

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

Public Administration Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
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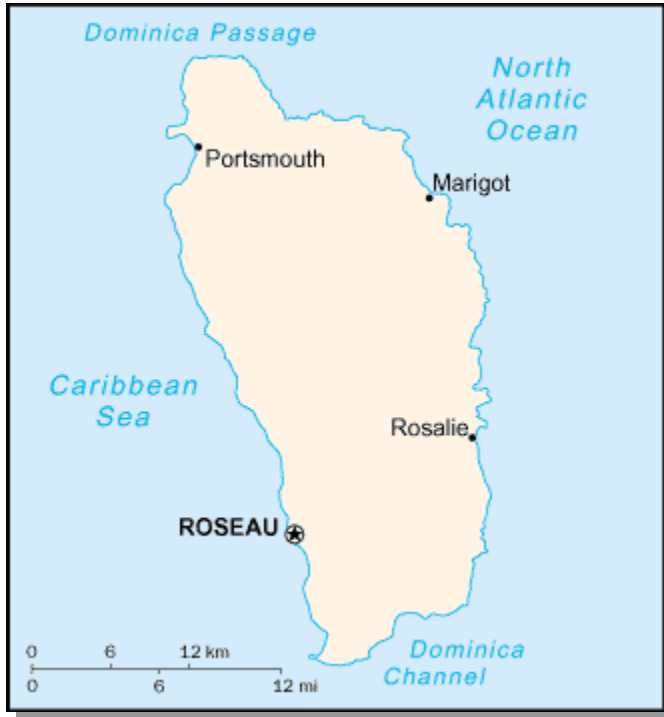
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DOMINICA

[Click here](#) for map of Latin America and the Caribbean



Source: [The World Factbook - Dominica](#)

Government type

Parliamentary democracy;
republic within the
Commonwealth

Independence

3 November 1978 (from UK)

Constitution

03/11/1978 ([click here](#))

Legal system

Based on English common law

Administrative divisions

10 parishes

Dominica, the largest of the Windward Islands, is volcanic with high, steep mountains covered in dense forest, deep valleys and scores of rivers and streams. Known as the "nature island", it is home to one of the few remaining communities of Carib Indians, some of the region's first settlers.

Dominica achieved independence from the United Kingdom in 1978 and adopted a republican government in 1989. It is governed by UK style representative system.

Prime Minister Pierre Charles died in the beginning of January 2004 and was replaced by Roosevelt Skerrit. Elections, held on 5 May 2005, were won by the Dominica Labour Party of Prime Minister Skerrit, who formed a new government soon afterwards.

The economy, small and open, is dependent on agriculture, and highly vulnerable to climatic conditions, notably tropical storms. As the mainstay of the economy, agriculture accounts for about 18% of GDP, 60% of total merchandise exports and employs 40% of the labour force.

Source: [European Commission - Country Overview](#)

1. General Information

1.1 People	Dominica	St. Lucia	VCG ⁱ	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	71 ⁱⁱ	149	120	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	35 ⁱⁱ	76	60	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	36 ⁱⁱ	73	60	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	103 ⁱⁱ	97	101	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	0.29	0.78	0.58	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	33 ⁱⁱⁱ	30	30	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	14 ⁱⁱⁱ	9	10	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	12 ⁱⁱⁱ	7	8	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	71	38	56	
Rural population (%), 2001	29	62	44	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	0.4	1.74	2.55	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-1.27	0.65	-2.02	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000	..	..	..	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000	..	..	..	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000	..	..	..	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	..	..	..	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	..	..	..	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 1997	23.1	20.5	19.8 ^{iv}	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1997	60	60	36 ^{vi}	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1997	75	78	81 ^{vi}	2

Notes: ⁱ St. Vincent and the Grenadines; ⁱⁱ 2001; ⁱⁱⁱ 1998; ^{iv} 1991

1.2 Economy	Dominica	St. Lucia	VCG ⁱ	2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	254	660	361	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	3,528	4,151	3,085	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	378	848	626	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	5,250	5,333	5,350	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	18.6 ⁱⁱ	5.4	8.7	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	21.0 ⁱⁱ	18.0	24.4	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	60.4 ⁱⁱ	76.6	66.9	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	1.8	0.7	0.2	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	75.4 ⁱⁱ	57.2	59.9 ⁱⁱ	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	21.7 ⁱⁱ	27.6	21.4 ⁱⁱ	

Notes: ⁱ St. Vincent and the Grenadines; ⁱⁱ 2002

¹ [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

^a [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^b [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^c [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^{d1} [UNESCO](#); ^{d2} [UNESCO](#); ^{e1} [ILO](#); ^{e2} [ILO/OECD](#)

² [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

^a [Quick Reference Tables](#); ^b [Data Profile Tables](#); ^c [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Dominica	St. Lucia	VCG ⁱ	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	5.6	5.5	6	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	..	9.8 ⁱⁱ	6.3 ⁱⁱ	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	3.9	2.1	4.4	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	3.8	2.4	4.2	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	..	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	..	..	..	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	3.5	1.6	2.2	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	3.8	5.7	4.6	

Notes: ⁱ St. Vincent and the Grenadines; ⁱⁱ Data refer to a year or period other than that specified

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Dominica 1991-1995	Dominica 1996-2000	Latin America & Caribbean average ⁴ 1996-2000	Caribbean average ⁴ 1996-2000	Middle income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.69	0.54	0.59
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.69	0.54	0.59
Education employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.58	1.48	1.20
Health employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	0.70
Police	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.34	0.21	0.46
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	2.16	..	3.61
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	6.05
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	..	15.2	6.6	14.2	8.5
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	..	..	20.3	..	21.6
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	..	
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	..	
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	..	1.8	0.7	4.2

Source: World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages

³ UNDP - Human Development Report 2002

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁴ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁵ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

Dominica has a Westminster-style parliamentary government, and there are three political parties: The Dominica Labor Party (the majority party), the Dominica United Workers Party, and the Dominica Freedom Party.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

2.1 Legislative Branch

Unicameral House of Assembly (30 seats, 9 appointed senators, 21 elected by popular vote; members serve five-year terms).⁶

women in parliament: 6 out of 32 seats: (19%).⁷

The unicameral parliament, called the House of Assembly, is composed of 30 seats, of which 21 seats are regional representatives and nine seats are allocated to senators.

The regional representatives are elected by universal suffrage and, in turn, decide whether senators are to be elected or appointed. If appointed, five are chosen by the president with the advice of the prime minister and four with the advice of the opposition leader. If elected, it is by vote of the regional representatives.

Elections for representatives and senators must be held at least every 5 years, although the prime minister can call elections any time.

Fact box:

elections: Last held 5 May 2005 (next to be held by 5 August 2010) - tradition dictates that the election will be held within five years of the last election, but technically it is five years from the first seating of parliament (12 May 2005) plus a 90 day grace period
election results: seats by party - DLP 12, UWP 8, independent 1

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister

elections: President elected by the House of Assembly for a five-year term; election last held 1 October 2003 (next to be held October 2008); prime minister appointed by the president

A president and prime minister make up the executive branch. Nominated by the prime minister in consultation with the leader of the opposition party, the president is elected for a 5-year term by the parliament.

The president appoints as prime minister the leader of the majority party in the parliament and also appoints, on the prime minister's recommendation, members of the parliament from the ruling party as cabinet ministers.

The prime minister and cabinet are responsible to the parliament and can be removed on a no-confidence vote.

Fact box:

chief of state: President Nicholas LIVERPOOL (since October 2003)
head of government: Prime Minister Roosevelt Skerritt (since January 2004); assumed post after death of Prime Minister Pierre CHARLES⁸

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

⁶ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Dominica](#)

⁷ [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

⁸ [BBC - Country Profile: Dominica](#)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, consisting of the Court of Appeal and the High Court (located in Saint Lucia; one of the six judges must reside in Dominica and preside over the Court of Summary Jurisdiction).

The judicial system is composed of a high court judge, 5 magistrates, and 10 magistrate courts located in police stations around the country. Appeals can be made to the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (located in Saint Lucia) and to the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Human Rights \(2003\)](#) & [European Commission - Country Strategy Paper \(2001-2007\)](#)

The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court was established in 1967 by the West Indies Associated States Supreme Court Order No. 223 of 1967. It is a superior court of record for six Member States and three Territories.⁹

The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in the Member States, in accordance with the respective Supreme Court Acts. Section 17 of the Courts Order empowers the Chief Justice and two judges of the Supreme Court, selected by the Chief Justice, to make rules of court for regulating the practice and procedure of the Court of Appeal and the High Court.

The four member Court of Appeal is itinerant and sits in each Member Territory to hear appeals. The Court of Appeal hears appeals from the decisions of the High Court and Magistrates' Courts in Member Territory in both civil and criminal matters.

Each Member Territory has its own High Court. There are thirteen High Court Judges who are assigned as resident Judges in the various member states.

National legislation confers rule-making authority on the Chief Justice in relation to matters outside the Court of Appeal and the High Court.

Source: [Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court - About the ECSC](#)

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council serves as the highest court of appeal for several independent countries that were formerly part of the British Empire, the UK overseas territories, and the British crown dependencies. However, the Caribbean Court of Justice ([CCJ](#)) is a nascent regional judicial body intended to replace the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The 'Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Court of Justice' ([click here](#)) was initially signed on 14 January 2001¹⁰, and the Revised Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Court of Justice Trust Fund entered into force on 27 January 2004 on signature by ten of the CARICOM Member States.¹¹

The Caribbean Court of Justice is to be implemented as of March 2005. The CCJ will be based in Port of Spain, Trinidad¹²

Source: [Project on International Courts and Tribunals - Caribbean Court of Justice](#)

2.4 Local Government

Councils elected by universal suffrage govern most towns. Supported largely by property taxation, the councils are responsible for the regulation of markets and

⁹ Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and three British Overseas Territories (Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat).

¹⁰ [Click here](#) for background documents

¹¹ The States that have signed the Revised Agreement as of February 2004 are: Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago; [CARICOM - Press release \(11 February 2004\)](#)

¹² [Caribbean Net News - "The Caribbean Court of Justice: Is CARICOM ready?" \(9 November 2004\)](#)

sanitation and the maintenance of secondary roads and other municipal amenities. The island is also divided into 10 parishes, whose governance is unrelated to the town governments.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

Dominica has three urban centres. Their hierarchy is reflected in the names of their administrative institutions. Roseau has a *City Council* while that of Portsmouth is called *Town Council*. Canefield has an *Urban Council*. All the other councils of the island are called *Village Councils* except the one of the Carib Territory which is called the *Carib Council*.

Source: [University of Helsinki - Naturalistic and existential realms of place in Roseau, Dominica \(2001\)](#)

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

3.2 NGOs

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

3.3 Civil Society

Citizens are able to change their government through free and fair elections. In the January 2000 vote, 60,000 people registered to participate. There are no restrictions on political, civic, or labor organizations. There are three major and one minor political parties. Advocacy groups are free to operate and include the Association of Disabled People, the Dominican National Council of Women, and a women's and children's self-help organization.

The press is free and there is no censorship or government interference. There are several private newspapers and political party journals. Though the main radio station is state owned, there is also an independent radio. There is unimpeded access to cable television and regional radio broadcasts, as well as to the Internet. Academic freedom is respected.

Freedom of religion is recognized. While a majority of the population is Roman Catholic, some Protestant churches have been established. In the past, the small Rastafarian community has charged that its religious rights are violated by a policy of cutting off the dreadlocks of prisoners and that Rastafarian women are singled out for drug searches.

There are 3,000 indigenous Carib Indians, many of whom live on a 3,783-acre reservation on the northeast coast created in 1903 and expanded in 1997.

Source: [Freedom House - Freedom in the World \(2003\)](#)

4. Civil Service

Dominica has a civil service law that reflects their colonial past, and the structures created by this law are typical of the British civil service as it evolved over time.

Source: [International Labour Organization - Comparative study of contents of civil service statutes](#)

4.1 Legal basis

Public Service Act 1991 (No. 27 of 1991)¹³

Official Gazette, 26 p.

This Act is comprised of 6 Parts concerning the establishment of the Public Service for Dominica and matters relating to conditions of employment; the Establishment, Personnel and Training Department; "treating" with the Public Service; and the Public Service Board of Arbitration.

Source: [International Labour Organization - NATLEX](#)

The Public Service, Act No. 27 of 1991, reflects traditional civil service tenure. According to Section 5, a public officer shall hold office subject to the provision of this Act, the Pensions Act and the Social Security Act, and except where a period of employment is specified in any written law or agreement, may hold office for an indeterminate period.

Under the Constitution of Dominica, the status of public servants may imply a limited enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms. The Constitution allow for restrictions on the freedoms of expression, assembly, association (including the freedom to form or belong to trade unions). The legitimacy of restrictions on these freedoms is, however, subordinated to the condition that restrictions are "reasonably required for the proper performance of their [public servants] functions". Under the Constitution, restrictions on the right to non-discrimination may be also carried out by laws in relation to qualifications for service. The relevant provisions may not be related to sex, race, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed.

Source: [International Labour Organization - Comparative study of contents of civil service statutes](#)

The responsibility for the human resource management process in the Dominica Public Service is shared by a number of functionaries and agencies. Principal among these are the President of Dominica; the Public Service Commission; the Chief Personnel Officer and the Establishment Personnel & Training Department; Permanent Secretaries and other Heads of Departments.

The human resource management process is also governed by a body of laws which empower the functionaries and agencies named above to execute their responsibilities. The major laws relevant to this process are listed as follows:

- The Dominica Constitution Order 1978
- The Public Service Commission Regulations Chap 1:01 of the Revised Laws of Dominica, 1991
- The Public Service Act Chap 23:01
- The Pension Act and Regulations Chap 23:01

Source: [Caribbean Sub-Regional Seminar - The Functioning of the Public Service Commission](#)

¹³ Amended in 1995 and 1999 ([ILO - Comparative study...](#) & [ILO - NATLEX](#)). In 2001, a draft Public Service Act 1999 of the Commonwealth of Dominica was being debated ([CARIFORUM/EDF PROJECT](#))

4.2 Appointment

The Dominica Constitution vests the power to appoint civil servants in the Public Service Commission (Section 84(1), provides for a Public Service Commission).

Senior posts may be filled by direct presidential appointment. It is the Public Service Commission's Regulations of 1975 which stipulate the details of appointments, promotions, transfers and secondments: Regulation 11 states "where vacancies are not to be filled by the normal process of promotion as laid down in an approved scheme of service or by the results of examinations or scholarships prescribed by any approved scheme, the existence of the vacancies shall, unless the Commission otherwise directs, be notified to the public by advertisement in time to enable candidates to make application in accordance with the advertisement".

Regulation 17 lays down the procedure for appointments, promotion, transfer and secondments, stating that the procedure shall involve, if the Public Service Commission requires that the post be advertised, the submission by the relevant permanent secretary of the advertisement text to the Public Service Commission for approval and publication. The Commission shall consider the replies to the advertisement in the light of the recommendations made on the application by the relevant permanent secretary. The Commission shall decide whether a selection board shall be constituted to interview candidates, what the composition of the board shall be and the form in which the report of the board shall be submitted to the Commission. The Regulation also provides that the Commission may, if it sees fit, summon any of the candidates for interview.

Regulation 19(1) provides that the Commission may cause notice of any vacancy in the public service which the Commission is requested to fill, to be sent to the general secretary of the appropriate representative body of public offices inviting suggestions for the filling of such posts, and may also request that individual to attend and give evidence before it on any matter concerning that vacancy.

Source: [International Labour Organization - Comparative study of contents of civil service statutes](#)

4.3 Remuneration

The Dominican Public Service Act lay down the remuneration framework in general terms. Section 39(1), permits the minister, after consultation with the chief personnel officer and the representative body, to issue regulations for all matters required under the Act or that he considers necessary or convenient to give effect to the Act, and specifies in particular: "(b) for prescribing the terms and conditions of employment in the public service; (...) (d) for prescribing the qualification and remuneration of public officers". It should be noted that the ILO's Committee of Experts has been following, in the context of Dominica's application of Convention No. 100, the rationalization of classification/pay scales by job evaluation in the civil service. This was carried out by the Personnel Services Branch of the Establishment Division in the Office of the Prime Minister. A new Job Evaluation Manual was issued using a gender-neutral points system (covering knowledge, experience, job complexity, guidance needed, effect of errors, confidential data, contact with others, supervision of others mental demand, working conditions and hazards). The Public Service Association was involved in carrying out a new job evaluation exercise recently.

Source: [International Labour Organization - Comparative study of contents of civil service statutes](#)

4.4 Training

The Dominican Public Service Act, 1991, creates an Establishment, Personnel and Training Department under section 17. That department is given numerous functions, including ensuring that efficiency is maintained in the public service and that there is an opportunity for advancement on the basis of recognition of merit, ability and integrity. Under the Dominican Public Service Commission Regulations, Regulation 15 outlines the procedure for making appointments where it is desired to select an officer for a scholarship to attend a special course of training designed to fit that officer for a higher post or which may enhance the qualifications for immediate promotion. In addition, Regulation 12(2)(d) states that among the reasons to be taken into account by the Public Service Commission in assessing an officer's suitability for promotion, account shall be taken of any special course of training undertaken by that public officer (whether at the expense of government or otherwise); this appears to imply that government-paid training related to job requirements is also available in Dominica.

Source: [International Labour Organization - Comparative study of contents of civil service statutes](#)

4.5 Disciplinary Procedures

Some of the new statutes (Dominica, Australia) provide for disputes to be heard by a standing body. The Dominican Public Service Act creates, under section 31, a Public Service Board of Arbitration, comprised of equal numbers of representatives of personnel and management, which shall empanel an arbitration tribunal for any dispute referred to it. These tribunals set their proceedings within the discretion of the chairperson, after consultation with all members of the tribunal, and are not bound to act in any formal manner but in such manner as is just. Under section 34(4), the parties to a dispute may appear before an arbitration tribunal personally or be represented by any person. Under section 35, an arbitration tribunal must hear any dispute referred to it within a reasonable time and deliver a written decision as soon as possible, a decision which is final and binding on the parties, and appealable only on points of law. Under section 37(1), when any party has failed to comply with a tribunal decision, any affected party may apply to the High Court for the grant of an appropriate order to enforce compliance of the tribunal decision. The regulations made under the Dominican Act go into further detail.

Regulation 24 of the Public Service Regulations defines misconduct to include: failure to perform in a proper manner any duty imposed on the public officer; contravention of any of the provisions of the Regulations; contravention of any written law relating to the particular service of which that public officer is a member; or behaviour prejudicial to the efficient conduct of the particular service to which that public officer belongs, or which tends to bring that service into disrepute. According to Regulation 34, the following punishments may be ordered as a result of proceedings: dismissal; reduction in rank; reduction in salary; deferment of increment; stoppage of increment; fine not exceeding seven days' pay; reprimand; and summary dismissal for absence from the State without permission. Section 35 of the Regulations further provides that, notwithstanding the possible punishments listed above, the Public Service Commission may, if of the opinion that the public officer does not deserve to be dismissed but that the proceedings disclose grounds for requiring her or him to retire in the public interest, require that public officer to do so.

Source: [International Labour Organization - Comparative study of contents of civil service statutes](#)

4.6 Termination

In Dominica, it is the Constitution (article 85(1)) that states that the power to terminate the employment relationship lies in the Public Service Commission. Section 12 of the Public Service Act of 1991 lists the modes by which a public officer may leave the public service: on dismissal or removal in consequence of disciplinary proceedings; on compulsory retirement; on voluntary retirement; on retirement for medical reasons; on resignation after having given the prescribed notice; on the expiry or other termination of an appointment for a specified period; on the abolition of the office; for public officers on probation, on the termination of appointment; for public officers holding non-pensionable office, on the termination of employment; or on retirement in the public interest.

Public Service Regulation 36 outlines the details of proceedings for dismissal based on the ground of misconduct: charges must be provided; the accused officer must reply in writing; the Permanent Secretary's comments are forwarded to the Public Service Commission's secretary; the Public Service Commission may appoint a committee to inquire into the matter; the public officer may defend himself or be represented by another public officer, legal practitioner or staff association or any other person of his choice; the committee's report into the matter shall be forwarded to the secretary of the Public Service Commission, which shall decide the matter.

As regard the procedure for termination where posts are abolished in the process of structural or operational changes, section 9 of the Act provides that, before an order is to be made regarding the deletion of a post, the Establishment, Personnel and Training Department shall consult the public officer holding the office in order to treat with that officer or his representative body with a view to agreeing to a suitable alternative office to which the individual could be appointed or, subject to the powers of removal vested in the Public Service Commission, to make provision for payment of compensation to the officer.

Source: [International Labour Organization - Comparative study of contents of civil service statutes](#)

4.7 Gender

For countries that have ratified Convention No. 111 (which applies to the public service as well as private sector employment), the ILO's Special Survey of 1996 by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations notes lacunae in civil service laws and, where governments reply that equality in practice removes the need for revision of statutes, requests statistical proof. For example, the Committee noted in the Dominican Republic the absence of any specific provisions to guarantee non-discrimination in admission to the civil service in the Civil Service and Administrative Careers Act, No. 14/91, and has been examining data supplied by the National Office of Administration and Personnel proving that women have equal access to posts, promotions and terms and conditions of civil service employment. In Guinea, the Committee has commented on the fact that the Order of 5 March 1987 on the general principles of the public service prohibits discrimination only on the basis of philosophical or religious views and sex (section 20).

Source: [International Labour Organization - Comparative study of contents of civil service statutes](#)

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
Rank	Country	2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
#	Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

The Money Laundering (Prevention) Act No. 20 of 2000 criminalizes the offense of Money Laundering and covers the following predicate offenses: illicit drug trafficking, illicit firearms trafficking, corruption and fraud. There are administrative controls in place to prevent money laundering in several areas of the financial sector including cross border movements, lawyers, notaries and accountants who are Registered Agents.

With regards to the establishment of effective legal provision to punish acts of corruption of public officials, there is a bill for an Integrity Commission in Public Office Act, which will provide for the establishment of an Integrity Commission. The country reports that this bill will address the issue of Public Officers or persons performing public functions who, in exchange for any type of benefit, commit acts or omissions of his/her public functions, solicit or accept gifts of any kind, offer or grant any type of benefit, fraudulently use or conceal improperly obtained property, use confidential or classified information, deliberately fail to perform a function.

Source: [Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission \(CICAD\) - Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control \(2001-2002\)](#)

Integrity in Public Office Act, 2003 (No. 6 of 2003).

Official Gazette, 2003-05-29, No. 6, pp. 177-218

Provides for establishment of Integrity Commission with the task of receiving declarations on the financial affairs of persons holding specific positions in public life. Divided into 8 parts. Part 1 contains preliminary provisions. Part 2 establishes Integrity Commission, and defines its powers and functions. Part 3 regulates financial disclosure. Part 4 sets forth Code of Conduct. Part 5 deals with gifts, Part 6 with

bribery and other acts of corruption, and Part 7 with possession of unaccounted property. Part 8 contains miscellaneous provisions.

Source: [International Labour Organization - NATLEX](#)

5.2 Ethics

Code of Conduct defined for public officers during and outside of working hours. Permission was to be sought for work to be undertaken outside of normal working hours. There must be no conflict of interest.

Source: [CARIFORUM/EDF PROJECT - Meeting of the Sub-Committee on the Legislative and Constitutional Reform](#)

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

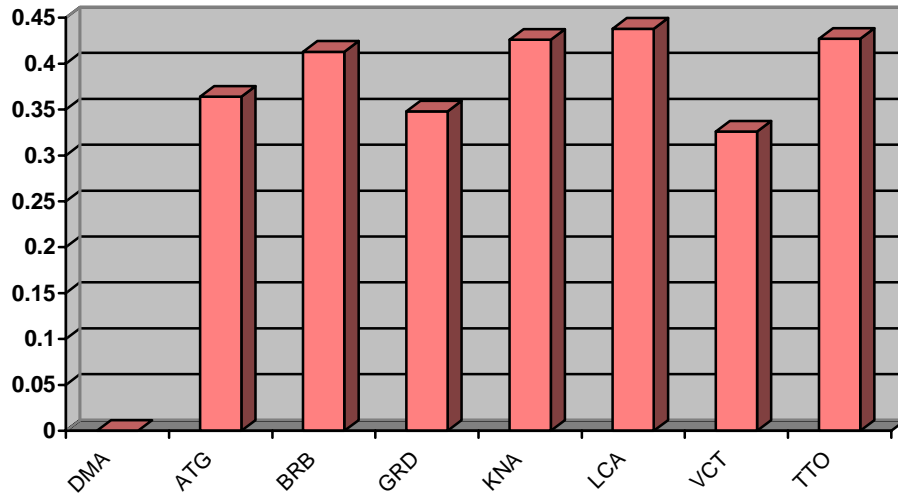
A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

Human Capital Index:

A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.

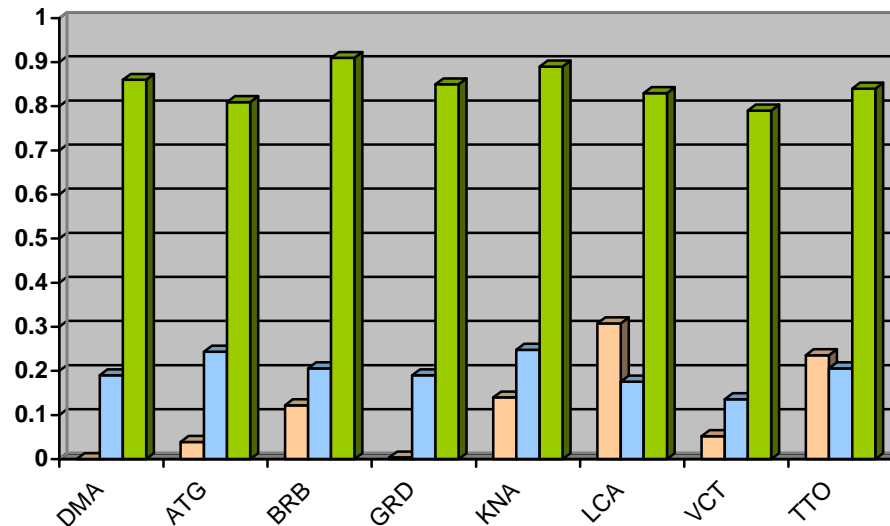
e-Government Readiness Index



DMA (Dominica); ATG (Antigua & Barbuda); BRB (Barbados); GRD (Grenada); KNA (St Kitts & Nevis); LCA (St Lucia); VCT (St Vincent & the Grenadines); TTO (Trinidad & Tobago)

Source: HUnited Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003H

Web Measure Index Telecom. Infrastructure Index Human Capital Index



Source: HUnited Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003H

e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.

e-information:

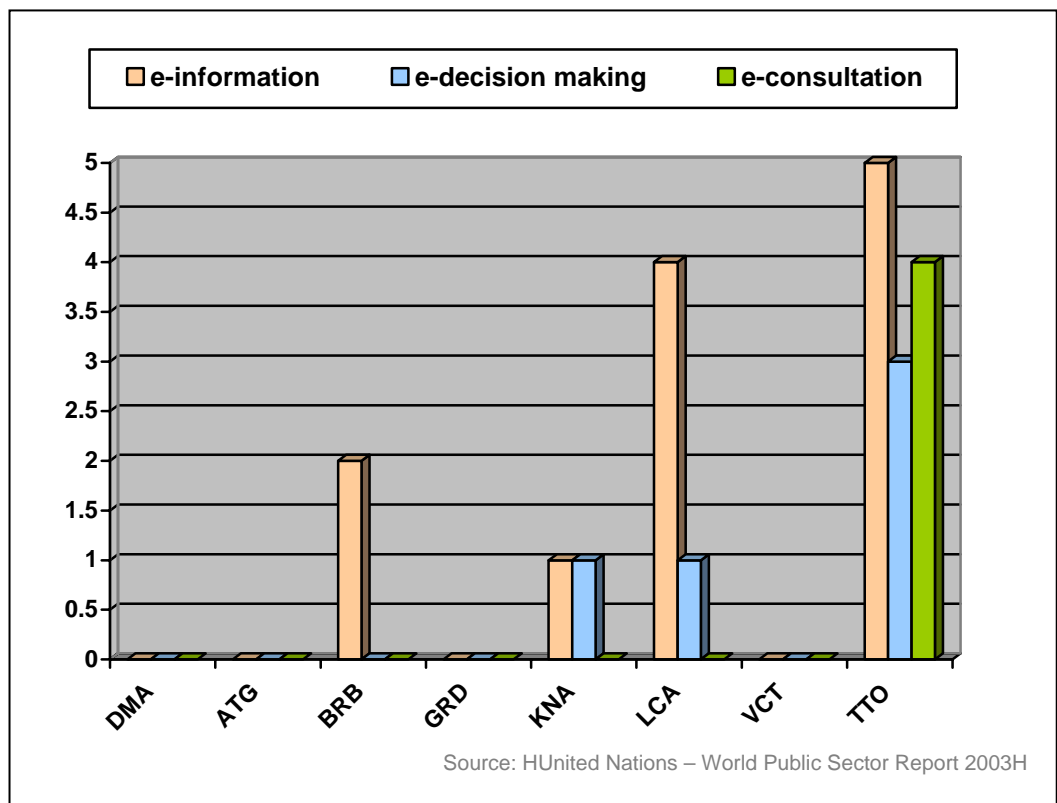
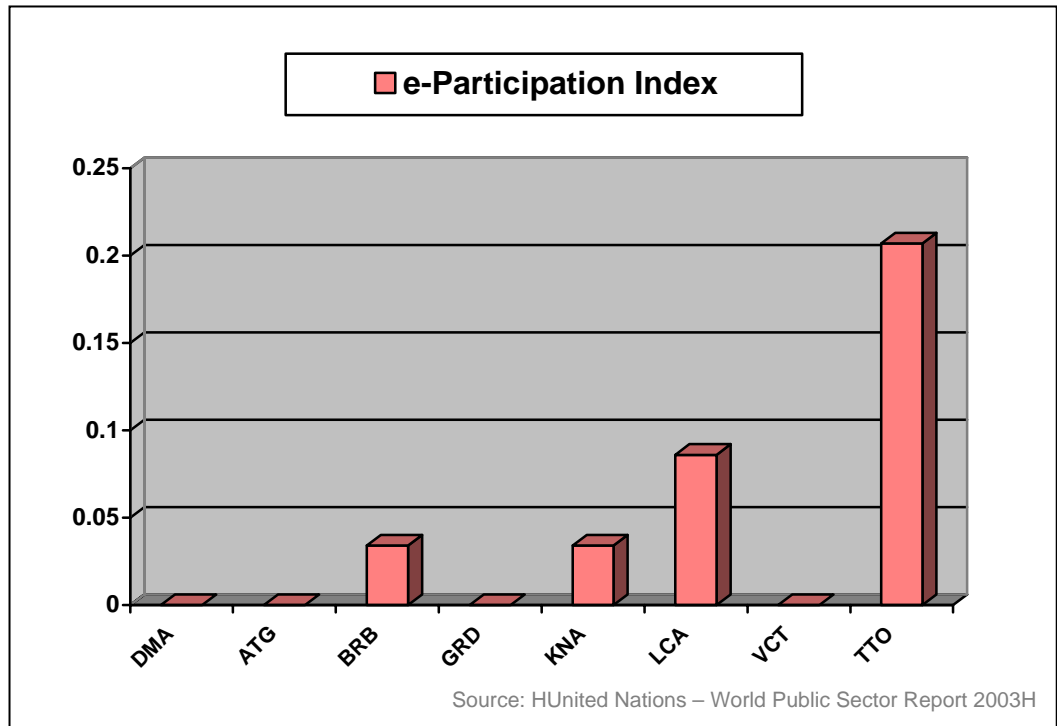
The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.

e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.



7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
Caribbean Court of Justice	http://www.caribbeancourtofjustice.org/
Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court	http://www.ecsupremecourts.org/lc/
Privy Council	http://www.bailii.org/uk/cases/UKPC/
Official Website of Dominica	http://www.dominica.dm/

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD)	http://www.caricad.net
Caribbean Community (CARICOM)	http://www.caricom.org
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)	http://www.caribank.org/
Development Gateway	http://www.developmentgateway.org/countryprofile/...
European Union (EU)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/country/...
Organization of American States (OAS)	http://www.oas.org
Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD) - OAS	http://www.upd.oas.org
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	http://www.oecs.org/
World Bank (WB)	http://www.worldbank.org/oecs
UNPAN	http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp