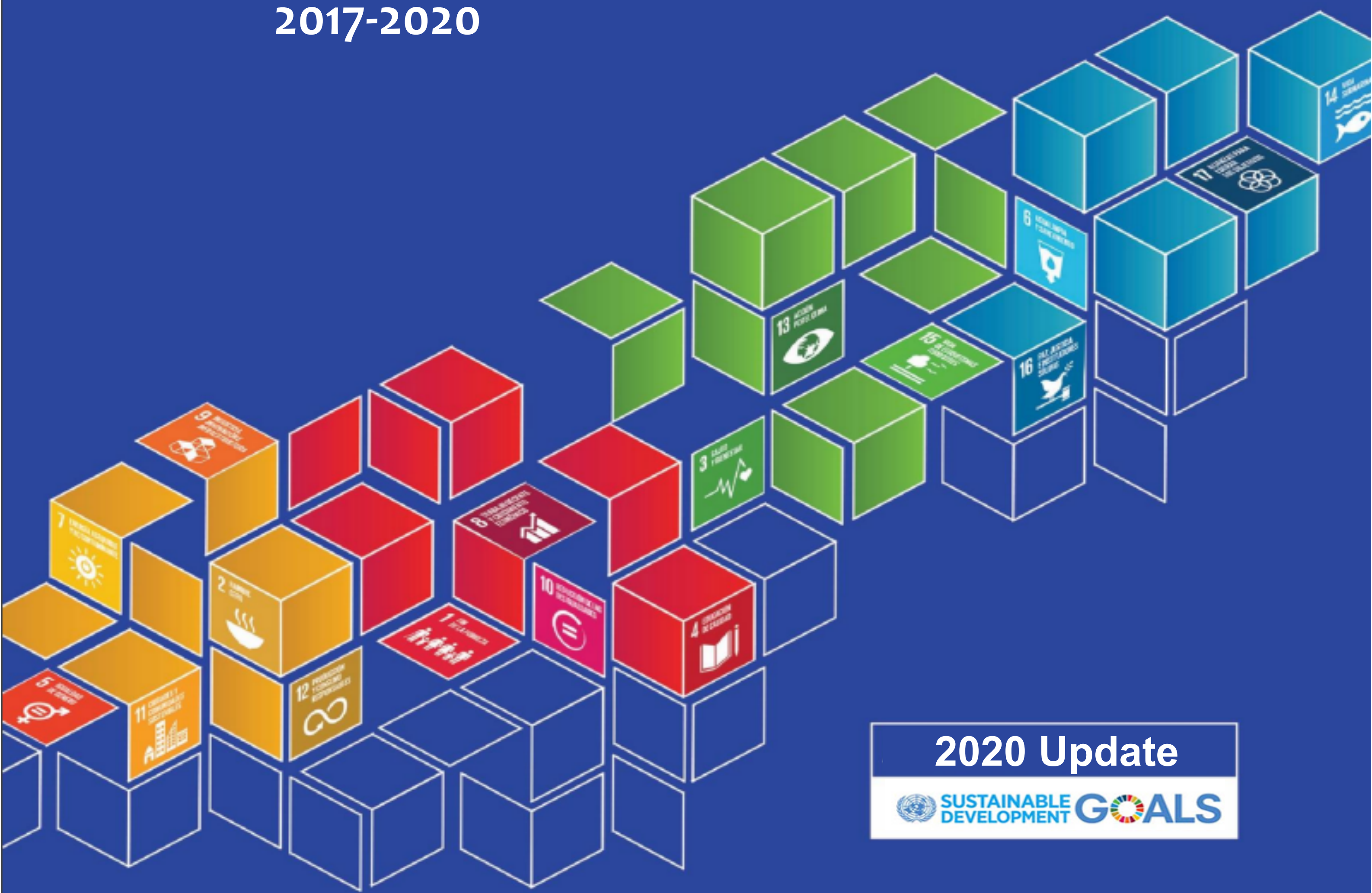
MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA, PLANIFICACIÓN Y DESARROLLO

English Translation of Key Sections

Multiannual National Public Sector Plan 2017-2020



2020 Update

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

PROLOGUE

We are pleased to present the tenth version of the Multiannual National Plan for the Public Sector (PNPSP), which this time corresponds to the update for the year 2020 of the indicated plan for the period 2017-2020. This instrument was formulated for the first time in the country in 2010, the year from which it has been renewed and updated, as established by the current legal framework, to the point of becoming an institutionalized and systematized practice of the Dominican Government.

The update of the PNPSP is framed both in the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic (article 242), and in the National Development Strategy (END 2030, Law 1-12) and the National System of Planning and Public Investment (Law 498-06) and their respective application regulations.

The Multiannual Plan establishes priorities, objectives, goals and resource requirements for the plans, programs and projects of the Public Administration, in line with the National Development Strategy (END 2030), duly aligned with the national and international commitments that the country for the update period of this.

The END presents the long-term objective-country image, with a time horizon until the year 2030, while the Multiannual Plan is responsible for specifying the goals for a period of four years, which specifically reflects public policies, plans, specific programs and projects that will be developed during the four-year periods corresponding to the different government administrations.

The Multiannual Plan is structured on the basis of the logical model of "public value chain", which identifies the production of relevant goods and services that the public sector delivers to society, as well as the results generated with the delivery of those products, all this framed in the four strategic axes of the END 2030. These are: i) Social and democratic state of law (institutional axis); ii) society with equal rights and opportunities (social axis) iii) sustainable, inclusive and competitive economy (productive axis) and iv) society of sustainable production and consumption, adapted to climate change (environmental axis). These axes are articulated with the 19 general objectives, the 57 specific objectives and the 460 lines of action.

We must, in addition, highlight that the Dominican Republic signed the most important international agreement within the framework of the United Nations System, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which commits us to meeting 17 major global development goals, 169 goals and a set of more than 200 monitoring indicators that seek the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the countries. In this update, the link between the END's public value chain with the SDG goals is incorporated into each of the objectives.

Likewise, we are signatories to the Agreement on Population and Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, known as the "Montevideo Consensus", which defines nine topic areas, 98 prioritized measures and their corresponding objectives, lines of action and goals, which the signatory countries We committed ourselves to follow and report periodically and systematically and that are closely linked to the economic, social and environmental activities of the country.

It is important to note that the Multiannual Plan has been strengthening, becoming a more solid document, undergoing increasing development in terms of coverage with nearly 90 public sector entities integrated into the national planning system and technically and methodologically aligned; the institutional strategic plans are incorporated here, whose sectoral approaches cover around 85% of the resources allocated in the national budget.

As a way to streamline, systematize and standardize the process of preparing the plan, we have a technological platform called the "RUTA" (National Planning Management Information System), through which information collection, interaction and management is carried out online for public sector planning. This tool includes a set of indicators selected for the monitoring and evaluation of the Multiannual Plan, which makes it possible to demonstrate their consistency, quality and relevance.

The public value chain identified in the plan will be used as the basis for defining budgetary policy and updating the multiannual budget of the public sector and its corresponding annual formulations.

The Multiannual Plan also links the Presidential Goals, which reflect the priorities of the government plan of this Administration, to the elements of the value chain of public institutions.

The Multiannual Plan update also highlights the main initiatives, measures and actions that have been carried out each year in the application of the seven strategic priorities incorporated into the PNPSP 2017-2020, highlighting that these are based on an intersectoral approach focused on some critical problems of the Dominican economy and society, identifying the causal factors of these, as well as the state interventions that have been adopted and that are proposed to be executed in the near future.

The process of formulating the National Multiannual Plan for the Public Sector 2017-2020 and its corresponding update for the year 2020 is carried out in compliance with the provisions of art. 242 of the Dominican Constitution, which establishes: «The Multiannual National Plan of the Public Sector and its corresponding updates will be sent to the National Congress by the Executive Power, during the second term of the year in which the period of government begins, after consulting the Council of Ministers, to know the programs and projects to be carried out during their term ». It also complies with the provisions of the National Development Strategy and Law 498-06 on the National System of Planning and Public Investment and is presented to the Council of Ministers for its consideration and corresponding knowledge.

The Multiannual Plan update incorporates information on public production and its results based on what was executed in the 2018 budget, what is scheduled and approved for 2019 and what is projected in the plans, programs and projects for 2020, all aligned with the multi-year budget.

As can be seen in the present version of the Multiannual Plan, the continued growth rate of the Dominican economy is presented, accompanied by the price stability that the country has enjoyed in recent years; however, it is important to note that growth with macroeconomic stability is an important and necessary factor, but not sufficient to achieve national development goals. Therefore, the plan is also guided by policy lines aimed at making that growth more inclusive, and at the same time, more competitive internationally.

It is essential to promote those activities and policies that promote the creation of quality jobs and seek to increase real wages, as a condition to reduce the traditional levels of poverty and indigence in the country. In the social sectors, the PNPSP emphasizes improving the quality of education, guaranteeing the right of the population to access a quality comprehensive health care model, and the consolidation and universalization of social security, as well as the expansion of water and sanitation services.

The set of goods and services that as public production will be delivered to society in the plans, programs and projects that are highlighted and prioritized here seek to face the structural ills of our society that, such as the productive lag, the degradation of the environment and resources natural, poverty and social inequality, and crucial aspects such as illiteracy, insecurity, lack of opportunities, teenage pregnancy, maternal and child mortality, unemployment and gender violence affect all Dominicans.

The great challenge that we all face, governors and governed, is to guarantee greater well-being to the population, with education being a priority, as a way of building a more inclusive, free and cohesive society, continuing with reforms aimed at improvement. of health and responsible and efficient management of the environment and the guarantee of the maintenance of an ever greater and better democracy, which guarantees a political climate of freedoms and rights in the context of an economy with sustained growth, stability, and competitiveness, that favors and encourage productive investment that generates jobs and national wealth, fostering a growing environment of inclusiveness and equity.

Isidoro Santana
Minister

Note from the Public Credit Office:

In the interest of the non-Spanish-speaking investors and other interested parties, this English translation of the PNPSP contains the following key sections:

- **Macro and Fiscal Framework 2017-2020** (page 13 in the original document)
- **Multiannual Public Investment Framework 2017-2020** (page 349 of the original document).

They provide a glimpse of the economic and fiscal conditions faced by the current Government administration, as well as the latter's channeling of proceeds into the local economy and programs in accordance with the 2030 END[1] and main areas of interest.

[1] National Development Strategy ("Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo")

I. Macroeconomic and Fiscal Framework 2017-2020

Content

I. Macroeconomic and Fiscal Framework 2018-2020

I.1 Medium Term Macroeconomic Scenario

This chapter goes over the macroeconomic projections that define the yearly macro context and financial framework in which priority projects and programs will be framed for the development of the Dominican nation, consistent with fiscal sustainability in the medium and long term. As such, the aim is to quantify the foreseeable evolution of government revenues and expenses, paying close attention to internal macroeconomic perspectives, debt sustainability and probable behavior of the international economy.

Recent Developments in the Dominican Economy

During the 2013-2018 period, the Dominican economy experienced a real gross domestic product (GDP) sustained growth with an average rate of 6.3%[2]. This placed the country as an economic growth leader in Latin America, above Paraguay (4.9%), Panama (5.3%), Bolivia (5.0%), Honduras and Peru (3.7%). Economic growth in these countries is led by internal demand, specifically private consumption, which has risen on par with investment (Cepal, 2019).

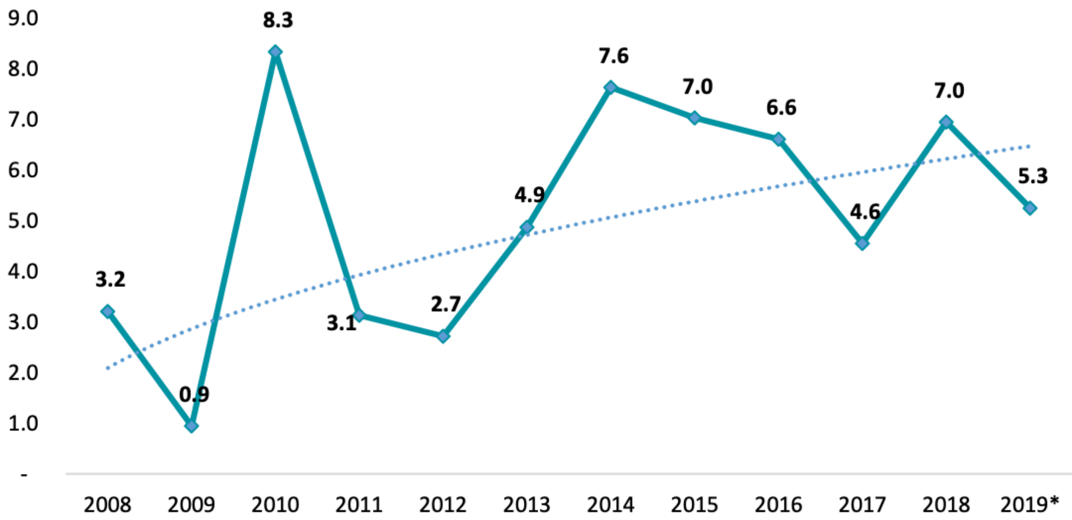
In 2018, GDP registered an interannual growth of 7.0 % in real terms, higher by 2.4 percentage points than that observed in 2017. In addition to being a regional leader according to figures from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), this growth rate was one of the top 10 in the world. These results arise from a greater dynamism of economic activity in the second and third quarter of the year, with registered growth rates of 7.2% and 7.4%, respectively, due to the maximum effect of the expansive monetary policy measures taken in July 2017, and also as a rebound effect of the slowdown in activity in the previous year. The more promising economic sectors were communications (12.3%), construction (12.2%), health (8.7%), commerce (8.3%), free zones (8.1%) and financial intermediation services (7.1%). Other sectors which added value include transportation and storage (6.3%), agriculture (6.3%), local manufacturing (5.7%) and hotels, bars and restaurants (5.7%).

If the GDP is analyzed by the spending approach, it is observed that the demand components Internally recorded a higher incidence during 2018. On the one hand, gross capital formation fixed expanded by 13.2%, after registering weak growth in 2017 (0.5%), as consequence of an improvement of external and internal factors that modified expectations of economic agents. On the other hand, final consumption registered a growth of 4.9%, driven by an increase in private consumption of 5.3%, the highest since 2010, which offset the slowdown in the increase in public consumption (2.8%), which registered the lowest seven-year expansion of this component of government spending. Imports and exports of goods and services registered year-on-year growth in real terms 8.4% and 6.7%, respectively. More recently, preliminary figures from IMAE[3] Indicate year-on-year growth of 5.7% in the January-March period.

[2] With this, the country is among the first seven within the Latin American region in terms of GDP per capita adjusted for purchase parity, behind Panama, Chile, Uruguay, Mexico, Argentina, and surpassing Costa Rica, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Paraguay. As usual, the analysis excludes 10-12 small islands classified as “high income”, lead by Bahamas and Trinidad and Tobago.

[3] Monthly Economic Activity Indicator (IMAE), a proxy indicator for short-term GDP.

Graph 1. Gross Domestic Product, Chained Relative Index Variation (2008-2019)
Annual Growth Rate (%)



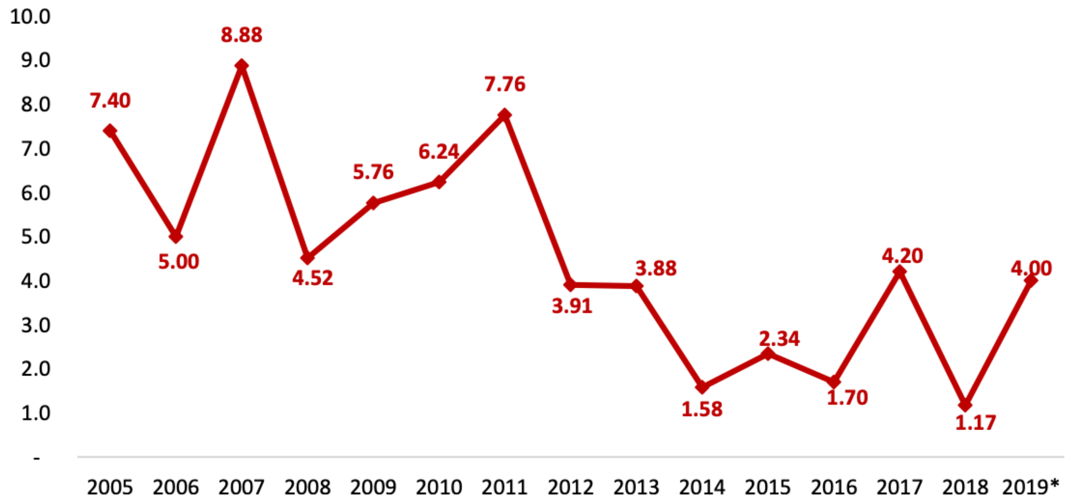
*Macroeconomic framework forecast, revised March 2019; updated taking into account the Central Bank's Monetary Programming and WEO (IMF, April)
Source: Central Bank of the Dominican Republic

In relation to the labor market, according to the figures of the National Continuous Force Survey of Work (ENCFT), when considering the annual averages, the net creation in 2018 was 156.6 thousand employed persons, with an increase of 3.6%, the second highest increase in the last years. This positive evolution in employment levels was accompanied by important increases in the global labor participation rate, which increased 1.5 percentage points up to 63.6% of the population of working age (PET). In fact, the population economically active (PEA) had an average increase of 3.7% (173.4 thousand people) and an interannual increase of up to 4.2% (196.5 thousand people) in the last quarter of 2018.

On the other hand, the average nominal monetary income registered an interannual increase of 15.0% in the fourth quarter, while for the whole of 2018 the increase was 14% (10.2% in real terms), significantly higher than the 3.9% registered in 2017. The branches of economic activity in which the average salary remuneration increased the most were: financial intermediation, public administration and teaching, while in accordance with social security statistics the average monthly salary increased by 6.4% in 2018, higher than the value observed in the previous year (3.7% in 2017). According to preliminary data of the ENCFT of the first quarter of 2019, the rhythm of net employment generation was maintained (almost 156 thousand year-on-year, 4.65 million workers) and the unemployment rate (5.8%), while the informality rate decreases slightly (55.6%).

This behavior of real economic growth and expansion of labor occupation have occurred in a context of low inflation. Annual inflation as of December 2018 was 1.17%, 1.83 percentage points lower than the lower limit of the target range of 4.0 ± 1.0 % established in the monetary program and the lowest year-on-year in the last five decades. Annual average inflation closed at 3.56%, a value slightly higher than that observed in 2017 (3.28%) and that the average for the period 2012-2017 (2.88%)[4]. This year-on-year increase the consumer price index (CPI) is mainly explained by the transport sector (2.03%), as a result of the rise in domestic fuel prices as a result of the increase in international oil prices in the first 10 months of the year, which decreased significantly at the end of the year, falling from US$76 at the beginning of October up to US$45 per barrel of WTI[5].

Graph 2. Inflation Rate for the Dominican Republic (2005-2019)
Annual Variation (%)



*Macroeconomic framework forecast revised on March 2019
Source: Central Bank of the Dominican Republic

Core inflation, an indicator that excludes some agricultural goods from the general CPI whose prices are usually volatile, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, fuels and some managed services (such as energy and transport), registered an interannual variation of 2.47% at the end of 2018, slightly higher than that observed in the period 2015-2017 (1.82%,1.89% and 2.36%, respectively), although below the lower limit of the target range.

At the end of the first four months of 2019, accumulated inflation stood at 1.39%; While that YoY and core inflation, measured from April 2018 to April 2019, they registered rates of 1.61% and 2.07%, respectively. The analysis of the variation of the CPI in the period shows that the groups with the highest incidence were transport and food and beverages non-alcoholic, with growths of 2.57% and 2.21%, respectively, with a relative contribution 75% of the inflation observed in the first four months of the current year.

Regarding monetary policy, the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, in its July 2018 meeting increased the monetary policy rate (TPM) by 25 basis points, up to 5.50%. Some of the factors that drove this decision were the coexistence of a favorable international environment, especially the US economy, although with the uncertainty of oil prices and a domestic context characterized for growth in economic activity

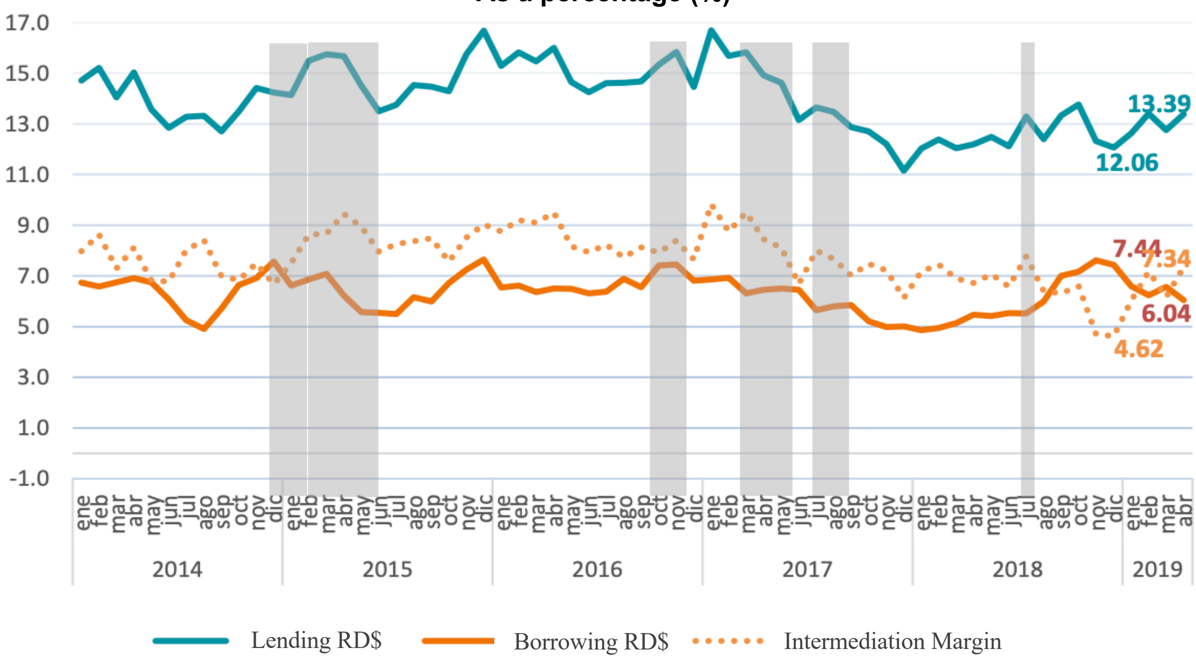
[4] In January 2012, the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic (BCRD) formally adopted an inflation targeting scheme for the execution of monetary policy, in line with the trend of other 30-40 central banks. This scheme consists in setting quantitative inflation targets for a specific time horizon; as of 2015 a long-term inflation target of 4.0% has been established, with a tolerance range of ± 1.0%, which is defined based on the YoY CPI variation.
[5] During April of 2019 the price oscillated between 61 and 66 US dollars, after averaging US$54.9 during the first quarter.

above its potential level and inflation that exceeded the midpoint of the target range of 4.0% ± 1.0% established in the program monetary (year-on-year inflation from June 2017 to June 2018 stood at 4.63%), in both cases, the medium-term forecasts pointed to risks of a possible tendency to rise.

The most relevant effects of the rise in the reference rate were the reduction in the liquidity in the economy, which manifested itself with the slowdown in the growth of the main monetary aggregates in the second half of the year; and the increase in interest rates of the financial market. The circulating medium (M1) expanded by 6.6% at the end of 2018 after to record sustained year-on-year growth since July 2017 and reach a maximum of 20.6% in June 2018. The annual growth rate of the expanded money supply (M2) decreased by 6.5 percentage points (pp) between June and December 2018, going from 11.0% to 4.5% in the referred period. Similarly, money in the broad sense (M3) increased by 6.6% year-on-year as of December 31, equivalent to the growth rate observed in May 2017. As of April 30, 2019, the annual growth rates of M1, M2 and M3 were 6.7%, 6.4% and 7.7%, respectively, slightly higher than at the end of 2018, although less close to the nominal growth of the product.

In the financial sector, the weighted average lending interest rate of multiple banks closed in December 2018 at 12.06%, which represents an increase of 91 basis points (bps) compared to the same month of the previous year and 123 bps lower than in July 2018, while that, the weighted average interest rate on multiple banks at the end of 2018 was 7.44%, higher by 243 bps than that observed in December 2017. This behavior of Nominal interest rates yielded an annual average intermediation margin of 6.52%. It should be noted that the flow of resources from the loan portfolio was mainly directed to the consumption sectors (26.7%, annual average), wholesale and retail trade (19.7 %) and home purchase (14.5%). In the month of April 2019, the average lending and borrowing rates were 13.39% and 6.04%, respectively.

Graph 3. Commercial banks' nominal interest rates and intermediation margins (2014-2019)
As a percentage (%)



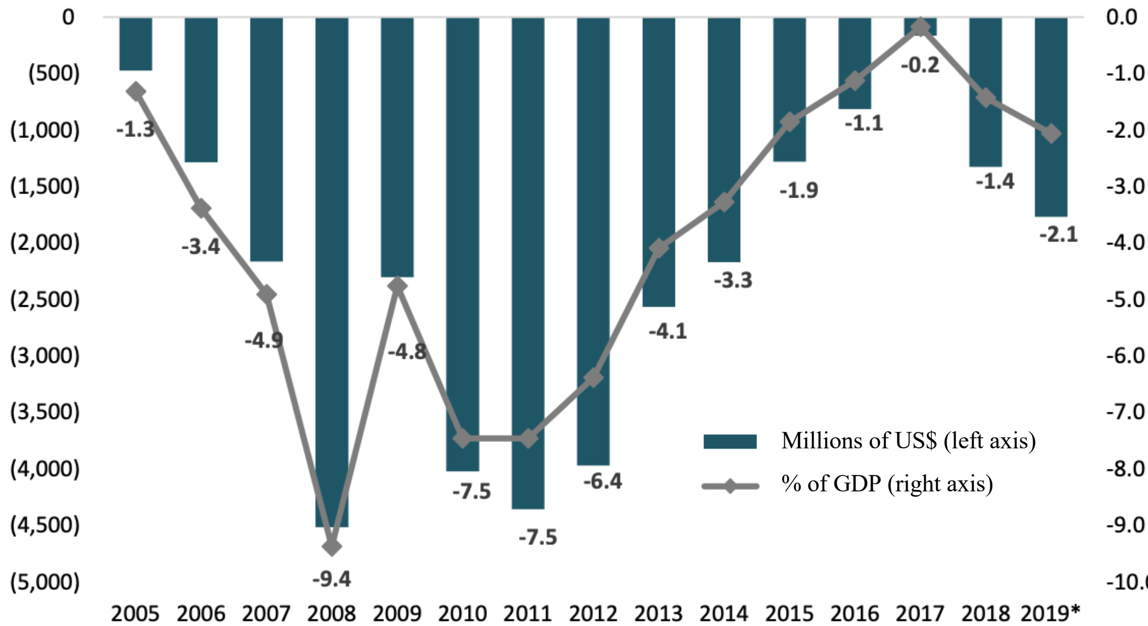
Note: Grey areas indicate months were monetary policy measures were taken (changes in the policy rate or in the reserve requirement)
Source: Central Bank of the Dominican Republic

Regarding the external sector, the preliminary results of the current account of the balance of payments recorded a deficit balance of US$1,159.6 million in 2018, equivalent to 1.4% of GDP. Despite the increase in the deficit compared to 2017 (which stood at 0.2% of GDP), due to the increase in fuel imports due to growth of international oil prices at 30.2%, this indicator remained below its historical average (4.3% of GDP in the period 2005-2017).

When analyzing the trade balance, in 2018 total exports reached an amount ascending to US $10,907.6 million for a growth of 7.6% (US$773.0 million) compared to the previous year, driven by increases in exports from free zones 9.1% (US$520.4 million) and national exports 5.7% (US$252.6 million). Within free zone exports, the increases in electrical products (30.3%, an additional US $ 267.3 million) and equipment medical (5.7%, US$80.7 million), while in national exports the highest absolute increases were recorded in ferronickel (additional US $ 80.2 million), fuels for aircraft (US$61.9 million) and cocoa beans (US$32.9 million).

On the other hand, total imports amounted to US$20,208.9 million, which represented an interannual variation of 14.0% (US$2,474.6 million), due almost entirely to increases in national imports (RD$2,382.6 million). Imports oil companies exceeded by US$861.7 million the level observed in 2017 (US$2,868.4 million), product of the rise in international prices of oil and its derivatives, while Non-oil imports totaled US$16,478.8 million, for a 10.8% growth (US$1,612.9 million) compared to 2017.

Graph 4. Results of the BOP's current account (2005-2019)
Absolute amount and relative to the deficit



*WEO Forecast (IMF, April 2019)
Source: Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, and IMF. Manual 5 methodology was used to obtain the pre-2010 data, whereas post-2010 data uses the methodology suggested in Manual 6.

The services balance closed 2018 with a positive balance of US $ 5885.6 million, which represents an improvement of 6.1% over the previous year (US $ 335.6 million), especially by the increase in tourism revenues (5.2%, an additional US $ 376.6 million). In the aforementioned year the flow of non-resident visitors by air amounted to 6 568 888 people, which exceeded 381,346 passengers compared to the total received in 2017.

Net international reserves as of December 31, 2018 were US $ 7,627.1 million, an amount US $ 472.8 million higher than the average for the year and US $ 846.7 million compared to the total registered in 2017. Gross international reserves showed a 12.5% year-on-year growth, reaching a total of US $ 7,627.6 million, an amount equivalent to 4.4 months of imports of goods and services, if free zone imports are excluded.

Regarding the FX market, the exchange rate as of December 2018 was placed at RD$50.39 per dollar, for a depreciation of 4.4% from December 2017 to December 2018, the second highest in the last decade. Also, the annual average exchange rate was RD $ 49.54 per dollar, which represents an average depreciation of 4.1% compared to same period of the previous year. It should be noted that both depreciation rates were placed above the average observed in the period 2012-2017 (3.8%).

In the fiscal sector, according to preliminary figures in the period January-December 2018 the overall deficit of the non-financial public sector (SPNF) amounted to 2.7% of GDP, of which 2.4% corresponded to the central government and the remaining 0.3% belonged to the rest of the sector institutions. This result of the fiscal accounts was 0.6 points lower percentage to the value registered in 2017 and to the average deficit observed in the period 2014-2017 (3.3% of GDP)[6]. For its part, the deficit of the public financial sector (SPF) amounted to 1.2% of GDP in 2018, the same level as that observed in the previous year.

The gradual reduction of the SPNF deficit in recent years is explained by the growth of income, which went from representing 14.5% of GDP in 2014 to occupying 15.0% of GDP in 2018, as well as the reduction in expenditures corresponding to primary spending in the Central Administration at 0.2 points of GDP in the same period (in 2018 this indicator represented 14.7% of GDP). The observed increase in debt interest (0.3% of the GDP) has been offset by the reduction in capital spending (-0.2% of GDP) in the Central government, while in the rest of the SPNF deficits and surpluses of smallest magnitude since 2015.

Macroeconomic Projections for 2017-2020

Consensus Economics (EC) projections for April 2019 continue to decelerate of the growth of the world economy with respect to that observed in 2018 (3.2%), with real increases of 2.7% and 2.8% for the years 2019 and 2020, respectively, accompanied by inflation rates between 2.5% -2.6% annually. Likewise, the Monetary Fund International (IMF) lowered the growth expectations of the world economy with respect to October 2018 estimates at 0.3 and 0.1 percentage points in both years, so that the expected growth rate is 3.3% in 2019 and 3.6% in 2020. This slowdown incorporates the negative effects of trade tensions due to tariff increases introduced in the United States and China during 2018 and indicates as a potential risk a possible upsurge in trade tensions, rather than the truce working and the negotiations that take place between the parties prosper, while the World Bank placed the world growth figures at

[6] In 2015, extraordinary income from donations stemming from the Petrocaribe debt buyback are excluded.

2.9% and 2.8% in both years (2019-2020) due to the permanence of the aforementioned tensions and the hardening of the financing conditions.

On the other hand, the EC's projections on the real growth of the North American economy stand at 2.4% for 2019 and 2.0% for 2020, in a context of inflation levels controlled (between 1.9% and 2.2% in both years). The main factors that would drive this growth are private investment (with an expected average growth of 3.8%) and corporate earnings (4.5%). According to the IMF, in its World Economic Outlook report (WEO), April, the growth forecast for the US economy stands at 2.3 % for 2019 and 1.9% for 2020, while the World Bank forecasts growth of 2.5% and 1.7% in 2019 and 2020, respectively.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), in its report on March also adjusted its projections to 2.6% for 2019 and 2.2% in 2020 regarding the world growth. In addition, he noted a significant deterioration in the prospects for Europe, both the eurozone and the United Kingdom, in addition to a moderation in the pace of China's growth (6.2% in 2019 and 6% in 2020), with a significant decrease in International Trade. In the case of European forecasts, the weakening in the expected growth between November and March is evident: for the euro area it drops from 1.8% / 1.6 % in 2019/2020 to 1% / 1.2%, while for the United Kingdom it goes from 1.4% / 1.1% to 0.8% / 0.9%, that is, decreases of between 0.2 and 0.8 percentage points in both periods.

In regional terms, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) updated in April the growth projections of economic activity for the countries of the region to 1.3% for 2019 (compared to the 1.7% forecast in December 2018). As in previous years, the growth dynamics will be different between countries and subregions and will depend both on the differentiated impacts of the international context on each economy as the behavior of the components of spending: in South America (1.1%), Central America (3.1%) and the Caribbean (2.0%). Some of the countries where they are expected they highest growth rates in the region are: Dominican Republic (5.5%), Panama (5.4%), Antigua and Barbuda (5.0%), Guyana (4.6%), Bolivia (4.3%) and Paraguay (4.0%).

According to the EC, the projections of economic growth for Latin America, excluding Venezuela, they are 1.7% in 2019 and 2.5% in 2020, after registering an expansion of 1.4% in 2018. The expected growth of some of the economies of the region is as follows (2019 and 2020): Argentina (-1.2% and 2.3%), Brazil (1.9% and 2.6%), Chile (3.2% and 3.3%), Colombia (3.0% and 3.2%), Costa Rica (2.6% and 2.7%), Mexico (1.6% and 1.8%), Panama (5.1% and 4.5%), Peru (3.7% and 3.8%) and the Dominican Republic (5.4% and 4.8%). The IMF expects a regional growth of 1.4% in 2019 and 2.4% in 2020, the World Bank 1.7% and 2.4%, respectively. For its part, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) expects a average growth of 2.4% in 2019-2021, but considering shock scenarios negatives that can lower it to the range 1% -2% annually.

Regarding international oil prices, the Energy Information Administration (EIA), in its May 2019 report, indicates that the price projections the average barrel of WTI oil would amount to US$62.79 in 2019 and US$63.00 in 2020, these values being US $

3.99 and US $ 5.00 higher than those projected in April of that year, respectively[7]. According to the IMF, for the years 2019 and 2020, prices are expected of the barrel of oil is placed at US $ 62.9 and US $ 62.6 a barrel. The expected behavior of other relevant variables are broken down in Table 1.

Table 1. Observed values and macroeconomic forecast assumptions for external variables (2017-2020)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
IMF Petroleum Basket (US$ per barrel)	52.7	68.6	62.9	62.6
WTI Petroleum (US$ per barrel)	50.8	65.0	60.5	60.2
Gold (US$ per ounce)	1,257.6	1,269.0	1,284.0	1,350.0
Nickel (US$ per metric ton)	10,409.6	13,118.5	13,111.7	13,531.2
US Real GDP Growth (%)	2.2	2.9	2.5	1.9
US Inflation (Avg.)	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.2
US Inflation (December)	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2

Source: Macroeconomic framework revised on March 2019

From the perspectives presented, both in the external and domestic contexts, the Dominican economy is expected to grow around its potential rate (5% - 5.5%). In more specific terms, a real expansion of the GDP of 5.25% is estimated. and 5.0% in 2019 and 2020, respectively[8]. Regarding the variation in the general level prices, in 2019 a slight reduction in inflationary tensions is expected with respect to 2018, so the average inflation rate will be 3.5%, while by 2020 it is projected that inflation will reach the central value of the target range established in the program monetary of 4% ± 1.0%.

Given the evolution of prices and the real growth of the economy, it is expected that the Nominal GDP growth is 8.9% in 2019 and 9.2% in 2020. Regarding the deflator of the GDP, given the recent evolution and projected dynamics of the relative prices of its different components, it is estimated that its relative variation in the current year would be 3.5% and in 2020 it would be in line with the average inflation (4.0%).

Finally, the expected average exchange rate would amount to RD$52.18 per dollar US for this year 2019, while for 2020 it would record a depreciation nominal that will be equalized with the average inflation rate until it reaches RD$54.26 per dollar. In December 2019, the exchange rate would amount to RD$53.1 per dollar and for the end of 2020 is projected to reach RD$55.22 per dollar. Since the influx is maintained of foreign exchange to the economy there would be no glimpse of exchange pressures in the short term.

[7] Estimates of the price per barrel of oil in 2020 had remained constant (US$58.0) in the report estimates between February and April of 2019.
[8] These forecasts were made taking into consideration the available information until halfway through March 2019, of both the international arena and the Dominican economy.

Table 2. Macroeconomic, Inflation and Exchange Rate Forecasts (2016-2020)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Real GDP (Index 2007=100)	161.0	172.2	181.3	190.3
Real GDP growth	4.6	7.0	5.3	5.0
Nominal GDP (DOP millions)	3,613,147.1	4,025,092.4	4,384,684.1	4,788,075.0
Nominal GDP growth	8.4	11.4	8.9	9.2
Nominal GDP (USD millions)	76,038.1	81,282.6	84,035.8	88,237.6
Nominal GDP growth in USD	5.0	6.9	3.4	5.0
Inflation (avg.)	3.28	3.56	3.50	4.00
Exchange rate (avg.)	47.57	49.54	52.18	54.26

Source: Macroeconomic framework revised on March 2019

I.2. Medium Term Fiscal Framework

Revenues, expenses and fiscal balance: Passive scenario

The following is a passive projection of the fiscal variables, carried out based on the assumptions and premises indicated above and that were used for the formulation of both the General State Budget Bill for 2018 and the multiannual forecasts contained in its Explanatory Report. These projections are based on the growth of income and expenses considering macroeconomic assumptions, but without taking into account any policy changes. Therefore, they do not incorporate the changes that must occur when tax provisions are introduced that would raise income substantially and contribute to a better allocation of public expenditure.

As part of a deliberate policy to reduce public deficit while keeping debt growth under control, in this projection analysis the fiscal balance target for 2018 would see a deficit of 2.2% of GDP, according to the provisions of the General State Budget for 2018. The projected percentage will be reduced gradually until reaching 1.5% of GDP in 2020. In terms of primary balance (without considering interest expense), a positive balance of 1.2% of GDP is projected for 2018, and eventually reaching 2.0% in the year 2020.

The estimate results are shown below:

Table 3-A. Forecasts for Revenues, Expenses and Fiscal Balance 2016-2020: Passive scenario as a percentage of GDP

		2017 Executed	2018 Executed	2019 Budgeted	2020 Projected
(A)	Revenues	14.9%	15.0%	15.7%	15.7%
(B)	Primary Expenditure	14.9%	14.0%	14.1%	13.6%
(C)=A+B	Primary Balance	0.0%	1.0%	1.7%	2.2%
(D)	Interests	2.4%	3.0%	3.4%	3.6%
(E)=D+C	Global Balance	-2.4%	-2.0%	-1.7%	-1.4%
(T)=A+E	**Total Expenditure**	**17.3%**	**17.0%**	**17.5%**	**17.1%**

Note: The period 2019-2020 includes interest of the Central Bank's recapitalization, for 0.7% of GDP
Source: Budget Office (DIGEPRES), General State Budget 2019

Table 3-B. Forecasts for Revenues, Expenses and Fiscal Balance 2016-2020: Passive scenario (RD$ millions)

		2017 Executed	2018 Executed	2019 Budgeted	2020 Projected
(A)	Revenues	539,039.3	604,098.8	689,930.5	753,798.7
(B)	Primary Expenditure	537,481.7	562,823.3	617,568.9	649,901.9
(C)=A+B	Primary Balance	1,557.6	41,275.4	72,361.6	103,896.8
(D)	Interests	86,467.0	122,512.2	147,887.0	170,215.0
(E)=D+C	Global Balance	(84,909.3)	(81,236.8)	(75,257.4)	(66,318.2)
(T)=A+E	**Total Expenditure**	**623,948.6**	**685,335.6**	**765,455.9**	**820,116.9**

Source: Budget Office (DIGEPRES), General State Budget 2019

Revenues, expenses and fiscal balance: Active scenario

Developing a Multiannual National Plan based on a tax coefficient without significant changes, while at the same time imposing deficit reduction goals, leads to unacceptably low public expenditure projections for a number of basic public services that require major changes.

There is an imperative need to invest significant resources in some areas that are deemed to be of high priority according to the current Government administration's goals. This implies maintaining the current levels of education spending and allocating additional resources to improve the provision of services in areas such as public health and social security, so as to cover the needs of civilian security and public protection, as well as to strengthen the justice and public order systems.

Both the health sector reform, with the incorporation of the primary care service, and the extension of the coverage of subsidized health insurance to the entire lower-income population that is left out of formal insurance, will require increasing resources. In addition, the State must meet higher infrastructure investment requirements, particularly to overcome the damage associated with natural disasters, and increase productive capacity. Another area of high priority for the State includes the management and provision of water resources in all its forms, along with the preservation of soils, especially in the face of climate change.

Clearly, in order to fulfill these stated purposes, fiscal measures need to be incorporated that not only ensure the corresponding increase in income in different ways, but that also guarantee the necessary adjustments in both tax expenditure as well as in the rationalization and optimization of the general expenditure of the State at all levels.

The National Development Strategy Law (No.1-12) sets the 2020 tax burden target at 19%, which should continue to increase gradually until reaching 24% in 2030. Now, given the evolution of tax revenues in recent years, it seemed prudent to formulate the Multiannual National Public Sector Plan (PNPSP) based on less ambitious goals, while evidently making greater efforts to increase revenue significantly during the period, consistent with fiscal sustainability.

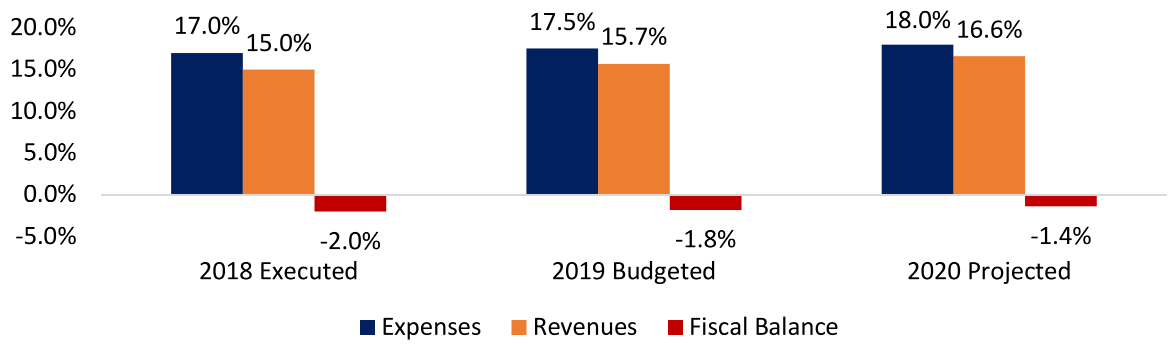
The projection of tax revenues necessary to comply with the financing of the PNPSP is presented below. These projections are based on the assumption that the taxation coefficient will increase during the period by 1.1 points of GDP compared to its 2018 level. This would be done through a set of efforts, provisions and measures that contribute not only to a substantial improvement in tax administration, but also to an increase in the State's collection capacity, to provide more and better services to citizens. Similarly, the mechanisms to increase spending quality and transparency in the use of public resources will be strengthened.

Table 4. Forecasts for Revenues, Expenses and Fiscal Balance 2018-2020; active scenario as a % of GDP

		2018 Executed	2018 Budgeted	2020 Projected
(A)	Expenditure forecast	17.0%	17.5%	18.0%
(B)	Target deficit	-2.0%	-1.7%	-1.4%
A - B = (C)	Revenues target	15.0%	15.7%	16.6%

Source: Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD)

Graph 5. Observed values and forecasts for revenues, expenses and fiscal balance of the Central Government
As a percentage of GDP



Source: Budget Office (DIGEPRES) and Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD)

Functional expenditure distribution

These goals are established under the criterion that making the functional distribution of public expenditure exclusively from the inertial projection of tax revenues would mean giving as fact that the country no longer wishes to achieve the purposes set out in the areas considered to be of high priority for the Dominican Government (as previously cited), or the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (ODS). The projections presented below stem from the view of maintaining social spending and fundamental public services to Dominican society, as well as assigning moderately higher amounts to certain areas prioritized by the Government in 2020. These include increasing the spending on water, irrigation and environmental preservation to 0.75% of GDP and increasing the share spent on health, justice, public order and education to 2.1%.

In line with the above-mentioned points, the country's multiannual planning should foresee the fulfillment of the goals and priorities that correspond to the Government's plan and that, in budgetary terms, the resources that allow for their fulfillment are correspondingly assigned. Based on these premises, and on the 2018 budget, a functional distribution of public spending has been formulated, taking into consideration these priorities for the period 2019-2020.

The proposed functional expense distribution considers that all functions will have increases equal to or greater than expected inflation. Highlighted among the most important changes is:

- The increase in spending on drinking water, irrigation and the environment from 0.63% of GDP in 2019 up to 0.75% of GDP in 2020, which represents accumulated growth 66.0% (RD$14,180.0 million) compared to the total executed in the sector in 2018.
- In the health sector, it is proposed to achieve a total amount equivalent to 2.06% of GDP in 2020, RD $ 22,775.6 million higher than the total budgeted in 2019 (growth of 30.0%). With these increases, the accumulated growth of the sector in the 2016-2020 period would be 63.7% (RD $ 43,088 million).
- In the case of justice, public order and security, it is intended to allocate a total of RD$43,415 million in 2020, or what is the same 0.91% of GDP, for a growth of 14.0% (RD $ 5,337 million) compared to the total budgeted in 2019.
- In 2020, spending on education would amount to RD $ 207,284 million, equivalent to 4.23% of GDP, for a year-on-year growth of 11.9% (RD $ 21,962 million). Is budget allocation in the education sector would keep it as the main destination of spending on social services (50.6% of social spending) and would be in accordance with the growth rate observed and budgeted in the period 2016-2019 (11.3%, in average).
- Spending on social protection would maintain a proportion of GDP close to 1.6% in 2020.

It should be noted that, in the 2020 projection, the administration functions are included general and social protection estimated increases for salary adjustment (salary minimum and on the scales of lower income) and civilian pensions, respectively, arranged by the Dominican Government in February 2019. The proposed functional cost distribution is presented in Table 5.

Table 5-A. Observed values and forecasts for the Central Government's functional spending (RD$ millions)

	2018 Executed	2019 Budgeted	2020 Projected
General Services	**127,337**	**150,649**	**16,086**
General Administration	62,244	75,146	82,749
International Relations	8,836	9,204	9,573
National Defense	23,882	28,221	29,350
Justice, Public Order and Security	32,374	38,076	43,415
Economic Services	**104,484**	**112,200**	**118,252**
Economic and Labor Affairs	6,406	7,557	7,859
Farming, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	10,453	11,491	11,951
Irrigation	4,182	6,019	7,824
Energy and Fuel	42,775	35,086	36,489
Mining, Manufacturing and Construction	369	505	525
Transportation	32,356	40,020	41,621
Communications	1,200	1,358	1,413
Banking and Insurance	713	711	740
Other Economic-related Services	6,027	9,452	9,830
Environmental Protection	**4,180**	**6,099**	**7,928**
Air, Water and Soil Protection	1,462	490	637
Biodiversity Protection and Waste Management	2,718	5,609	7,291
Social Services	**318,170**	**348,666**	**410,040**
Housing and Community Services	13,733	16,558	21,206
Health	75,929	98,705	113,672
Sports, Recreation, Cultural and Religious Activities	7,465	6,210	6,459
Education	166,404	185,322	207,284
Social Protection	61,554	64,647	76,386
Public Debt Interests	**131,165**	**147,841**	**160,547**
Interest and Commissions on Public Debt	131,165	147,841	160,547
Grand Total	**685,336**	**765,456**	**861,854**
Memo:			
Drinking water, Irrigation and Environment	21,499.9	27,477.3	35,680.3

Source: Budget Office (DIGEPRES) and Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD)

Table 5-B. Observed values and forecasts for the Central Government's functional spending (Percentage of GDP)

	2018 Executed	2019 Budgeted	2020 Projected
General Services	**3.16%**	**3.44%**	**3.45%**
General Administration	1.55%	1.71%	1.73%
International Relations	0.22%	0.21%	0.20%
National Defense	0.59%	0.64%	0.61%
Justice, Public Order and Security	0.80%	0.87%	0.91%
Economic Services	**2.60%**	**2.56%**	**2.47%**
Economic and Labor Affairs	0.16%	0.17%	0.16%

Farming, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry		0.26%	0.26%	0.25%
Irrigation		0.10%	0.14%	0.16%
Energy and Fuel		1.06%	0.80%	0.76%
Mining, Manufacturing and Construction		0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Transportation		0.80%	0.91%	0.87%
Communications		0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Banking and Insurance		0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Other Economic-related Services		0.15%	0.22%	0.21%
Environmental Protection		**0.10%**	**0.14%**	**0.17%**
Air, Water and Soil Protection		0.04%	0.01%	0.01%
Biodiversity Protection and Waste Management		0.07%	0.13%	0.15%
Social Services		**7.90%**	**7.95%**	**8.56%**
Housing and Community Services		0.34%	0.38%	0.44%
Health	1.71%	1.73%	2.06%	2.46%
Sports, Recreation, Cultural and Religious Activities		0.19%	0.14%	0.13%
Education		4.13%	4.23%	4.33%
Social Protection		1.53%	1.47%	1.60%
Public Debt Interests		**3.26%**	**3.37%**	**3.35%**
Interest and Commissions on Public Debt		3.26%	3.37%	3.35%
Grand Total		**17.03%**	**17.46%**	**18.00%**

Memo:

Drinking water, Irrigation and Environment	0.53%	0.63%	0.75%

Source: Budget Office (DIGEPRES) and Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development (MEPyD)

Finally, it is a challenge for the Dominican Government to meet spending goals public here proposals, which are those that will allow the achievement of corresponding results with the government plan of this Administration

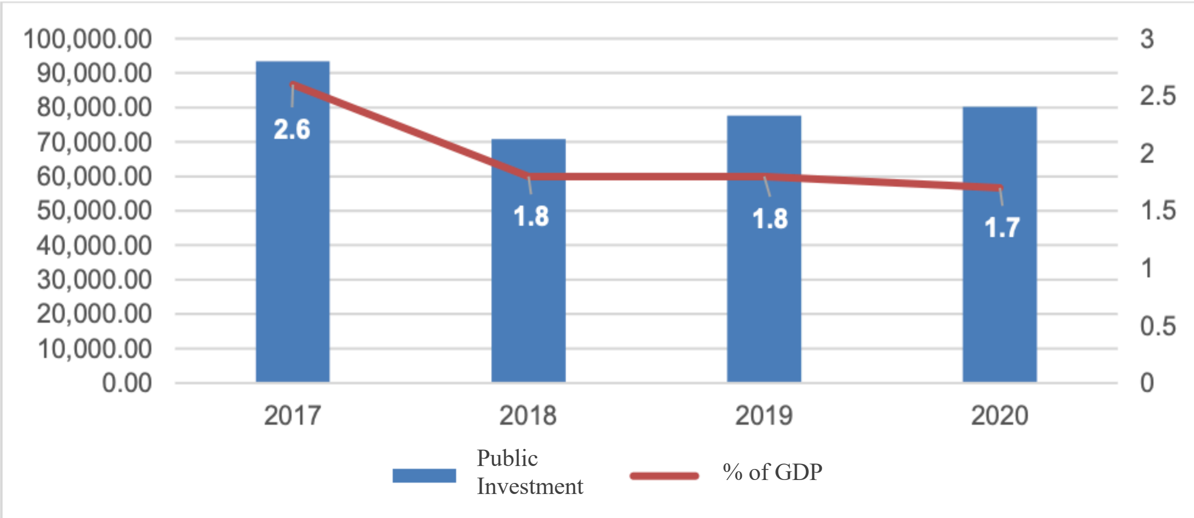
II. Multiannual Public Investment Framework 2017-2020

Content:

XX. Multi-annual framework for public investment 2017-2020

Total investment (public and private) constitutes public and private spending for training gross capital and is the fundamental element for the development of infrastructure in a economy. The projected public investment for the period 2017-2020 will represent on average around 1.97% of GDP, a proportion lower than the average investment estimated by ECLAC, 6.2% of GDP, desirable to close infrastructure competitiveness gaps productive such as energy, transportation, irrigation, among others; It also focuses investment on social development aimed at creating greater equity, human capital formation and social protection.

Public Investment in Projects
RD$ Millions and as percentage (%) of GDP



Source: MEPyD - Public Investment Office

20.1 Classification of public investment projects

In accordance with the established regulations, public investment projects are classified attending to its nature or main object of the project (typology), and according to its situation budget (state or condition).

According to their status, the projects are classified into: i) *new*: those projects that having been registered in the National Public Investment System (SNIP), its execution begins in some year of the 2018-2020 period; and ii) *carryover*: those whose execution began with prior to 2018 and continues during the PNPSP reference period.

Based on their typology, investment projects can be classified in:

i. *Of physical or fixed capital (typology I)*: Refers to the creation, increase, rehabilitation and improvement of the installed capacity for the production of goods or the provision of services. It materializes in physical works such as the construction of schools, hospitals, roads, bridges or forestry development; It also includes all the elements that once the execution is completed, they will facilitate its operation.

ii. *Human capital (typology II)*: Refers to the generation, maintenance and recovery of the efficiency and productivity of human capital. It materializes in activities such as training, feeding, vaccination and institutional strengthening.
iii. *Knowledge creation (typology III)*: Refers to research, development technological, cadasters, diagnosis, inventories, censuses and any other type of action oriented to the creation of knowledge, which must have a defined and finite duration in the time not exceeding three years.

First, public investment is programmed in the MultiAnnual National Public Investment Plan (PNPIP), considering a list of the projects (in progress or drag and projected to be executed or new), as well as the corresponding annual allocation of resources budget, organized according to specific objectives of the END; so it offers a guiding framework for short and medium term in the field of investment projects carried out by the Dominican Government over a period of four years.

According to the typology and status of the projects, the public investment program to be executed during the period 2017-2020 in the framework of the 2020 update, will be as detailed below:

Programmed public investment by type of project 2017-2020
RD$ Millions

Project Type	Number of Projects	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Fixed Capital	540	90,767.12	68,361.66	72,744.65	65,314.4	**297,187.83**
Dragging	379	89,108.73	59,958.17	53,339.88	38,501.6	240,908.38
New	161	1,658.39	8,403.49	19,404.77	26,812.8	56,279.45
Human Capital	30	2,641.97	2,343.36	4,553.93	13,173.6	**22,712.86**
Dragging	19	2,158.64	2,094.38	3,681.03	11,628.2	19,562.25
New	11	483.33	248.98	872.90	1,545.4	3,150.61
Knowledge Creation	6	45.45	166.13	362.58	1,668.8	**2,242.96**
Dragging	3	45.45	162.58	310.70	1,665.1	2,183.83
New	3		3.55	51.88	3.7	59.13
Grand Total	**576**	**93,454.54**	**70,871.15**	**77,661.16**	**80,156.8**	**322,143.65**

Source: MEPyD - Public Investment Office

In this context, the following elements of planned public investment should be highlighted:

- Investment projects in execution or projected to be executed for the period of reference total 576: 93.7% corresponds to fixed capital projects, while the remaining 6.3% are human capital creation projects (5.2%) and creation of knowledge (1.0%), in this order:
  - 69.6% of the projects are in the "drag" category, the remaining 30.4% corresponds to new projects.
  - 64.6% of the investment would be destined to finance projects in execution, and the remaining 35.4% to new projects.
  - Most of the investment in new projects in 2020 will correspond to the of fixed capital formation, having a greater impact on works of urban infrastructure, mainly in the National District and the Holy provinces Domingo, Santiago, Puerto Plata, Peravia, Barahona, Montecristi, Pedernales, Monte Plata, La

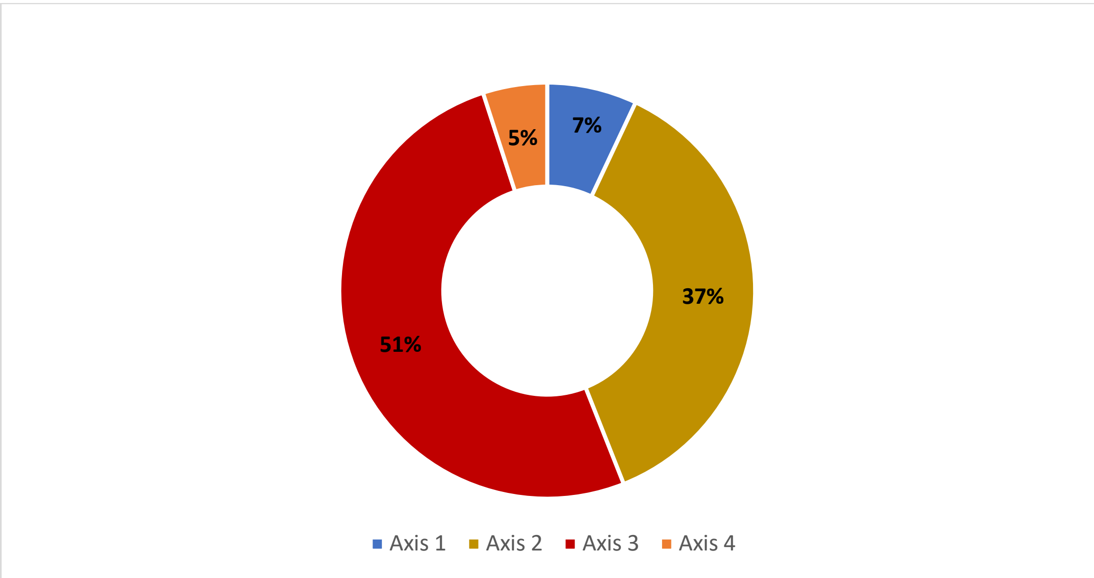
Vega, Monsignor Nouel, Espaillat, Independencia, Santiago Rodríguez, among others.

- Also, it is worth noting a series of infrastructure projects: change of 25,000 floors of earth per floor of cement nationwide; center construction service delivery model for women (Ciudad Mujer); construction of roads and houses for the integral improvement of the community of Riito, La Vega; rehabilitation for the tourist and social development of the Colonial City of Santo Domingo; improvement of walls and ceilings nationwide; restoration of the vegetation cover and sustainable use of soils of the municipalities Hondo Valle and Juan Santiago; recovery of vegetation cover in hydrographic basins; construction of section III of the Santo Domingo Circumvallation avenue; among others. Likewise, projects for the construction of infrastructures are identified school and electrical, hospital, agricultural and road transport in different provinces of the country; among others.

20.2 Distribution of Public Investment by END 2030 Axes

The multiannual programming of public investment is carried out in accordance with the priorities of END 2030 policy and based on macroeconomic and fiscal projections for the period 2017-2020. The following graph presents the distribution of average public investment projected for the period 2017-2020, as registered in the National Investment System Public. It is distributed as follows: institutional development (axis 1), 7.0%; social development (axis 2), 37%; productive development (axis 3), 51%; and environment and adaptation to climate change (axis 4), 5%.

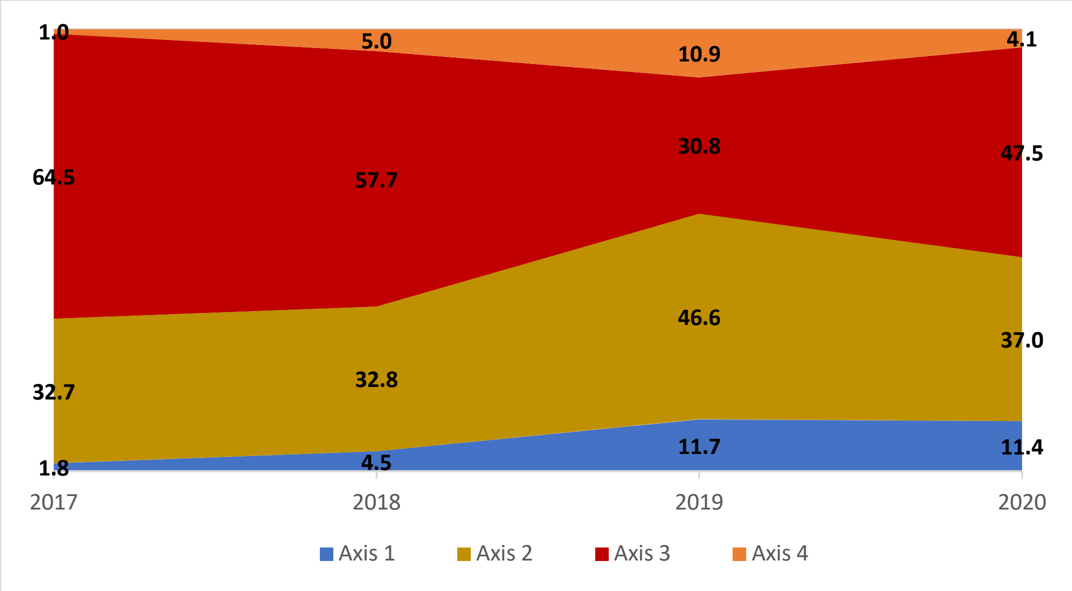
Distribution of Public Investment by END 2030 Axis, as a % of Total



Source: MEPyD - Public Investment Office

It is necessary to highlight the jump that will be registered in the investment in the institutional axis, which will pass from representing 1.8% of participation in total public investment during 2017, to 11.4% for the year 2020. Among other reasons, the increase is due to the expansion of the National Emergency Care System and Safety 9-1-1, and the tenth edition of the National Census of Population and Housing 2020.

Public investment behavior by END 2030 Axis, 2017-2020
(Percentage of Total)



Source: MEPyD - Public Investment Office

For its part, the bulk of public investment has been reflected in two axes of the END: i) axis 2, focused on *building a society with equal rights and opportunities*; and ii) axis 3, aimed at a *sustainable, inclusive and competitive economy*.

Regarding public investment in axis 2, during the 2017-2020 period, spending average will mean 38.8% of total public investment, mainly in functions education, health and social assistance. Regarding axis 3, the investment in the function of energy and fuel, largely represented by the construction of the Punta Catalina thermoelectric generation plant.

Public investment for the environment (axis 4) shows a significant leap along of the period analyzed, going from 1.0% to 4.1%. The increase corresponds to the projects of the Monte Grande and Sabana Yegua dams, recovery of the vegetation cover in hydrographic basins, natural resource management and agriculture in the Yaque basins of Norte and Ozama-Isabela, restoration of the Yuna-Camú river basin, construction of Azua II irrigation system, among others.

20.3 Relevant public investment by main sector

The public investment programmed for the analyzed period registers a good level of consistency with the guidelines established in END 2030, as well as with the main priorities of the Government management. We can highlight five priority public policy areas in the public investment planning to be carried out in this period: energy and fuel, education, transportation, health, housing and community services. These areas represent 80.1% of the investment to be executed in the period.

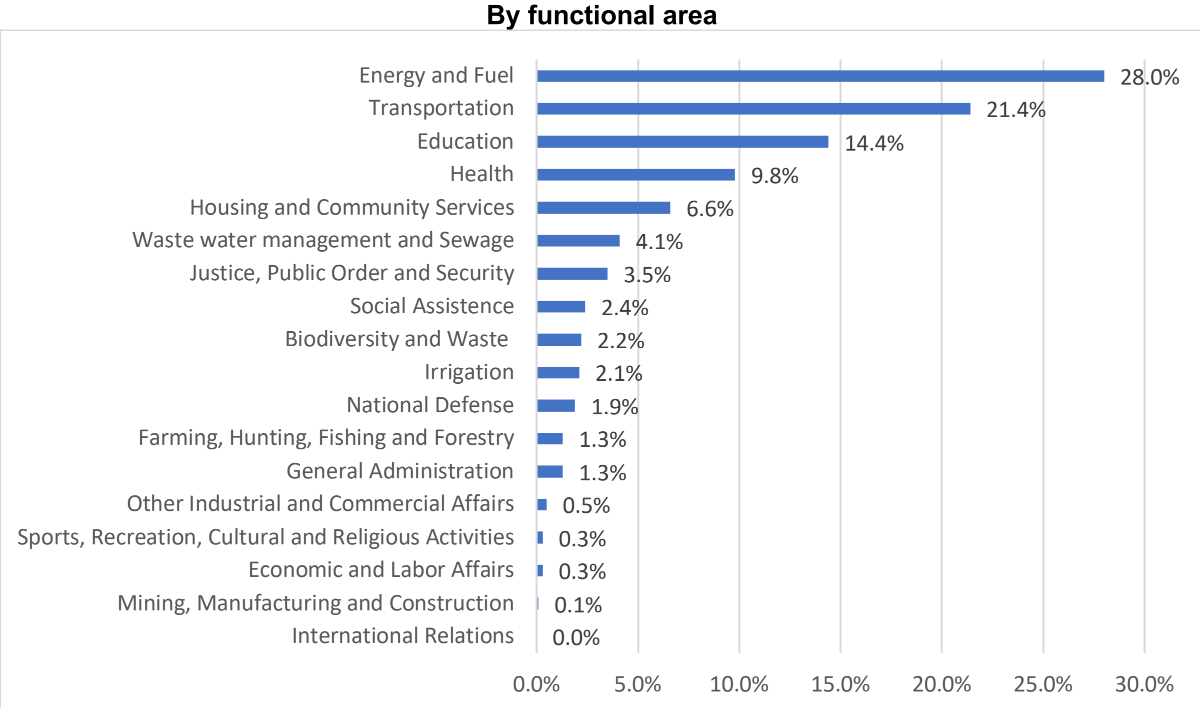
The functional distribution of public investment spending programmed for the period 2017-2020 is expressed in the following table:

Public Investment Program by Project Area of Impact
RD$ millions

Area of Impact	2017	2018	2019	2020
Energy and Fuel	44,241.80	24,096.44	5,452.32	16,425.89
Transportation	10,838.40	16,608.59	17,973.98	19,468.37
Education	14,823.40	6,164.91	14,653.57	14,583.12
Health	10,168.30	7,911.88	9,323.31	4,177.72
Housing and Community Services	3,413.60	2,995.50	6,815.60	8,121.33
Wastewater management and Sewage	4,164.90	3,920.89	3,764.41	1,297.85
Justice, Public Order and Security	1,610.80	1,509.10	5,162.95	4,308.30
Social Assistance	466.20	1,403.19	2,156.57	2,678.82
Biodiversity Protection and Waste Management	705.90	1,714.30	3,571.00	1,604.79
Irrigation	644.20	1,678.49	4,313.40	0.00
National Defense	495.70	1,081.57	2,466.57	1,939.09
Farming, Hunting, Fishing and Forestry	941.40	527.57	389	1,998.65
General Administration	214.40	603.02	796.92	2,122.08
Other Industrial and Commercial Affairs	23.40	15.51	259	1,153.20
Sports, Recreation, Cultural and Religious Activities	270.30	621.22	165.26	0.00
Economic and Labor Affairs	88.80	6.54	276.31	252.66
Mining, Manufacturing and Construction	0.00	12.46	125	25
International Relations	20.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total	93,454.54	70,871.16	77,661.16	80,156.86

Source: MEPyD - Public Investment Office

Percent distribution of forecasted public investment for the 2017-2020 period
By functional area



Source: MEPyD - Public Investment Office

20.4 Relevant public investment by province

The distribution of public investment by province is shown below, according to the established in the National Public Investment System and recorded in the PNPIP 2017-2020. For this period, the provinces of the southwest region are the ones that will receive the largest public investment in terms of per capita. During the four-year period, the per capita allocation by province is this: a Independencia RD$20,941.35, Bahoruco RD$15,376.23, Pedernales RD$12,422.78 and Elías Piña RD$11,648.39.

Projected public investment (PI) by province, 2017-2020
As a percentage of yearly total

Province	Multidimensional general poverty, 2010	PI per capita 2017	PI per capita 2018	PI per capita 2019	PI per capita 2020
Elías Piña	83.2	13,234	11,274	11,614	8,471
Pedernales	74.6	14,984	11,324	13,151	10,233
Bahoruco	74.5	8,708	14,923	29,941	7,933
Independencia	72.9	15,527	20,387	36,681	11,170
El Seibo	70.7	13,179	7,900	5,483	7,716
Monte Plata	70.1	7,546	5,618	6,986	7,684
Azua	65.2	9,742	8,530	12,630	6,253
San Juan	63	14,669	8,184	7,120	7,003
Barahona	62.5	9,316	12,715	16,788	6,970
Hato Mayor	62.4	11,382	5,667	11,810	9,328
San José de Ocoa	61.7	12,003	4,614	6,175	17,145
Montecristi	61.3	19,641	9,955	12,119	7,936
Valverde	56.3	6,897	4,821	4,592	7,708
Dajabón	53.9	9,958	4,255	10,828	8,686
La Altagracia	51.8	9,934	6,190	5,867	5,255
Samaná	48.9	9,352	8,005	10,454	8,345
Santiago Rodríguez	48.3	14,215	4,079	5,141	7,999
San Pedro de Macorís	47.5	7,066	5,551	5,170	5,661
Peravia	46.7	8,476	3,742	10,484	15,531
Sánchez Ramírez	46.2	10,753	7,611	5,670	12,445
La Romana	45.3	8,221	4,970	4,544	5,400
Duarte	42.6	6,534	5,810	10,488	7,324
María Trinidad Sánchez	42	6,013	4,343	5,181	9,436
Puerto Plata	37.2	8,357	9,702	8,048	7,733
Hermanas Mirabal	36.8	5,601	3,374	6,305	9,317
San Cristóbal	36.2	7,863	5,855	5,229	5,204
Espaillat	34	6,631	4,866	4,850	10,620
Santo Domingo	33.6	9,470	6,626	7,600	8,908
La Vega	31.4	8,088	6,477	5,070	4,736
Santiago	30.8	8,351	6,808	6,342	4,850
Monseñor Nouel	27.3	7,896	6,174	7,452	6,538
Distrito Nacional	26.7	10,043	7,814	4,892	8,132

Source: MEPyD - Public Investment Office

Grouping the provinces by level of public investment per capita, they can be categorized as follows: "low level", those provinces in which the level of investment will be less than RD$6,000 during the four-year period; "mid-level", those whose investment would oscillate between RD$6,000 and RD$10,000 during the same period; and "high level", whose level of investment would be higher than RD$10,000. This results in the following distribution:

- During 2017, eleven provinces classified for the group of provinces with public investment per "high level" capita, (National District, Sánchez Ramírez, Hato Mayor, San José de Ocoa, El Seibo, Elías Piña, Santiago Rodríguez, San Juan, Pedernales, Independencia and Montecristi) 20 provinces had an investment of "medium level" (María Trinidad Sánchez, Duarte, Espaillat, Valverde, San Pedro de Macorís, Monte Plata, San Cristóbal, Monseñor Nouel, La Vega, La Romana, Santiago, Puerto Plata, Peravia, Bahoruco, Barahona, Samaná, Santo Domingo, Azua, La Altagracia and Dajabón); a single province (Hermanas Mirabal) appears at "low level", as It can be seen in the following graph.
- By 2018, five provinces would classify within the "high level" group (Elías Piña, Pedernales, Barahona, Bahoruco and Independencia); 13 at the "middle level" (Monseñor Nouel, La Altagracia, La Vega, Santo Domingo, Santiago, Sánchez Ramírez, Distrito Nacional, El Seibo, Samaná, San Juan, Azua, Puerto Plata and Montecristi); and the remaining 14 at the "low level".
- By 2019, 12 provinces would qualify for the "high level" (Samaná, Peravia, Duarte, Dajabón, Hato Mayor, Montecristi, Azua, Pedernales, Elías Piña, Barahona, Bahoruco, Independencia); 8 in the «middle level» (San José de Ocoa, Hermanas Mirabal, Santiago, Monte Plata, San Juan, Monsignor Nouel, Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata), and the remaining 12 in the "low level".
- By 2020, six provinces would qualify for the "high level" (Pedernales, Espaillat, Independencia, Sánchez Ramírez, Peravia and San José de Ocoa); 20 for the "medium level" (Azua, Monseñor Nouel, Barahona, San Juan, Duarte, Monte Plata, Valverde, El Seibo, Puerto Plata, Bahoruco, Montecristi, Santiago Rodríguez, Distrito Nacional, Samaná, Elías Piña, Dajabón, Santo Domingo, Sisters Mirabal, Hato Mayor and María Trinidad Sánchez); while the rest will classify at the "low level".