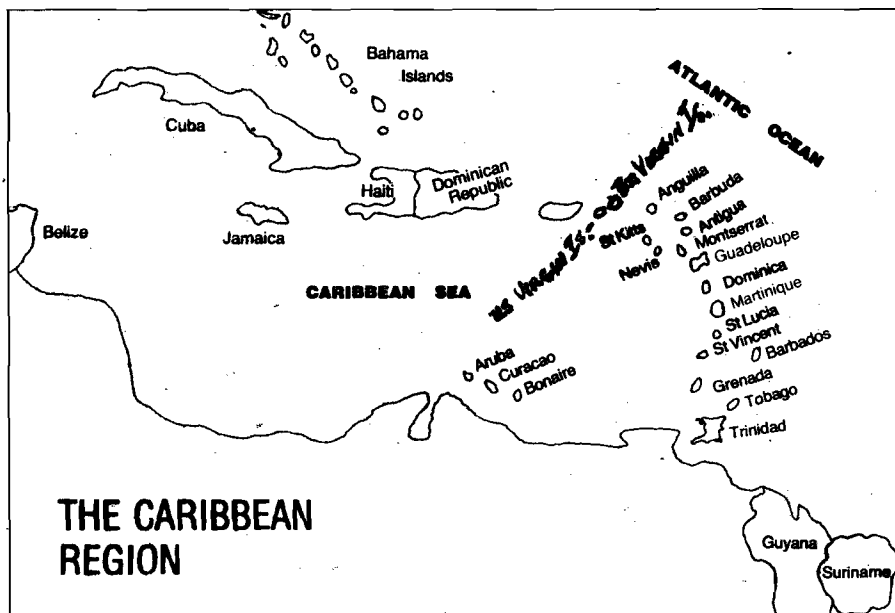


CARIBBEAN
DEVELOPMENT
AND
CO-OPERATION
COMMITTEE



**THE CARIBBEAN
REGION**

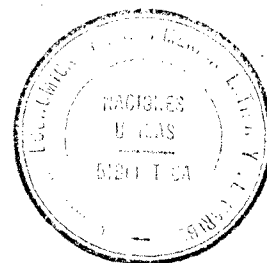
GENERAL

ECLA/CARIB/G.84/4

31 December 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE



TRADE PROCEDURE GUIDE (PART X)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

I. IMPORT REGIME

1.1 Customs Duty Policy

Law No. 170 on Customs Duties (4 June 1971) uses the Tariff Nomenclature of the Brussels Customs Co-operation Council as the basis for the paragraphs on Dominican Customs Tariffs. The Dominican Republic applies duties, ad-valorem or specific or a combination of both.

Given the combination of duties on value and specific duties (on the basis of net or gross weight including containers, the area or linear measurement of the merchandise), additional imposts such as consumer tax and other internal charges as well as the fixing of minimum prices for revenue purposes; the amount of real tax, in our estimate, can vary between 5 and 200 per cent of value; and in some cases has turned out to be almost 30 per cent.

Imported goods are subject to the payment of internal duties; these can vary from 10 to 20 per cent of the f.o.b value.

The internal taxes and duties are based on the destination of the merchandise and in some cases can enjoy exemptions, especially in the cases falling under the incentive laws (industrial, handicraft or tourist oriented).

Law 299 on industrial incentives (1963) guarantees reductions in duty or exemptions and establishes three categories of enterprises which qualify for benefits: "A" are those exclusively intended for export (see section 3), "B" are those industries assigned a high priority status in the country's development - basically those which manufacture articles not produced in the country, and destined to replace imported products to supply the demands of the domestic market, and "C" those new enterprises or expanded existing industries which process national raw materials, or manufacture products for the domestic market. Exemption varies according to the type of enterprise: A's 100 per cent, B's 95 per cent, C's 90 per cent of all import duties and internal duties on equipment, machinery and raw material including fuels and lubricants used in industrial processing.

Law 153 (1971) offers benefits which include 100 per cent exemption from import duties on materials used in the construction and decoration of approved tourist projects, once such articles are not produced in the Dominican Republic.

Finally, Law 69 (1979) provides for a promotion régime for non-traditional exports allowing the entry of inputs for these, temporarily duty-free (see section 3).

1.1.1 Duty on Imports

Duty on imports and all internal taxes must be paid in Dominican pesos.

Specific tariff duties are in general calculated on the gross or net weight in kilos or in units of measure or quantity (litres, square metres or dozens) according to the tariff schedule.

For taxation purposes, the gross weight is the total weight of goods or merchandise, including containers and external packing. Net weight is the merchandise including container and internal packing plus the weight of the cardboard or fiber box on which the products are mounted or in which they are packaged.

Ad-valorem tariffs are computed on the wholesale value of the article in the main markets of the country of origin plus the cost of internal transportation to the port of shipment. This value must in no case be lower than the amount given on the consular invoice. The law fixes certain minimal values for certain products, including fabrics.

There are no preferential tariffs in the Dominican Republic.

There are in the Dominican Republic numerous special import laws which either increase the duties on, or exempt from duty, a wide range of products. Since 1983 (Law No. 71, 10 January and Decree No. 730, 3 February) advance payment of import duties of up to 80 per cent of the estimated tariff for a long list of products whose importation is controlled, is decreed.

The chief items exempt are newspapers, fertilizers, seed, cattle, eggs and some food products, medicines, industrial and agricultural machinery, tools, tractors and trucks.

Tariff payments are not reimbursable, except in cases of incorrect computation or when imported goods are used as a part of merchandise for export. In this latter case and in the case of materials used for the packaging of export merchandise, reimbursement of up to 95 per cent of the tariff duty can be allowed.

Even goods listed as exempt can attract a minimal tax, ad-valorem, of between 5 and 10 per cent.

In addition to tariff, there is in the Dominican Republic a 4 per cent surcharge on the majority of imports (calculated on the duty and other taxes payable on the merchandise). Articles classified as luxury items (and listed in Decree No. 340, 1982, complementing the original law No. 532, 1969) attract an additional 2 per cent on f.o.b. values. Law No. 55, 1979, imposed an additional impost on alcoholic beverages.

1.2 Commercial Requirements

Policy on the control of trade (imports) and foreign currency exchange is laid down by the Currency Board and is administered and controlled by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Central Bank. Quotas are individually assigned to each importer who must be registered in the National Register of Importers supervised by the Comptroller of Customs (Law No. 467, 1976). (See model form attached). No one may import for trade purposes if he is not registered. All payments for imports must be made with the approval of the Central Bank (except in cases where the importer uses his own foreign exchange). In some cases the release of foreign currency requires the authorization of the President of the Republic (as the supreme Executive Authority of the country). Thus Decrees 792 and 841 of 1979 allow foreign exchange for the importation of articles essential to the economic development of the country. Law 251 of 1964 makes the Central Bank the official receiver of all the country's foreign exchange.

All payment in foreign currency must be made through a bank.

For the purposes of obtaining foreign currency, imports can be put into three categories: (1) imports for which the banking system can sell foreign currency with no restriction on the amount and at the official rate in force; (2) imports for which the banking system can sell foreign exchange at the official rate up to the annually fixed quotas per product; and (3) all other imports for which the importer must pay with his own foreign exchange (not acquired from the banking system). This third group of imports has brought into being a free (parallel) market tolerated by the government. It is not a black market since the government tacitly recognises it and permits the use of foreign currency so obtained for the payment of around 35 per cent to 40 per cent of transactions in foreign currency. Bank accounts in foreign currency bought on the parallel market are allowed for the purposes of transferring payments abroad for import payments. The parallel market operates through legally established exchange bureaux.

Payments for imports coming from member countries of ALADI,^{1/} the Latin American Integration Association, can be made through special accounts established through a system of reciprocal credit agreements and regulated by the Santo Domingo Agreement. For foreign currency payments other than United States dollars, the use of letters of credit is required.

All payment of invisibles also requires the approval of the Central Bank to attest to it being a bona fide transaction. As with the importation of merchandise, the sale of foreign exchange at the official rate is only approved for a limited number of such transactions. Quotas exist for the payment of a fair number of invisibles. The sale of foreign exchange is not approved for insurance costs. The payment of unauthorized invisibles is made with foreign exchange from the parallel market. For purposes of exchange control, additional documents are required, for

^{1/} Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela.

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE FINANZAS
Dirección General de Aduanas
SOLICITUD DE REGISTRO DE IMPORTADORES
Ley No. 467, 2 de Noviembre de 1976

No. de Registro _____

Nombre de la Persona Física o Moral			
Dirección			
Dirección Postal y Cablegráfica		Teléfono	
Nacionalidad (En caso de Empresa de tipo personal) No. de Registro como residente en el país			
Marcas que identificarán las importaciones			
Capital Social Autorizado		Capital Pagado	
Tipo de Empresa		No. de Registro Industrial	
Clasificación Industrial		Zona Franca a que pertenece	
Institución empresarial a que pertenece:			
No. de patente		No. de Registro de Importador Anterior	
NOMBRE	CEDULA	SERIE Y FIRMA DE LAS PERSONAS RESPONSABLES	
1) Firma Principal		2) Firma Principal	
Nombre		Nombre	
Cédula	Serie	Cédula	Serie
3) Nombre		4) Nombre	
Cédula	Serie	Cédula	Serie
Productos que se importarán al amparo de este Registro			
Puertos y Aeropuertos por donde realizarán estas importaciones.			

ANEXOS Y DATOS REQUERIDOS:

- 1.- Presentar Patentes para fines de comprobación
- 2.- Registro de Residencia en el País (Si es extranjero)
- 3.- Certificado de Registro de Importador anterior

Nombre _____

Firma Principal Autorizada

PARA USO OFICIAL SOLAMENTE APROBADO:

Director General de Aduanas



example, proof for freight payments. Certain payments must be made in Dominican pesos, for example, commission payments to local agents or representatives of foreign companies. All sale of foreign exchange for imports subject to quotas will be made by means of the full advance payment of the amount in the letter of credit. This restriction also applies to some products not subject to quotas such as certain types of tinned fish, olives, capers, alcoholic beverages and certain types of compressed wood and doors. Other products not subject to quota, nevertheless, require a letter of credit. Each application for a letter of credit in foreign currency is sent to the Central Bank for approval. In cases of advance payment of letters of credit, the Central Bank immediately debits the commercial bank concerned for the amount of the letter in its equivalent in Dominican pesos. In the remaining cases, the equivalent in pesos will be sent to the Central Bank after the letter has been negotiated and the application for foreign currency made by the commercial bank. On occasion, the Central Bank can delay the payment of foreign currency to the commercial banks for approved applications. In the case of letters of credit opened by the bank, the latter pays out the foreign exchange, thereby opening a credit for the Central Bank. If the application is for direct payment, bank draft or transferral of foreign exchange the delay in payment turns into a payment due.

Applications for loans abroad are approved according to the following priorities: export promotion (see section 3), import substitution, expansion of local production and financing of imports, For the second and third categories short-term borrowing is not approved (less than four years). For the financing of imports, credits must not exceed 180 days, save in the case of imports of capital goods. The authorized interest rate for such loans must not exceed 12 per cent per annum.

Government purchases in the Dominican Republic are made by the government's Board of Supply under the State's Ministry of Finance. Although this office makes purchases for the Central Government, the various Ministries on occasion transact business directly. The autonomous state enterprises and entities also make direct purchases. In the case of the last named, purchases may be subject to quotas in obtaining foreign exchange.

In the case of projects which are receiving contributions from international financial institutions, the government agency responsible for implementation of the project must invite public tenders indicating that the specifications are available to potential agents. In some cases a specific payment on the part of the person tendering is required for documents connected with the tender. In the cases of products acquired by the government for projects entirely financed by itself, the time allotted for bidding is generally too short to allow for the participation of external suppliers who do not have local agents.

1.2.1. Import Licences or Permits

There is no general system of import licences although as is indicated, exchange control requirements establish quotas and restrictions for the obtaining of foreign exchange which obviously make permission to import necessary. Moreover, as has already been indicated, all commercial type importation must be carried out by a properly registered importer possessing valid registration papers. Some products require special import permits, thus, the Ministry of Agriculture issues licences for the importation of fruit, plants, flowers and fresh and dried vegetables. The Ministry of Public Works issues import licences for heavy machinery used in construction. Applications for import licences for textiles must be accompanied by a sample. The import licence in the cases of shipments of wheat, flour and semolina must be presented to the Consulate in the country of origin or dispatch.

1.2.2 Invoices

All shipments to the Dominican Republic (except items valued at less than \$100) must be covered by documentation properly authorized in a Dominican Consulate in the country of origin. If there is no consulate or a consulate of another country which represents it or handles such transactions at the point of dispatch, a commercial invoice, containing all the required information (see infra (i) and (ii)) certified by a local Chamber of Commerce will suffice.

Such documentation must be presented at the consulate two days prior to the loading of the ship and in the case of air cargo, an approval

form from Dominican Customs is required since airlines will not accept cargo without such authorization. The late presentation of documents will attract a fine. The documents must be in the possession of the importer prior to the arrival of the merchandise at a Dominican port.

Six sets of documents must be prepared in the following fashion: the first two sets will include the consular invoice followed by the bill of lading and the commercial invoice; the third and fourth sets will include the consular invoice followed by the bill of lading; the fifth set will contain the consular invoice followed by the bill of lading and the commercial invoice; the sixth set is a simple copy of the consular invoice to be placed at the end.

Mistakes on the consular invoice can be corrected by the importer through presentation of the import manifest, the commercial invoices and a letter or note on the manifest correcting the error. This must be done before the inspection of the merchandise. A letter of correction presented with the original and two copies in Spanish on the shipper's letter-head, and authenticated by the consulate, is also acceptable. The consulate keeps the copies. The presentation of a letter of correction will include the number and date of authentication of the original consular invoice, name and nationality of the ship, departure date, name of shipper, name of consignee, port of destination, trademarks and numbers, contents and total number of packages, gross and net weight, value and origin of the merchandise. Complete details of corrections and a declaration signed by the shipper to the effect that the information provided is true and correct must also be provided.

The first four digits of the nomenclature of the Customs Cooperation Council must appear in all the documents and the importer has the responsibility to provide the exporter with this number.

All shipments for the Dominican Republic must include (whatever may be the mode of transportation) an extra set of documents for the obtaining of foreign exchange and exchange control (see 1.2 supra) consisting of: 3 non-negotiable copies of the bill of lading, stamped

"on-board" and when necessary, an insurance certificate. The exact number of copies can vary according to the requirements of the importer.

1) Consular

Every shipment valued at more than \$100.00 must have attached, a consular invoice, in Spanish, with six copies, five of them according to the official format (see attached sample). The original must be authenticated in the consulate. Certification by a Chamber of Commerce is not required. This invoice must include: (a) name of the shipper, of the consignee to whom goods are being remitted and of the owner of the merchandise; the point of embarkation and port of destination; class, nationality and number of the vessel and its captain; (b) trademarks, numbers and gross weight of the packages; (c) net weight, quantities, measurements and true value of the articles contained in the packages, divided into classes and qualities. An invoice must be completed for each consignee: an exporter may not list on one invoice merchandise sent to several importers. The declared value must include all charges such as internal transportation to the port of shipment, costs of packaging and handling prior to embarkation etc. The consular invoice must be signed by the shipper.

For merchandise sent by air, valued at more than \$100, and if the importer offers proof that he could not obtain a consular invoice or certification of the commercial invoice, these can be replaced by a declaration on oath presented by the importer or his representative before the Collector of Customs.

The dispatch of luggage, personal effects brought by a passenger, books, journals, newspapers and publications do not require a consular invoice, except for used vehicles brought in by persons who will be residing in the Dominican Republic.

Air mail packages worth more than \$100 require a consular or commercial invoice just like air cargo. If the value is less than \$100, the postal receipt substitutes for other documentation.



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Apart from the consular costs at the point of embarkation (which includes validation and dispatch by air of the documents, internal tax stamp on the commercial invoices, etc.) 3% of the f.o.b. value is payable by the consignee in the Dominican Republic. This is a charge for certification of the consular invoice and bills of lading and is not collected by the Consulate nor payable by the exporter.

(ii) Commercial

For cargoes more than \$100 in value three copies of the commercial invoice in Spanish are required; these must be certified by a Chamber of Commerce in the country of origin or dispatch, and authenticated by a Dominican Consulate. Two copies will be kept by the consul after authentication. The information required is the same as in the consular invoice. For cargoes of less than \$100 in value only two copies and no consular authentication is needed.

(iii) Pro-forma

This is not required, although it may be asked for by the importer to initiate an import contract.

(iv) Packing list

This is not required although its use can assist customs clearance of the merchandise. If used, its contents must coincide with the information on the other documents.

(v) List of prices

In order to comply with the legal tariff requirements which ask for the wholesale value of the merchandise in the place of origin, some Consulates of the Dominican Republic demand presentation of a list of prices certified by a recognized Chamber of Commerce in the country of origin. This list is authenticated and accompanies the other documents which the exporter must dispatch to the importer. The procedure can vary according to the Consulate.

1.2.3. Bill of lading or airway bill

For shipping, in addition to those demanded by the transporter, five copies, in Spanish or English, authenticated in a Consulate of

the Dominican Republic are required (see above 1.2.2.). Four of the copies are kept by the Consulate and the original is returned to the shipper. The bill of lading must be previously numbered by the shipping line, although it can appear without signature. The marks, numbers, contents, weight, measurements, quantity and type of crate must be specified as well as the name of the shipper, the consignee, ports of embarkation and destination and name of the carrier. Equally the type and amount of freight and other charges collected by the transporter must be set out.

"To Order" shippings are generally speaking not accepted (see Section 1.3). For c.i.f. shipping, the bill of lading must be accompanied by a copy of the insurance certificate or policy. The exact number of copies of the bill of lading and the commercial invoices required in the Dominican Republic varies according to the importer and on the basis of the kind of exchange restrictions to which these are subject.

For air cargo shipments, the airway bill replaces the bill of lading and in it the same information is required as in the bills of lading. The Consulate requires three copies in addition to those requested by the transporter.

The regulations of IATA, ICAO or IMO may require of the transporter application for special documents for dangerous or controlled substances.

The requirements for postal packages are the same as for other types of freight, except that the postal receipt replaces the bill of lading or airway bill. Obligatory stamping of postal packages and the presentation of international customs declaration form 2966-A is required. For the dispatch of merchandise by postal package the importer must obtain a permit granted by the Dominican Co-ordinating Committee on Imports and Exports and specific regulations exist in regard to the posting of firearms, cigarettes and games of chance. ^{2/}

^{2/} The maximum measurements of postal packages are: maximum weight 44lbs, dimensions: 4' long provided those packages which measure between 42" and 44" are no more than 24" wide, those 44" to 46" long are no more than 20" wide and those more than 46" long are no more than 16" wide. Packages 3'6" long or less may measure up to 6' in length and girth combined.

1.2.4 Certificates of Origin

This document is not specially required unless there is a trade agreement; in which case it is obligatory (the information is demanded in the consular invoice); nevertheless if the bank or the importer require it for their letter of credit, it must be made out within the general commercial format. It is usually submitted in duplicate although the number of copies can vary according to the requirements of the importer. The information contained in it must coincide with that of the other documents, be signed by a responsible functionary of the exporting firm and certified by a Chamber of Commerce (which usually requires a notarized copy for its files). For a product to be accepted as originating in a country it must have undergone a process of substantial transformation, not only packaging.

- Health

The Dominican Republic requires health certificates issued by competent authorities of the country of origin or of that country's Ministry of Agriculture for cargoes of fresh or dried fruit, vegetables, plants and live animals. This certificate must be authenticated in the Dominican Consulate of the country of origin.

- Special

The importation of lard requires special permission. The importation of milk and its derivatives requires a permit issued by a special comptroller.

- Of Free Sale

To avoid difficulties in the disposal of the merchandise, pharmaceutical, cosmetics and veterinary products and foods imported into the country must be registered in the country by means of certificates of free sale which must indicate that the aforesaid products fulfil the health and quality requirements of the country of origin. Such certificates can be issued by competent authorities (National Institutes of Quality Control, Ministries of Health, Departments of Pharmaceutical Control, etc.) or by a Chamber of Commerce or a Producers' Association

in that line. In the last mentioned instance, this certificate must be authenticated and registered in the Ministry of Public Health and Social Security. This agency must stamp the consular invoice indicating that the merchandise in question has been registered in conformity with the Law. The merchandise will not be released by the Customs if the consular invoice is not stamped.

- Of Analysis

All imports of galvanized pipe must be accompanied by certificates of analysis issued by internationally recognized entities or laboratories and accepted by the Ministry of Public Works and Communications.

- Of Purity

Canned foods must conform to standards of purity for foodstuff. Shipments of straw and similar material must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent authority in the country of origin, indicating that the product does not come from an infected area.

- Of Insurance

According to Law 126 (20 August 1972) which regulates private insurance companies, any policy which covers cargo imported into the country must be issued by a company legally authorized to operate in the Dominican Republic. The Central bank does not issue permits for the sale of foreign exchange to pay insurance costs. These certificates, after being approved by the corresponding agencies of the Dominican Republic, must be presented by the importer to the Customs, before retrieval of the merchandise.

1.2.5 Technical specifications

Canned foods must satisfy the quality standards of the countries of origin. Pharmaceutical, cosmetic, veterinary and food products must fulfil the quality standards of the countries of origin, meaning that they must be freely on sale in them.

In general terms, the industrial and quality standards of the United States (in particular the technical and quality and purity

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN
FOR SHIPMENTS TO TRADITIONAL MARKETS
CERTIFICADO DE ORIGEN
PARA EMBARQUES A MERCADOS TRADICIONALES

(Form approved by International Coffee Organization)
(Formulario aprobado por la Organización Internacional del Café)

PART A. FOR USE BY ISSUING COUNTRY ONLY
PARTE A. PARA SER UTILIZADA SOLO POR EL PAIS EXPEDIDOR

Producing Country _____ Reference Number _____ / _____ / _____
País productor _____ No. Referencia _____ Country _____ Port _____ Serial _____
Code _____ Code _____ Number _____
Clave del País Clave del Puerto serie

"IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT THE COFFEE DESCRIBED BELOW WAS GROWN IN THE ABOVE NAMED PRODUCING COUNTRY"
POR EL PRESENTE SE CERTIFICA QUE EL CAFE DESCRITO A CONTINUACION HA SIDO COSECHADO EN EL PAIS PRODUCTOR ARRIBA MENCIONADO.

Name of Ship or other Carrier _____ Date of Shipment _____
Nombre del barco u otro medio de transporte _____ Fecha de embarque _____
Port of Embarkation _____ Country of Destination _____
Puerto de embarque _____ País de destino _____
Intermediate Port/ Puertos intermedios _____

Port or Point of Destination/ Puerto o punto de destino _____

DESCRIPTION OF COFFEE **DESCRIPCION DEL CAFE**
Green _____ Roasted _____ Soluble _____ Other _____ (Specify)
Verde _____ Tostado _____ Soluble _____ Otro tipo _____ (Especifique)
(Mark X in appropriate space above) (Insértese arriba una X en el espacio que corresponda)

Shipping Marks or other Identification Marcas de embarque u otra identificación	Unit of Weight Unidad de peso	Weight of Shipment/Peso del embarque	
		Gross/ Bruto	Net/Neto
	Kgs.		
	Lbs.		

Observations: _____
Observaciones: _____

Customs stamp of issuing country _____ Name of Certifying Agency _____
Sello de la aduana del país expedidor _____ Nombre del Organismo Certificante _____
Authorized Customs signature _____ Authorized signature of Certifying Officer _____
Firma autorizada de la Aduana _____ Firma autorizada del Funcionario Certificante _____
Date of stamp _____ Date of issue _____
Fecha del sello _____ Fecha de expedición _____

PART B. FOR USE WHEN DOCUMENT IS COLLECTED
PARTE B. PARA SER USADA AL RECOGER EL DOCUMENTO

NOTATION BY CUSTOMS AUTHORITY
DECLARACION DE LAS AUTORIDADES
ADUANERAS

Certificate collected and coffee imported or placed under secure customs custody:
Certificado recogido y café importado o colocado bajo custodia aduanera segura:

At/ En _____
Date/ Fecha _____

Customs Stamp/Sello de la Aduana _____

NOTATION BY CERTIFYING AGENCY
OTHER THAN CUSTOMS
DECLARACION DEL ORGANISMO CERTIFICANTE
QUE NO SEA LA ADUANA

Certificate collected and credited to transit Stamp Account: Certificado recogido y acreditado a la Cuenta de Estampillas de Transito.
At/ En _____

Date/ Fecha _____

Name of Certifying Agency _____
Nombre del Organismo Certificante _____

Stamp of Certifying Agency _____
Sello del Organismo Certificante _____

Authorized signature _____
Firma Autorizada. _____



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Nombre y Dirección del Exportador (Exporter's name and address)		<div style="text-align: center;"> CERTIFICADO DE ORIGEN DE LA REPUBLICA DOMINICANA (CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC) </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> Centro Dominicano de Promoción de Exportaciones </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> No. _____ </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> Expedido en (Issued in) _____ </div>		
Nombre y Dirección del Consignatario (Consignee's name and address)				
Medios de transporte y ruta (si son conocidos) Transportation and route (as far as known)				
	Marcas y números de los bultos (Marks and numbers of packages)	Número y tipo de los bultos; Descripción de las mercancías (Number and kind of packages; Description of goods)	Peso bruto o cantidad (Gross weight or quantity)	Número y fecha de facturas (Number & date of invoices)
CERTIFICACION (Certification) Se certifica, de acuerdo al control efectuado, que la declaración del exportador es exacta. (It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct).		DECLARACION DEL EXPORTADOR (Declaration by the exporter). El infrascrito declara que todos los datos arriba indicados son la fiel expresión de la verdad y que todas las mercancías han sido producidas, manufacturadas o procesadas en la República Dominicana. (The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct; that all the goods were produced, manufactured or processed in the Dominican Republic).		
Lugar y fecha, firma y sello de la autoridad que certifica. (Place and date, signature and stamp of certifying authority).		<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 20px;"> _____ FIRMA AUTORIZADA (Authorised Signatory) </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ LUGAR Y FECHA (Place and Date) </div>		

Este Certificado será válido por un período de un año a partir de la fecha de expedición
 This Certificate will be valid for a period of one year from the date of expedition



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Dominican Republic

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE SALUD PUBLICA Y ASISTENCIA SOCIAL
SECRETARIAT OF STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

ORIGINAL

CERTIFICADO OFICIAL DE INSPECCION DE CARNE Y PRODUCTOS DERIVADOS
OFFICIAL MEAT-INSPECTION CERTIFICATE FOR FRESH MEAT AND MEAT BY-PRODUCTS

LUGAR
PLACE

(CIUDAD)
(CITY)

(PAIS)
(COUNTRY)

FECHA
DATE

Yo certifico que las carnes y productos derivados aquí descritos, proceden de reses, certeros, cerdos, o cabras que recibieron (al tiempo de sacrificio inspecciones veterinarias ante mortem y post-mortem en plantas certificadas para importación de su producto desde los Estados Unidos y que no han sido adulteradas, o mal marcadas como es definido por la regulaciones que gobiernan la inspección de carne del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos; y que dichos productos han sido manipulados en una manera sanitaria en este país y están de otro modo en cumplimiento con los requerimientos por lo menos igual a esas regulaciones dichas en el Acta Federal de la Inspección de Carne.

I hereby certify that the meat and meat by-products herein described were derived from livestock which received ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspections at time of slaughter, in plants certified for importation of their products into the United States and are not adulterated or misbranded as defined by the regulations governing meat inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and that said products have been handled in a sanitary in this country manner in this country and are otherwise in compliance with requirements at least equal to those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act and said regulations.

CLASE DE PRODUCTO KIND OF PRODUCT	ESPECIE DE GANADO SPECIES OF LIVESTOCK DERIVED FROM	NUMERO DE PIEZAS O ENVASES NUMBER OF PIECES OR CONTAINERS	PESO WEIGHT

Marca de identificación en producto y envases
Identification marks on products and containers

Consignado
Consignor

Dirección
Address

Establecimiento número
Establishment number

Consignatario
Consignee

Destinación
Destination

Marca de embarque
Shipping marks

(Firma)
(Signature)

Título oficial
Official title

Nombre del oficial autorizado
(Name of the authorized official)

Médico Veterinario Encargado de la
Sección de Control de Alimentos

Veterinary Doctor, in Charge of
the Food Control Section



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standards of the US Food and Drug Administration are acceptable. In the case of psychotropic products, the Dominican Republic is a signatory to the UN Agreement on psychotropic substances (by resolution 198 of 26 August 1975).

Electrical current is AC 60 cycles, 110/220 volts, 1,3 phases, 2,3 wires.

In regard to weights and measures, the metric decimal system (Système International) was introduced in 1913, but the attempt in 1956 to make it compulsory failed. Since 1972 however, the use of metric units is compulsory (in regard to quantity, weight and dimensions of the merchandise) in transport and commercial documentation.

1.2.6 Advertising Material

Printed pamphlets and brochures are generally allowed into the Dominican Republic duty free.

1.2.7. Labelling

Insecticides and fungicides must have instructions for use printed in Spanish on the container.

There are no special labelling requirements about the origin of the product.

Pharmaceutical products must be labelled, indicating the commercial and the chemical name of the product, the name and address of the producer, the qualitative-quantitative formula of the product, registration number in the Dominican Republic, and if a medical prescription for its use is required, the statement in Spanish: "Use according to doctor's instructions". In regard to patent over-the-counter medicines (which do not need a medical prescription for their sale) the label must indicate the dose. Poisonous products must be clearly marked.

Food, drinks or pharmaceuticals containing cyclamates and intended for therapeutic use in cases of obesity or diabetes must carry the label on the container and its box in Spanish: "This product contains cyclamates Use only by prescription and under medical supervision.

The labels and containers of perishable products, (butter, oil, sauces, flour, milk and its derivatives, sea products, fish, meats and its derivatives) must clearly indicate printed in Spanish the name and address of the producer, registration and health number, number of the allotment, processing date and date before which the product must be consumed. Specific requirements exist for the tagging and labelling of meat sausages and similar products as well as for extracts and tomato paste.

Insecticides and fungicides for use in the cotton industry must have instructions for use on the container in Spanish. Except in the cases of dangerous or controlled materials when it must be ascertained if the Dominican Republic adheres to United Nations recommendations on machine and uniform labelling there are no specific regulations.^{3/}

^{3/} In 1965 the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO, now IMO) adopted an International Code on Dangerous Products, which includes United Nations labelling norms. At the moment more than 30 countries are signatories. In regard to packing, labelling and documentation the requirements of IATA and ICAO must be followed for air cargo. For shipping, the transporter generally demands fulfilment of the most recent IMO recommendations.

1.2.8 Brands or Trademarks

Except as indicated for food and pharmaceutical products (see above 1.2.7) there are no special regulations governing the use of trademarks.

Law 861 (1978) regulates the use of franchises and licences for patents and trademarks as part of the regulation of transfer of technology and contracts in this field (including rental of equipment, transfer of technology and productive or commercial procedures - "know-how" -). Each patent franchise or licensing contract must be approved by the External Investments Administration, which decides on the percentage of net sales which can be remitted to the granter of the licence or patent. The Central Bank registers and allows the dispatch of foreign currency only for approved contracts. This approval is given individually - case by case - and it is much easier to obtain approval for contracts on significant transfer of technology than for the use of trademarks.

1.2.9 Packing

Bales and packages can be identified by means of stamped, stencilled or painted signs. Each package must be numbered in sequence. Different bales covered by the same consular invoice must carry different numbers unless they are the same in contents, weight and shape. For example, 100 bags of flour of equal weight and size and intended for the same importer can be grouped under one number - there is no need to number each one individually. Each importer or consignee must be individually invoiced. Multiple labels are not allowed. Except in cases of dangerous and controlled products, when it must be ascertained if the Dominican Republic adheres to the United Nations recommendations on packing and trademarks (see footnote 3 above), there are no specific regulations.

In line with conventional transport practices, bales must have clearly marked: the consignee's mark, including the Port mark, number and weight of bales.

1.3 Fines and Sanctions

Delay in transactions attracts sanctions and fines. Delay in presentation of documents in the Consulate of the country of origin incurs a fine (see section 1.2.2; the amount can vary according to the Consulate. In some it is as much as US\$21).

The merchandise must be declared as being for consumption or re-export within four working days prior to arrival (10 in the case of "Air Express"). At that time the importer will present the import manifest, the authenticated consular invoice, the original bill of lading and a copy of the commercial invoice. From 30 December 1982 (Law no. 68) the need to post a bond together with the documents until definitive payment of duties was made ceased. The said payment must be made within five days after appraisal and inspection of the merchandise, by certified cheque. Release of goods will not be delayed if the commercial invoice is not presented, but if it is not presented after a month, the importer will pay a fine from 10 to 200 pesos. Declarations made more than four days later (10 days for "Air Express") will attract a surcharge of three per cent per month for each month or part thereof after the first, on the "true value" of the merchandise.

Merchandise declared for consumption in the country must be collected in the Warehouses of the Customs Collectorate within two working days from the date of issue of the clearance. After this time, the importer or consignee will pay the warehousing duties in force or established to that effect. After six months from date of arrival in port, merchandise not

withdrawn from the Customs Warehouses will be counted as abandoned and subject to auction after 10 days notice. Perishable material can be sold before deterioration, at the consignee's cost.

Merchandise declared for warehousing and re-export can remain lodged in the Customs Warehouses for three months, renewable through a new declaration to be deposited before the original allotted time runs out. Warehousing charges for such merchandise are five per cent per month during the first period of three months, and ten per cent per month for the second. Duty free merchandise, perishable or inflammable goods cannot be submitted for storage.

There is no bond or deposit provision which allows for the movement of merchandise in containers outside of Customs jurisdiction without the opening of such containers.

Stored merchandise for re-export can be dispatched within a period of 90 days.

Merchandise consigned (A la Orden) "To the Order of" will only be handed over to the person in possession of the original bill of lading properly endorsed by the shipper or the presumed consignee who can prove that the merchandise is legally his. In cases of merchandise dispatched "To the Order of", where the presumed consignee has not received the originals of the consular invoice and bill of lading or has received the latter but without the corresponding endorsement, if he can prove to the satisfaction of the Collectorate of Customs that the merchandise was ordered by him and is his, then after a rigorous investigation, the interested party may secure his goods on posting of a bond, put up by him and underwritten by a Bank or Insurance Company with offices in the country. This bond must be twice the value of the

merchandise, plus the total freight charges and any fine which applies. He must also promise to present the originals of the consular invoice and the bill of lading properly endorsed within a period of 90 days if the merchandise comes from the United States of America and 130 days if the merchandise is from some other country.

Persons who incorrectly declare the value of imports are liable to fines of up to US\$10,000.

1.4. Samples

Samples without commercial value are allowed into the Dominican Republic free of duty, but samples with commercial value are subject to the payment of duty at the same rate applied to shipments of the goods in question. The first must be labelled "Muestras sin valor" and packed to facilitate Customs inspection. Samples posted as cargo require the same documentation as ordinary commercial shipments. Samples sent by postal package or as air cargo must be accompanied by the original commercial invoice and Customs declaration.

Samples with commercial value can be damaged and lose their value. In this case they are admitted duty free.

No special documentation is needed for samples brought in by commercial travellers as part of their luggage. On arrival, the traveller must present a sworn declaration in triplicate listing the quantity and value of the samples. He must obtain a licence from the Internal Revenue Office for such samples to be released by Customs. A cash deposit or bank guarantee must be handed over to the Customs for the amount of duty on these samples when they have sale value or have not been mutilated. Samples worth up to \$2,000

can be admitted, on the basis of a deposit, for a period of up to four months. Even samples without commercial value must be passed by Customs.

1.5. Shipping Restrictions

All imported products must be insured by authorized companies (see section 1.2.4.).

Under a law designed to promote the creation of a Dominican Merchant Marine, the Dominican Congress has stipulated percentages of cargo to be moved by national flag ships: 40 per cent of general cargo (imports and exports), 50 per cent for imports by sea which enjoy fiscal exemptions under the Law of Incentives and Industrial Protection and 60 per cent of imports made by the Government of Santo Domingo (institutions and enterprises totally government-owned or those in which it is the major shareholder). This provision is applied to liquid, bulk or general cargo and is computed on the value of paid freight.

In recent years the importation of certain articles has gradually been prohibited: common salt (Decree 434, 1978) ready made clothes (Decree 841 of 1979 and 124 of 1982), certain kinds of construction materials such as sanitary ware and related items (Decree 2836 of 1981) slabs for paving or facing (Decree 2573 of 1981), passenger cars with more than 2,400 cm³ cylinder capacity (Decree 2191 of 1981), furniture (including mattresses and bolsters) paper cards, calendars, sanitary napkins and water coolers (Decree 841 of 1979). Decree 71 of 18 August 1982, modified by Decrees nos. 1061, 1223, 1390 and 1574 of 1983 and prorogued till 1 January 1985 by Decree 1696 of 1983, suspends the importation of numerous articles listed in the tariff. Additionally Law 261 of 1975 prohibits the importation of crown caps and other seals for the bottling of soft drinks. Any shipment of these products will be returned or destroyed at the importer's expense. Importation of the following pesticides is also forbidden: Aldrin, Clordane, DDT, TDE, Dieldrin, Endrin and Heptachlor. Any product with a chemical composition similar to the above-mentioned items is also prohibited.

It is forbidden to send through the ordinary post merchandise subject to duty in parcel-post form. Coins, precious metals (gold, silver, platinum, either worked or crude) precious stones, jewels and other precious articles as well as perishable biological materials may not be sent through the post.

Bank bills and drafts payable to receiver are allowed in the certified mail.

Different types of weapons are not allowed in the parcel post: knives, daggers, stilettoes, hollowed wood or fans concealing razors or firearms etc. Nor are packages with oil and similar matter with a boiling point less than 150 degrees Fahrenheit, cigarettes - unless the pack bears the internal revenue stamp of the Dominican Republic -, books addressed to bookshops or charged to banking institutions, roulette and other games of chance, etc.

1.6. Distribution channels

The distribution of imported articles is generally done through a sales office using its own salesmen who cover the country, through internal agents or distributors, by means of wholesale agents and representatives set up in different localities.

Sales to wholesalers are made generally on the basis of ex-warehouse quotations. Few wholesalers work on consignment and the majority allow discounts for cash payment or 60- 90-day credits.

The profit margin of the retailer on imported goods varies from 20 per cent to 75 per cent of cost (the margin for national merchandise varies between 20 per cent and 40 per cent). The financing costs of the majority of retail merchants are limited and, in general, they sell for cash. Credit facilities in supermarkets are more flexible. Consumer credit, although increasing, is still an insignificant part of business credit. Many merchants take orders by telephone but there is no mail order. Price control no. 13 of 1963 regulates the unit value of wholesale and retail sales prices of a large range of farming and industrial products. It also fixes profit margins on such goods.

The Institute for Price Stabilization (INESPRE), a government agency charged with price control, buys surplus production on the national market and imports products when there are shortages. It is also charged with the purchase and sale of grain, cereals and vegetable oils at controlled prices in a bid to keep the prices of certain basic products stable.

1.7. Agents or representatives

The Monetary Board requires agents or representatives to deduct from payments to external suppliers the amount of their commission computed in the national currency at the rate of exchange on the transferral date. It also requires Commercial Banks authorized to deal in foreign exchange to include in the letter of credit a clause asking the beneficiary to provide a certificate specifying the name of his agent or representative in the Dominican Republic and the estimated amount of the agreed commission. Each agent or representative must register with the Central Bank as prescribed in the resolution of the Monetary Board of 24 June 1969.

Law 173 of 1966 (amended by Law 263 of 1971 and Law 622 of 1973) has as its object the protection of Dominican agents and distributors for foreign companies. This law has two fundamental provisions: it protects by prohibiting (article 12) Dominicans of less than four years residence in the country "to organize, or promote the importation, sale, rental and any other type of trafficking in or exploitation of imported merchandise or products"; and on the other hand it makes it difficult for foreign companies to change agents. An agent or representative who has been relieved of his representative status can make a claim for up to five years gross profits: either the amount derived from the last five years of his holding the position or if he has not held the position for that length of time, five times his average total profits derived from the period of his holding the agency. Any new agent or representative is held responsible equally with the person represented if settlement with the former representative has not been legally brought about.

Each agent or representative must register his contract with the Exchange Office of the Central Bank. There is therefore no explicit formula for the naming of a representative; a letter, telex or other written communication is enough to assign that right.

The law does not forbid employees of a foreign business from carrying on sales in the Dominican Republic as long as the firm also has a lawful representative and the provisions of his contract are observed. Travelling salesmen who have no authorized agent or representative can obtain a licence to sell in the country. The cost of such licences is \$100.



2. Export regime

2.1 Export procedures

To be able to export from the Dominican Republic an individual or company must have, in compliance with law 49 of 1974, an exporter's licence, issued by a commission consisting of representatives of the Customs, the Dominican Association of Exporters (ADOEXPO) - a non-government agency - and the Dominican Centre for Export Promotion - a development agency founded by the government in 1971.

To obtain such a licence an application form must be submitted to CEDOPEX (Dominican Centre for the Promotion of Exports), see attached sample, and the following documents: (1) Inland Revenue declaration; (2) in the case of foreigners, proof of residence status in the country; (3) Registration certificate for earlier exports (in the case of new exporters CEDOPEX will visit the plant); (4) latest financial statements; (5) list of company shareholders, their addresses, the quantity and value of each person's shares; (6) the Board of Directors assignment of responsibility to representatives in the case of a company, as granted to the representatives named in the licence; and, (7) letter from commercial bankers, although in the case of business enterprises, banking references are not necessary.

This requirement being fulfilled, each exporter duly registered must at the time of shipping any type of product for export, satisfy the following prerequisites of the Dominican Republic Government:

(a) Present to the Comptroller of Customs two or three days in advance:

(i) Commercial invoice, original and four copies, signed by one of the persons whose signature appears on the Exporter's Licence as a legally responsible agent. This invoice (for which no uniform format is demanded) must contain the following information: name and address of the exporter; number and date of the invoice; name of the consignee; port of destination; name and quantity of the product exported specifying unit, standard sizes and their equivalent in

pounds, kilos, quintals, tons, etc.; name of the vessel in which they will be carried (or of the transporter in the case of air cargo); price per unit specifying it is f.o.b., c.i.f., or f.a.s., etc.; overall value; port of embarkation; and, number of the export registration certificate as named in the licence. Then,

- (ii) Bill of lading with three originals and as many copies as the transporter specifies.

(b) Request in the Foreign Exchange Department of the Central Bank Form DC no.12 REF. (see sample attached) and fill original and two copies. The original is for the above mentioned department, one copy for the commercial bank which will prepare the export documents and the other for their files. This procedure calls for the handing over of the foreign exchange obtained to the Central Bank. To this effect, the commercial bank is obliged to hand in Form B-4 (see attached form) with five copies.

In the case of enterprises which benefit from Law 299 of 1968 on incentives and industrial protection a copy of the order granting them the said classification ("A") must be presented.

2.2 Exports subject to special requirements

Export is prohibited for around 28 products, the majority of them foodstuffs. Another 38 products - among which are intermediate goods - require an export licence. Additionally there are export quotas for some products which are only exportable after national demand has been satisfied.

Law 48 of 1974 puts CEDOPEX in charge of controls, quotas, regulations and permits necessary for export independently of the permits and regulations which the Health authorities must issue as necessary for specified products. Excluded from this law are the controls and permits for the export of sugar and its derivatives, coffee, products made in special free zones (see Section 2.3.3) and the re-exports which for justified causes are deemed necessary.

Among products with controlled export regulations are: garlic, (this requires a special permit, health certificate and minimum sale price), live animals (these require animal health certificates and a permit - as of 12 July 1973, the export of cattle and pigs on the hoof is forbidden), cocoa beans (this requires a permit, certificate of inspection from the Inspector of Fruits, must be stored in new bags with a uniform weight of

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA
COMISION PARA LICENCIAS DE EXPORTADOR
SOLICITUD DE LICENCIA DE EXPORTADOR

Nombre o Razón Social del Exportador

Dirección del Negocio

Dirección Postal y Cablegráfica

Teléfono

Nacionalidad (En caso de Empresa de Tipo Personal)

No. de Registro como Residente
en el País

Capital Pagado

Capital Contable

Tipo de Empresa (Industrial, Agrícola, Minera u Otra)

Clasificación Industrial

Zona Franca a que Pertenece

Referencias Bancarias

Número de Patente

Certificado de Registro de Exportación Anterior

Nombre, Cédula, Serie y Firma de las Personas que estan Autorizadas para Firmar
la Licencia

Firma Principal

Nombre

Cédula

Serie

Firma

Nombre

Cédula

Serie

Firma

Nombre

Cédula

Serie

Firma

Nombre

Cédula

Serie

Productos que Exportará al Amparo de la Licencia

Puerto por donde Exportará los Productos

Lugar y Fecha

ANEXOS REQUERIDOS:

- 1.- Patente de Rentas Internas
- 2.- Registro de Residencia en el País (si es Extranjero)
- 3.- Certificado de Registro de Exportación Anterior
- 4.- Último Estados Financieros
- 5.- Lista de los Accionistas de la Empresa, sus Direcciones y Cantidad y Valor
de las Acciones de cada uno
- 6.- Poder del Consejo de Administración a los Representantes en caso de ser Compañía
- 7.- Carta del Banco Comercial con que Opera

Firma Principal Autorizada



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70 kg. and have a stamp of origin: "República Dominicana - Cacao"), cocoa powder and sweet chocolate in a paste (requires a permit and minimum price), caramels (require permit, to be within the export quota, minimum price and to have a maximum of 60% sugar), goat meat (requires permit), beef (must be within quota, veterinary and animal health certificate, permit and receipt from the butchers testifying that the quantity handed over by the slaughter house is 20% of the animals slaughtered as required by Decree 3608 of the Executive in 1973), onion (requires permit and botanic health certificate), coconuts (must be within the quota, the same as is distributed among traditional exporters on the basis of average exports during the last two or three years and the Coconut Growers Association registered at the Secretariat (Ministry) of State of Agriculture, botanic health certificate and minimum price), coconut emulsion and industrial derivatives of coconuts (permit, and minimum price), scrap metal (requires permit), waste paper (requires permit), sweets (including jellies, marmalades and coconut sweets, and other fruit in syrup, require permit, minimum price and 55% maximum of sugar), fertilizers (permit), gofio^{4/} (permit), woods of the lignum vitae and mastic trees (require the permit for cutting issued by the Forestry Department and permit), tinned kidney beans (permit), empty cans (permit), shell fish (shrimp, prawns, crabs, lobsters) require a statement from the Inspector of Hunting and Fishing - Form SP-10A (see sample certificate of the Inspectorate of Hunting and Fishing of the Ministry of Agriculture stamped by the Inland Revenue Department and animal health certificate), potatoes (permit and botanic health certificate), tomato paste (has a quota, permit minimum price: the quota is divided among processing plants on the basis of average exports and capacity), unprocessed fish (animal health certificate and permit - the export of this product carries a tax of three cents per net kilo according to Law 557 of 1973; additionally, unprocessed fish has a 15% levy added to the tax on exports of processed fish), raw material for animal feed (such as fish, maize, soya, meat, bone, feather, flour, alfalfa, bran, and maize and wheat bran, nutcake and coconut cake are temporarily not allowed to be exported; salt and molasses

^{4/} Gofio is the name for roasted maize, cassava or mandioc flour.

are not controlled for this purpose. Exporters of products with sugar content must make the required application 24 hours before shipping since CEDOPEX is authorized to make surprise visits to factories for product analysis.

Export of crabs is forbidden between 1 December and 30 April according to a ban imposed by Decree 2945 of 1972. The export of lobsters measuring less than 24cm from the root of the tail fin to mid-point of the antennae, and of lobster tails less than 12.5cm long is prohibited. The capture of shell fish and crustaceans is regulated by the already mentioned Decree (which forbids such hunting for crabs less than 10cm long at the upper side of the shell and prescribes that they must not be caught by the use of hooks or blunt instruments). Decree 3546 regulates shrimp fishing (forbidden during the months of February, March, April, May) and lobster fishing (from 1 March to 30 June). The export of shell fish in their natural state attracts a five per cent levy ad valorem according to Law 557 of 1973.

In the case of coffee, under the quota system established by the International Coffee Convention to which the Dominican Republic is a signatory, only export quota concessionaires can export. These quotas are assigned by a Commission consisting of the Coffee and Cocoa Board, which together with the Secretariat (Ministry) of Agriculture, approves the price. Coffee exports to markets not covered by the International Convention ("B" countries or New Markets)^{5/} have no quotas. Bags carrying shipments to those countries must be clearly marked in red letters: "NEW MARKET", and the export contract must include clauses whereby the buyers/consignees promise to collaborate with the agents and correspondants of the "General Superintendence Co." and agree to summary supervision of the unloading of the ship in a transshipment port or in a final offloading port and undertaking that the coffee will not be re-exported or diverted towards any traditional market country included in the International Convention. Exports to traditional markets will be accompanied by a

^{5/} Korea, Poland, West Africa, Japan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Malawi, Iraq, South Africa, Hungary, Taiwan, Rumania, Somalia, Sudan, USSR, Zambia and Muscat.

ORIGINAL	:	BANCO CENTRAL CON B 7
DUPLICADO	:	BANCO CENTRAL CON B 7
TRIPLICADO	:	DEPOSITANTE
CUADRUPLICADO	:	BANCO CENTRAL DON DEPOSITO
QUINTUPLICADO	:	BANCO COMERCIAL
SEXTUPLICADO	:	BANCO COMERCIAL

LA VALIDEZ DE ESTE FORMULARIO ESTA SUJETA A LA ANOTACION DEL SELLO DE CAJA Y FIRMA DEL CAJERO O PERSONA AUTORIZADA DEL BANCO



BANCO CENTRAL DE LA REPUBLICA DOMINICANA
Departamento de Cambio

NOMBRE DEL EXPORTADOR _____

DIRECCION _____ TELEFONO _____

CARTA CERTIFICADA

No. _____ Fecha _____

Banco Central de la República Dominicana
Santo Domingo, R.D.

Señores:

De conformidad con los términos generales de la Ley No. 251 de fecha 11 de Mayo de 1964, y lo dispuesto por los artículos 14 y 15 del Reglamento No. 1679 de fecha 31 de octubre de 1964 para la aplicación de dicha Ley, me (nos) cumple informar a ese Banco acerca de la Exportación que se detalla a continuación:

COMPRADOR (destinatario) _____

DIRECCION DEL COMPRADOR _____

PRODUCTO _____

CANTIDAD EXPORTADA _____

VALOR F.O.B. _____ *VALOR CIF _____

PUERTO Y FECHA DE EMBARQUE _____

CONOCIMIENTO DE EMBARQUE No. _____

NOMBRE DE LA EMBARCACION _____

VALOR DEPOSITADO _____

CHEQUE No. _____ A CARGO DE _____

FECHA DE DEPOSITO _____

BANCO COMERCIAL EN QUE FUERON DEPOSITADAS LAS DIVISAS _____

El Banco comercial arriba mencionado ha sido instruido en el sentido de que esta entrega de divisas se realiza para ser cedida al Banco Central.

Muy atentamente,

* Si el flete es pagado en el país.



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República Dominicana
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE AGRICULTURA

Form. SP-10A

DIRECCION DEPARTAMENTAL DE CAZA Y PESCA

Núm. _____

Hago constar que he procedido a la verificación de las partidas de las
especies que se detallan más abajo, por instancias del señor _____

_____ Cédula No. _____ serie _____

No. _____, residente en _____ del _____

Municipio de _____ comprobando que las mismas
se encuentran ajustadas a los términos legales vigentes, y por tanto
hábiles para su comercialización.

(ESPECIES)

(CANTIDAD)

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Expedido en _____ a los _____ días del mes de
_____ del año 19 _____, para los fines que pueden
interesar.

Inspector de Caza y Pesca

(Lugar)



República Dominicana
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE AGRICULTURA
DEPARTAMENTO DE GANADERIA

División de Sanidad Animal

Núm. _____

Fecha _____

CERTIFICADO ZOOSANITARIO

EXPORTACION

Yo _____ Inspector Veterinario del Departamento de Sanidad Animal de la Dirección General de Ganadería en el Puerto de _____ CERTIFICA, haber examinado los animales, productos de origen animal, enumerados a continuación.

Encontrándose libres de enfermedades y sustancias extrañas perjudiciales a la ganadería, poseyendo los mismos los Certificados que exigen las Leyes vigentes en nuestro País, por tal motivo los declaro buenos para la exportación.

Exportador _____

Dirección _____ Consignatario _____

Destino _____ Transportado por _____

Nacionalidad _____ Puerto de embarque _____

Fecha _____ Certificado de Vacunación _____

Certificado de Salubridad _____ Certificado de Agricultura _____

OBSERVACIONES _____

En fé de lo anterior expido el presente Certificado en _____

A los _____ días del mes de _____ del año _____

Inspector de Sanidad Animal



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República Dominicana
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE AGRICULTURA

SERVICIO DE VETERINARIA

No. _____ C E R T I F I C A C I O N

El suscrito médico veterinario de esta Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura,
CERTIFICA haber examinado y encontrado en buen estado de salud la cantidad de
_____ animales, raza _____ pertenecientes al Sr. _____
_____ los cuales serán embarcados por el puerto de _____
_____ con destino a _____
consignados al Sr. _____

Dichos animales fueron sometidos a las pruebas de intradermo reacción para
tuberculosis, los numerados del _____ al _____ y la suero-aglutinación
para brucelosis, los numerados del _____ al _____ en fecha _____
_____ con resultados NEGATIVOS.

Fueron vacunados contra Septicemia Hemorrágica en recha _____
_____. También fueron sometidos a la acción de un baño garrapaticida, a
base de _____ en fecha _____

Se hace constar en este certificado que la República Dominicana está libre de
las siguientes enfermedades:

Estomatitis Vesicular
Fiebre Aftosa (Glosopeda)
Peste Bovina (Rinderpest)
Pleuroneumonía Contagiosa
Carbón Sintomático (Pierna Negra)
Paratuberculosis
Carbón Bacteridiano (Antrax)

Dado en _____ República Dominicana en fecha _____
_____ de _____ de 19 _____

Fecha: _____

Cargo: _____



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REPUBLICA DOMINICANA
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE AGRICULTURA

Form C.I.F.

SERVICIO DE INSPECCION DE FRUTOS

CERTIFICADO DE INSPECCION

No. _____

El abajo firmado, Inspector de Frutos al servicio de la Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura, después de haber examinado debidamente los productos que a continuación se especifican, los cuales son consignados a: _____ y serán exportados por la firma _____ por vapor _____ de nacionalidad _____ que saldrá de _____ con destino a _____ en fecha _____ CERTIFICA que los productos en referencia han sido encontrados en condiciones buenas, por lo cual autorizo sea permitida su exportación.

BULTOS	CLASE DE BULTOS	MARCAS	CONTENIDO	CLASIFICACION	KILOS BRUTOS

En fé de lo anterior, expido el presente Certificado de Inspección _____ a los _____ días del mes de _____ del año 19 _____

Inspector de Frutos



PERMISO DE EXPORTACION

No. _____

EXPORTADOR:	REGISTRO EXP. NO.
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VAPOR O AVION:

CONSIGNATARIO:

PRODUCTO	CANTIDAD	ENVASE	KILOS NETOS	PRECIO UNITARIO	VALOR FOB (RD\$)

El presente permiso es gratuito, válido para un solo embarque y vence _____
Santo Domingo, _____ de _____ de 19 _____

JEFE DIVISION PROMOCION NACIONAL



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República Dominicana
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE AGRICULTURA

DEPARTAMENTO DE SANIDAD VEGETAL

Núm. _____

CERTIFICADO FITOSANITARIO
EXPORTACION

Yo _____ Inspector Fitosanitario del
Departamento de Sanidad Vegetal de la Secretaría de Agricultura, en el puerto
de _____ CERTIFICA: haber examinado los vegetales,
partes o productos vegetales, enumerados, encontrándolos libre de enfermedades,
plagas y sustancias extrañas perjudiciales a la agricultura y conforme a las leyes
vigentes en nuestro país, por tal motivo los declaro BUENOS PARA LA EXPORTACION.

NOMBRE DEL PRODUCTO	Cantidad	Unidad	Peso	Valor	Marcas

Exportador. _____ Dirección _____

_____ Consignatario _____

Destino _____ Transportado por _____

Nacionalidad _____ Puerto de Embarque _____

Fecha _____

Tratamiento de Fumigación o Desinfección

Fecha _____ Tratamiento _____

Producto Químico utilizado _____

Observación _____

En fe de lo anterior expedido el presente certificado en _____

a los _____ días del mes de _____ del año _____

Inspector de Sanidad Vegetal



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certificate of origin (see model). There are regulations on quality and packaging of exports of toasted, natural, normal coffee, coffee residue or inferior beans ("trilla" and "pasilla"). These latter require a permit from the Coffee and Cocoa Board. Ground coffee must be bagged in such a way as to retain all its high quality properties and have attached the factory or commercial brand name of the product, indicating the net contents of the package (100lb. polypropelene bags are normally used in the country). Inferior coffees (those irregular in taste, or slightly musty or earthy) may be exported clearly marked "stock lot" (in English).

The usual format of botanic and animal health certificates of inspection of the Fruit Inspectorate, veterinary certification, the inspection of meat and its derivatives and export permits are presented here for purposes of illustration.

2.3 Export incentives

Two laws in the Dominican Republic provide incentives for export: Law 299 of 1968 on incentives and industrial protection and Law 69 of 1979 for the promotion of non-traditional exports.

The first establishes three categories of industries which can receive benefits, basically consisting of exemption from import duties (see Section 1.1 and 2.3.1.1) for up to 20 years; category "A" refers to those industrial enterprises dedicated to the manufacture of products for export. This definition includes assembly plants. These "A" industries can only be set up in Industrial Free Zones (see Section 2.3.3) although in exceptional cases the Executive can give permission for the establishment of such industries outside of such zones, when the nature of the articles to be manufactured allows easy control and provided that the articles or products are not manufactured in the country, and for not less than twenty years.^{6/} Up to 20% of production in these enterprises can be destined for internal consumption if the articles are not manufactured in the country. On such sales 90% of the duties and taxes applied to the importation of the article in question will be paid.

^{6/} The concession period varies from 8 years (if sited in Santo Domingo, the capital); 12 years (in Santiago); 15 years (in another zone); and 20 years (in frontier areas).

The law to promote non-traditional exports establishes special incentives consisting of tax payment certificates (CAT), (see Section 2.3.1.3) in favour of non-traditional exporters, and especially for those products of high national interest. The following export products are excluded from these benefits: raw sugar, molasses, furfural (bagasse); coffee beans, ground or toasted; coffee; cacao in the form of beans, liquor, cake or butter; tobacco on the branch; ferronickel; bauxite; doré (an alloy of gold and silver) in whatever form; petroleum and its derivatives, except the petrochemical industry; unprocessed, untransformed minerals^{7/}; used products or waste, which are exported and bring profits derived from business use; and any other product which in the view of the Board of Directors of CEDOPEX must be excluded.

Apart from CAT (the tax payment certificate) and tariff exemptions, the benefits of this law envision the possible release of authorized enterprises from the requirement of compulsory sale of foreign exchange to the Central Bank (to be approved by the Monetary Board on the recommendation of CEDOPEX, article 7). Export consortiums (exporters in association with the aim of marketing a product or line of products in an international market and/or different products in a specific foreign market) can also benefit from this law.

The law also envisions the promotion by CEDOPEX of export consortiums composed principally of small and medium producers in association or otherwise, with the object of strengthening their export capacity, thus increasing their income levels.

Goods produced by those industries classified "A" according to Law 299 cited above are specifically excluded from the benefits of this law.

^{7/} Export minerals and hydrocarbons are governed by special laws.

2.3.1 Direct incentives

2.3.1.1 Direct tariff incentives

In accordance with Law 299, category "A" industries are 100% exempt from all import duties, taxes and other imposts, including tariff, unified taxes and internal consumption taxes, which fall on raw materials, semi-processed products or materials which form part of the composition or processing of the product, or its container or packing materials; machinery and equipment imported exclusively to form part of an industrial unit; and, the fuel and lubricants used in processing excluding gasoline.

Such enterprises are also 100% exempt from tax on income as established by Law 5911, 1962. This exemption does not include taxes which apply to partners or shareholders as a result of the profits and dividends received from the enterprise; but if by re-investment in the enterprise, the profits are capitalized and the dividends paid in shares, these are exempt from income tax. When businesses are set up in the country (out of the free zones), they will, in the first five years, be exempt from tax on income up to 75%, and 50% during the remainder of the concession period, which cannot exceed 20 years.

They are all 100% tax exempt on patent and all municipal taxes and others in force on production and export during the first five years of production^{8/} and 50% exempt for the rest of the concession.

"A" enterprises are also 100% tax exempt on company capital and on documents relative to the setting up of Joint Stock or Limited Liability Companies, or to the increase of the capital of those Companies.

In no instance can an "A" business with head offices outside the country obtain foreign exchange to buy equipment and raw material.

^{8/} The production start-up date is counted as being from the time that the business uses a minimum of 20% of the capacity of the plant's machinery.

The law for the promotion of non-traditional exports allows the temporary importation in bond, with the suspension of duties and import taxes, of certain kinds of merchandise to be re-exported within a period of twelve months after having been transformed, processed or repaired. This temporary landing regime covers raw material and semi-manufactured products: finished products which are inputs into other complete articles, made, manufactured or assembled in the country; containers and packing materials; moulds, matrices, parts, tools and other devices when they complement other fixtures and equipment destined for re-export with value added nationally.

Temporary landing requires depositing of a bond from a bank or insurance company covering the total amount of the duty and taxes which would obtain on the definitive importation of such articles. Temporary import will not be allowed in the case of products available in the country and competitive in terms of quantity, quality and price with the foreign product.

2.3.1.2 Direct credit incentives

There is no specific legislation offering these kinds of incentives.

2.3.1.3 Certificates

- Tax Payment Certificate (CAT)

Law 69 of 1979 institutes CAT for exports of high national concern (article 3), for an amount of 15% of the f.o.b. and c.+f. price if national transport or national transport and insurance enterprises are used in exports being promoted by the Law. The CAT can be used by the beneficiary or a person to whom they are endorsed by him for the payment of national taxes or the redemption of any debt or undertaking to the State, and will be accepted by all the State's revenue offices. They are documents made out in national currency, freely negotiable, not computible as income and not subject to the payment of tax on income.

In the case of products containing a high percentage of national farm and animal inputs, which require a larger incentive for export purposes, the amount of CAT can rise to 25% of the f.o.b. and c.+f. or c.i.f. value of these exports.

The Export Consortiums can also benefit from CAT to a limit of 10% of the f.o.b., c.+f. or c.i.f. value of their exports.

- Tax rebate

In accordance with Law 595 of 1967, tax rebate certificates are given, with the object of returning to exporters 95% of the total amount paid in import taxes and other connected levies, including customs duty, unified taxes and internal consumption taxes, present and future, which apply to raw materials, semi-processed products and items which form part of the make-up or processing of products for export as well as imported containers and packing materials used with them. To benefit from this rebate, the exporter must obtain certification from the Central Bank that he has handed in the foreign currency required for export in accordance with Law 251 of 1964.

- Origin

CEDOPEX has the power to issue certificates of origin, with the exception of those designed to protect coffee exports. In accordance with Decree 2288, 1972, it issues both special certificates of origin destined for the generalized system of preferences (GSP) and ordinary ones.

Special certificates of origin allow Dominican exports to benefit from GSP granted by the majority of developed countries within the framework of GATT. There is a prescribed form for the latter (see sample).

Ordinary certificates are provided on request whenever natural products, those extracted or grown entirely in the country or those submitted to some process of transformation or elaboration sufficient to modify the nature of the imported product giving it new and precise characteristics, are involved.^{9/}

^{9/} The criteria of origin generally accepted within GSP are:

(a) that the goods are totally produced in the country of origin with national raw materials; or

(b) that the merchandise produced in the country from imported raw material has been subjected to substantial transformation or elaboration such that the imported and exported merchandise appear in different sections of the CIU; and,

(c) that transportation of the merchandise goes directly from the exporting to the importing country, except for transit stops.

2.3.2 Indirect incentives

Apart from the provision stated in Law 69 of 1979 for the promotion of non-traditional exports authorizing the Monetary Board to take account of the recommendations of CEDOPEX and to grant exemption from the obligatory surrender of foreign exchange in the case of exports of non-traditional products or to reduce the percentage which must be handed over, there are no "drawback" regimes in the country (save that indicated with respect to CAT and tax rebate certificates). No specific financial incentives are provided for export as such.

2.3.3 Free Zones

Law 4315 of 1954 creates "Free Zones" within Dominican territory. Within these, merchandise is not subject to Customs laws and regulations and is exempt from the payment of export and import duties. All classes of foreign products, except those prohibited by law, as well as precious metals, brought into the free zone can be stored, exhibited, sold, knocked down, re-packaged, assembled, separated, cleaned, mixed with other national or foreign products, can either be manufactured for sale abroad or brought into the country after payment of the indicated duty and satisfying the other laws and regulations on importation.

The Free Zones Commission consists of four members appointed by the President and ex officio, the Secretaries of State (Ministries) of Finance (who will chair the Commission) and Industry, Commerce and Banking; the President of the Development Corporation and the Comptroller of Customs.

This Commission, inter alia, enters into contracts for the operation and administration of the free zones and supervises activities in them.

Enterprises established in free zones are not compelled to sell foreign exchange from exports, although they must change currency in order to pay costs, charges and services provided in the country, such as salaries and wages, commissions, electricity, rental, water supply, insurance premiums, etc. The Central Bank will provide no foreign exchange for activities carried out by persons or corporations established in industrial free zones. Neither will they be given loans from funds made available to the country by international financial institutions or agencies. (On benefits provided to enterprises established in free zones, see Sections 1.1 and 2.3.1).

In 1978 (Decree 507) a National Board (ministerial) of Industrial Free Zones was created, comprised of the Secretary of State of Industry and Commerce (who will chair it), the Technical Secretary of the Presidency, the Secretary of State for Labour, the Secretary of State for Finance and the Chariman of the Industrial Development Corporation (who will act as Secretary). Representatives of the free zones in the country are part of the Board.

There are six free zones in the Dominican Republic at the moment:

(a) La Romana, operated by Gulf and Western through a contract with the government in which the latter is obliged to provide essential services and infrastructure. The majority of activities are authorized in it: re-packing, assembly, mixing and manufacture. Apart from tariff free imports, enterprises can claim "A" status under the law of industrial incentives for ten years. This zone has air transport (its own landing field) and maritime (deep harbour) facilities as well as railroad links;

(b) San Pedro de Macoris, started in 1973 by the Industrial Development Corporation of the Dominican Republic. Apart from its nearness to Santo Domingo (it is 50 minutes away) and to the Las Américas International Airport (less than 35 minutes away) the exemption period is 15 years. Goods sheds and factory shells suitable for industrial use are offered for rent and basic services are provided: drinking water, telecommunications and power;

(c) Haina, set up by the Industrial Development Corporation in 1974 in the port of the same name, near to a new refinery and a new generating plant, with access to a port equipped for roll on/roll off container cargo. A short distance from Santo Domingo, it has 200 industrial lots up for sale to users of the zone;

(d) San Cristóbal, 15 miles west of Santo Domingo, designed to stimulate agro-industrial operations;

(e) Puerto Plata, with the same advantages as the other free zones, has a direct link with the United States through a new airport capable of landing jets, and because of its position, it is two days sailing (2 1/2 hours by jet) from U.S. ports. This zone is situated in the midst of great tourist attractions, including luxury hotels, golf courses, marinas, etc.;

(f) Santiago, located in El Cibao, offers the same advantages as the other free zones.

3. MULTILATERAL TREATIES AND INTEGRATION AGREEMENTS

3.1 Bilateral

The Dominican Republic has bilateral agreements with a number of countries of Latin America and the United States.

3.2 Multilateral

The Dominican Republic is a signatory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and as such can make use of the generalized system of preferences (GSP) signed by an important number of countries.

3.3 Integration agreements

The Dominican Republic does not form part of any formal integration movement. It has recently applied for special access to CARICOM. As a signatory of the Santo Domingo Agreement on reciprocal payments for intra-Latin American trade and of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) the Dominican Republic has access to the financial facilities of the same. The Dominican Republic is a party to the Latin American Economic System (SELA).^{10/}

4. INSTITUTIONS WHICH INTERVENE DIRECTLY IN EXTERNAL TRADE

BANCO CENTRAL DE LA REPUBLICA DOMINICANA
(The Central Bank of the Dominican Republic)
Avenida Dr. Pedro Henríquez Ureña
Santo Domingo

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ADUANAS
(Customs Directorate)
Avenida México
Santo Domingo

^{10/} This grouping of countries, organized in 1975 (Declaration of Panama) is an effort to form a common front in order to resolve the chief economic, trade and investment problems which confront Latin American and Caribbean countries.

CORPORACION DE FOMENTO INDUSTRIAL
(Industrial Development Corporation)
Apartado 1472 (P.O. Box 1472)
Santo Domingo

CENTRO DOMINICANO DE PROMOCION DE EXPORTACIONES (CEDOPEX)
(Dominican Centre for Export Promotion)
Plaza de los héroes de la Independencia
Santo Domingo - Apartado 199-2

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
(Ministry of Industry and Commerce)
Avenida Dr. Pedro Henríquez Ureña
Santo Domingo

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE FINANZAS
(Ministry of Finance)
Avenida Dr. Pedro Henríquez Ureña
Santo Domingo

INSTITUTO DE DESARROLLO Y CREDITO COOPERATIVO
(Institute of Development Credit Co-operatives)
Santo Domingo

SECRETARIA TECNICA DE LA PRESIDENCIA
(Presidential Technical Secretariat)
Santo Domingo

OFICINA NACIONAL DE PLANIFICACION (ONAPLAN)
(National Planning Office)
Avenida Dr. Pedro Henríquez Ureña and Avenida México
Santo Domingo
Zonas Francas

CORPORACION ZONA FRANCA INDUSTRIAL DE LA ROMANA
(La Romana Industrial Free Zone Corporation)
La Romana

CORPORACION ZONA FRANCA INDUSTRIAL DE SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS
(The San Pedro de Macoris Industrial Free Zone Corporation)
San Pedro de Macoris

CORPORACION ZONA FRANCA INDUSTRIAL DE SANTIAGO, INC.
(The Santiago Industrial Free Zone Corporation, Inc.)
Apartado 266
Santiago

5. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

Information on these can be obtained from CEDOPEX.

6. CHAMBERS AND ASSOCIATIONS OF COMMERCE

CAMARA DE COMERCIO, AGRICULTURA E INDUSTRIAL DEL
DISTRITO NACIONAL

(Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry
of the National District)

Calle Arzobispo Nouel 52

Santo Domingo

ASOCIACION PARA EL DESARROLLO, INC.

(Development Association, Inc.)

Santiago

ASOCIACION DOMINICANA DE EXPORTADORES (ADOEXPO)

(Dominican Association of Exporters)

Santo Domingo

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

P.O. Box 95-2

Santo Domingo