is pegged to the USD. In addition, 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 2019



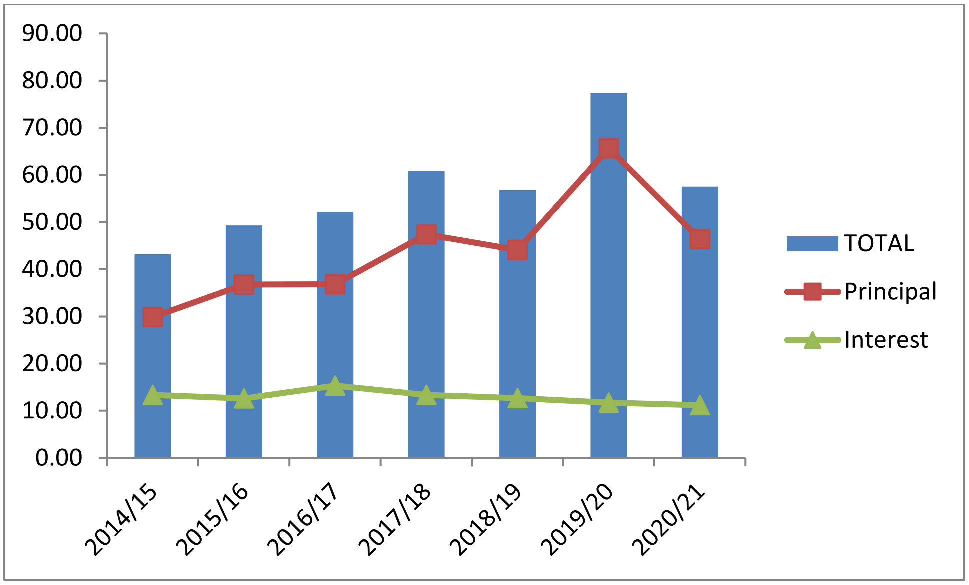
Source: Debt Unit, Ministry of Finance

DEBT SERVICE

One of the government's objectives is to ensure that the debt is serviced 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 as at June 30, 2019 is EC$23.8 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 for year 2019/20 and is mainly attributed to the redemption of a five-year bond of XCD 15.1 million and 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

Domestic Debt

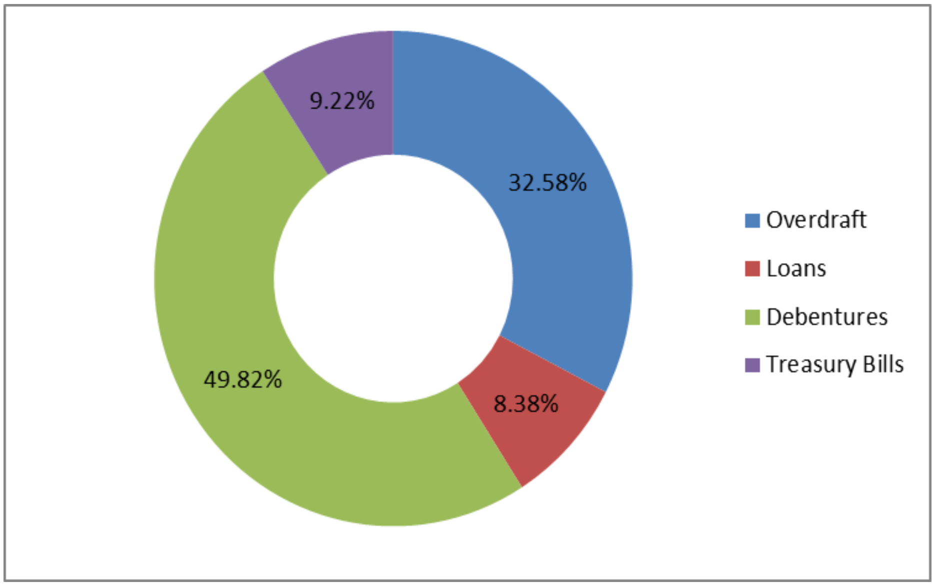
At the end of June 2019 the total domestic debt stood at EC$500.1 million or 41.9 percent of the total debt. This indicates that there was an increase of 37.3 percent over the previous year ending June 2018 mainly attributed to the issuance of government securities on the RGSM, an OTC bond and the increase of the overdraft facility. Debenture bonds continued to hold the largest proportion of the central government domestic debt amounting to $214.16 million or 49.8 percent as shown in Table 3 and Figure 4. Government guaranteed domestic debt increased minimally by about EC$2.52 million over financial year ending June 2019. This is as a result of a new loan guaranteed by the government, on behalf of a statutory corporation.

Table 3: Domestic Debt by Instrument in EC$

Domestic Debt	Jun-18	Jun-19
Central Government	245.58	429.85
Overdrafts	24.80	140.04
Loans	36.17	36.03
Debenture Bonds	139.93	214.16
Treasury Bills	44.68	39.62
Guaranteed Debt	67.75	70.27
Total Domestic Debt	313.33	500.12

Source: Debt Unit, Ministry of Finance

Figure 4: Central Government Domestic Debt- June 2019 in percentage



Source: Debt Unit, Ministry of Finance

Cost/Risk Characteristics of Central Government 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 4 gives a snapshot of the cost and risk embedded in the existing debt portfolio. Risks exist predominantly in the domestic component because of the large percentage of debt maturing within one year due to the existence of treasury bills and the overdraft. There has been moderate breach in the respective of the ATM as a result of the increase in short-term debt during the financial year. The fixed rate debt and the debt denominated in foreign currency are above the target.

Table 4: Cost and Risk Indicator of Central Government Debt Portfolio as at end June 2019

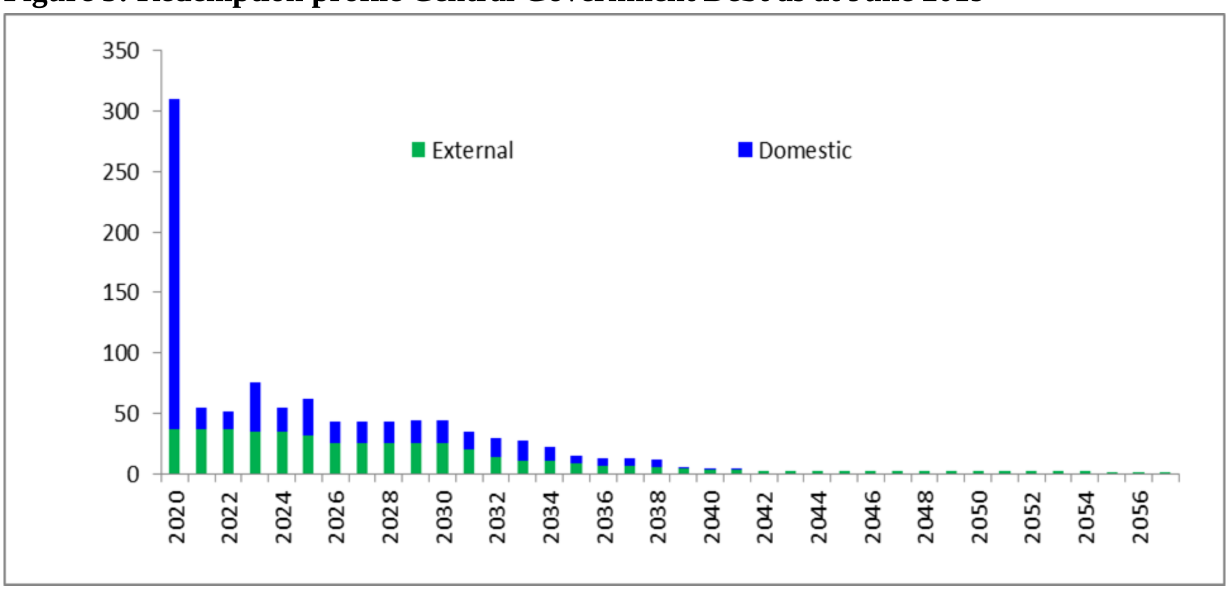
2018/2019					
Risk Indicators		**External debt**	**Domestic debt**	**Total debt**	Targets
Amount (in millions of XCD)		606.4	429.8	1,036.2	
Nominal debt as % GDP		39.8	28.2	68.0	
Cost of debt	Interest payment as % GDP	0.6	2.2	2.8	
	Weighted Av. IR (%)	1.8	5.9	4.1	
Refinancing risk	ATM (years)	8.3	4.5	6.2	>9.0
	Debt maturing in 1yr (% of total)	8.1	47.8	30.1	
	Debt maturing in 1yr (% of GDP)	2.4	17.9	20.3	
Interest rate risk	ATR (years)	8.2	4.5	6.1	
	Debt refixing in 1yr (% of total)	10.3	47.8	31.1	
	Fixed rate debt (% of total)	97.6	100.0	98.9	≤ 15%(Var)
FX risk	FX debt (% of total debt)			44.6	< 20% (Exl USD & XDR)

Source: Debt Unit, Ministry of Finance

Redemption Profile

Figure 5 shows the redemption profile of the central government debt and indicates that a large portion of the total falls due in financial year 2019/20 due to the schedule repayment of short-term debt instruments, specifically treasury bills and the overdraft which is attributed to the domestic component. Conversely, the external portion shows a smoothers and longer redemption profile, which reflects the concessionary terms of the instruments, contained within the portfolio

Figure 5: Redemption profile Central Government Debt as at June 2019



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 by 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 2018/19, the yield averaged 1.98 percent. Additionally, the three (3) five year bonds issued totaling $65.1 million 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 that matured just two months after the hurricane and was fully subscribed.

Table 4: SECURITIES ISSUED ON THE RGSM

Instrument	Symbol	Term	Date of Issue	Date of Maturity	Issue Amount	Allotted Amount	Subscriptions	No. of Bids	Yield
T-bill	DMB190819	91 days	8/5/2019	19/8/2019	20,000,000	20,000,000	44,646,000	18	1.99
T-bill	DMB160519	91 days	13/2/2019	16/5/2019	20,000,000	20,000,000	33,613,000	14	2.00
T-bill	DMB120219	91 days	12/11/2018	12/2/2018	20,000,000	20,000,000	29,751,000	17	1.90
T-bill	DMB091118	91 days	9/8/2018	9/11/2018	20,000,000	20,000,000	31,022,000	14	1.99
Bond	DMG051122	5 years	11/15/2017	5/11/2022	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	4	7.00
Bond	DMG050220	5 years	2/26/2015	5/2/2020	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,232,000	18	7.00
Bond	DMG050719	5 years	7/28/2014	5/7/2019	15,000,000	15,065,000	15,065,000	6	7.00

Macro-Economic Performance

Dominica is experiencing robust economic recovery in the wake of hurricane Maria. Recent estimates suggest that economic activity would have contracted by 6.9 percent in 2017 followed by a commendable expansion of 2.2 percent in 2018. Projections for 2019 point to a year of very significant activity with growth of 9.6 percent with the following five years averaging 3.2 percent growth annually. Significant public and private investment in infrastructure and public services, aimed at building resilience to natural disasters has amplified activity in the construction sector and boosted the growth outlook.

Construction activity is estimated to have expanded by 98 percent in 2018 with gross value added of over $100 million accounting for 11.4 percent of GDP. This level of activity was supported by three main factors: 1. an expansive rehabilitation program being undertaken in the wake of Hurricane Maria evidenced by a public sector investment program amounting to well over $358.2

million or 24 percent of GDP. 2. The construction of four major hotel projects funded by the Citizenship by Investment Program. 3. Government's continued investment in a comprehensive housing program also funded by the Citizenship by Investment Program. Activity within the mining and quarrying sector moved in line with that of construction increasing by 15 percent. These two sectors are closely correlated. Gross value added in this sector was $11.4 million accounting for 1.3 percent of GDP.

Activity in the wholesale and retail sector accounted for 16.3 percent of GDP in 2018, increasing from11.6 in 2017. Gross value added in the sector amounted to $147.8 million representing growth of 34.3 percent over the previous year. Growth in the sector is evident on the ground with the opening of many new businesses such as supermarkets and hardware stores.

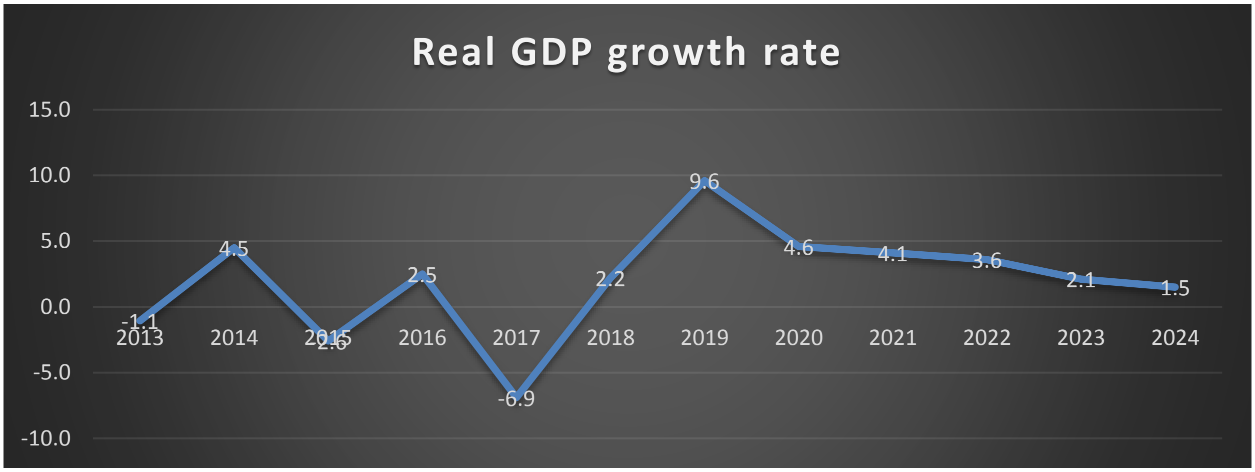
2018 was not without its downside. The Agriculture sector saw further contraction reflecting declines in all the subcomponents of this sector with bananas having the largest decline. Overall the sector declined by 28.8 percent. Activity in the manufacturing sector contracted by 11.6 percent on the heels of an 18.9 decline in 2017. This sector has been plagued with the loss of plant and equipment as a result of Maria with the high cost of energy remaining a binding constraint.

Tourism (hotels and restaurants) continues to struggle as it records a double digit decline of 22.8 percent. Available data indicate a larger decline in the hotel subsector of 30 percent reflecting the impact of hurricane Maria. Preliminary estimates indicate that total arrivals for 2018 decreased by 13.9 percent to 198,183. This outturn was attributed to a reduction in both stay-over and cruise passenger arrivals. The number of stay-over visitors fell by 12.9 percent, influenced by a fall in visitor arrivals from major source markets such as the Caribbean, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the USA. Likewise, the number of cruise passengers fell by 14.6 percent, consistent with a 13.1 percent decline in the number of cruise calls. Conversely, the number of excursionist increased by 26.8 percent to 1,139 persons.

The consumer price index is estimated to have risen by 0.99 percent during 2018, compared with a 0.30 percent increase during 2017. The inflationary pressures were largely attributable to an upturn in the price of food and non-alcoholic beverages.

The table below shows real GDP growth for the period 2013 to 2024.

Real GDP Growth rate



Source: CSO Ministry of Finance, Dominica

Balance of Payments

Preliminary estimates indicate that the merchandise trade deficit widened to $765.5m (56.3 per cent of GDP) during 2018, relative to one of $478.9m (35.7 per cent of GDP) observed in 2017. A considerable increase in import payments coupled with a decline in export receipts resulted in the deficit, the largest recorded over Dominica's history.
Imports payments rebounded by 52.6 per cent to $815.4m in 2018, following the passage of hurricane Maria in September 2017. This expansion partially reflected upticks in the import of machinery and transport equipment; and manufactured goods, largely associated with reconstruction activities. Exacerbating the overall deficit was an estimated 10.0 per cent decline in export receipts to $49.9m partly attributable to the disruption in domestic production following hurricane Maria. More specifically, a contraction in receipts was observed for bananas ($0.3m), beverages ($9.0m) and paints ($1.0m). However, notably, the resumption of the export of soap ($1.8m) following the destruction of the plant by tropical storm Erika in August 2015 marginally moderated the decrease in exports.

Gross travel receipts are estimated to have declined by 40.0 per cent to $186.7m, consistent with the decrease in tourist arrivals. Commercial banks' transactions resulted in a net inflow of $171.4m in short term capital, in contrast to a net outflow of $348.7m in the prior year. In the public sector, external loan disbursements to the central government totaled $18.0m compared with $26.1m in the corresponding period of the previous year. On the other hand, external principal repayments amounted to $44.2m, marginally down from $44.5m in 2017. These transactions led to a net outflow of $26.1m compared with one of $18.4m in 2017.

VIII. Fiscal performance

Revenue

Operations of central Government for fiscal year 2018/19 have resulted in an overall deficit of 19.6 percent of GDP representing decline in the fiscal position. Large-scale public investment aimed at rehabilitation, reconstruction, and resilience has outpaced revenue and grant inflows. It should be noted however that tax revenues for the current fiscal year are up by 28.5 percent over the previous fiscal year. Strong performances were noted in the value added tax, both on domestic and import collections as well as import duties and customs service charges.

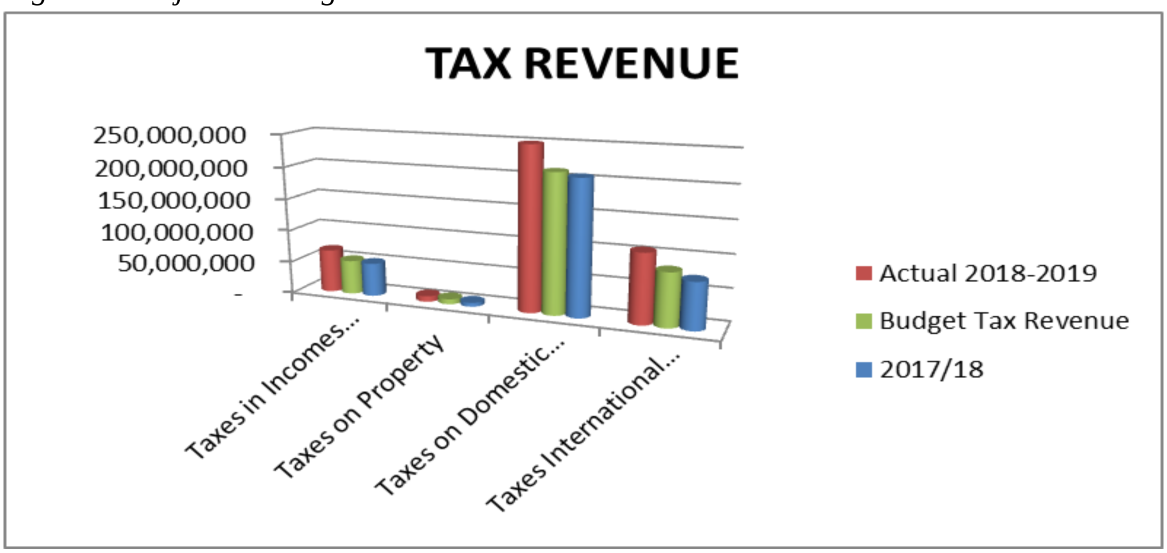
Non tax -Revenue collections for the fiscal period, July 2018 to June 2019, were 23.7 percent lower than the corresponding period of the previous financial year; however by year-end total revenue collections were up by 2.5 percent.

Tax revenue

Tax revenue yielded an unforeseen increase for the 2018/19 period rose above the previous year's performance by 28.5 percent and similarly rose above the budget expectations by 17.8% percent. Collections in all tax categories were higher than what was projected in all categories in particular the Tax on Income and profits due to better collections on corporate tax and Tax on International Trade and Transactions with increased collection of Import duty. The unanticipated increase in tax revenue may be attributed to the increase in imports due to continued efforts geared towards rebuilding and renovations following the passage of Hurricane Maria

Figure 6 below shows a comparison between the budget for 2018/19, actual for 2018/19, and actuals for Fiscal year2017/2018 for the major tax categories.

Figure 6: Major tax categories



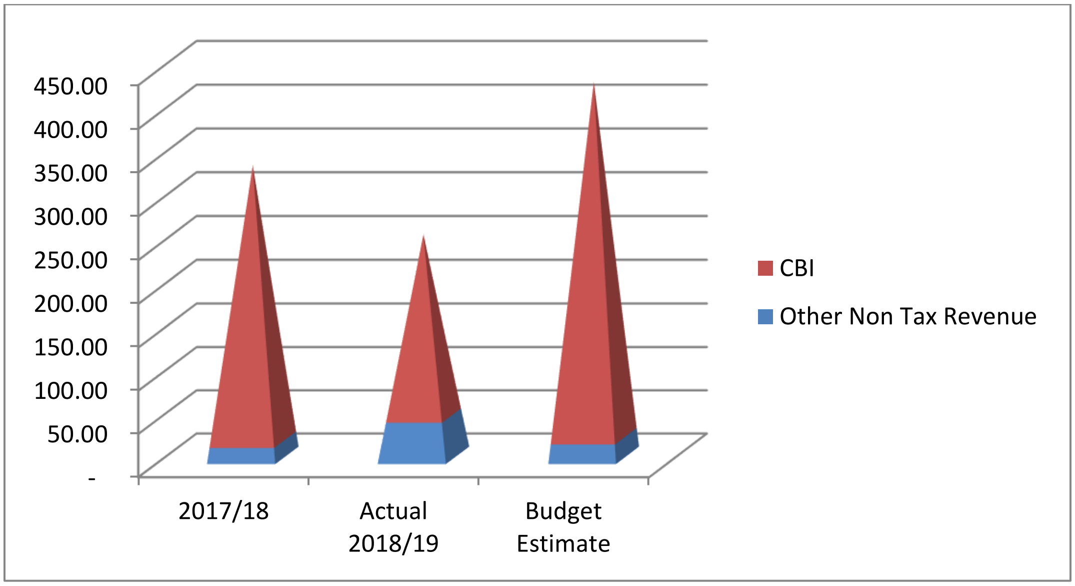
Source: Macroeconomic Policy Unit, Ministry of Finance

Non-Tax Revenue

Supported largely by revenues from the Citizenship by Investment Programme (CBI), non-tax revenues continued to be a major contributor to government's fiscal operations during the 2018/19 period. CBI collections for the 2018/19 period fell below budget. The fiscal year ending 2019 period saw a significant shortfall over the corresponding period of the previous financial year, with CBI receipts accounting for the greatest proportion of non-tax revenues.

Figure 7 below shows the composition of total non-tax revenue for fiscal year 2018/19, actual for 2018/19, and actuals for Fiscal year2017/2018

Figure 7: Composition of Non-tax revenue



Source: Macroeconomic Policy Unit, Ministry of Finance

Expenditure

Total expenditure for fiscal year 2018/19 was marginally below the budgeted amount, but above the amount spent for the previous year 2017/18

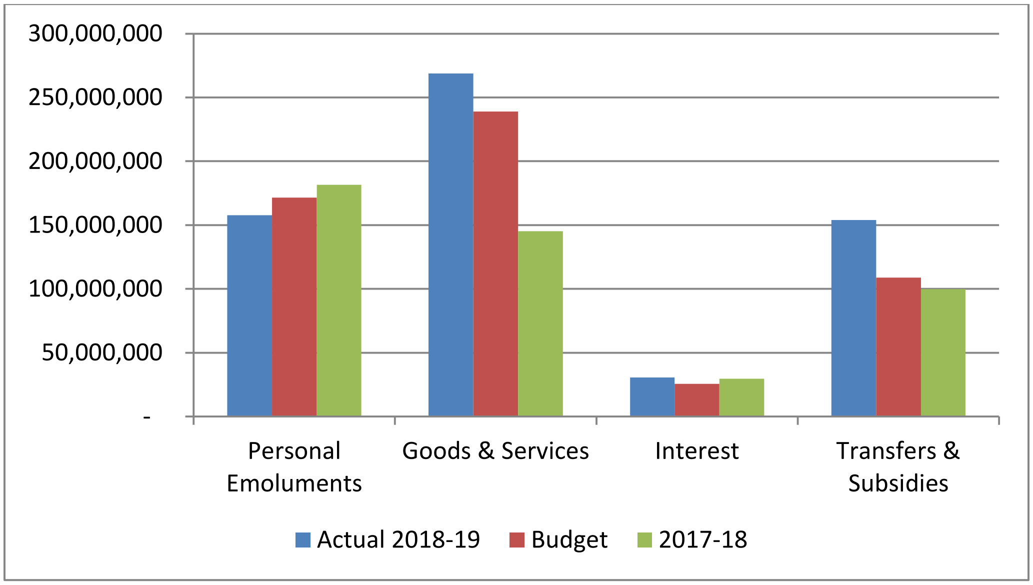
Current expenditure

Current Expenditure was slightly above the budget estimate by 10.8 percent. The largest contributor to current expenditure during the 2018/19 period was that of Goods and Services. This expenditure item was 11.08 percent higher than the previous year. This was as a result of continued measures to assist in the rehabilitation following the hurricane. Although, the highest contributor of the previous year, Personal Emoluments, declined by 8.7 percent. .

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

Figure 8: Components of Current expenditure

Source: Macroeconomic



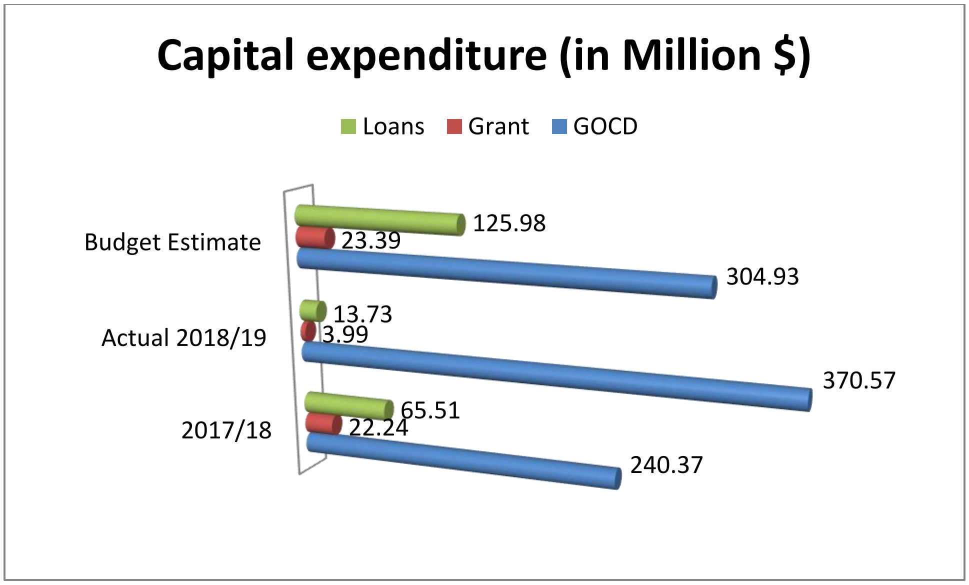
Policy Unit, Ministry of Finance

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure for fiscal year 2018/19 as reported by the PSIP Unit was $388.3 million with $13.7 million being grant financed. This compares to $328.1 million and $65.5 million for the previous financial year. The 2018/19 capital expenditure was 17 percent lower than budgeted due to a lower implementation rate. The first half of the 2017/18 period has seen capital expenditure of $150.9 million which was 57.8 percent higher than what was expensed during the corresponding period of the previous year. The mandate to build a climate resilient country has necessitated additional revision of the PSIP with expenditure which resulted in that increase; however, a lower implementation rate caused a decline in expenditure in the second half of the year which resulted in a total capital expenditure below the estimated budget of 454.3 million. GoCD funds continue to be the major source of funding for capital projects.

Figure 9 shows the financing breakdown for fiscal year 2017/18 and 2018/19

Figure 9: PSIP financing for 2017/18and 20187/19 and Budget estimate for 2018/19



Source: Macroeconomic Policy Unit, Ministry of Finance

Fiscal operations of central government for the period July 2018 to June 2019 has resulted in a current account surplus of $79.4 million or 5.0 percent of GDP. During the same period of the previous year a surplus of $213.2 million was realized. The overall balance inclusive of grants is in deficit of $298.8 million or 19.6 percent of GDP. The primary balance, the main fiscal indicator, is in deficit of $268.1 million or 17.6 percent of GDP. For the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, the outturn reflected a primary deficit of 1.4 percent of GDP. As anticipated at the end of the 2018/19 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 2019/20 period but with a reduced deficit as a growth of 9.1 percent of GDP is expected.

Financial Sector Analysis

Monetary liabilities (M2) grew by 1.4 per cent to $1,651.1m at the end of 2018, compared with an increase of 18.4 per cent at the end of 2017. The expansion in M2 was driven by growth in both quasi money, the larger component of M2, and narrow money. Quasi money rose by 1.2 per cent to $1,204.3m, reflecting growth in private sector foreign currency deposits (23.5 per cent) and private sector savings deposits (2.2 per cent). However, this increase was moderated by a decline in private sector time deposits (5.9 per cent). Growth in monetary liabilities was also supported by a 2.0 per cent expansion in narrow money to $446.8m, associated with a rise in currency with the public (24.8 per cent), but tempered by decreases in EC$ Cheques and Drafts Issued (14.2 per cent) and private sector demand deposits (2.4 per cent).

Domestic credit rose by 71.5 per cent to $617.5m, largely reflecting developments in the public sector, as private sector credit declined.
The net deposit position of the central government fell by 85.1 per cent to $48.1m, as the government drew down on its deposits and was simultaneously extended more credit, partially to support public sector reconstruction and recovery efforts. Growth in domestic credit was however moderated by a contraction in credit extended to the private sector and an increase in the net deposit position of non-financial public enterprises. Private sector credit declined by 1.5 per cent to $773.1m, reflecting decreases in credit to households (4.8 per cent) and to non-bank financial institutions (0.4 per cent). A 3.3 per cent increased in credit extended to businesses, however, mitigated the reduction in private sector credit. A 4.8 per cent upturn in the net deposit position of non-financial public enterprises to $107.4m was observed in the period under review, due to growth in their deposits and a decline in credit extended to them.

An analysis of the distribution of commercial bank credit by economic activity revealed that total outstanding loans and advances increased by 3.7 per cent to $962.0m in 2018. Expansions in lending were observed in the public administration (53.6 per cent); utilities, electricity and water (74.8 per cent) and financial institutions (3.5 per cent) sectors. A marginal increase in credit was also extended to the agriculture and fisheries sector (0.7 per cent). This growth in credit was partially offset by reductions in loans extended to transportation and storage (43.3 per cent); tourism (14.7 per cent); professional and other services (10.5 per cent); manufacturing, mining and quarrying (9.2 per cent); entertainment and catering (7.1 per cent); construction (5.5 per cent) and distributive trades (4.5 per cent).

The net foreign assets position of the banking system stood at $1,182.0m at the end of December 2018, registering a decrease of 16.3 per cent from the end of December 2017. This development was mainly the result of a 20.3 per cent contraction in the net foreign assets position of commercial banks, associated with a decline in their net assets position with institutions both within and external to the ECCU. This outturn partially reflected a drawdown on commercial bank’s foreign assets to fund the increase in credit extended to the government. The overall decrease in net foreign assets was further reinforced by a 10.3 per cent reduction in Dominica’s imputed share of the Central Bank’s reserves.

The commercial banking system remained liquid in 2018. The ratio of net liquid assets to total deposits fell by 8.2 percentage points to 55.8 per cent at the end of December 2018, still notably above the ECCB’s minimum benchmark of 20.0 per cent. The loans and advances to total deposits ratio increased by 5.6 percentage points to 46.9 per cent, still considerably below the ECCB’s maximum benchmark of 75.0 to 85.0 per cent. Despite the high level of liquidity in the banking system, asset quality among financial institutions was still an area of concern. Accordingly, the ratio of non-performing loans to gross loans was 17.0 per cent, 12.0 percentage points above the ECCB's tolerable limit.

IX. Prospects

The overall level of economic activity is expected to continue to expand over the medium term averaging 3.2 percent annually. Significant public and private investment has boosted the growth outlook. Post-hurricane insurance payouts allowed investment upgrades in key sectors, particularly tourism and wholesale and retail trade. Sizable construction projects under CBI program financing are ongoing with four large hotels are under construction, some well-advanced, to be operated by reputable international companies. This investment could reach near 90 percent of GDP over the construction period and raise employment by 5 percent. The positive impact of the hotel construction, however, is partially offset by the closure of Ross University school of Medicine following the hurricane; the government is actively seeking a replacement.
Continued investment in geothermal energy are expected to yield returns with the realization of a reduction in energy cost.

Fiscal balances are expected to improve over the medium term as the period of rehabilitation winds down and revenues remain buoyant. The current account deficit is projected to improve to 32 percent of GDP in 2019 from 42 percent in 2018, with exports of goods and services expected to increase by about 36 percent, mostly from a recovery in tourism, agriculture and manufacturing. Imports are expected to remain high, albeit with a change in composition, as demand for reconstruction materials and durables' restocking wanes. Near-term deficits are financed mainly with official and bilateral loans, grants, and government deposit drawdown. The outlook includes net official capital inflows averaging 7 percent of GDP annually in the next five years. The medium-term deficit is projected to narrow below 10 percent of GDP with gradual export recovery supported by new hotel capacity and import normalization after the reconstruction peak.

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 Petronella Edmeade-Crooke **Representatives** 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 Nikesia Pemberton
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

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 ***Representative*** Samuel Agiste Shaka St Ange Maurice Horne Jr
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)**

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019-2020 Proj	2020-2021 Proj	2021-2022 Proj
Total Revenue + Grants	**903.3**	**735.2**	**700.2**	**931.7**	**960.2**	**890.2**
Total Revenue	**869.5**	**669.7**	**686.4**	**810.3**	**823.6**	**833.1**
Recurrent Revenue	**869.5**	**669.6**	**686**	**805**	**818**	**828**
Tax Revenue	**362.8**	**336.2**	**432.1**	**379.5**	**392.7**	**402.2**
Taxes on Incomes and Profit	67.4	51.7	66.7	56.0	57.2	58.4
Taxes on Property	9.7	6.0	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.0
Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	207.0	206.5	249.7	220.3	228	232.7
Taxes International Trade & Transaction	78.7	72.0	106.9	94	98	102.1
Non Tax Revenue	**506.6**	**333.4**	**254.4**	**425.7**	**425.8**	**425.8**
CBI	490.7	315.4	208.3	417.5	417.5	417.5
Other	15.9	18.0	46.0	8.2	8.3	8.3
Capital Revenue	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**5.1**	**5.1**	**5.1**
Grants	**33.8**	**65.5**	**13.7**	**121.4**	**137**	**57.0**
Total Expenditure	**684.5**	**784.3**	**998.9**	**1,039.2**	**1,033.1**	**897.0**
Recurrent Expenditure	**421.2**	**456.4**	**611.0**	**557.4**	**537.2**	**537.4**
PE	154.0	181.6	157.7	179.0	177.6	178.3
Goods & Services	135.8	145.1	268.8	239.4	235.8	235.1
Interest	24.2	29.7	30.6	23.6	23.0	23.2
Transfers & Subsidies	107.2	99.9	153.9	115.4	100.7	100.7
Capital Expenditure+ net lending	**262.9**	**327.9**	**388**	**481.8**	**495.9**	**359.6**
Current Account Balance	448.3	213.2	75.4	247.8	281.3	290.6
Overall Balance after grants	218.8	(49.1)	(298.8)	(107.5)	(72.8)	(6.8)
Primary Balance	243.1	(19.4)	(268.1)	(83.9)	(49.8)	16.4
Nominal GDP	**1,537**	**1,408**	**1,523**	**1,659**	**1,765**	1868
Current Account Balance as % of GDP	**29%**	**15.1%**	**5.0%**	**14.9%**	**15.9%**	**15.6%**
Overall Balnace as % of GDP	**14.2%**	**-3.5%**	**-19.6%**	**-6.5%**	**-4.1%**	**-0.4%**
Primary Balance as %GDP	15.8%	-1.4%	-17.6%	-5.1%	-2.8%	0.9%

Source: Ministry of Finance

APPENDIX III **Total Public Sector Outstanding Debt As at June 2019 (EC$ millions)**

TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR OUTSTANDING DEBT
As at June 2019
(In EC$millions)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/18	2018/19	% change
1. TOTAL OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES	1085.8	1090.5	1038.4	1016.5	1193.4	14.8
GDP Figures	1432.0	1356.0	1456.0	1341.2	1523.0	11.9
2. OFFICAL DEBT	1085.8	1090.5	1038.4	1016.5	1193.4	14.8
% GDB at market prices	75.8	80.4	71.3	75.8	78.4	3.3
A. **Central Government**						
Outstanding Debt	915.2	919.4	865.9	854.8	1036.3	17.5
- Domestic	273.2	276.2	237.2	245.6	429.9	42.9
- External	642.0	643.2	628.7	609.2	606.4	-0.5
- Treasury Bills/Note	11.0	11.0	26.0	17.6	22.6	22.4
- Bonds	107.3	102.0	96.7	90.3	115.0	21.5
- Loans	523.8	530.3	506.0	501.4	468.8	-6.9
- Bilateral	216.1	205.9	188.3	171.7	148.2	-15.9
- Multilateral	300.9	317.6	311.0	322.9	313.9	-2.9
- Other	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0
B. Government Guaranteed						
Outstanding Debt	170.6	171.1	172.5	161.7	157.2	-2.9
- Domestic	49.2	56.5	69.5	67.8	70.3	3.6
- External	121.4	114.6	103.0	94.0	86.9	-8.1
TOTAL (Domestic)	322.4	332.7	306.7	313.3	500.1	37.3
TOTAL (External)	763.4	757.8	731.7	703.2	693.3	-1.4

Source: Debt Unit Ministry of Finance

APPENDIX IV Central Government Debt Service

EXTERNAL	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
BILATERAL	**14.93**	**18.77**	**22.66**	**24.84**	**23.74**	**21.49**	**19.69**
Principal	10.01	15.27	16.21	20.31	19.57	17.79	16.33
Interest	4.93	3.50	6.45	4.53	4.16	3.70	3.36
MULTILATERAL	**19.98**	**21.45**	**20.56**	**22.80**	**24.47**	**25.56**	**27.83**
Principal	14.56	16.17	15.33	17.66	19.23	20.34	21.61
Interest	5.42	5.27	5.23	5.15	5.24	5.22	6.22
OTHER	**5.02**	**5.77**	**5.72**	**6.90**	**5.41**	**20.44**	**6.49**
Principal	3.44	3.44	3.44	4.58	3.44	18.78	5.81
Interest	1.58	2.33	2.28	2.32	1.96	1.66	0.68
PRIVATE	**0.02**	**0.07**	**0.07**	**0.07**	**0.07**	**0.87**	**0.05**
Principal	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.80	0.02
Interest	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.02
COMMERCIAL	**3.24**	**3.28**	**3.14**	**6.15**	**3.09**	**9.01**	**3.49**
Principal	1.83	1.83	1.83	4.83	1.83	7.94	2.61
Interest	1.42	1.45	1.32	1.32	1.26	1.06	0.88
TOTAL	**43.20**	**49.34**	**52.16**	**60.77**	**56.77**	**77.36**	**57.55**
Principal	29.85	36.73	36.83	47.39	44.09	65.65	46.37
Interest	13.35	12.61	15.33	13.37	12.68	11.71	11.17
DOMESTIC							
COMMERCIAL	**7.61**	**10.02**	**7.79**	**13.90**	**6.54**	**19.05**	**4.75**
Principal	2.81	4.38	2.08	10.69	0.69	12.02	2.09
Interest	4.80	5.64	5.71	3.21	5.85	7.03	2.66
Pension Fund	**3.97**	**4.99**	**4.90**	**14.67**	**5.06**	**23.43**	**11.19**
Principal	0.00	0.06	0.13	9.83	0.14	18.59	6.83
Interest	3.97	4.92	4.77	4.84	4.91	4.83	4.35
FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.42**	**0.01**	**0.11**	**0.22**
Principal	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.41	0.01	0.01	0.01
Interest	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.21
INSURANCE FUND	**0.08**	**0.57**	**0.57**	**0.57**	**0.57**	**7.73**	**0.19**
Principal	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	7.18	0.14
Interest	0.06	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.05
PRIVATE	**0.09**	**0.09**	**0.09**	**0.73**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.02**
Principal	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.70	0.00	0.01	0.01
Interest	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
OTHER	**6.39**	**2.78**	**2.78**	**1.93**	**1.90**	**0.48**	**0.04**
Principal	3.53	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.46	0.03
Interest	2.86	2.76	2.76	1.92	1.89	0.02	0.01
TOTAL	**18.18**	**18.48**	**16.17**	**32.23**	**14.09**	**50.83**	**16.42**
Principal	6.41	4.53	2.30	21.66	0.88	38.28	9.12
Interest	11.77	13.95	13.88	10.57	13.21	12.55	7.29
DEBT RATIOS							
Total Debt service/Revenue %	16.99	15.45	7.86	13.89	10.32	15.57	8.84
Ext Debt Service /Revenue %	11.96	11.24	6.00	9.07	8.27	9.40	6.88
Dom Debt Service/Revenue %	5.03	4.21	1.86	4.81	2.05	6.17	1.96

Source: Debt Unit/Dominica Authorities