

INVESTMENT GUIDE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

THE *Partner* **COUNTRY FOR GROWTH**

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*Playa Bahía de las Águilas
Santo Domingo, República Dominicana*



INVESTMENT GUIDE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

THE *Partner* COUNTRY FOR GROWTH

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic



22

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

22	WHY INVEST IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC? WHAT'S NEW?
34	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IN FIGURES
36	GENERAL DATA
38	MAIN MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS
39	CONNECTIVITY
40	LABOR MARKET
42	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT
	FOREIGN TRADE
50	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EXPORT AND INVESTMENT CENTER
50	PRODOMINICANA
51	PRODOMINICANA SERVICES

54

BEHAVIOR OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

55	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
56	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
57	FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT JANUARY-MARCH 2025

67

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND INCENTIVES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

68	CORPORATE AFFAIRS
----	-------------------

69	INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
71	TYPES OF CORPORATE VEHICLES
74	FOREIGN COMPANIES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
75	BRANCHES AND TAX MATTERS
76	PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENTS
77	CAPITAL GAINS
77	ACCOUNTING BY SOURCE OF REVENUE
78	GENERAL LEGISLATION AND INCENTIVES FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT
80	FOREIGN INVESTMENT LAW AND ITS IMPLEMENTING REGULATION
81	INCENTIVES FOR SOLID WASTE PROJECTS
82	INCENTIVES FOR FREE ZONES
	• PAYMENT OF TAX ON CONSTRUCTION, LOAN CONTRACTS, AND REGISTRATION AND TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE TO ESTABLISH THE RELEVANT FREE ZONE OPERATOR
84	INCENTIVES FOR THE SPECIAL ZONE FOR INTEGRATED BORDER DEVELOPMENT.
86	INCENTIVES FOR THE TEXTILE CHAIN
	• 100% EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF TAX ON THE TRANSFER OF INDUSTRIALIZED GOODS AND SERVICES (ITBIS) OR ANY OTHER TAX IN CONNECTION WITH THE IMPORT AND/OR PURCHASE ON THE LOCAL MARKET OF ANY NECESSARY INPUTS, RAW MATERIALS, MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SERVICES
87	INCENTIVES FOR THE FILM INDUSTRY
88	INCENTIVES FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

89 INCENTIVES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

- 100% EXEMPTION ON IMPORT TAX, ITBIS AND ALL TAXES ON FINAL SALES
FOR IMPORTED EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY AND TRANSFORMATION,
TRANSMISSION, AND INTERCONNECTION EQUIPMENT

90 EXPORT REGULATIONS

91 IMPORT OF RESIDENTS' PERSONAL
PROPERTY

91 IMPORT OF USED MOTOR VEHICLES

92 INCENTIVES TO FOREIGN PENSIONERS
AND ANNUITANTS

93 MOVABLE COLLATERAL, GUARANTEES
AND PLEDGES

• LAW NO. 45-20 ON MOVABLE COLLATERAL WAS ENACTED ON FEBRUARY
18, 2020, WITH THE AIM TO ESTABLISH LEGAL REGULATIONS THAT PROMOTE
THE USE OF MOVABLE COLLATERAL, ESPECIALLY AS A TOOL FOR SMALL AND
MEDIUM-SIZED COMPANIES TO ACCESS CREDIT. THIS NEW LAW PROVIDES FOR
AN ELECTRONIC REGISTRATION AND ADVERTISING SYSTEM AND REGIME THAT
LEADS TO TRANSPARENCY AND SERVES AS AN ASSURANCE FOR FOREIGN
INVESTORS WHO MAY WISH TO DRAW UPON SUCH A GUARANTEE. THE
FOLLOWING CAN BE CITED AMONG THE PARTICULAR CHARACTERISTICS OF
THIS LAW:

94 INCENTIVES FOR CIVIL COMMERCIAL
AVIATION

98 REGULATIONS

98 ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

100 REAL ESTATE REGULATIONS

102 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

108 PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

109 LABOR REGIME

118 INVESTMENT PROMOTION AND
PROTECTION AGREEMENTS (IPPAS)

119 GENERAL INFORMATION

120 INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS SIGNED BY
THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

123 FOREIGN TRADE

124 GENERAL INFORMATION

127 TEMPORARY ADMISSION REGIME FOR
INWARD PROCESSING / LAW NO. 84-99

127 VUCE

128 OEA

129 IMPORTS

130 TARIFF RATES

131 LAW ON MARITIME TRADE IN THE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

132 TRADE LIBERALIZATION

133 GENERAL INFORMATION

134 DOUBLE TAX AGREEMENTS

134 TRADE AGREEMENTS

AGREEMENTS TO PREVENT TAXING
INCOME TWICE

136 GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF
PREFERENCES (GSP)

138

INVESTMENT SECTORS

140 ENERGY SECTOR

- CONCESSIONS
- FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE
ENERGY SECTOR
- STEPS TO INVESTING IN THE ENERGY
SECTOR

149	MINING SECTOR <ul style="list-style-type: none">• FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE MINING SECTOR• STEPS TO INVESTING IN THE MINING SECTOR <hr/>	167	TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR <ul style="list-style-type: none">• FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR• STEPS TO INVEST IN THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR <hr/>
152	SOLID WASTE SECTOR <ul style="list-style-type: none">• STEPS TO INVESTING IN THE SOLID WASTE SECTOR <hr/>	176	TOURISM SECTOR <ul style="list-style-type: none">• FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE TOURISM SECTOR• KEY TOURISM INDICATORS• STEPS TO INVEST IN THE TOURISM SECTOR <hr/>
154	AGRICULTURAL SECTOR <ul style="list-style-type: none">• AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS• STEPS TO INVESTING IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR <hr/>	184	MANUFACTURING AND SERVICES SECTOR <ul style="list-style-type: none">• STEPS TO INVESTING IN THE MANUFACTURING AND SERVICES SECTOR• PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL DEVICES• SECTOR GROWTH AND TRENDS <hr/>
157	REAL ESTATE AND CONSTRUCTION SECTOR <ul style="list-style-type: none">• FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE REAL ESTATE SECTOR• STEPS TO INVESTING IN THE REAL ESTATE SECTOR <hr/>	188	MANUFACTURED TOBACCO EXPORTS <hr/>
160	FILM SECTOR <ul style="list-style-type: none">• STEPS TO INVEST IN THE FILM SECTOR <hr/>	190	CLOTHING AND TEXTILE SECTOR <hr/>
162	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SECTOR GROWTH AND TRENDS• STEPS TO INVEST IN THE SOFTWARE SECTOR	192	CONTACT CENTER INDUSTRY <hr/>
		193	ATTACHMENTS <hr/>
		205	BIBLIOGRAPHY



Esteemed Investor,
The Dominican Republic: A land of opportunity!

We have embraced the commitment to lead the Dominican Republic amidst one of the worst circumstances in modern history both for our country and for the world. However, while retaining our primary focus on always looking ahead, we are striving to maintain stability and growth, with emphasis placed on working tirelessly on the innovative transformation of the country to which all Dominicans aspire: a country with more sustainable growth, a country of inclusion. We seek a stable business framework supported by a transparent, efficient environment, which provides legal certainty to engender collective progress for our entire nation, as well as the development, in turn, of companies located in the Dominican territory.

We, from the Government, sustain a strong engagement to simplify and streamline the Dominican Republic's business model. On this basis, and lead by our conviction on the power of updated information, we have decided to release an updated version of our detailed Investment Guide, tailored to the needs of investors in our country's major economic and high-growth-potential sectors. Long gone are the days of uncertainty for those interested in investing in our country. As we look ahead, our sole focus is to offer a country that continues to provide socio-political stability alongside economic stability, and a government whereby legal stability is guaranteed. This new and improved Investment Guide is the map to help you navigate the Dominican Republic and lead your investment in our country to a successful destination.

The Dominican government is the leading advocate for a favorable, transparent, fair, and egalitarian business environment, backed by our Foreign Investment Law. Since we took office, we have worked to promote this enabling environment that combines work with transparency, efforts aimed at countering corruption and drug trafficking, institutional strengthening, and economic recovery, to achieve stability and growth. At the same time, driven by our interest in also becoming your strategic allies, we strive to strengthen our relations and commercial agreements with all regions of the world, in order to continue broaden the competitive edges inherent to your establishment in the Dominican Republic.

I am aware that there are many potential destinations for your investment. With that, on behalf of the entire Dominican people and myself, I appreciate your interest in our country. The only way for the Dominican Government, and especially the ProDominicana team, to reciprocate it and earn the opportunity to welcome you, is to undertake the task of support you through an entire service ecosystem to your investment in the country a reality.

The government I am honored to lead would like to extend its warmest welcome to your companies, employees, and families, to this progressive community called the Dominican Republic. We are changing to build together with you the country of which we all dream.

Luis Abinader
PRESIDENTE DE LA
REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA





The Dominican Republic is an attractive destination for foreign investment. Its geographical location, robust regulatory framework, legal certainty, political and socio-economic stability favor and make the investment climate safer. The proximity to commercial destinations of great relevance positions us in the map of nearshoring, a mechanism of cost reduction and risk mitigation.

We have the Caribbean's most connected airport, as well as a port infrastructure with a maritime connectivity that ranks our country third in the region. This, together with the strategic geographical location and a favorable business climate, positions the Dominican Republic as the perfect destination for investments.

This government has placed foreign investment in a position of utmost importance by following the forceful measures timely taken by President Luis Abinader to promote economic growth, based on his firm belief that foreign investment is the greatest vehicle for sustainable economic development.

The global economic situation changed, and with it, the strategies for the achievement of a primary objective: Sustainable development. In a context of global change, the Dominican Republic is a safe bet on investment.

Raquel Peña

VICEPRESIDENTA DE LA
REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA
GABINETE DE INVERSIÓN





Without a doubt, the Dominican Republic is trending. Thanks to the vision of President Luis Abinader, our country is positioned as a great destination for foreign investment, supported by transparent, efficient and inclusive processes that guarantee the collective process of our entire nation and exhibit positive qualities such as macroeconomic and political stability, legal certainty guaranteed by the government and privileged commercial access to a number of markets due to its geographical position.

It has a world-class infrastructure with a road network connecting all regions of the country; 8 international airports and a total of 17 cargo ports and cruise terminals, profiling the nation as an important logistics center; development in the diversification of economic sectors; and policies to promote investment.

Foreign direct investment plays a leading role in the development and growth of the economy and in the face of this reality, companies are continually seeking to be more resilient, closer to the final consumer market, reduce costs and mitigate risks associated with tariff increases and logistical delays in their supply chains.

Nearshoring is the new reality that emerges as a fantastic opportunity and that our country is already taking advantage of. To make the most of this scenario, the country developed a plan, which contains proposals for policies and measures in the short and medium term, which will allow, pursuant to a joint effort with the private sector, to enhance the attraction of foreign direct investment, generate greater presence of the Dominican Republic in global and regional value chains and place resources in sectors classified as strategic in order to support the industrialization of the country, declared as a state policy and national priority.

In this same order, as part of the promotion strategy for economic growth promoted through the Alliance for Development in Democracy (ADD), a regional proposal to relaunch commercial, demographic and cultural links and that seeks to promote economic growth Within the framework of democracy, human rights and sustainable development objectives, the Dominican Republic is consolidated as one of the main destinations for the development of large capital investments.

Certainly we have been working tirelessly so that today our country is the reliable destination for investments; be the ideal place to germinate new projects and be the space where new opportunities are written not only for Dominicans but also for the world.

And this has only been possible to achieve thanks to the actions of all the productive sectors that demonstrate every day their desire for the Dominican Republic to continue its path as a benchmark for development and growth in the region.

Victor O. Bisonó Haza
MINISTRO DE INDUSTRIA, COMERCIO Y MIPYMES





Foreign direct investment in the Dominican Republic is a key factor for economic recovery, and its growth entails new opportunities, and a higher degree of innovation and diversity. As a public body in charge of promoting exports and attracting investment, it is with immense pleasure that we present to you this new updated edition of the Investment Guide of the Dominican Republic, developed by ProDominicana with the collaboration of the Dominican Association of Foreign Investment Companies [Asociación Dominicana de Empresas de Inversión Extranjera (ASIEX)] and the support of other entities. We are deeply grateful for the ample acceptance that this tool, available in various languages, has had in the market. We hope it will serve to outline the critical path of investment projects and become a useful instrument for information search and decision making in selecting our country as the best destination for your future investments and business expansion.

In this new edition, we have updated the core information on the bounties of the Dominican Republic, as well as on the legal safeguards that protect and stimulate investment in the country as a preferred destination in the region, the recently implemented regulatory reforms, and public policies boosted by the Government with the aim of further simplifying the process of executing investment projects, to turn it into a more streamlined and strategic one. Examples include the One-Stop Investment Window, within the Zero Bureaucracy Program. Likewise, the fact that the Dominican Republic can showcase its results in terms of FDI attraction, such as the USD 4.5 billion achieved in 2024, a historical maximum for the third consecutive year, making it the main recipient of investments in Central America and the Caribbean, fills us with pride, as it reflects confidence in our country as a destination to invest in traditional sectors such as tourism, mining, free zones, trade, real estate development, and other emerging sectors such as renewable energy, film, technological innovation, and other industries.

Traditionally, the Dominican Republic has been the primary destination in the Caribbean region for foreign investment companies, exceeding USD 2.9 billion in the first half of 2025, thus not only leading said region's foreign investment attraction rankings, but also holding a privileged position when compared with other Latin American economies. The attributes of the Dominican Republic, in terms of logistics and telecommunications infrastructure, legal framework, human talent, and creativity, make us a warm and welcoming land, full of value adding people.

Here we offer you a full guide that includes sector-specific legal and economic information for adequate decision making. We do know that choosing a destination for your operations and investments is a weighty decision that goes far beyond mere figures. It is a decision that involves your employees, executives and even your families, in harmony with development from a business perspective. That is why we, at ProDominicana, strive to continue innovating services and working to improve on an ongoing basis, by reviewing policies in conjunction with UNCTAD, or strengthening the portfolio of Investment Projects under the UNIDO Program. We are your strategic allies because we walk the path together with you to ensure your successful integration into the economic ecosystem of the Dominican Republic, always opening doors, generating opportunities, and building inter-institutional partnerships.

Welcome to the Dominican Republic, make yourselves at home!

Biviana Riveiro Disla

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PRODOMINICANA





Alejandro Peña Prieto
PRESIDENTE ASIEX



The Dominican Association of Foreign Investment Companies (ASIEX), a non-profit organization founded in 1985 that brings together the leading foreign capital companies established in the Dominican Republic, is honored to join PRODOMINICANA in launching this updated edition of the Dominican Republic Investment Guide.

This tool has been designed as a compendium of key information aimed at facilitating the decision-making process for current and potential investors. It provides a clear and structured overview of the opportunities the country offers, as well as the regulatory, institutional, and operational framework governing foreign investment.

This launch holds special significance for ASIEX, as it coincides with the celebration of our 40th anniversary—four decades dedicated to safeguarding legal certainty, institutional stability, and promoting a favorable environment for foreign direct investment. The companies that make up our membership represent a combined investment portfolio exceeding US\$30 billion, equivalent to approximately 13% of the country's Gross Domestic Product.

The Dominican Republic offers unique comparative advantages that have solidified its position as a regional leader in attracting foreign investment. These include: a solid macroeconomic and political stability, strategic geographic location with preferential access to international markets, sustained economic growth averaging 5.1% annually (among the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean), increasing diversification of productive sectors, and a pro-investment regulatory framework with sector-specific incentives.

In 2024, foreign direct investment in the Dominican Republic reached a historic figure of US\$4.512 billion, positioning the country as the top destination for FDI in Central America and the Caribbean, and as one of the main investment destinations in all of Latin America.

This progress is the result of a strategic vision that has attracted capital to sectors such as energy, telecommunications, tourism, manufacturing, free zones, and services. At ASIEX, we are convinced of the Dominican Republic's enormous potential to continue developing emerging sectors such as renewable energy, semiconductors, logistics, biotechnology, medical devices, pharmaceuticals, and the stock market.

The impact of foreign investment on the Dominican economy is profound and measurable. According to a study by ASIEX, foreign capital companies account for nearly 30% of national tax revenues, are responsible for approximately 73% of the country's exports, contribute 22.5% of the private sector's social security contributions, generate over 200,000 direct and indirect formal jobs, and promote the transfer of knowledge, technology, and international best practices. Additionally, they reinvest an average of 60% of their profits within the country, demonstrating their commitment to national development.

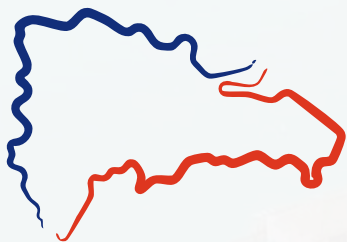
This ongoing commitment reflects the confidence that foreign investors place in the Dominican Republic and reaffirms that the country offers attractive and competitive conditions for new investment projects as well as the expansion of existing operations.

At ASIEX, we reiterate our commitment to continue working alongside the public sector and all actors in the productive ecosystem to keep building a more competitive country—better prepared to capitalize on the opportunities of both today and the future.




WHY INVEST In the *Dominican Republic*

The Dominican Republic offers multiple investment opportunities as a result of a wide variety of factors that have increased competitiveness, making it an integral destination for business.



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STRATEGIC GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION. Its location, in the very center of the Caribbean, has turned the Dominican Republic into an important commercial link point between Europe, North America and the rest of Latin America, offering preferential access to more than 1.2 billion consumers through free trade agreements with the United States and Central America, through DR-CAFTA; European Union, through the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA); CARIFORO-United Kingdom Economic Partnership Agreement and Partial Scope Agreement with Panama.

SOLID LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND INCENTIVES. The Dominican Republic has a government that favors Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), through a solid legal framework, which not only offers legal security to investors, but also offers a set of incentives and tax exemptions that guarantee greater profitability on their investments, while generating decent jobs, boosting the economy and promoting the development of the country.

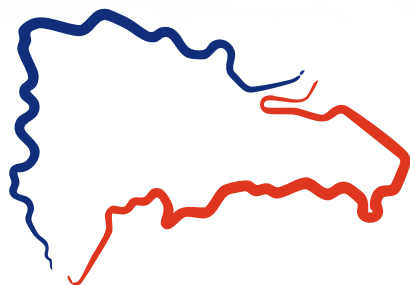
ADVANCED INFRASTRUCTURE. The country has a broad physical infrastructure, developed and adjusted to the requirements of a society focused on the production and marketing of goods and services. Its road network is one of the best in the region, linking practically all destinations in the country. It also has a system of modern, extensive and efficient airports and ports. In turn, its advanced and reliable telecommunications infrastructure constitutes one of its main competitive advantages.

WEALTH AND VARIETY OF NATURAL RESOURCES. In the Dominican Republic, a diversity of attractive natural resources combines, such as its beautiful beaches, fertile soils, warm climate and mineral deposits, which makes us an ideal place to explore and invest.

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL STABILITY. Legal security, economic dynamism and attractive business climate continue to make the Dominican Republic the destination par excellence for attracting Foreign Direct Investment in the region and one of the most vibrant economies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

HUMAN TALENT. The Dominican Republic is committed to a future that is built with competitive human talent, environmental sustainability and technological innovation as the path that guides towards development; Therefore, ProDominicana is pleased to provide you with all the collaboration, support and assistance necessary for the development of your businesses in the country.





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Our Commitment to the Future

What's new?

National Strategy for the Promotion of the Semiconductor Industry

The Dominican Republic has launched the National Strategy for the Promotion of the Semiconductor Industry (ENFIS, by its Spanish acronym), aimed at positioning the country as a relevant player in the global semiconductor supply chain. This strategy leverages the nation's strengths in advanced manufacturing and talent development, among others, consolidating a favorable environment for investment in one of the key industries of the fourth industrial revolution.

ENFIS identifies priority market segments including the production of passive components and discrete semiconductors, printed circuit board (PCB) manufacturing and assembly, as well as assembly, testing, and packaging (ATP) of semiconductors.

The strategy is structured around five fundamental pillars: industrial development, governance and public policy, workforce and human capital, country promotion, and strategic alliances. Through this framework, the Dominican Republic consolidates its vision of becoming a competitive, secure, and trusted hub for the global semiconductor industry.

SEMICONDUCTORS: A Sector with Strategic Potential

The Washington, D.C.-based Information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF).

stated:

“The Dominican Republic is one of the world’s fastest-growing economies, offers perhaps the most attractive business environment in Latin America, and is a leading candidate for nearshore investment in advanced manufacturing activities, particularly for electronic products such as printed circuit boards (PCBs) and semiconductor assembly, test, and packaging (ATP)”.

- Dominican Republic free zones, which are 100% exempt from income tax (and a variety of other taxes), position the country as a regional powerhouse in the production and export of electronic products and medical devices.
- The Dominican Republic’s “Zero Bureaucracy” program aims to improve the efficiency of public administration through clear and appropriate regulatory frameworks.
- The 30 electronics manufacturers operating in the Dominican Republic’s Free Zones provide a well-established base for advanced electronics manufacturing that will serve as a springboard for the country’s entry into ATP and PCB semiconductor manufacturing.
- The Dominican Republic’s flagship workforce training program, the National Institute of Professional Technical Training (INFOTEP), equips the country with the necessary mechanism to train a larger workforce to support advanced electronics manufacturing.



RD 2036 Goal:

A Strategic Vision to Multiply Growth and Investment

Presidential Decree No. 337-24, dated June 17, 2024, establishes the Presidential Commission named “RD 2036 Goal Commission.”

Decree 337-24, issued on June 17, 2024, establishes the creation of the RD 2036 Goal Commission, a presidential body functionally attached to the Office of the President and administratively to the Ministry of the Presidency. This commission is mandated to design and implement a strategic plan with the objective of doubling the Dominican Republic’s real GDP by the year 2036, in alignment with the goals of the National Development Strategy and the National Competitiveness Strategy. The decree also creates a Results Management Unit, which will operate through sectoral and transversal committees composed of public, private, and academic representatives, establishing performance indicators and a critical path that can be evaluated bimonthly.

From an investment attraction perspective, the RD 2036 Goal Commission significantly strengthens the institutional framework by permanently coordinating the country’s key state bodies — the Presidency, the National Competitiveness Council, and the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development — ensuring strategic coherence and compliance oversight. This framework promotes structural reforms aimed at improving the business climate, increasing productivity, and fostering innovation, thereby creating an attractive environment for both foreign and domestic investors. The existence of a permanent commission, with the capacity to articulate fiscal, regulatory, and infrastructure policies, offers legal certainty, continuous monitoring, and government support for high-impact investment projects, which positions the Dominican Republic as a reliable destination for capital with a vision of growth in the medium and long term.



Dominican Republic Modernizes Its Hydrocarbon Exploration and Production Framework

Law No. 37-25 on Hydrocarbons, which amends Article 4 of Law No. 4532, dated August 31, 1956.

Law No. 37-25, enacted on July 1, 2025, updates the legal framework that regulates hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation activities in the Dominican Republic, amending Article 4 of Law No. 4532 of 1956. This reform aligns the regulatory regime with the principles of equity, transparency and openness to capital, allowing the participation of public, private or mixed companies – national and foreign – on equal terms, under the requirement of a minimum Dominican participation of 15%. The new framework offers clear rules, reduces regulatory asymmetries, and strengthens the country's competitiveness as an emerging energy destination.

From an investment perspective, Law 37-25 provides a reliable and structured legal environment for the development of long-term energy projects. The regulation makes technical bidding processes possible for previously evaluated blocks, allowing the State to structure strategic alliances through balanced contracts and modern sectoral governance mechanisms. Through the strengthening of institutional oversight and clarity in benefit-sharing mechanisms, the law provides legal certainty, operational stability, and financial predictability for international investors.

In addition, the law promotes an integrated energy value chain, generating opportunities in logistics infrastructure, storage, specialized transportation, and technical services. This framework is complemented by active energy transition policies, promoting investments not only in hydrocarbon extraction but also in resilient infrastructure solutions, geological research, and advanced energy technologies. The Dominican Republic thus consolidates a regulatory proposal aligned with international standards and aimed at attracting strategic capital in sectors of high economic and geopolitical impact.

Law 37-25 was approved by the National Congress and will enter into force upon its publication in the Official Gazette.



Dominican Republic Identifies New Opportunities in Rare Earth Elements

The recent discovery of rare earth elements in the Dominican Republic opens a window of opportunity to position the country as a relevant player in the value chain of advanced and sustainable technologies. These critical minerals are essential for the manufacturing of high-performance magnets, rechargeable batteries, wind turbines, electronic devices, communication systems, and other key applications that drive global sustainability and innovation.

In 2024, technical studies, surveys, and assessments began to quantify the potential of the deposit, with the goal of having certified reserves by 2026.

Strategic Boost for the Development of the Dominican Aerospace and Aeronautics Industry

Decree No. 156-25 establishes the creation of a Public Trust for the Development of the National Aeronautics and Space Industry.

The main objective of this Trust is to promote the management and development of the aeronautical and space industry in the country, through the channeling of investments and the strengthening of its operational capacities.

The Dominican State, represented by the Ministry of Defense, serves as both trustor and beneficiary, while Fiduciaria Reservas, S.A. acts as the trustee entity.

Among its purposes are the production and marketing of aeronautical and aerospace goods, support for defense and national security, as well as the positioning of the national industry in international markets.

The Trust will have a duration of three years, with an initial capital of RD\$1,000,000 and other assets and will be managed by an Executive Directorate responsible for its operational oversight.



Aeronautics and Aerospace Industry: Toward a Competitive and Innovative Ecosystem

The Dominican Republic possesses several strategic advantages to effectively integrate into the global value chains of the aeronautics and aerospace sector:

- Geographic location: Proximity to the United States, the world's leading aerospace market, facilitates logistics and integration with industry supply chains.
- Trade agreements: The six trade agreements signed by the country with strategic markets provide preferential access to key destinations for the aerospace sector.
- Regulatory environment: A framework of competitive incentives, especially for industries operating within free zones, enhances the country's appeal for investment.
- Industrial manufacturing: Experience in sectors such as medical devices and electrical products has demonstrated the country's capacity for high value-added specialized manufacturing.
- Human talent: Availability of highly skilled technical personnel, driven by specialized training programs and close collaboration with the business sector to align workforce development with industry needs.

Strategic Projects

Projects focused on aircraft maintenance, repair, and overhaul (MRO) have been developed, with facilities located in key areas such as Punta Cana. Additionally, opportunities linked to the aerospace segment are being evaluated in the southern region, including the potential installation of a satellite rocket launch center in the province of Pedernales, leveraging favorable geographic conditions.



Dominican Republic: Expanding Air Hub

Law No. 57-23 creating a tax incentive regime for national and international commercial civil aviation, dated October 6, 2023, and its Implementing Regulations established by Decree No. 128-25, of March 10, 2025.

This Law aims to foster and increase the competitiveness of the air transport industry, promote growth in visitor arrivals, establish new international routes, and strengthen the country's position as a connection point for transport, passenger logistics, trade, and international investment.



Expanded Connectivity

The Dominican Republic has strengthened its bilateral cooperation in the aeronautical sector with the signing of the Open Skies Agreement with the United States in August 2024. This alliance represents a significant step forward for air connectivity between the two nations, allowing Dominican airlines to operate to any destination in the United States and vice versa. This initiative facilitates route expansion and enhances the sector's competitiveness, fostering greater dynamism in tourism and trade.



Dominican Airlines Maintain Growth Trend

In 2024, Arajet set a new record for passenger traffic by a Dominican-based airline, transporting 934,293 passengers. Sky High also recorded its best year in terms of passenger traffic, with 158,986 and 10,306 passengers, respectively. Combined, Dominican airlines reached a record total of 1,160,851 passengers, marking the first time that airlines from the Dominican Republic surpassed the one-million-passenger threshold.



Dominican Republic: A Global Distribution Platform from the Caribbean

Law No. 30-24 on Logistics Centers, Logistics Center Operating Companies, and Logistics Operating Companies, dated July 30, 2024

The enactment of Law No. 30-24 on Logistics Centers, Logistics Center Operating Companies, and Logistics Operating Companies marks a milestone in strengthening the legal and operational framework of the logistics sector in the Dominican Republic. The primary objective of this legislation is to regulate, promote, and facilitate the establishment of modern and efficient logistics centers aligned with international competitiveness standards. It also provides clear definitions of the actors within the logistics ecosystem and sets forth the requirements and conditions for their installation and operation, contributing to a more transparent, efficient, and trustworthy environment for private capital.

Law 30-24 allows logistics centers to operate under the ordinary tax regime or to benefit from the incentives provided by Law 8-90 on Free Zones or Law 12-21 for the development of the border zone, which includes the provinces of Pedernales, Independencia, Elías Piña, Dajabón, Montecristi, Santiago Rodríguez, and Bahoruco. This tax flexibility, combined with the possibility of locating in areas with multimodal access—such as ports, airports, road networks, and industrial parks—significantly enhances the profitability and operational efficiency of logistics projects, strengthening the Dominican Republic's value proposition as a regional logistics platform.

As a key element of this legislation, the National Logistics Council is established as an inter-institutional coordination body responsible for formulating, supervising, and monitoring public policies in the logistics sector. This council plays a strategic role in bridging public and private stakeholders, ensuring that logistics projects align with national development objectives and supporting decision-making based on technical, regulatory, and competitiveness criteria. Its creation reinforces sector governance and provides an institutional platform to ensure the continuity, coherence, and sustainability of logistics initiatives, thereby fostering greater investor confidence and contributing to a more predictable and efficient environment for new investments.

With this law, the Dominican Republic strengthens its value proposition as a regional logistics platform, opening new opportunities for both domestic and foreign investors interested in developing distribution, storage, processing, and re-export centers. This legal framework offers legal certainty, competitive incentives, and a rapidly expanding environment backed by the government's vision to position the country as a top-tier logistics hub in the Caribbean and Latin America. In this context, Law 30-24 becomes a key catalyst for attracting sustainable investment in one of the Dominican Republic's highest-potential growth sectors.



Dominican Republic as a Logistics and Distribution Hub

Infrastructure and Connectivity



Over **90** weekly maritime routes provide direct connections to North America, Europe, Asia, and the Caribbean.



More than **370** daily flights ensure efficient air connectivity with key markets.



Over **477,000 m²** of covered warehouse space, distributed across free zones, logistics hubs, and strategic ports.

The Dominican Republic's General Directorate of Customs (DGA) has made significant strides in logistics efficiency through its 24-Hour Clearance program. More than 67,000 containers were cleared in under a day, generating estimated savings of RD\$1.4 billion for taxpayers. The average customs processing time was reduced to 1.3 days, while the total clearance time dropped to 4 days and 6 hours—an improvement of two full days compared to the previous period.

By 2024, the Dominican Republic reached a total of 616 companies certified as Authorized Economic Operators (AEO), representing a 96% growth in just four years. Of this total, 394 companies obtained full AEO certification, while 222 were certified under the Simplified AEO scheme—strengthening the security and efficiency of the country's international trade logistics chain.

In 2024, the Single Window for Foreign Trade (VUCE) reduced its average approval time to 2 days and 15 hours, processing over 400,000 permits, migrating 298 services, and integrating 44 institutions—further consolidating the efficiency of foreign trade operations in the country.



Law 30-24 strengthens the legal framework of the logistics sector in the Dominican Republic by regulating, promoting, and facilitating the development of modern logistics centers aligned with international standards. The law allows operations under the ordinary tax regime or under the incentives provided by Law 8-90 on Free Zones or Law 12-21 on the border zone, thereby expanding tax and operational flexibility.

Leading Companies Using the Dominican Republic as a Regional Logistics Hub:
Nestlé, Kimberly-Clark, Mondelez, Goodyear, IKEA, among others.

The Nestlé logo, featuring the word "Nestlé" in a blue, sans-serif font with a horizontal line above the "e".The Kimberly-Clark logo, featuring a blue asterisk symbol followed by the words "Kimberly-Clark" in a blue, sans-serif font.The Goodyear logo, featuring the word "GOODYEAR" in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font. A stylized yellow winged foot is positioned between the "Y" and "E" of "YEAR".The Mondelez International logo, featuring the word "Mondelez" in a purple, sans-serif font with a red dot above the "M" and a red dot below the "z". The word "International" is written in a smaller, purple, sans-serif font below "Mondelez".

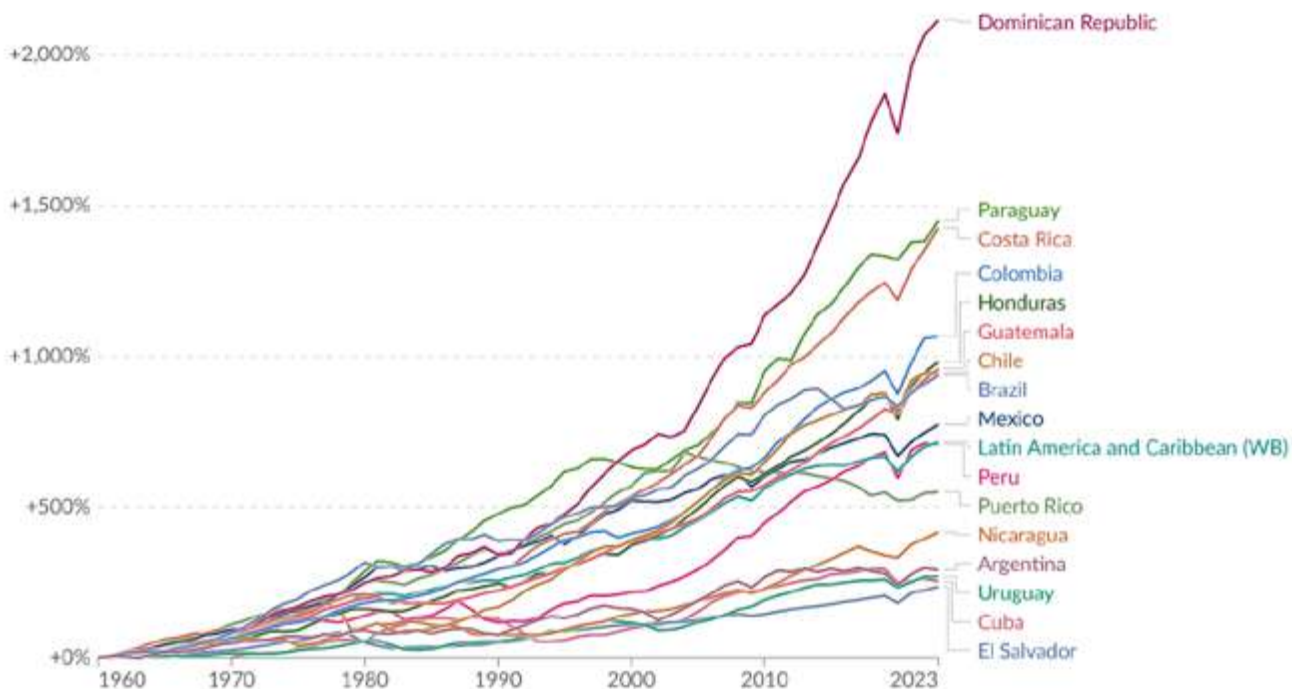
Plaza España Zona Colonial
Santo Domingo, República Dominicana



Change in gross domestic product (GDP), 1960 to 2023

This data is expressed in US dollars. It is adjusted for inflation but does not account for differences in living costs between countries.

Our World
in Data



Data source: World Bank and OECD national accounts (2025)

Note: This data is expressed in constant 2015 US\$.

OurWorldinData.org/economic-growth | CC BY

Fitch
Ratings

...The Dominican Republic's ratings are based on its strong economic growth, export diversification, high social indicators, and good governance scores.

THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

It projects the Dominican Republic to grow 4% in 2025 and an average of 4.3% in 2026-2027, benefiting from structural reforms aimed at attracting foreign investment.

S&P Global
Ratings

It ratified the country's credit rating at BB with a stable outlook.



"The Dominican Republic's notable performance can be attributed to improvements in the policy framework, a more diversified export base and the structural flexibility of the economy in the face of changing global conditions."



1st

Most valuable nation brand in
Central America
(Global Soft Power Index, 2025)

1st

Country with the highest
economic growth prospects
in Central America and the
Caribbean
(World Bank, 2025)



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



MACROECONOMIC
STABILITY



POLITICAL
STABILITY



JUDICIAL
STABILITY



SOCIAL
STABILITY

1st

Top destination for
Foreign Direct Investment
in Central America and
the Caribbean, 2024
(UNCTAD, 2025)

1st

Top destination for FDI
projects in Renewable
Energy and Tourism in
Central America and the
Caribbean
(FDI Markets, 2024)

1st

Global leader in post-
pandemic tourism
recovery
(UNWTO, 2022)



DOMINICAN



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IN FIGURES

Geographic Situation: The Dominican Republic is located in the archipelago of the Greater Antilles and borders to the north with the Atlantic Ocean, to the south with the Caribbean Sea, to the east with the Mona Channel and to the west with Haiti.

Data General



Name
Official:

Dominican Republic



Language
Official:

Español



Area
Schedule:

GTM -4

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

In 2024, the Dominican Republic was positioned as the main recipient of Foreign Direct Investment in Central America and the Caribbean.



**Codes
Telephones:**

(809) (829) (849)



**Division
Administrative:**

32 provinces
and a National District



Government:

Democratic, representative,
and presidential system of
government



Currency:

Dominican Peso



Surface:

48.422 km²



Climate:

Tropical (25.4 -30 Celsius)
(77.7- 86 Fahrenheit)

Main Macroeconomic Indicators

Tabla 1.1.2

Macroeconomic Indicators		
Indicator	2023	2024
Total GDP (USD\$ millions)	120,756.6	124,597.8
GDP Growth Rate (%) (Chained Indexes) Benchmark: 2018	2.2%	5.0%
GDP Per Capita (USD\$)	11,274.2	11,541.5
Foreign Direct Investment (USD\$ millions)	4,390.2	4,523.2
Tourism Income (USD\$ millions)	9,751.0	10,972.4
Remittances (USD\$ millions)	10,157.2	10,756.0
Export of Goods (USD\$ millions)	12,949.8	13,872.1
Nationwide Exports (USD\$ millions)	4,990.4	5,446.2
Free Zone Exports (USD\$ millions)	7,959.4	8,425.9
Import of Goods (USD\$ millions)	28,813.1	29,808.0
Inflation Rate (%)	3.6%	3.3%
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3%	5.1%
Exchange Rate (US\$/DOP)	56.2	59.6
Population (millions)	10.7	10.8

PROJECTIONS

- Average real GDP growth rate 2025–2026: 4.0%
- Nominal GDP 2025: US\$130,356.4 million
- FDI inflows 2025: US\$4,700 million
- Average inflation 2025: 3.7%
- Average exchange rate 2025 (US\$/DOP): 61.2
- Average rate of variation 2025–2026: 3.5%

Source: Central Bank of the Dominican Republic and National Statistics Office.

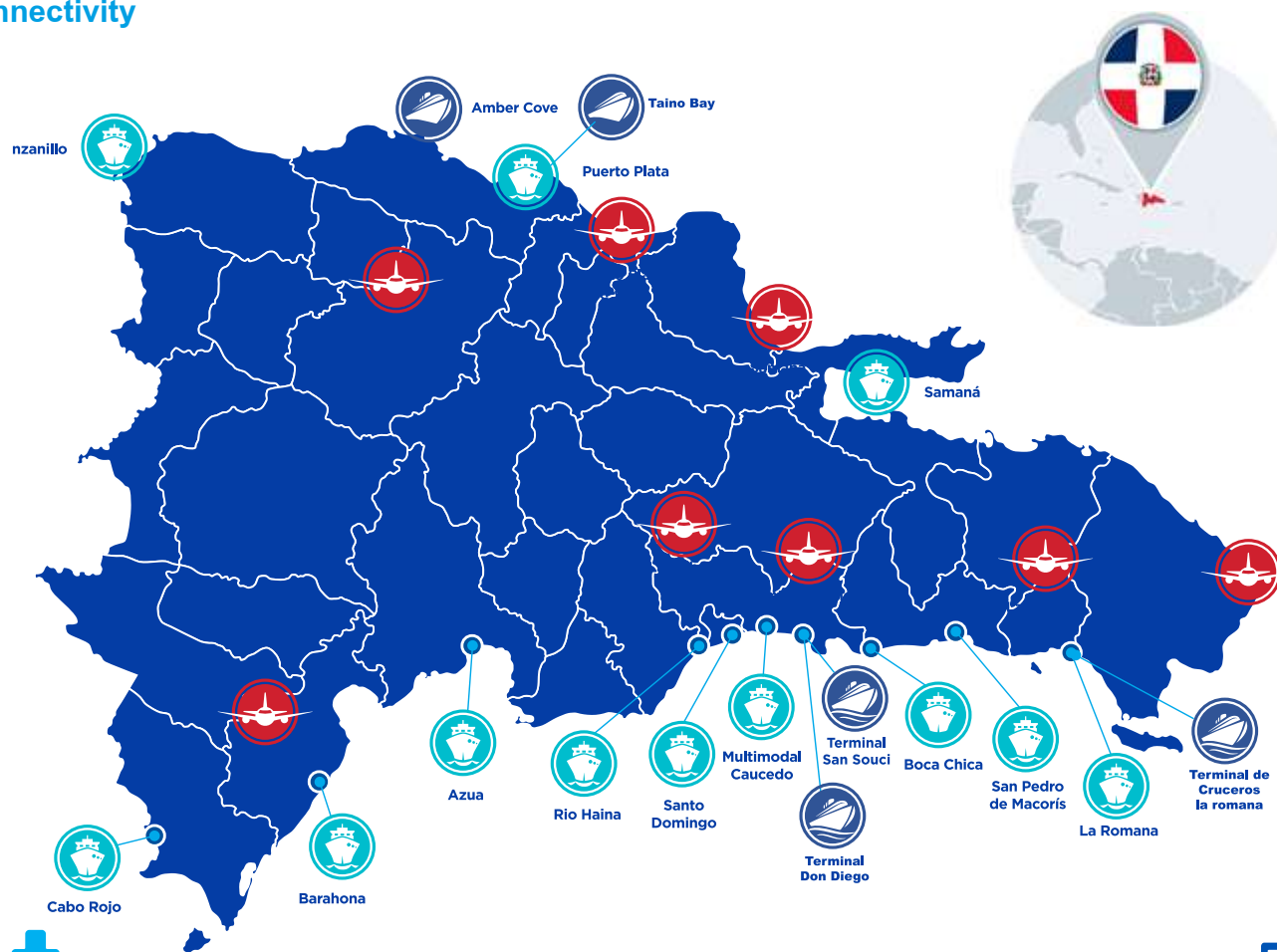
Note: Preliminary figures and/or subject to

revision.

*: Estimates. **: Ratio of openly unemployed individuals to the labor force.



Connectivity



12

PORT
LOADING

08

AIRPORTS
INTERNATIONAL

05

TERMINALS
CRUISE CRUISE

Source: Port Authority and Civil Aviation Board of the Dominican Republic

HIGH - QUALITY HUMAN TALENT

KEY DATA:
NEW PROFESSIONALS AND STUDENTS

HIGHER EDUCATION STATISTICS
2020 - 2024



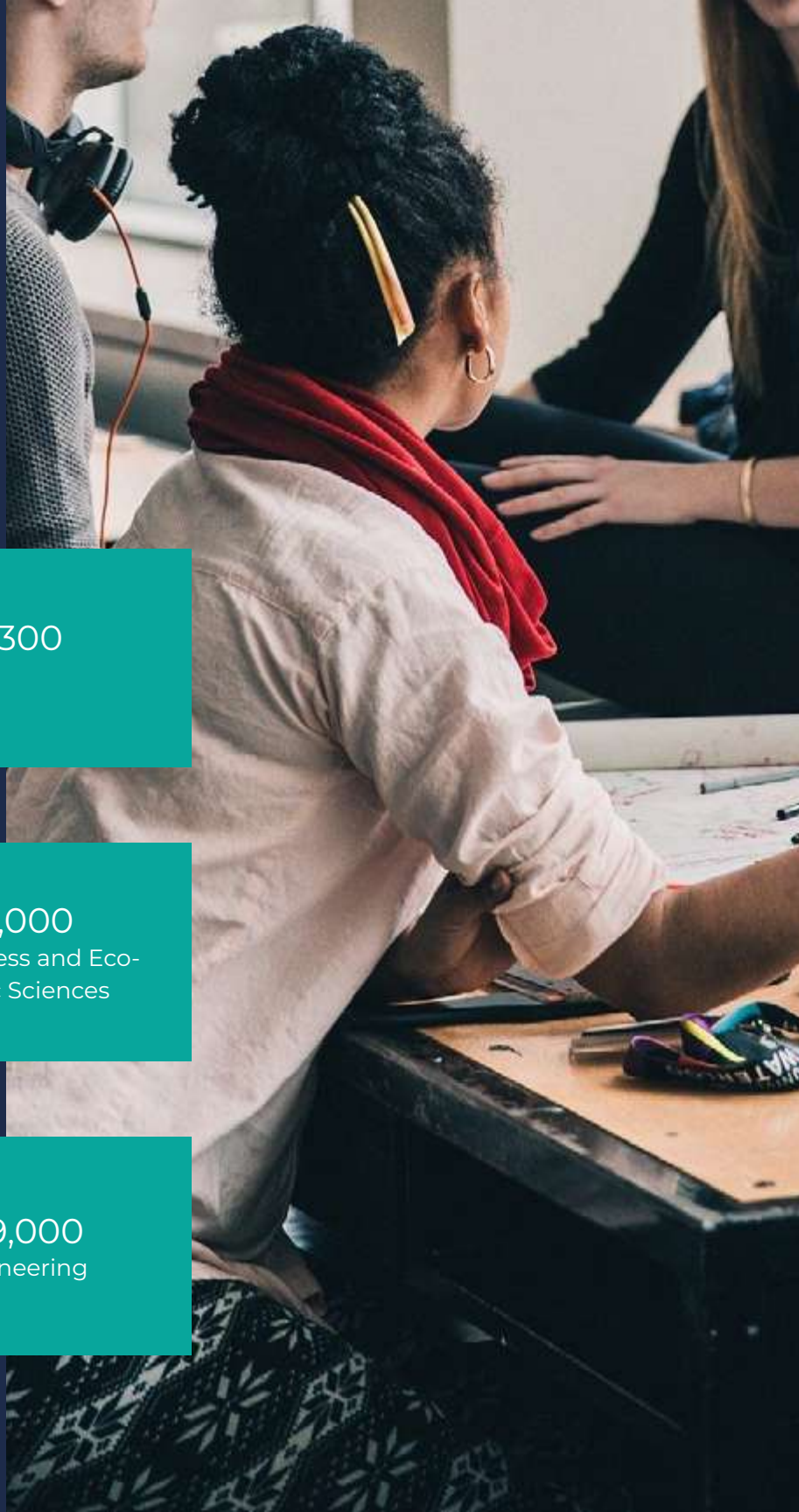
+ 12,300
Ict



+ 65,000
Business and Eco-
nomic Sciences



+ 19,000
engineering





+ 43,500
Health



+ 81,800
Students Program
English by Immersion
(2017-2022)



+50
HIGHER EDUCATION
CENTERS: Universities and
Technical and Specialized
Institutes
Ongoing government
support for a bilingual
population

Fountain:
Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, MESCyT



2025

Foreign Direct Investment

Main countries of origin, 2020-2024



United States



Canada



Spain



Mexico



Brazil

Main sectors



Tourism



Energy



Real Estate



Trade / Industry



Free Zones



Mining



Financial



Transport



Telecommunications

Foreign Trade of the Dominican Republic



The Dominican Republic
has over

4,000
product lines



Exporting to more than

190
markets



Open economy with more than
US\$43,141 billion
in imports and
exports.
2024





Main export goods:



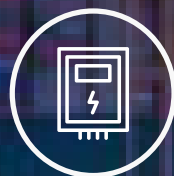
Gold



Premium
cigars



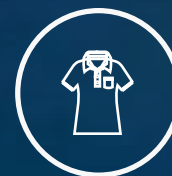
Medical
instruments
and devices



Electrical
circuit breakers



Jewelry articles



T-shirts and
undershirts



Ferro-nickel



Cacao



Bananas an
plantains



Ostomy care
instruments



Electrodiagnostic
apparatus



Plastic articles



Cotton fabrics



Rum



Cane sugar



Tobacco,
not stemmed
or stripped



Tableware

Main business partners:



United States



Haiti



Switzerland



Puerto Rico



India



Netherlands



China



Canada

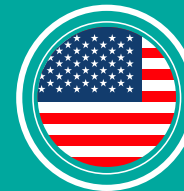


Germany



Spain

Main trading partners:



United States



China



Spain



Mexico



Brazil



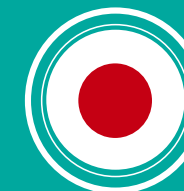
Italy



Colombia



Germany



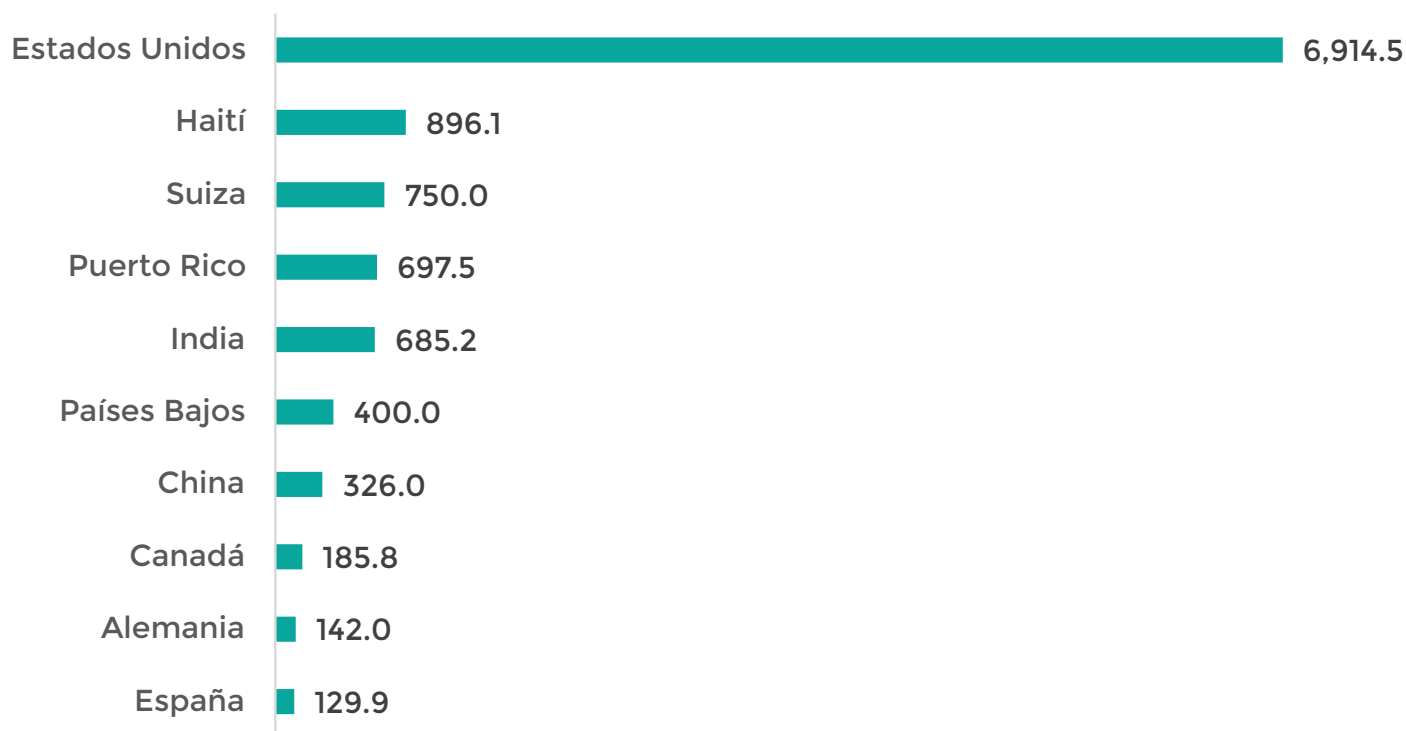
Japan



India

Main Export Destinations for the Dominican Republic

in 2024 USD\$ millions

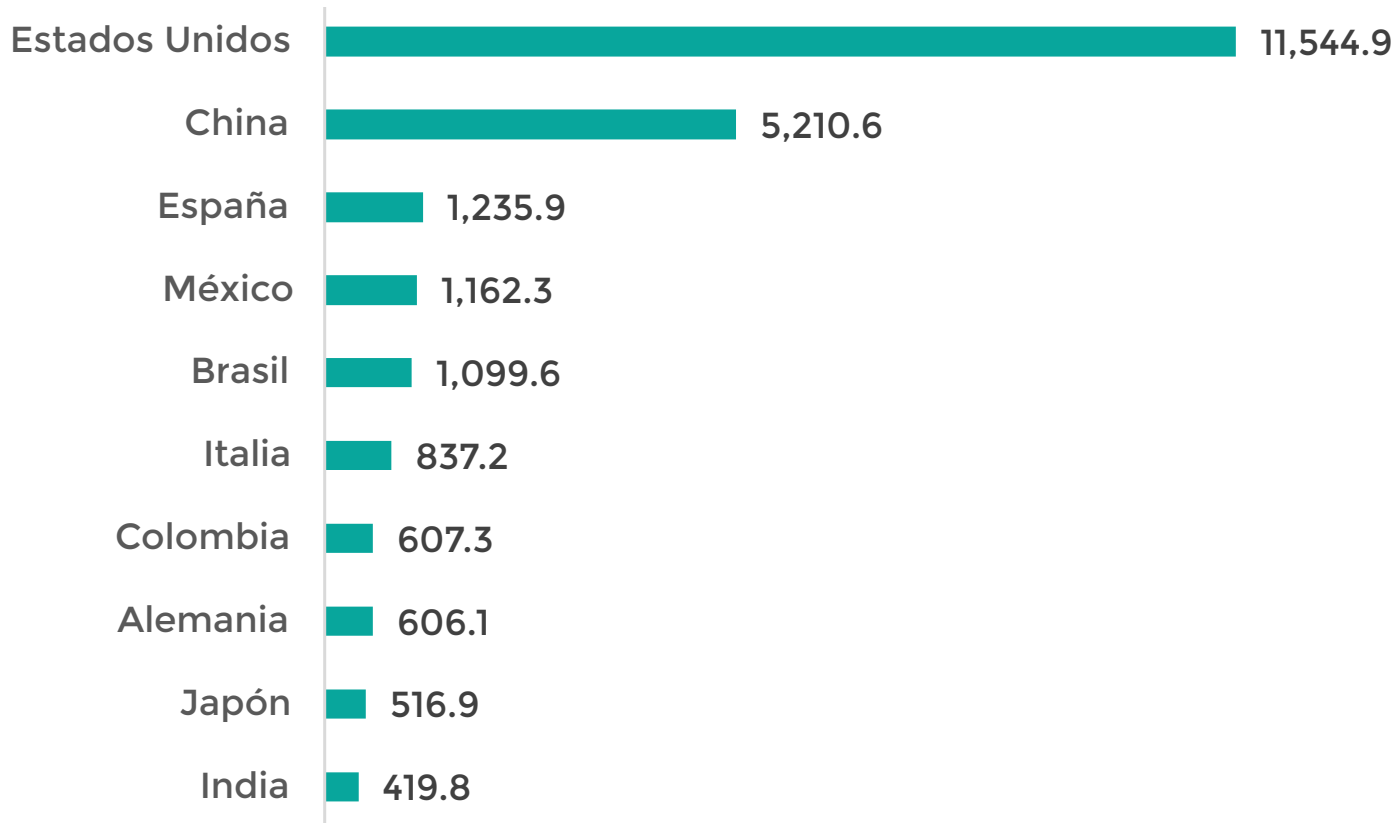


Source: ProDominicana ProInteligencia based on data from the General Directorate of Customs (DGA).

*Figures subject to verification.

Main Countries of Origin for Imports in the Dominican Republic

in 2024 USD\$ millions

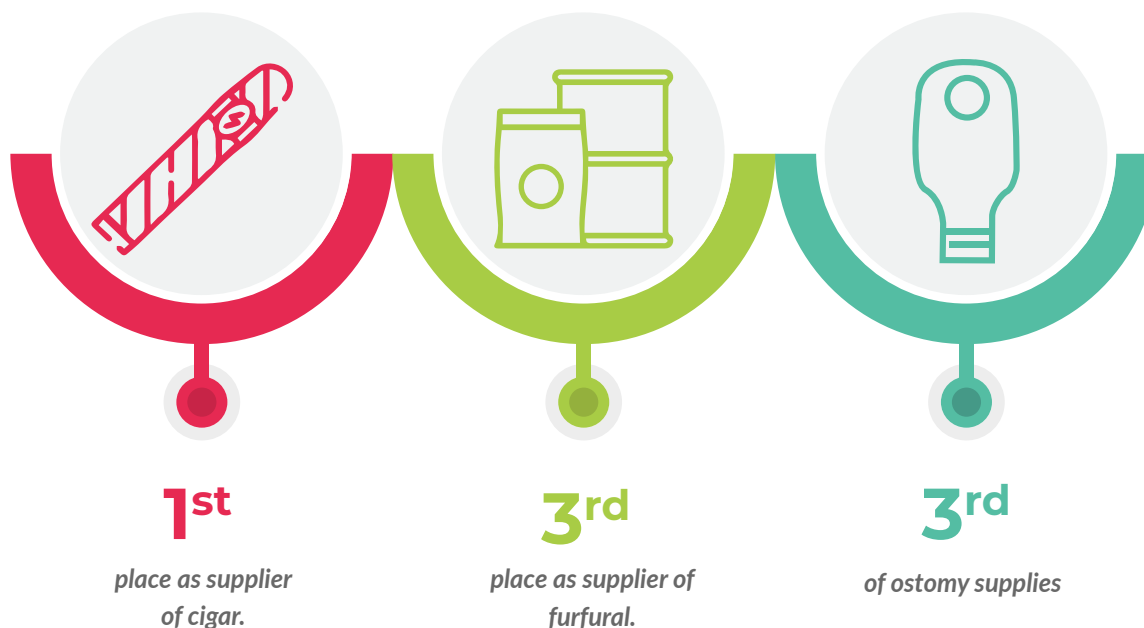


Source: ProDominicana ProInteligencia based on data from the DGA.

*Figures subject to verification.

Export Rankings 2024

Worldwide:



To the United States



- 1^{er} place as supplier of cigars, tobacco (homogenized or reconstituted).
- 1st place of ostomy supplies.
- 2nd place as supplier of circuit breakers.
- 2nd place as supplier of shoe's upper and its parts.
- 2nd place as supplier of sweet potatoes.
- 3rd place as supplier of cocoa.
- 1st place as supplier of threads with no weft and parallel fiber yarns.
- 4th place as supplier of avocados.



To Canada

- 1st place as supplier of cigars.
- 4th place as supplier of circuit breakers.

To Israel

- 2nd place as supplier of pineapple.

To Switzerland

- 2nd place as supplier of cigars.

To the United Kingdom

- 3rd place as supplier of plantain and banana.

To the Netherlands

- 4th place supplier of plantains and bananas.
- 3rd supplier of rum.

To China

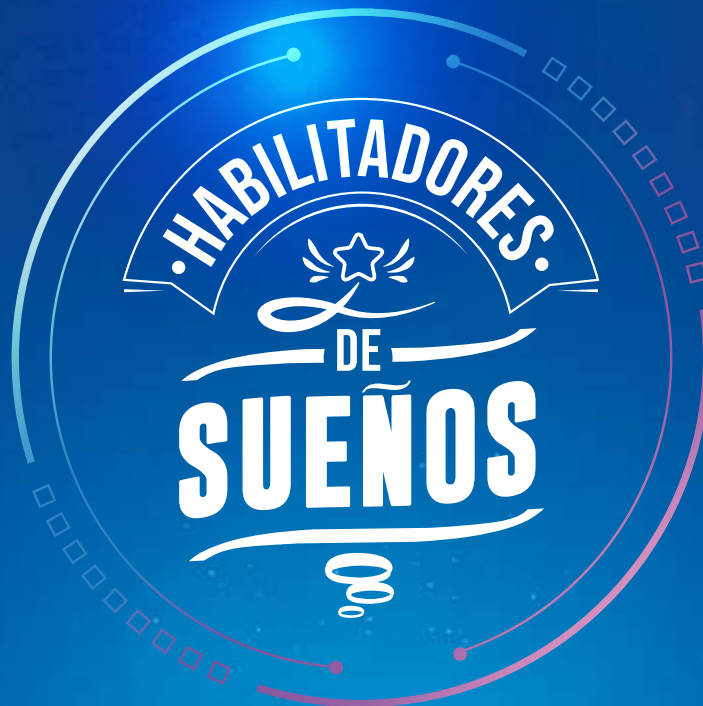
- 3rd place as supplier of ostomy instruments, tools and equipment.

To España

- 1st supplier of rum.

Source: TradeMap





PRO+INVERSIÓN
PRO+EXPORTACIÓN

www.prodominicana.gob.do

**Centro de Exportación e Inversión
de la República Dominicana.**

Av. 27 de Febrero esq. av. Gregorio Luperón,
Plaza de la Bandera, Santo Domingo, R.D.

@prodominicana



Contacto 809.530.5505





 **PRO**
DOMINICANA

Dominican Republic Export and Investment Center

WHO WE ARE?

ProDominicana is the Dominican government's official agency in charge of attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and promoting its export offer; carrying out both roles to increase the country's competitiveness and position ourselves in international markets as an attractive destination for foreign investment and the export of world-class goods and services.

WHAT WE DO?

From the first contact with ProDominicana, we accompany investors through every step of the investment process and offer exporters the proper guidance and effective tools so that their products are developed pursuant the standards of international markets.

ProDominicana Services

1. Investments

Through its Investment Department, ProDominicana is responsible for attracting, facilitating and retaining Foreign Investment in the country. It offers technical support services, project assistance, identification of local stakeholders, identification of infrastructure opportunities pursuant project requirements and services after such investment is established.

2. Exports

ProDominicana focuses on distributing quality goods and services from the Dominican Republic through tools for the development of our export offer, openness to international markets, and actions to support business management.

3. Training

ProDominicana focuses on distributing quality goods and services from the Dominican Republic through tools for the development of our export offer, openness to international markets, and actions to support business management.

4. Registration of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

ProDominicana's training platform offers courses on enterprise formalization, international branding, export costing structure, export marketing, terms of international trade, etc.

5. Temporary Admission Regime pursuant Law 84-99

As an integral part of investment promotion efforts, the Dominican Republic Export and Investment Center (ProDominicana) has a mandate, through Investment Law 16-95 and its Application Regulation 214-04, to carry out the Official Registration of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country.

Pursuant provisions set forth by law, this seeks to register and provide FDI transparency through the proactive evaluation of received requests.

As part of several improvement measures recently adopted by ProDominicana in favor of investors, digitization of the FDI Registration process was enabled and optimization of the associated service costs was carried out in 2021. Said costs were brought to a zero rate, thus creating a transparent, digital, and more streamlined process for investors.

6. Temporary Admission Regime pursuant Law 84-99

Customs regime that allows entry into the national customs territory with suspension of payment of duties and taxes, of certain foreign merchandise to be exported within a certain period, having been incorporated in the exported product.

It is described as the entry of certain merchandise from abroad or Export Processing Zones into the Dominican customs territory, exempt of import duties and taxes, to be re-exported within a period not exceeding eighteen (18) months, counted from thirty (30) days after the admission of said merchandise into the national customs territory.

Together with the General Customs Directorate (DGA), ProDominicana is the government's official body in charge of the Regime administration and the entity responsible for issuing the Resolution welcoming exporters thereunder.



PLATAFORMAS INSTITUTIONAL



ProDominicana ProInteligencia

- Data Market
- Market Access
- Trade Alerts
- FDI Alerts



ProDominicana Connect



ProDominicana Capacita



FDI Digital Registration



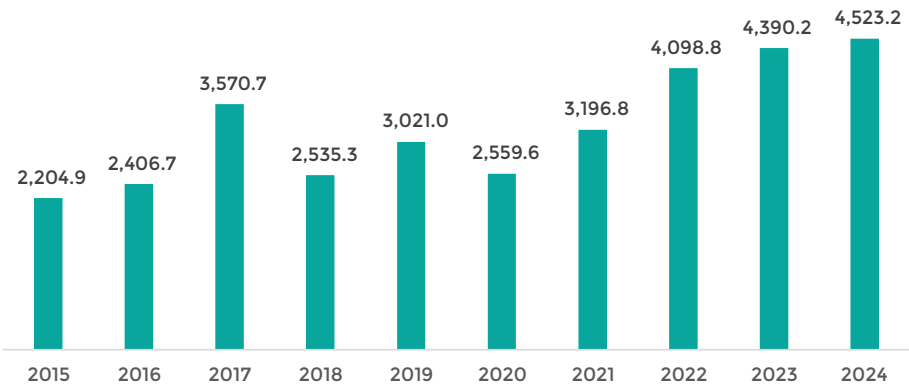
One-Stop Investment Window (VUI)





BEHAVIOR OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CHART 1. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS IN THE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
2015 - 2024; USD MILLIONS



Fuente: ProDominicana ProInteligencia en base a datos del Banco Central de la República Dominicana (BCRD).

*Cifras sujetas a revisión.

In the Dominican Republic, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) constitutes one of the primary sources of foreign income, job creation, and economic dynamism. According to official statistics from the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic, during the last ten years (2015-2024), the inflow of foreign currency from FDI was USD 32,507.2 million, for an annual average of USD 3,250.7 million, remaining stable and at a sustainable rate.

In 2024, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) reached its highest historical level, totaling US\$4,523.2 million an increase of 3.0% compared to the previous year. With this result, the Dominican economy surpassed the US\$4 billion FDI threshold for the third consecutive year, positioning itself as the leading recipient of FDI in the Central America and Caribbean region.





FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

For the 2023–2024 period, 81.1% of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) was concentrated in four sectors: tourism, energy, real estate, and trade/industry. The remaining 18.9% was distributed among free zones, transportation, mining, financial services, and telecommunications.

Investment in tourism continues to lead the way thanks to its strong appeal, with major projects originating from Spain and the United States. The energy sector ranks second, accounting for 24.8% of total FDI, driven by the significant growth and development of the country’s urban and tourist areas. Real estate ranks third, with an investment amount of US\$1,419.4 million.

Additionally, the dynamism of the trade/industry and free zone sectors stands out, with shares of 12.7% and 8.6% respectively. Both sectors contribute to the creation of thousands of jobs and the transfer of technology, thereby increasing the productive capacity of the workforce.

Foreign investment has also been notable in sectors such as mining, transportation, and financial services.

Table 1. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY 2023 - 2024; USD millions and percentage shares				
Actividad	2023	2024	Total	% Share
Tourism	1,182.1	1,284.8	2,466.9	27.7%
Energy	1,071.1	1,140.5	2,211.6	24.8%
Real Estate	621.1	798.3	1,419.4	15.9%
Commerce / Industry	689.3	441.4	1,130.7	12.7%
Free Trade Zones	345.0	417.4	762.4	8.6%
Transportation	98.2	283.8	382.0	4.3%
Mining	278.5	38.5	317.0	3.6%
Financial	137.3	162.8	300.1	3.4%
Telecommunications	-32.4	-44.3	-76.7	-0.9%
Total	4,390.2	4,523.2	8,913.4	100.0%

Source: ProDominicana ProInteligencia based on data from the Central Bank of the Dominican and Republic (BCRD).

*Figures subject to revision.

Note: Sectors with negative numbers correspond to operating losses, divestment and/or payment of dividends.



FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

The Dominican Republic has reaffirmed its position as an attractive destination for foreign investment. Based on the origin of investment flows during the 2023–2024 period, the United States, Spain, and Mexico have consolidated their roles as the main sources of FDI into the country. It is worth noting that in recent years, the Dominican Republic has attracted investment from more than 60 countries.

Table 2. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN 2023-2024; USD\$ millions			
Country	2023	2024	Total
United States	1,328.5	1,161.9	2,490.4
Spain	668.4	1,126.0	1,794.4
Mexico	348.7	209.6	558.3
Canada	286.7	207.4	494.1
Panama	294.7	192.6	487.3
France	158.5	163.1	321.6
British Virgin Islands	158.1	88.7	246.8
Germany	138.6	108.6	247.3
Italy	110.4	122.2	232.6
Colombia	144.0	11.3	155.3
Venezuela	112.4	44.4	156.8
United Kingdom	51.8	85.5	137.3
Brazil	478.0	0.6	478.6
Switzerland	57.7	131.8	189.5
Cayman Islands	37.6	20.1	57.7
Denmark	58.4	40.4	98.8
Netherlands	37.0	28.0	65.0
Australia	0.3	0.6	0.9
Other	478.0	473.5	951.5

FDI flows highlight the important role they play in the performance of the country’s external sector. In this regard, Foreign Direct Investment has shown long-term consistency, reaffirming the Dominican Republic’s leadership and appeal as a destination for foreign investors

Source: ProDominicana ProInteligencia based on data from the BCRD.

*Figures subject to revision

Note: Negative values correspond to operating losses, divestment, and/or dividend payments.



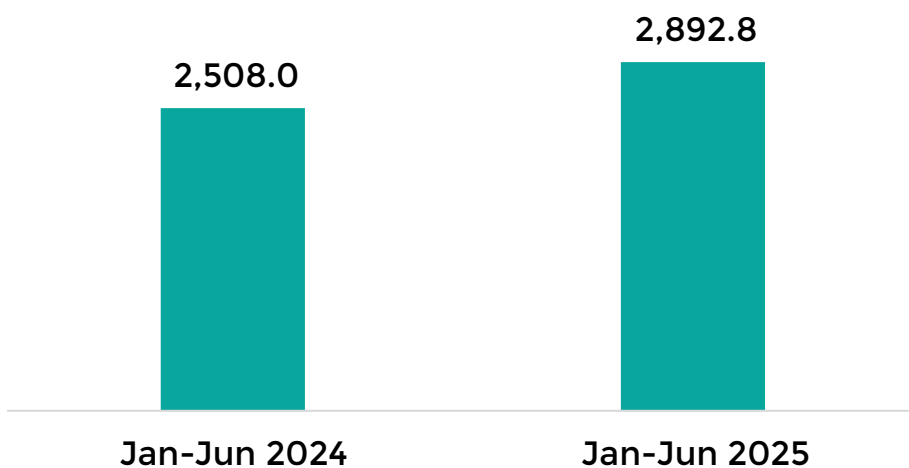


FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

JANUARY - JUNE 2025

CHART 2. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

January - June 2024 and 2025; USD millions



For the period January-June 2025, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) reached USD 2.9 billion, representing a 15.3% increase compared to January-June 2024. The sectors with the highest share were energy, tourism, and real estate. It is worth noting that the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic projects FDI to surpass USD 4.7 billion by the end of 2025.

Source: ProDominicana ProInteligencia based on data from the BCRD.

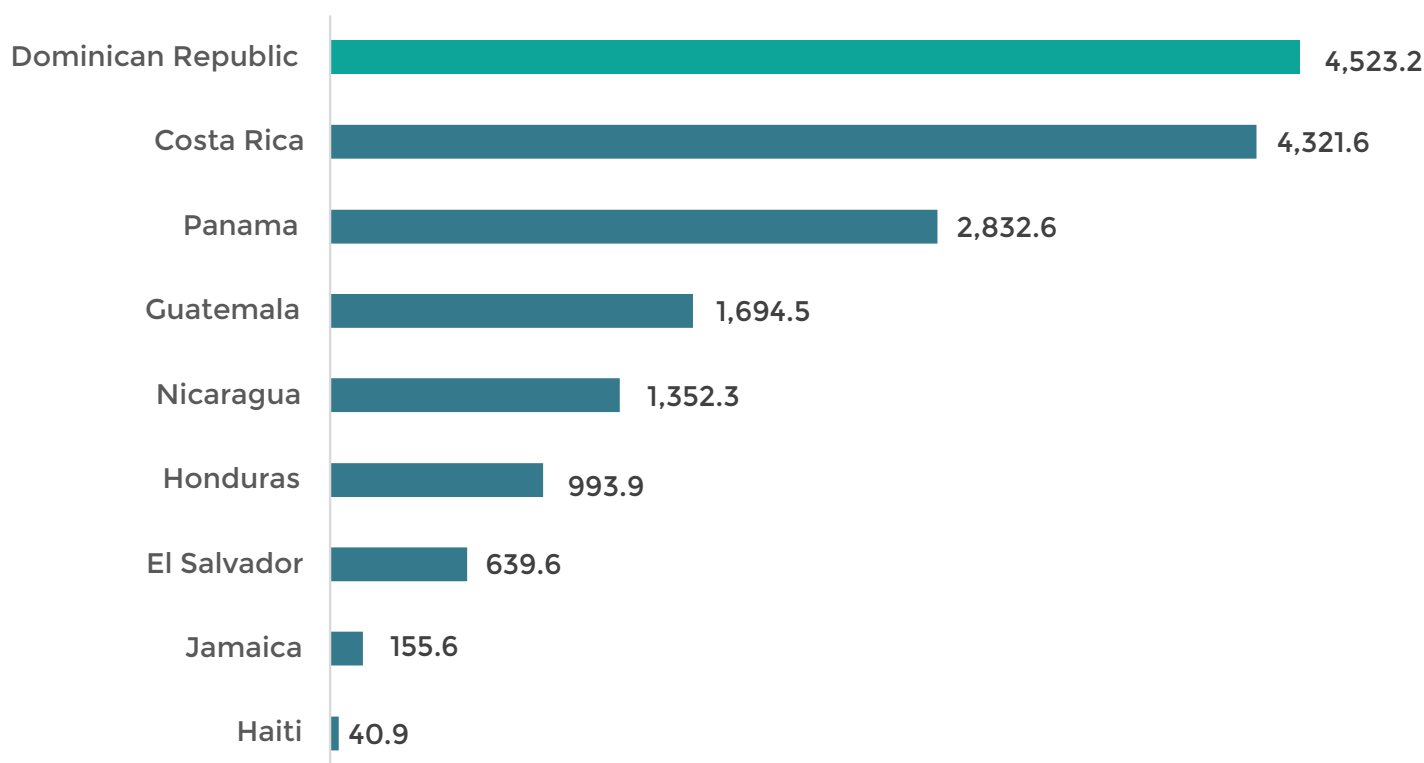
*Figures subject to revision.



In 2024, for the third consecutive year, the Dominican Republic positioned itself as the leading destination for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Central America and the Caribbean.

GRAPH 4. FDI FLOWS IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

2024; USD\$ millions



Source: Prepared using data from the World Investment Report 2025, UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Note: Mexico, as well as financial centers and special purpose entities in the Caribbean, are excluded.



Map of SDG Investment Opportunities for the private sector

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in September 2015 by 193 countries, including the Dominican Republic. The SDGs are the roadmap to achieve development where there is a balance between economic growth, the preservation and sustainability of our natural capital, and social well-being, putting people at the center. For this reason, the SDGs have become a guiding framework for business and investments in forward-looking countries.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is the development agency of the United Nations System (UN), established in the Dominican Republic since 1964. It puts its network of knowledge and knowledge at the service of the 170 territories where it operates. global experience to accompany countries in the design and implementation of innovative solutions that generate sustainable human development, with concrete results; expanding development options and strengthening capabilities for people and the planet.

For UNDP, the private sector plays a central role in achieving this sustainable, inclusive and resilient progress. In the Dominican Republic, more and more companies have committed to this mission, carrying out key actions to mitigate risks and transform their business models to align them with principles of sustainability and inclusion. To accelerate this commitment, UNDP, through its Sustainable Financing Center, has created the SDG Investment Opportunities Map for the private sector, with the aim of taking advantage of private financing for the implementation of the SDGs, identifying potential investments in the different territories.



What is an SDG Investment Map for or what does it do?

- Provides investors with market intelligence (data, analysis and evidence) on investment opportunities and business models that could advance the SDGs in a specific context.
- Identifies areas of investment opportunity (AOI) and business models that respond to both SDG needs and national priorities to guide the decision-making of domestic and foreign investors.
- Identifies opportunities and bottlenecks in the policy and regulatory environment that can guide UNDP support to governments in developing favorable investment environments.



• Development Needs

They contribute to solving an environmental or social problem

• Investor Appetite

Interesting for a private investor



• National Priorities

They are aligned with national policies

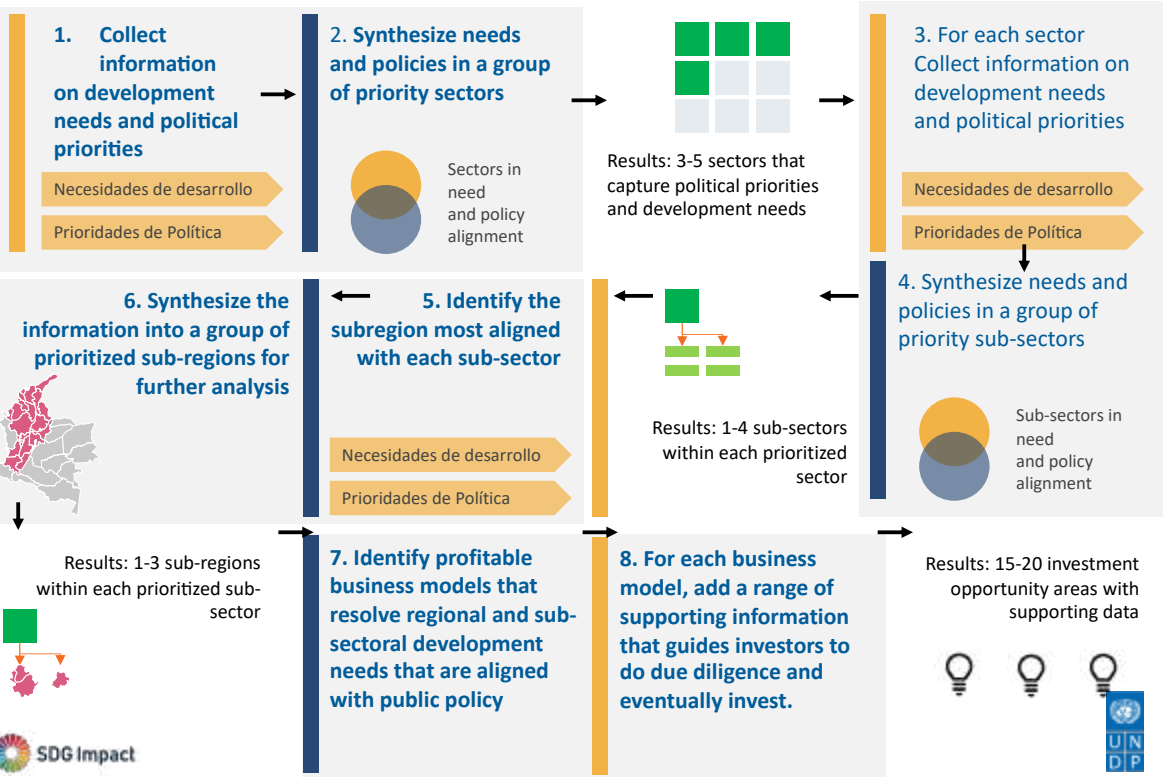
Additionally, this instrument provides strategic guidance to allocate resources towards sustainable and priority projects that can address key development challenges, such as poverty, climate change and social inequalities, in order to improve the lives of people, especially those populations living in greater situation of vulnerability.




As of July 2025, *investment maps have been launched in over 40 countries, with 740 opportunity areas available for consultation and comparative analysis.* In the Latin America and Caribbean region, six countries including the Dominican Republic have implemented this initiative, accounting for more than 160 investment opportunities across the region.

For the identification of AOIs, the process is guided by an 8-step primary and secondary research methodology, starting from national economic and social development priorities, identifying priority sectors and subsectors, subregions with high development needs and highlighting business models aligned with the SDGs.

The process follows an 8-step methodology





The SDG Investment Opportunities Map for the Dominican Republic has been developed by UNDP in alliance with ProDominicana and other public, private and civil society institutions. To achieve this, around twenty interviews were carried out with key actors, multi-sector validation workshops with more than 100 high-level participants, and surveys carried out with more than 50 participants from the public and private sectors, non-governmental organizations and business associations. These findings were relevant for the identification of the AOs of the Dominican Republic considering the selection criteria: a) development needs, b) policy priorities, c) gender inequalities and marginalization problems, and d) investment opportunities.

Main users:











This SDG Investment Map for the private sector is aimed mainly at national and international investors who wish to make sustainable investments in the country, business associations, investment funds, regulators and public sector institutions, law offices, academics, students, media and civil society in general, interested in learning about potential areas of sustainable investment.

What information does the SDG Investment Opportunities Map contain?








This exercise is available in its entirety on the web portal (<https://sdginvestorplatform.undp.org>). It has detailed information on the country, region, sector and subsector identified, as well as channeling opportunity (investment opportunity area, business model, case studies), market size and environment, indicative profitability, investment term, ticket size, market risks and scale obstacles, sustainable development needs, outcomes and impact, SDGs addressed, stakeholders, enabling environment, target locations, among others.

This first version of the map includes 19 investment areas prioritized in 8 essential sectors for the Dominican economy and society.













Initially identified areas of Investment Opportunities in the Dominican Republic

Sectors Prioritized	Prioritized Subsectors	Areas of Investment Opportunities in the Dominican Republic	Alignment Sustainable Development Goals
Infrastructure	Real estate	Affordable and resilient housing	 
	Land Transportation	Construction and operation of the vehicles inspection program	 
	Infrastructure	The Ambar highway	  
		Puerto Duarte, Arroyo Barril and its surroundings	
		Infrastructure that promotes development Sustainable Tourism Development	 










Sectors Prioritized	Prioritized Subsectors	Areas of Investment Opportunities in the Dominican Republic	Alignment Sustainable Development Goals
Technology and Telecommunications	Telecommunications	Expansion of the national fiber optic network	 
		Connectivity of rural areas with emerging technology	
		5g Internet for everyone	
	Internet services and media	Closing the digital gender gap	  
Services	Hospitality and Recreation	Intelligent solutions to promote tourist destinations	 



Sectors Prioritized	Prioritized Subsectors	Areas of Investment Opportunities in the Dominican Republic	Alignment Sustainable Development Goals
Services	Hospitality and Recreation	Sustainable and inclusive tourism for people with disabilities	  
Renewable Resources and Alternative Energy	Alternative energy	Energy transition taking advantage of renewable energy	  
		Energy efficiency for companies	
Food and Beverage	Food and Agriculture	Expansion of sustainable coffee production	  
		Expansion of sustainable cocoa production	
		Precision irrigation in agriculture	 



Sectors Prioritized	Prioritized Subsectors	Areas of Investment Opportunities in the Dominican Republic	Alignment Sustainable Development Goals
Education	Educative technology	Development of capabilities in information and communication technology (ICTs) in children and adolescents.	 
Health Care	Health care providers	Home care services	  
	Industrials	Inclusive and sustainable manufacturing and assembly of goods	 

What happens after an SDG Investment Opportunities Map is produced?

- SDG Impact Investor Calls and Policy Dialogues hosted by UNDP Country Offices with support from the SDG Impact Team bring together SDG-aligned investors and businesses to catalyze local investment.
- Unlock financial flows and business solutions for the SDGs with a focus on the greatest impacts and reaching the most marginalized areas, communities and individuals.
- Regular updates every 24 months or more to continually reflect SDG-enabling policy priorities and emerging private sector opportunities.

UNDP and ProDominicana work together to achieve a more competitive and productive Dominican Republic, strengthening national export and investment policies. This SDG Investment Map is one of the results of this alliance to accompany the country's mission of improving the export presence and the attraction of investment for the sustainable and inclusive development of the Dominican Republic, to leave no one behind.





REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND INCENTIVES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CORPORATE MATTERS

CORPORATE MATTERS CORPORATE MATTERS CORPORATE MATTERS CORPORATE MATTERS CORPORATE MATTERS

The General Law of Commercial Companies and Individual Limited Liability Companies, No. 479-08, of December 11, 2008 and its modifications, constitutes the legal regulatory framework for companies and commercial companies in the Dominican Republic. With this Law, companies in the country are certain of having a modern corporate regime, updated and in accordance with regulatory currents and international regulatory standards.



sanctions for corporate relations, and regulates corporate mergers, spin-offs, conversions and the increase / reduction of capital.

To incorporate a company in the Dominican Republic, we must complete three (3) types of registrations requiring the following steps:



Trade Name Registration

1 business day



Commercial Registry

1 business day



National Registry of Taxpayer (RNC)

10 business day

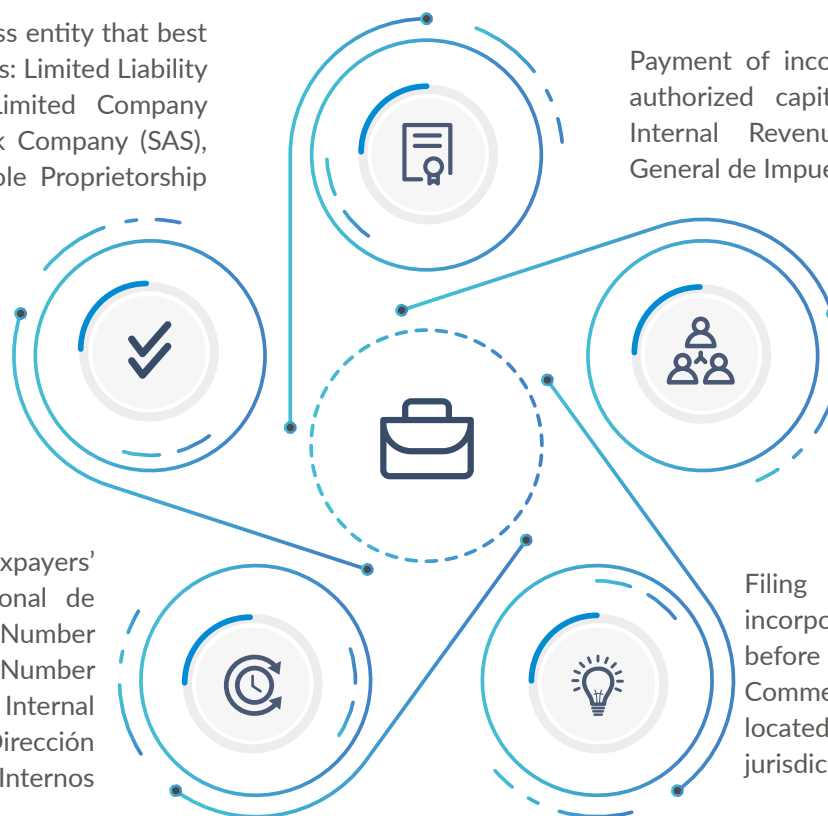
Time period is based on required registration procedures, and may apply to all corporate vehicles.



Register the company's Trade Name at the National Office of Industrial Property (ONAPI).

Identify the type of business entity that best suits your commercial needs: Limited Liability Company (SRL), Public Limited Company (SA), Simplified Joint Stock Company (SAS), General Partnership, or Sole Proprietorship with Limited Liability.

Payment of incorporation taxes (1% of authorized capital) to the Dominican Internal Revenue Service [Dirección General de Impuestos Internos (DGII)].



Request a National Taxpayers' Registry [Registro Nacional de Contribuyentes (R.N.C.)] Number / Tax Identification Number before the Dominican Internal Revenue Service [Dirección General de Impuestos Internos (DGII)].

Filing of all legal and incorporation documents before the Chamber of Commerce and Production located at the relevant jurisdiction (one per province).

It is also possible for any duly incorporated foreign trade company to obtain a tax identification number to do business in the Dominican Republic, upon confirmation of its legal existence. Said company must register all legal documents recognized in its country of origin, duly translated, with the Chamber of Commerce and Production and Internal Revenue Directorate General corresponding to its jurisdiction.





TRADE NAME REGISTRATION

Registration covers the name, business name, description, or abbreviation identifying a company or commercial establishment. According to Dominican legislation, trade name registration is declaratory with respect to the right of exclusive use thereof. Such registration shall have the effect of establishing a presumption of good faith as to the adoption and use of the trade name.

TRADE REGISTER

Registration also grants companies legal status. In accordance with article 16 of Law No. 479-08 and article 5 of Law No. 3-02 on Trade Registry (hereinafter referred to as “Law No. 3-02”), the relevant company must comply with all corresponding formalities within one (1) month after execution of its Articles of Association. Registration is to be carried out before the Chamber of Commerce corresponding to the jurisdiction of the company’s registered office as indicated in the Articles of Association.

NATIONAL TAXPAYER REGISTRATION NUMBER [REGISTRO NACIONAL DE CONTRIBUYENTES (RNC)]:

Upon completion of the Trade Registry certification process, the company must notify the Internal Revenue Directorate General [Dirección General de Impuestos Internos (DGII)] its intentions to roll out commercial operations, and apply to obtain a National Taxpayer ID (RNC). The RNC number must appear printed on all company documentation, invoices, and headers.

According to General Regulation No. 05-2009 issued by the Internal Revenue Directorate General (DGII), since March 31, 2009, a company’s start date of operations must be as declared by the taxpayer. Therefore, from the reported date, the company must comply with the obligations and duties set forth in the Tax Code. It should be further noted that the declared date must fall within sixty (60) days from the date of the taxpayer’s application.





TYPES OF CORPORATE VEHICLES

Dominican law acknowledges the following corporate vehicles for doing business in the country, regulating, among other things, matters relating to the company name, capital, and transfer of shares, its management, supervision, decision-making, conversions, mergers, spin-offs and dissolutions.

Below is a table with the main characteristics of each type of company in the Dominican Republic.



Limited Liability Company (S.R.L.)

Made up of a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 50 shareholders, who are not personally liable for corporate debts. This type of company is widely used for closely-held mid-sized businesses.

- Its share capital is divided into equal and indivisible parts called social quotas, of no less than DOP\$100.00 each, which cannot be represented by negotiable securities and which par value is determined by shareholders and set forth in company bylaws.
- Administration shall be under the responsibility of one or several managers, who shall be natural persons and, acting individually, be granted the broadest of powers to act on behalf of the company in any circumstance.
- Appointment of a statutory auditor is not mandatory. However, financial statements are required to be audited in the event that credit from financial intermediaries is drawn down, or in case the company has a gross annual turnover exceeding 100 public sector minimum wages.





Limited Company [Sociedad Anónima (SA)]

Limited liability company made up of two or more shareholders, whose liability for the company's losses is limited to their contributions.

The purpose of the company is to organize large companies requiring, above all, significant levels of control over their corporate governance. These companies may or may not resort to the stock market as a source of financing or expansion of their operations, in which case, they shall be required to obtain authorization from the Superintendence of Securities of the Dominican Republic.

- Its share capital is represented by essentially negotiable shares. The minimum authorized capital amount is thirty million Dominican pesos (DOP\$30,000,000.00) represented by shares with a minimum par value of one Dominican peso (DOP\$1.00) each, and 10% of said authorized capital must be fully subscribed and paid-in
- These companies are managed by a board of directors made up of at least 3 directors. No company may be appointed as president of any business organization of this kind.
- With regards to supervision, the law states that these companies shall be supervised by one or more statutory auditors appointed by the general shareholders' meeting.



Joint Partnership [Sociedad en Nombre Colectivo]

Companies where all partners have the capacity of merchants and that respond jointly and secondarily to all business obligations. Incorporation requires a minimum of two (2) associates.

- No minimum share capital.
- Administration is managed by all partners who are considered managers, unless otherwise stipulated in its bylaws, pursuant to which one or more managers may be appointed whether or not the latter are associates.
- Appointment of a statutory auditor is not mandatory.





Simplified Public Limited Company SAS

Limited liability entity made up of two or more shareholders, whose liability for the company's losses is limited to their contributions. Unlike the Public Limited Company, this company allows shareholders certain freedom to include organizational criteria in its bylaws, in accordance with the needs and objectives of the company.

- Its capital is divided into shares and the minimum required share capital is RD\$3,000,000.00 and a subscription of at least 10% of that capital.
- Shareholders can, through the statutes, freely determine their organic structure, which may be managed and directed by a board of directors or by one or more president-administrators.
- This type of company does not require the supervision of an auditor unless it issues debt securities privately.



Individual Limited Liability Company E.I.R.L.

It belongs to a natural person and has its own legal personality with assets independent and separate from the other assets of the person who owns said company. Legal entities cannot establish or acquire companies of this nature.

- It does not have a minimum share capital, no limit amounts are established regarding the contribution to be made by the owner of the company, so it can be freely set and increased by him, in accordance with the formalities of the law.
- The owner may appoint a manager or assume his or her duties, if possible. The manager will be vested with the broadest powers to act in any circumstance on behalf of the company, within the limits of its purpose and subject to those powers that under the law correspond to the owner.
- The supervision of an auditor is not required.





Foreign Companies in the Dominican Republic

Pursuant Dominican law, foreign companies engaged in business activities within the Dominican territory are subject to arms' length conditions with respect to any Dominican company.

In practice, any foreign company may establish a business in the Dominican Republic as a branch of said company without any formality other than registering in the Trade Registry Office and the DGII's National Taxpayers Registry. Also, depending on the type of business to be carried out

by the branch, it shall be subject to a set of requirements, controls, and registration and information duties, as required by any business type-specific law; this applies to Free Zone companies.

Once all necessary documentation has been obtained, registration process in the Trade Registry Office and the DGII's National Taxpayers Registry takes three (3) to four (4) weeks.



Branches and Tax Matters

Any branch established in Dominican territory is subject to the same duties and obligations as other legal entities, especially those related to labor, social security, and taxes, including territorial regulations and public policies. Accordingly, the company shall have to be recorded in the DGII's National Taxpayers Registry (DGII) to obtain an identification number as a National Taxpayer (RNC); said number will enable the company to file the required tax returns, pay any taxes settled in respect to its income and operations in the Dominican Republic, act as a tax withholding agent on the income of its employees and suppliers, and comply with all applicable requirements in terms of its workforce, social security and other domestic public policy provisions.

As regards tax matters, any natural or legal person receiving any income from a Dominican source shall be subject to pay income tax, regardless of their domicile or whether or not it has been authorized by the Executive Branch to be based in the country. Any branch or other entity doing business in the Dominican Republic shall request Tax Invoice Numbers [Números de Comprobante Fiscal (NCF)] to charge for goods and services sold within the country, and file the corresponding tax returns.

However, it should be noted that companies under the Free Zone regime are exempt from income tax, but could be subject to other taxes on local sales, such as labor tax, capital gains tax, or Tax on the Transfer of Industrialized Goods and Services [Impuesto a la Transferencia de Bienes Industrializados y Servicios (ITBIS)].





Permanent Establishments

For a branch to benefit from the level playing field referred to above, it must meet all requirements set forth in order to have a permanent business premise in the Dominican Republic. According to article 12 of the Tax Code, a permanent establishment is defined as a fixed place of business in which a foreign corporation, individual, or company carries out its activities in whole or in part, such as a registry of corporate seat, office, branch, or manufacturing facility, supervision and extraction of activities, or consulting services (for a period exceeding six months per year), as well as any representatives or agents performing all or most of said activities on behalf of the company. After the enactment of Regulation No. 50-13 of February 6, 2013, the concept of foreign entities was extended to include those that may or may not have their own legal status in their country of origin, including without limitation consortia, trusts, and branches. Likewise, non-resident taxpayers permanently established in the Dominican Republic are under the obligation to register with the Internal Revenue Directorate General (DGII) and submit information such as any data identifying their taxpayer registration number in their tax

home country and data concerning holders of more than 10 percent of the capital or interest in such non-resident legal person or entity, in addition to any other information that may be required from any taxpayer.

Similarly, non-resident permanent establishments shall be required to appoint a local taxpayer to represent them before the DGII regarding their tax obligations, as well as to notify the DGII thereof. Appointment of a local representative shall also be required for individuals or entities based in countries or territories with preferential tax regimes involving low or no taxation, or tax havens, where said individuals or entities own any assets or rights within the Dominican Republic.

The main implications of the equal treatment provided for in article 298 of the Tax Code in favor of foreign companies with permanent establishment are as follows: (i) the same 27% income tax rate shall apply to both local and foreign businesses; and (ii) taxes shall be levied upon net income, instead of gross income.

Capital Gains

Capital gains are subject to a 27% tax and apply for the disposal, transfer or sale - whether directly or indirectly - of a capital asset placed or used in the Dominican Republic. In order to determine such gains, the cost of acquisition or production, adjusted for inflation, is deducted from the price or value of the asset being transferred. It is generated for the seller or transferor and must be paid jointly with the yearly tax return.

However, if the seller defaults payment, the buyer in the transaction is also jointly liable for this tax pursuant article 11 of the Dominican Tax Code. The buyer may be nevertheless exempted from this joint responsibility when i) the buyer informs the tax authorities at least 15 days before the transaction date and obtains the explicit consent

of such tax authorities, or ii) three (3) months have elapsed since the transaction date and tax authorities have not required payment from buyer.

In accordance with DGII General Regulation No. 07-11, in the event of a sale of shares, buyer shall function as a withholding agent for the capital gains tax, thereby withholding 1% of the total transaction amount paid to seller, which shall be in turn paid to the DGII. If buyer is a foreign entity that is not registered with the DGII, and thus does not have a Taxpayer ID [RNC], buyer shall request the tax authorities to appoint a third party as a withholding agent to conduct this operation.

Accounting by Source of Revenue

Under Article 279 of the Tax Code, company branches and permanent business premises through which a foreign company conducts business in the Dominican Republic, shall have separate accounting that clearly reflect all sources of income earned. As a result, Dominican tax authorities shall exercise control of the finances of any branch operating in the Dominican Republic, similar to that exercised over a locally incorporated subsidiary.



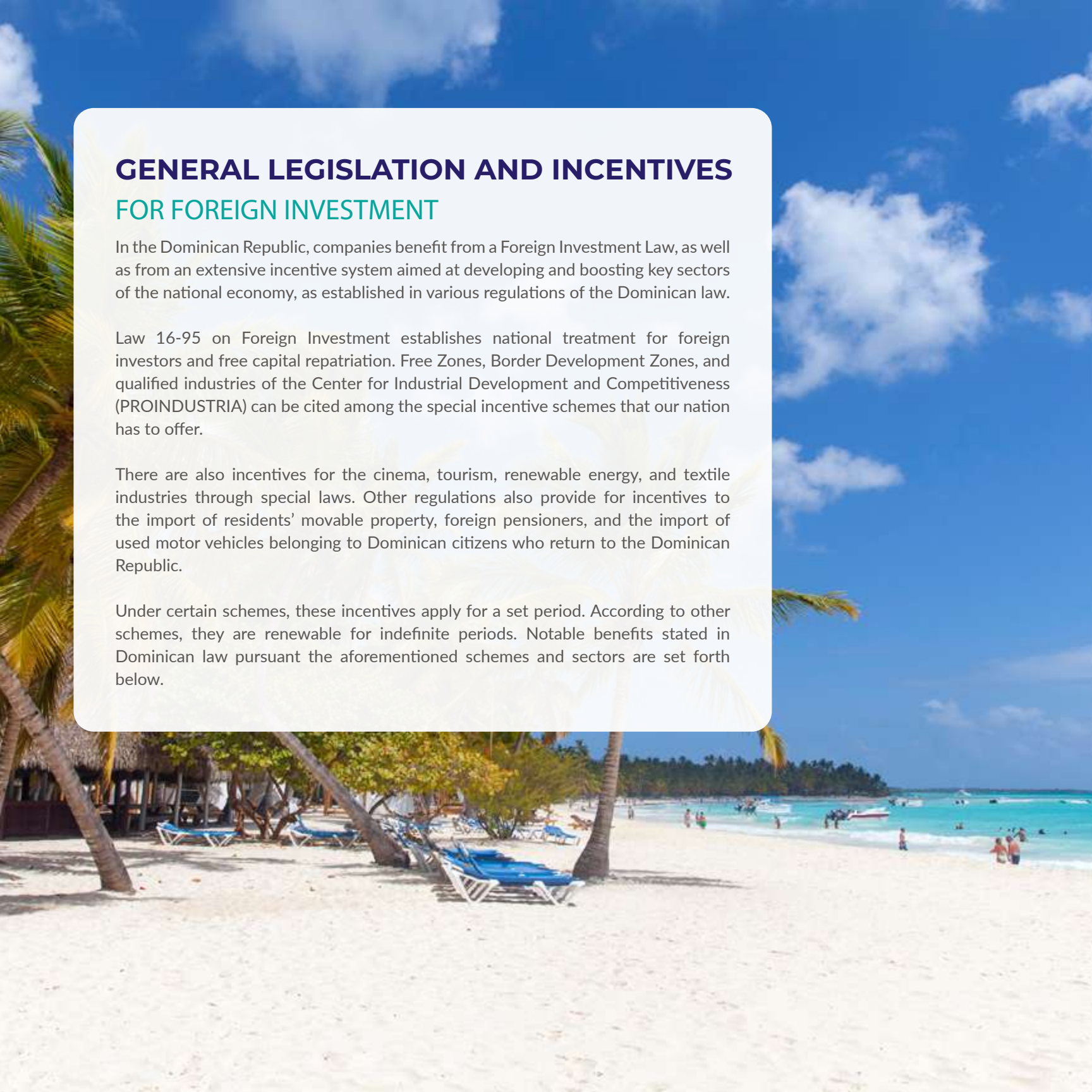
GENERAL LEGISLATION AND INCENTIVES FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT

In the Dominican Republic, companies benefit from a Foreign Investment Law, as well as from an extensive incentive system aimed at developing and boosting key sectors of the national economy, as established in various regulations of the Dominican law.

Law 16-95 on Foreign Investment establishes national treatment for foreign investors and free capital repatriation. Free Zones, Border Development Zones, and qualified industries of the Center for Industrial Development and Competitiveness (PROINDUSTRIA) can be cited among the special incentive schemes that our nation has to offer.

There are also incentives for the cinema, tourism, renewable energy, and textile industries through special laws. Other regulations also provide for incentives to the import of residents' movable property, foreign pensioners, and the import of used motor vehicles belonging to Dominican citizens who return to the Dominican Republic.

Under certain schemes, these incentives apply for a set period. According to other schemes, they are renewable for indefinite periods. Notable benefits stated in Dominican law pursuant the aforementioned schemes and sectors are set forth below.



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FOREIGN INVESTMENT LAW AND ITS IMPLEMENTING REGULATION

Law 16-95 on Foreign Investment and its Implementing Regulation 214-04, dated 11 March 2004. Decree 950-01 on Residence Permit by Investment, dated 20 September 2001.

BENEFITS

- National treatment favors Foreign Investors by assuring the same legal protection given to domestic investors.
- Dividend liberalization and capital repatriation.
- A Foreign Investment Registration and Transfer of Technology Certificate guarantees the validity and transparency of your investment by the Dominican Government through the Export and Investment Center of the Dominican Republic (ProDominicana).
- The Investment Residence Permit Program through an agreement with the Directorate-General of Migration, with a ProDominicana Foreign Direct Investment Registration Certificate and a minimum investment amount of two hundred thousand dollars (USD\$200,000.00) as a precondition.
- Dominican Government's Guarantee through the issued Certificate, for financial transactions abroad.

INCENTIVES FOR SOLID WASTE PROJECTS

Law 225-20 on the Integral Management and Co-processing of Solid Waste.

BENEFITS

Sets forth obligations and incentives for collection, valuation, use, and recycling of solid waste in the Dominican Republic.

- This Law establishes that investments in waste management shall receive for a 5-year period from the date of its enactment:
 - A five-year exemption of 100% of the income tax [Impuesto Sobre la Renta (ISR)], excluding dividends.
 - A five-year exemption of 100% of the asset tax.
 - Exemption of 100% of the tariffs and ITBIS on any machinery and equipment necessary for operation.
- A Trust for Integrated Waste Management will be created, and funded with mandatory special contributions pursuant to Law No. 189-11. This trust will operate and manage the fund intended for integrated solid waste management, operation of transfer stations, landfills and waste dumps, and closure of open-pit landfills.
- Green Bonds will be issued by said Trust, international organizations, or legal persons recognized under the Securities Market Law. These bonds may be used to finance some new or existing green projects in whole or in part, and may be transferable. They will be targeted at:
 - Projects that reduce greenhouse gases by more than 30%.
 - Generation of savings in the consumption of natural resources through the incorporation of systems or technology.
 - Actions and development of technology for the transformation of waste into raw materials.



INCENTIVES FOR THE PROMOTION FREE ZONES

Law No. 8-90 of January 15, 1990, for the Promotion of Free Zones, including its amendments and implementing Regulation, as approved by way of Decree 366-97 of August 29, 1997.

BENEFITS

A. Special customs control regime.

B. Exemptions of up to 100% in the following:

- Payment of tax on construction, loan contracts, and registration and transfer of real estate to establish the relevant Free Zone operator.
- Payment of company formation tax or capital increase tax.
- Payment of municipal taxes that may affect these activities:
- All import taxes, tariffs, customs duties, and other related levies affecting raw materials, equipment and building materials intended to build, enable, or operate in free zones.
- All import taxes in connection with any equipment or utensil necessary for installation and operation of government-subsidized canteens, health services, medical care, childcare, entertainment or amenities, and any other equipment that promotes the working class's welfare.

- Applicable export or re-export taxes, excluding any tax on industrial processing related thereto or export services, such as raw materials, packaging, labels, services, etc., imposed on productive sectors.

- Taxes on patents, goods, or assets, as well as Tax on the Transfer of Industrialized Goods and Services.

- Consular fees for all imports pertaining to Free Zone Operators or Companies.

- Payment of import taxes on transportation equipment.

C. Export to the local market:

- Export of one hundred percent (100%) of the pre-production for payment of all relevant tariffs and taxes.

- 100% duty-free export of goods and services for finished textile products, clothing and accessories, leather goods, footwear manufacturing, and leather manufacturers. Products imported by free zone companies engaged in logistics and commercialization services may be sold in the local market, subject to authorization by the National Free Zones Council and following payment of the corresponding fees and taxes.





INCENTIVES FOR THE SPECIAL BORDER DEVELOPMENT ZONE

Law No. 12-21 of February 22, 2021, establishing the Special Zone for Integrated Border Development and an incentive scheme covering the provinces of Pedernales, Independencia, Elías Piña, Dajabón, Montecristi, Santiago Rodríguez and Bahoruco.

Decree 766-21, which lays down the Implementing Regulation of Law No. 12-21 of November 30, 2021, establishing the Special Zone for Integrated Border Development.

1. One hundred percent (100%) of payment of Income Tax.
2. 100% of payment of Excise Tax levied on telecommunications and insurance services, for the facilities of the project located in the Special Zone.
3. 100% of payment of tariffs and ITBIS on machinery and equipment, whether imported or acquired in the local market, as appropriate, required for installation and start-up of the company.
4. 100% percent of ITBIS for acquisition and import of inputs and raw materials used for production of ITBIS exempt goods in accordance with applicable tax legislation.
5. 50% of ITBIS for acquisition and import of inputs and raw materials used for production of non-ITBIS exempt goods in accordance with applicable tax legislation.





6. 100% of payment of the tariff on the import of inputs and raw materials used for goods production, only when local production thereof is not available.

7. 100% of payment of the real estate transfer tax, or any other tax in connection with real estate operations, on the land and infrastructure where the qualified project shall be developed.

8. Exemption from the obligation to withhold and remit to the Tax Authorities any overseas payment for technological innovation services required under projects, exclusively during construction and start-up.

9. 100% exemption from taxes, charges, and registration fees in connection with capital increase and share transfer in any business company with registered office located within the Special Border Development Zone.

The Dominican Republic's Constitution also sets the economic, social and tourism development of the Border Zone as a national priority.



INCENTIVES FOR THE TEXTILE CHAIN

Law No. 56-07 of May 4, 2007, declaring all sectors of the Textile Chain a national priority. DGII General Regulation of August 27, 2007, for the application of Law No. 56-07.



- 100% exemption from payment of Tax on the Transfer of Industrialized Goods and Services (ITBIS) or any other tax in connection with the import and/or purchase on the local market of any necessary inputs, raw materials, machinery, equipment, and services.
- 100% exemption from payment of Income Tax concerning its production process.



INCENTIVES FOR THE FILM INDUSTRY

Law No. 108-10 of July 29, 2010, for the promotion of the Film Industry of the Dominican Republic, including its amendment by way of Law No. 82-13. Decree No. 370-11 approving the Implementing Regulation of Law No. 108-10.

- 100% deduction of the actual amount invested, creditable against the Income Tax (up to 25% tax due).
- Donations can benefit from deductions up to 5% of the net taxable income.
- Producers, distributors of Dominican feature films and exhibitors who invest in the film industry are favored with a 100% exemption from Income Tax upon reservation or capitalization of income.
- Goods, services, and/ or leases related to the pre-production, production, and post-production of cinematographic and audiovisual works are exempt from ITBIS.
- Movie theaters within the National District and Santiago benefit from a 50% Income Tax deduction for revenues received. The country's other territories enjoy a 100% exemption.
- Construction of filming and recording studios is granted a 100% Income Tax exemption.
- Technical service providers are exempt from Income Tax.
- 25% tax credit for all expenses incurred in the Dominican Republic.



INCENTIVES FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Law 184-02, Law 266-04, and Law 195-13 on the Promotion of Tourism Development. Regulation 74-02 approving the second Implementing Regulation of Law 158-01 of January 29, 2002.

- Companies based in the following localities are granted a one hundred percent (100%) exemption from:
 - Income tax.
- National and municipal taxes on construction permits, including land sale deeds.
- Import taxes and other applicable taxes on all equipment, materials, and furniture necessary for installation, first stage equipping and start-up of the relevant tourist facility.



INCENTIVES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

Law No. 57-07 of May 7, 2007, on Incentives for the Development of Renewable Sources of Energy and their Special Regimes, as amended by Law No. 253-13. Implementing Regulation of Law No. 57-07, Decree No. 202-08.

- 100% exemption on import tax, ITBIS and all taxes on final sales for imported equipment and machinery and transformation, transmission, and interconnection equipment.
- Reduction to 5% of the tax on interest payment for external financing, in accordance with article 306 of the Tax Code.

- Incentives for self-producers, through the granting of up to 75% of the investment cost in equipment as a single income tax credit.

Incentive aimed at community projects in order to access financing funds for up to 75% of the total cost of the work and installation thereof (projects up to 500 kw).

- The new Regulation 65-23 establishes renewable contracts for the sale of electricity through public bidding, guaranteeing greater transparency and better energy prices.



An aerial photograph of a busy port area. In the foreground, there are numerous stacks of colorful shipping containers (blue, red, green, white) on a paved surface. To the left, several large white oil storage tanks are visible. In the background, a green ship is docked at a pier, and waves are breaking on the shore. The sky is clear and blue.

EXPORT REGULATIONS

Law No. 84-99 of August 6, 1999, on Re-activation and Promotion of Exports, and its Implementing Regulation No. 213-00.

- Suspension of import duties and taxes for entry of the following goods into Dominican customs territory (coming from abroad or from export free zones) and subsequent re-export thereof.
- Raw materials, supplies, intermediate goods.
- Labels, containers, and packaging material.
- Parts, components, molds, dies, utensils, and other devices, where they are supplemental to other devices, machines, or equipment used to produce export goods.



An aerial view of a port area. In the foreground, there are stacks of colorful shipping containers (red, blue, yellow) on a paved surface. In the background, a large blue and yellow car carrier ship is docked at a pier. The ship has multiple levels for carrying cars, with several white and silver cars visible on the upper decks. The water is a deep blue-green color.

IMPORT OF RESIDENTS' PERSONAL PROPERTY

Law No. 14-93 of August 26, 1993, on Customs Tariff in the Dominican Republic, as amended by Law No. 146-00.

This Law grants full exemption to foreign nationals who come to reside permanently in the Dominican Republic, on the import of movable property, household and work equipment. Dominican citizens who have lived abroad for two (2) consecutive years and return to establish their permanent residence in the country may benefit from this Law.

IMPORT OF USED MOTOR VEHICLES

Law No. 168 amending note 2 of Paragraph 888 of the Import and Export Tariff, Law No. 1488 of July 26, 1947, added by Law No. 1784 of August 18, 1948 (Used Vehicles)

This Law amends note 2.888 of the Tariff and grants a partial exemption on the import of used motor vehicles. This Law also allows Dominican citizens to return to the country to reestablish their residence and benefit from a partial tax exemption, both with regard to the duties provided for in the Tariff and to any other tax on the import of used motor vehicles under their ownership.



INCENTIVES TO FOREIGN PENSIONERS AND ANNUITANTS

Law No. 171-07 of July 13, 2007, on Special Incentives to Foreign Pensioners and Annuitants. Resolution No. 1-2013 regulates the linkage of permanent resident subcategories. Implementing Regulation No. 631-11 of the Migration Law. Decree No. 50-13 establishing the Implementing Regulation of Law No. 253-12 .

- Investment Residence Permit Program. Decree No. 950-01 allowing foreign investors to become Permanent Residents within 45 days. Exemption from payment of tax on Household Goods and Personal Effects. Law 14-93.
- Exemption from payment of property tax. Law 146-00.
- Partial exemption from tax on the import of motor vehicles. Law 168-67.
- Exemption from real property transfer tax for the first acquired property.
- 50% exemption from mortgage taxes (creditors must be regulated under the Monetary and Financial Law).
- 50% exemption from Income Tax, as applicable.
- Exemption from taxes levied on the payment of dividends and interest generated locally or abroad.
- 50% exemption from Capital Gains tax, provided that the annuitant is the controlling shareholder of the company subject to this tax payment and said company is not engaged in any commercial or industrial activity.



MOVABLE COLLATERAL, GUARANTEES AND PLEDGES

Law No. 45-20 on Movable Collateral, enacted on February 18, 2020.

- Law No. 45-20 on Movable Collateral was enacted on February 18, 2020, with the aim to establish legal regulations that promote the use of movable collateral, especially as a tool for small and medium-sized companies to access credit. This new Law provides for an electronic registration and advertising system and regime that leads to transparency and serves as an assurance for foreign investors who may wish to draw upon such a guarantee. The following can be cited among the particular characteristics of this Law:

- All rights conferred under the movable collateral shall be enforceable against third parties from the moment they are published.

- The Electronic System for Movable Collateral is established as a remote access electronic file whereby movable collaterals are advertised under the law. This is a unique system that will operate nationwide with a centralized electronic database. Security measures are in place to guarantee and safeguard the information contained in the database.

- A registered movable collateral shall be valid for five years and may be renewable unless the parties agree to a subsequent term.



INCENTIVES FOR CIVIL COMMERCIAL AVIATION

Law No. 57-23, which establishes a fiscal incentive regime for national and international commercial civil aviation, dated October 6, 2023, along with its Implementing Regulation set forth in Decree No. 128-25, dated March 10, 2025.

This Law has as its fundamental objectives to foster and increase the competitiveness of the air industry, promote the increase of visitors, establish new international routes, and strengthen the positioning of our country as a connection point for transportation, passenger logistics, commerce, and international investment.

For this objective, it creates the following regime of fiscal incentives for civil commercial aviation in the Dominican Republic:

- Total exemption from withholding tax on payments for the leasing of aircraft or aircraft engines and the maintenance and repair services of aircraft, engine parts, and other aircraft parts.
- A unique and final withholding of only five percent (5%) on payments abroad for crew training by non-residents; use and maintenance of software related to aircraft operations, and aircraft insurance.
- Exemption from the payment of the Tax on the Transfer of Industrialized Goods and Services [Impuesto a la Transferencia de Bienes Industrializados y Servicios (ITBIS)] on the sale of complete flights by Dominican operators to companies abroad (chartering), provided that the flights

originate abroad and are destined for the Dominican Republic.

- Exemption from the payment of Tariff and ITBIS on the importation of ships and aircraft under subheadings 8802.30.00 for airplanes and other aircraft, with an empty weight exceeding 2,000 kg but less than or equal to 15,000 kg, and subheading 8802.40.00 for airplanes and other aircraft, with an empty weight exceeding 15,000 kg.
- Exemption from the payment of the Tax on Declared Assets in the General Directorate of Internal Taxes (DGII).

This law applies to national air operators, as well as foreign operators with a permanent establishment in the country, that engage in the commercial operation of civil aircraft for international passenger transport to and from the Dominican Republic.







**WE HELP YOU
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**U WHAT IS THE ONE STOP SHOP
FOR INVESTMENT?**

The One Stop Shop for Investment of the Dominican Republic is a centralized government office created to service investors with the attainment of all permits, licenses and certifications required by the different government institutions to successfully materialize an investment project in any of the productive sectors of the Dominican Republic.

OBJECTIVES



ESTABLISH

Personal and virtual assistance platform for potential and existing investors.



CONSOLIDATE

A centralized and single point of contact.



CLARIFY

All the steps required to implement an investment project.



DEVELOP

A regulatory environment that guarantees a reliable investment climate and a competitive business environment.



REDUCE

Time and cost savings for investors.



SIMPLIFY

All process and services to carry out an investment project.

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PRODOMINICANA






REGULATIONS

Environmental Regulations

The legal framework applicable to environmental licenses and permits is made up of General Environmental and Natural Resources Law No. 64-00 of August 18, 2000 ("Law No. 64-00") and the relevant rules and resolutions, including the Regulation for the Environmental Assessment Process and Procedure.

Accordingly, all projects entailing a minimal environmental impact must obtain an environmental permit from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources [Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (MIMARENA)]. Licenses are classified into distinct categories, depending on the project's potential adverse effects on the environment. Category A permits shall be granted to projects entailing the most negative environmental impact, and assessment of the environmental impact shall be required together with other studies to demonstrate that the damages will be offset, mitigated, and prevented. Category B permits shall be granted to other projects entailing notorious or moderate impact and whose adverse effects can



be eliminated or minimized by adopting the necessary mitigation, prevention, or offsetting measures set forth in their environmental management and adaptation program. This project category requires an environmental impact statement (EIS). In comparison, category C and category D permits are granted to projects involving the least environmental impact, and require less time and studies to be obtained.

Under the applicable regulations, projects rolled out without an environmental permit may be subject to administrative sanctions, including payment of an amount consistent with the magnitude of the environmental damage caused, but not less than ten (10) current minimum wages, and not exceeding three thousand (3,000) current minimum wages, notwithstanding any other criminal sanctions or civil liability. Without prejudice to any sanctions established by law, regulations stipulate strict liability for any person damaging the environment or natural resources, with said person being held liable for any damage caused. Likewise, said person shall be under the obligation to repair such damage materially, at its expense, if possible, and provide compensation therefor under the law.

REAL ESTATE REGULATIONS

According to Dominican law, there are several types of real estate ownership. The most common is absolute property, similar to the concept of absolute dominion in common law, which grants owners the right to enjoy, use and dispose of their properties, according to article 51 of the Constitution.

Other types of real estate ownership recognized by Dominican law are: (1) co-ownership under Condominium Law No. 5038 of 1958, whereby two or more co-owners share ownership of a residential or commercial property, or both, each enjoying full rights to their units and shared rights to common areas; and (2) indivision, whereby several co-owners jointly exercise the same full property right over the same property considered as a whole.

Dominican law recognizes other types of rights over real estates, such as “usufruct”, which grants the owner legal right to use and benefit from a third party’s property; “use” or “occupancy,” which grants the owner the right to use or live in a third party’s property; “easement”, whereby property is subject to a specific use or enjoyment by another person; “right of way”, which grants the owner of a closed property with no access to a public highway the right to transit through an adjoining property; and “government-granted

administrative concessions” on public lands that cannot be privately owned, such as subsoil, coastlines, and riverbanks.

The Dominican Republic’s Constitution sets the fundamental framework for the Dominican government’s organization and functioning, as well as that of all public institutions. It recognizes an impressive list of civil rights for all Dominican and non-Dominican citizens, including an equal protection clause for non-Dominican citizens: Dominican citizens and investors. Article 25 of the Constitution expressly establishes that foreign citizens have the same rights and duties in the Dominican Republic as Dominican nationals, except for the right to participate in political activities. Article 221 of the Constitution states that the government shall guarantee an equal treatment before the law for both local and foreign investments.

Therefore, there are no restrictions for foreign individuals or entities to own or lease real estate in the Dominican Republic. The real estate buying or leasing process for foreign individuals is the same as for Dominican citizens. Foreign individuals and entities, as well as Dominican citizens, must register locally with the tax authorities before registering real estate purchases. Individuals must submit their





applications directly to the internal revenue office. Entities must first register with the Chamber of Commerce and obtain a Trade Registry certification before applying for their tax ID number. These are mere formal requirements that can be easily met.

It should be further noted that there are no exchange control problems when investing in real estate in the Dominican Republic. Under applicable foreign investment laws, foreign individuals can freely repatriate capital and investment earnings in the Dominican Republic.



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Law No. 20-00 on Industrial Property (hereinafter referred to as “Law No. 20-00”) enacted on May 8, 2000, and its implementing regulations, as well as Law No. 424-06 for implementation of the DR-CAFTA, constitute the legal framework applicable to aspects related to industrial property rights registered in the Dominican Republic. They include distinctive signs in general (trademarks, trade names, slogans, logos, patents, among others).

Furthermore, the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Industrial Property Rights, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and the Trademark Law Treaty also apply in the Dominican Republic.

The entity in charge of registering and maintaining said rights is the National Industrial Property Office [Oficina Nacional de Propiedad Industrial (ONAPI)].

1. TRADEMARK OWNERS

According to the applicable industrial property law, Law No. 20-00, the right to exclusive use of trademarks or service marks in the Dominican Republic is acquired through registration with the National Industrial Property Office (ONAPI). Consequently, trademarks registered in ONAPI which are subject to this legal review, grant exclusivity of use to their owners. However, it should be noted that a trademark not used by its owner without just cause for an uninterrupted period of three (3) years prior to the trademark registration date, may be canceled by ONAPI at the request of an interested third party. In such case, the burden of proof (to demonstrate commercial use) shall fall on the owner and not on the applicant.

Trademark registrations are classified within a nomenclature of products and services. According to the provisions of Law 20-00 and its amendments, our country applies the Nice Classification established by the Nice Agreement of June 15, 1957, as revised and updated. Thus, the affected brands protect the products and services within the nomenclature under which they were registered.

On the other hand, pursuant to the provisions of applicable legal regulations, owners of distinctive signs enjoy exclusivity for ten (10) years from the date they were granted. Registrations can be renewed for successive periods of ten (10) years from the previous period's expiration date. Until the Trademark Law

Treaty entered into force on December 13, 2011, in order to request renewals owners were required to present evidence of the trademark's commercial use, accompanied by a sworn statement with respect to such use. The abovementioned treaty eliminated said requirements, and now it is possible to renew a registration by filing a simple application for such purposes. The National Industrial Property Office (ONAPI) shall always reserve the right to require such evidence in case of reasonable doubt.

Likewise, owners of distinctive signs may transfer their records through inter vivo or successive acts, register them jointly, grant licenses to third parties, and submit them as collateral in favor of creditors. Such records may be subject to embargo or other domain restrictions until requirements for such purposes have been met.

Before entry into force of Law No. 20-00, in the Dominican Republic there was Law No. 1450 for the Registration of Trademark and Trade Name Protection. According to this law, repealed by Law No. 20-00, registrations of distinctive signs were classified within a national nomenclature and were valid for twenty (20) years. Therefore, some records with greater validity and under a national classification can still be verified.



2. RIGHTS CONFERRED TO TRADEMARK OWNERS

Regarding trademarks, exclusivity of use thereof is granted by virtue of their use in the Dominican market, so registration certificates granted to trademark owners do not give rise to any right, but are merely declarative.

As a result, a trade name not used by its owner without just cause for more than five (5) consecutive years may be declared abandoned by ONAPI, after exhausting a cancellation process for non-use, whereby a third party interested in the trademark may attempt such action based on the non-use thereof. Therefore, the right to exclusive use of the trade name ends with its abandonment or disuse in the Dominican Republic's trade.

Lastly, trademarks are valid for ten (10) years from their granting date and may be renewed for successive terms of the same duration. Likewise, they may be transferred, registered in co-ownership, granted in favor of third parties, registered as collateral in favor of creditors, and subject to seizures or other domain restrictions, until requirements established by law for such purposes have been met.

3. PATENTS

Our legislation defines patents as “any idea or creation of the human intellect, which is capable of being applied in industry and meets the conditions for patentability.” An invention can refer to a product or process. In the Dominican Republic, patents are granted for inventions, utility models, and industrial design. An invention is “patentable” when it can have industrial applications, is novel, and has a certain degree of inventiveness.

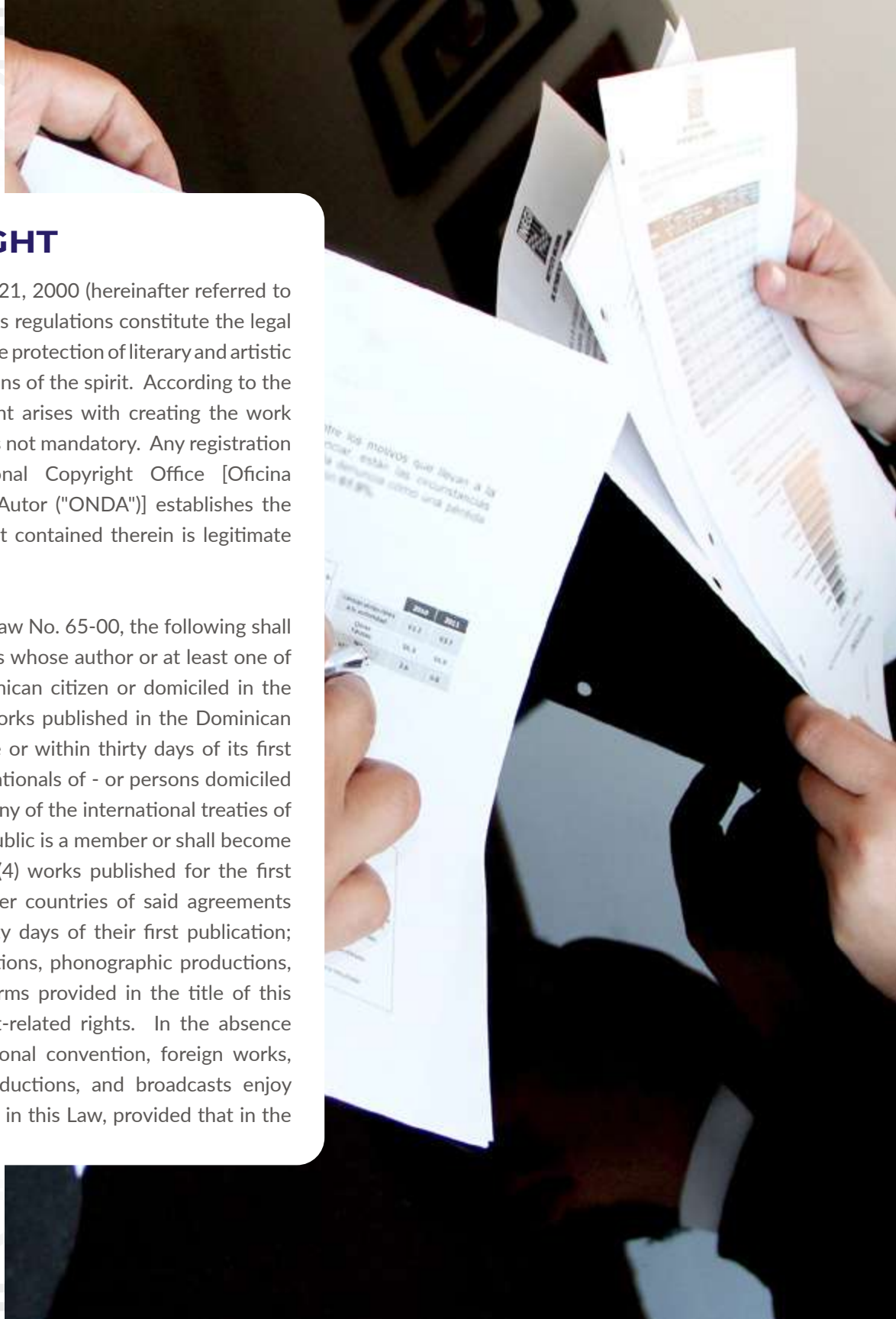
In particular, the following are not considered inventions: discoveries that consist in making known something that already exists in nature, scientific theories and mathematical methods; economic or business plans, principles or methods, information presentations; computer software; therapeutic or surgical procedures for the treatment of humans or animals; all kinds of living matter and substances pre-existing in nature; provided that the invention is targeted at the living matter or substance as it exists in nature; the juxtaposition of known inventions or mixtures of known products, a variation in their shape, dimensions or materials, unless said combination is such that it does not allow its elements to function separately or that the qualities, characteristics or functions thereof are modified in order to obtain an industrial result that is non-obvious to a person skilled in the art; products or procedures already patented, due to the fact that they have been given a different use than that protected by the original patent.



4. COPYRIGHT

Law No. 65-00 of August 21, 2000 (hereinafter referred to as "Law No. 65-00") and its regulations constitute the legal framework applicable to the protection of literary and artistic works, including all creations of the spirit. According to the legislation above, copyright arises with creating the work itself, and its registration is not mandatory. Any registration made before the National Copyright Office [Oficina Nacional de Derecho de Autor ("ONDA")] establishes the presumption that the right contained therein is legitimate unless proven otherwise.

According to Article 8 of Law No. 65-00, the following shall enjoy protection: 1) works whose author or at least one of the co-authors is a Dominican citizen or domiciled in the Dominican Republic; 2) works published in the Dominican Republic for the first time or within thirty days of its first publication; 3) works of nationals of - or persons domiciled in - member countries of any of the international treaties of which the Dominican Republic is a member or shall become a member in the future; (4) works published for the first time in any of the member countries of said agreements or treaties, or within thirty days of their first publication; and 5) artistic representations, phonographic productions, and broadcasts, in the terms provided in the title of this Law concerning copyright-related rights. In the absence of an applicable international convention, foreign works, performances, sound productions, and broadcasts enjoy the protection established in this Law, provided that in the



respective country of origin effective reciprocity is guaranteed to Dominican authors, artists, producers, or broadcasters, as appropriate.

Pursuant to the provisions of Law No. 65-00, also modified by Law No. 424-06, the transfer of economic rights over a work, interpretation, performance, or phonogram may be free or onerous, exclusive, or non-exclusive. Unless otherwise agreed or expressly provided by law, assignment is presumed non-exclusive and for pecuniary interest. This same text allows the author to substitute the assignment for a simple, non-exclusive, and non-transferable license of use.

The copyright owner or the owner of any related right, his heirs or whoever has the conventional representation thereof, has the right of option to decide by which means - civil, repressive, or administrative - of those stated in Law No. 65-00, such person will initiate and proceed in the exercise of the rights conferred thereby.

5. DATA PROTECTION

The Dominican Republic's Constitution establishes as a fundamental right of people the right to privacy and personal honor, whose scope includes integrity, good name, own personal image, and access to information and existing data on the individuals and their registered assets in official or private registries, as well as to know the destination and use of said data within the limits established by law. It is Law No. 172-13 which regulates the exercise of said fundamental right. In this context, the law establishes the legal framework applicable to all the protection of personal data recorded in public registers, data centers, or any other technical means for the processing of personal data with the aim to provide reports, whether public or private, and guarantee the non-violation of the rights of individuals, facilitating access to their information, as well as regulating the constitution, structure, activities, operation, and termination of credit bureaus [Sociedades de Información Crediticia ("SIC")].

Also, this law provides credit reference services to ensure respect for privacy and the holders' rights, thereby promoting the integrity, accuracy, effective updating, confidentiality, and proper use of said information. The general principle of this law establishes that the processing and transfer of personal data are deemed to be illegal when the data owner has not given their free and explicit consent in writing or by any other means. Said consent, provided with other statements, must appear explicitly and prominently after notifying the data owner.

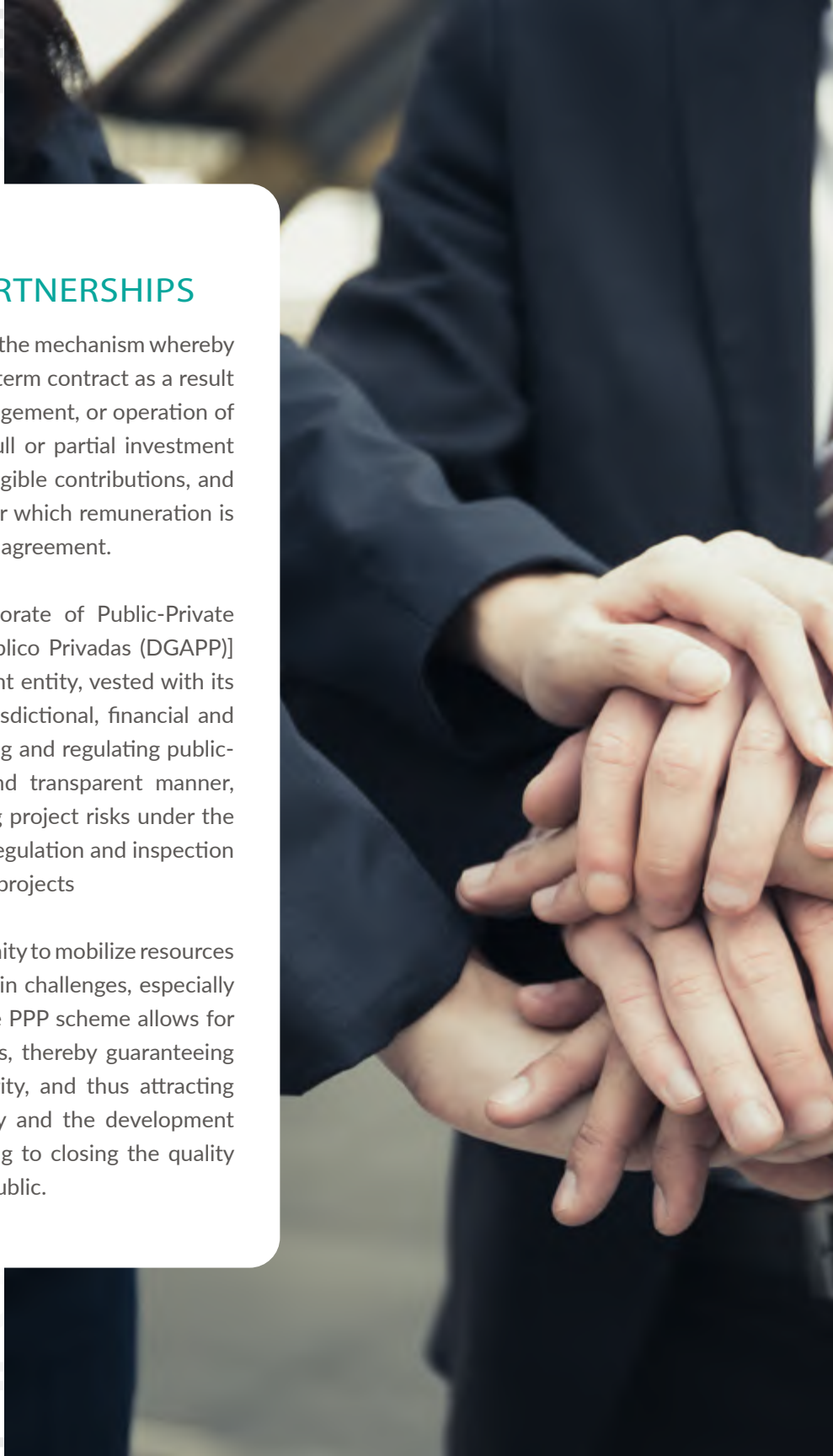


6. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Law 47-20 defines public-private partnerships as the mechanism whereby public and private agents voluntarily sign a long-term contract as a result of a competitive process, for the provision, management, or operation of goods or services of social interest, involving full or partial investment by private agents, public sector tangible or intangible contributions, and risk distribution between both parties, and under which remuneration is associated with performance as stipulated in the agreement.

Likewise, said law creates the General Directorate of Public-Private Partnerships [Dirección General de Alianzas Público Privadas (DGAPP)] as an independent and decentralized Government entity, vested with its own legal status and capital, administrative, jurisdictional, financial and technical autonomy; with the duties of promoting and regulating public-private partnerships in an orderly, efficient and transparent manner, ensuring compliance with the law and mitigating project risks under the scheme of public-private partnerships, through regulation and inspection by the public and private agents involved in said projects

Public-private partnerships represent an opportunity to mobilize resources from the private sector to face the country's main challenges, especially when public resources are limited. Likewise, the PPP scheme allows for the signing of contracts on a transparency basis, thereby guaranteeing a favorable investment climate and legal security, and thus attracting local and foreign capital to boost the economy and the development of infrastructure in the country, and contributing to closing the quality infrastructure gap existing in the Dominican Republic.



7. LABOR REGIME

The Dominican Republic's labor regime is established in the Labor Code (Law No. 16-92 of May 29, 1992), as amended, Implementing Regulation No. 258-93, resolutions of the Ministry of Labor, resolutions of the National Salary Committee, conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO), all ratified by the country and supplementary regulations.

The Ministry of Labor is the representative body of the Executive Branch in labor matters, and the highest administrative authority in all related to employer-worker relations. Moreover, the National Salary Committee is the body responsible for setting the national minimum wage for workers from the different sectors converging in the Dominican labor environment.

Our labor legislation includes the principle of territoriality, applying to every employer and employee in the national territory, without any distinction whatsoever between Dominican citizens or foreign citizens. Therefore, according to the territorial principle, all employees rendering any service in the Dominican Republic have the right to claim the benefits and rights established in the Labor Code. Said principle also provides workers with protection so that their rights cannot be waived or conventionally limited (any agreement to the contrary is void) and can only be modified by provisions that favor or improve workers' conditions.

In accordance with the Labor Code, the employment contract formation exists through any relationship where a person is obliged, through remuneration, to render a personal service to another under the immediate or delegated dependence and direction of the latter; that is, regardless of whether or not it is in writing, the existence of an employment contract is presumed until proven otherwise in any personal employment relationship.

Any foreign company or branch thereof shall register its local employees with the Ministry of Labor, and register itself and its local employees with the Social Security Administration Office [Tesorería de la Seguridad Social (TSS)]. It should be noted that at least eighty percent (80%) of the total number of employees must be Dominican citizens. Wages earned by Dominican employees must add up to at least eighty percent (80%) of the total payroll amount.



8. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL LAW NO. 183-02

The Dominican Republic has a robust regulatory framework in the monetary and financial sphere, fostering the economic development of the banking sector, encouraging innovation and active participation of economic agents. This framework operates within a context of legal certainty and macroeconomic stability, supported by prudential standards and effective, risk-based supervision. These elements ensure the solvency, liquidity, and positive contribution of the sector to the overall health of the Dominican economy.

9. WORKING HOURS

Concerning the maximum hours, the Dominican Labor Code provides for a general rule establishing a maximum of eight working hours per day and forty-four hours per week. However, workers in management or inspection positions can stay at their jobs for up to ten hours per day. The regular work week runs from Monday morning to Saturday noon.

The Day Shift refers to the regular working hours that run from 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. The night shift runs from 9:00 p.m. until 7:00 a.m. If the working day extends to more than three hours of the night shift, it is deemed to be a night shift.

The Ministry of Labor may, by resolution, determine that, in consideration of the requirements of certain types of businesses and companies and the social and economic needs of the different regions of the country, following consultation with employee representatives, the workweek for various establishments may end at a different time than that previously established.



10. EMPLOYEE DAILY REST RIGHTS

After four hours of continuous work, an employee shall be allowed a one-hour rest period, and after five hours, a one-and-a-half-hour rest period (art. 157). If any employee requires lunch at their workplace instead of at home, it must be paid during their lunch period as if they were carrying out their work (art. 151).

11. EMPLOYEE WEEKLY REST RIGHTS

Articles 163 and 164 of the Dominican Labor Code provide that every employee shall have the right to thirty-six hours of uninterrupted rest per week. Said period shall begin at noon on Saturday unless the employee and the employer have agreed that the weekly rest will occur in another period during the week (art. 163). Any weekly rest during which the employee renders any services shall be compensated by a payment equal to one day's labor wage plus one hundred percent of said amount (i.e., double wage) or by a rest period equal to the time stipulated as weekly rest (art. 164) given by the employer to the employee on the following week.

12. HOLIDAY BENEFITS PURSUANT THE DOMINICAN LABOR LAW

According to article 165 of the Dominican Labor Code, days declared as national holidays or holidays in the Dominican Republic are considered payable rest periods unless any such date falls on a regular weekly rest day. Article 205 provides that any non-working day in which an employee renders a service shall be compensated through such employee's ordinary daily wage plus one hundred percent of said amount (i.e., double wage).



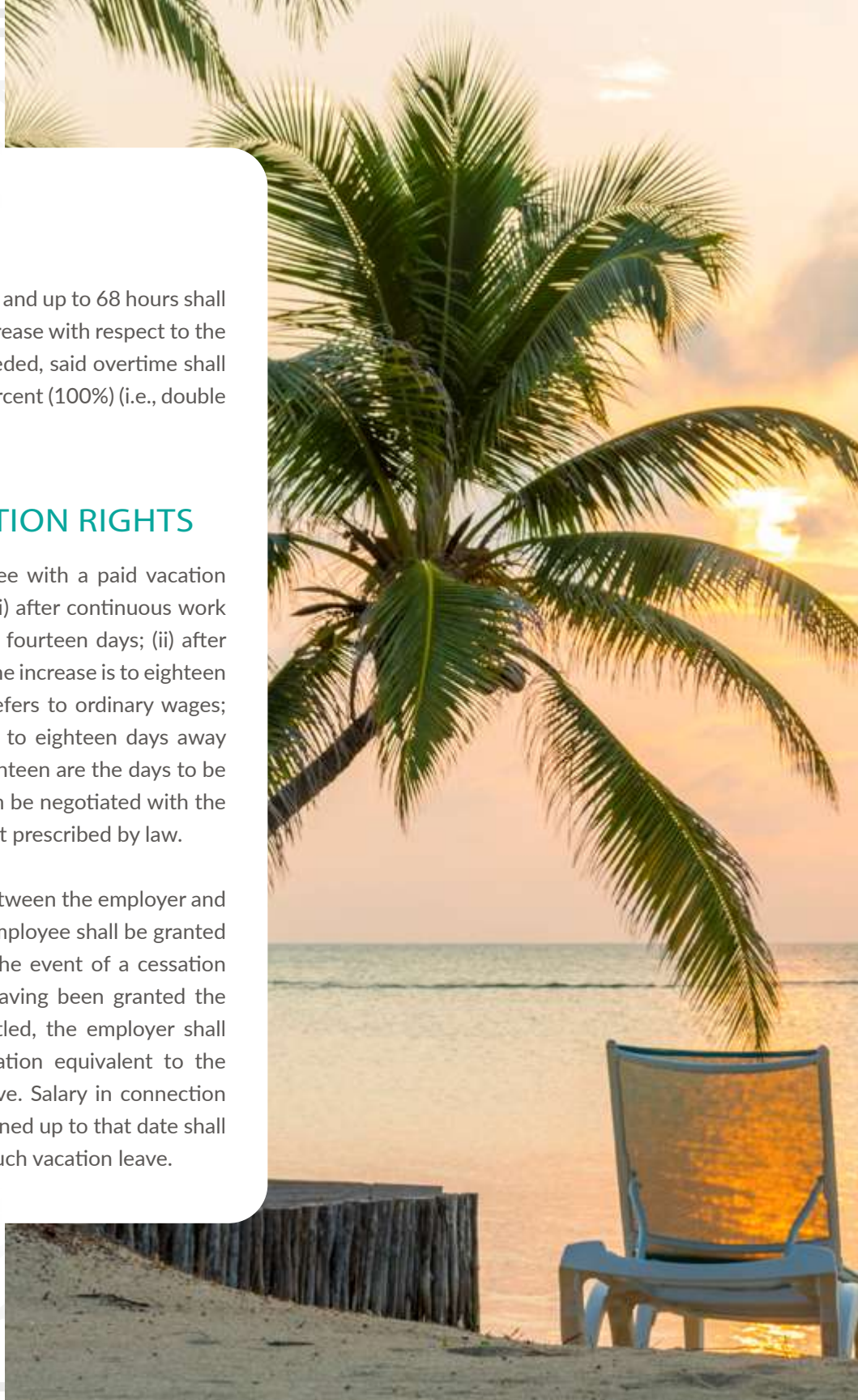
13. OVERTIME PAY

Hours worked in excess of 44 weekly hours and up to 68 hours shall be paid with a thirty-five percent (35%) increase with respect to the worker's salary. If 68 weekly hours is exceeded, said overtime shall be paid with an increase of one hundred percent (100%) (i.e., double wage).

14. EMPLOYEE VACATION RIGHTS

The employer must provide each employee with a paid vacation leave according to the following scheme: (i) after continuous work for at least one year and up to five years: fourteen days; (ii) after continuous work for at five years or more, the increase is to eighteen days. Please note that the day scheme refers to ordinary wages; likewise, sub-paragraph (ii) does not refer to eighteen days away from work (these remain fourteen), but eighteen are the days to be paid. However, a longer vacation leave can be negotiated with the employee, but it can never be less than that prescribed by law.

Vacations may be divided by agreement between the employer and the employee, but, in any case, any such employee shall be granted at least a one-week vacations leave. In the event of a cessation of employment without such employee having been granted the vacation leave to which he/she was entitled, the employer shall provide such employee with a compensation equivalent to the salary corresponding to such vacation leave. Salary in connection with such vacation leave and any salary earned up to that date shall be paid one day before the begin date of such vacation leave.



15. CHRISTMAS BONUS

The employer is under the obligation to pay the employee, no later than December 20 of each calendar year, a Christmas bonus consisting of one-twelfth of the employee's salary during the year. However, this amount may be modified by agreement between the parties in order to pay a greater amount, but in no case should it be greater than the equivalent of five times the national minimum wage.

Payment of the Christmas bonus is mandatory regardless of the cause of termination of a labor contract. If an employee has been terminated before the end of the year, his/her Christmas bonus shall be paid according to the calendar year period during which said employee worked for the company.

16. PROFIT BONUS

If the company records profits, it shall grant a participation equivalent to ten percent of the net annual profits, by dividing it among all of its permanent employees. However, Free Zones are exempted from this policy.

17. SUSPENSION OF EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS

The Dominican Labor Code provides for the possibility of suspending an employment contract, regardless of the contract type. It should be noted that suspension of an agreement does not necessarily mean it will be terminated. However, during suspension, the relevant employee shall be released from his/her contractual obligations and the employer shall not be required to pay the corresponding compensation, unless provided by law, a collective agreement, or the employment contract itself. Article 84 of the Dominican Labor Code provides that "the employment contract term includes national holidays, the weekly rest period, the vacation leave, and suspension of the effects of the employment contract under any argument included in Article 51 or otherwise agreed by the parties."

To this end, even if the effects of the employment contract were to be suspended, the employee's labor rights shall not be suspended, and thus the compensation period shall be included at the time of determining the employee's labor rights if suspension was due to any of the reasons listed in article 51 of the Dominican Labor Code.



18. LAW ON REGULATORY IMPROVEMENT AND STREAMLINED PROCEDURES

Law No. 167-21 of August 12, 2021, on Regulatory Improvement and Streamlined Procedures.

In 2021, Law No. 167-21 was enacted for purposes of establishing and coordinating public policies aimed at regulatory improvement and the streamlining of administrative procedures, thus applying to all public administration bodies, autonomous agencies, and government-owned enterprises.

This legislation has allowed the country to engage in an institutional transformative process through administrative reform projects targeted at improving the country's business and investment climate, by eliminating bureaucratic hurdles and introducing improvements in processes and institutional services.

Its Regulation, created by Decree 486-22, lays down the necessary guidelines for adoption and implementation of the tools for Regulatory Improvement and Simplification of Procedures, as a public policy to be adopted and implemented by all Government instrumentalities and bodies.

19. REACTIVATION OF VARIOUS COMMISSIONS OR TECHNICAL COMMITTEES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Decree No. 806-21 of December 17, 2021, on the Reactivation of Commissions or Technical Committees.

In December 2021, Decree No. 806-21 ordered the reactivation of various Commissions or Technical Committees in the Dominican Republic, including the Dominican Republic's One-Stop Investment Window (VUI) within the framework of the Efficient Government Program (Zero Bureaucracy), for purposes of integrating in a single digital and interconnected platform all procedures, permits, registrations, licenses, clearances, approvals or any other authorization required to be filed before our governmental or municipal institutions for investment projects in the Dominican Republic.

As of December 2021, ProDominicana began working on the necessary cooperation with all organizations related to the investment process, in order to promote the streamlining, acceleration and incorporation of procedures for all economic and investment sectors through the One-Stop Investment Window (VUI).



20. INVESTMENT PROMOTION CABINET

Decree No. 849-21 of December 29, 2021, on the creation of the Investment Promotion Cabinet.

Created by way of Decree No. 143-09, the Investment Cabinet for Strategic Projects was repealed in 2021 by Decree No. 849-21, which provides for the creation of a new Investment Promotion Cabinet.

This new Cabinet is intended to promote within the Public Administration all policies, guidelines and mechanisms aimed at developing facilities and processes that encourage investment in strategic sectors which contribute to improve and elevate the country's competitiveness, this being a key factor driving new projects and supporting their roll-out in the Dominican Republic.

"With this new Cabinet, the objective is established to promote within the Public Administration the policies, guidelines and mechanisms to develop facilities and processes that encourage investment towards strategic sectors that contribute to the improvement and elevation of the country's competitiveness, this being an instrument special in favor of new projects and their implementation process in the Dominican Republic"

Mrs. Rachel Pena.

Vice President of the Dominican Republic.



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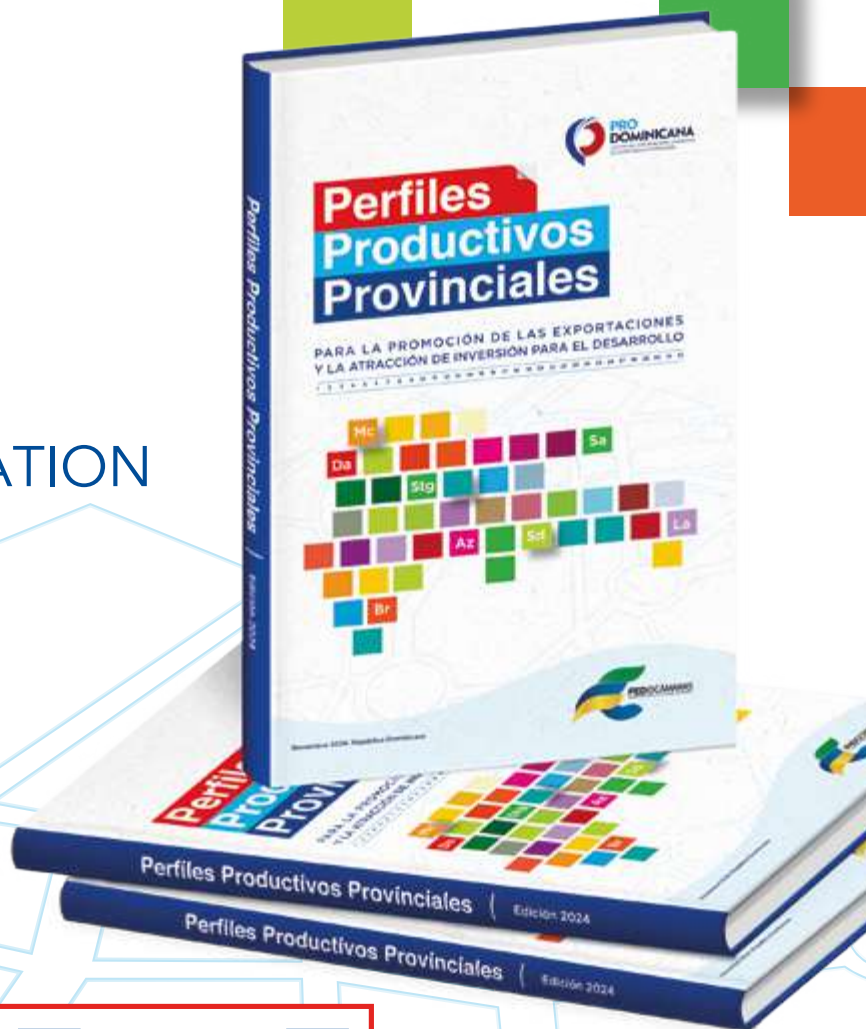


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INVESTMENT PROMOTION AND PROTECTION AGREEMENTS (IPPAS)



1. GENERAL INFORMATION

In the Dominican Republic, investors benefit from a higher degree of protection through Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (IPPAs).

The object of these bilateral investment agreements is to strengthen the existing legal framework to promote increased investment flows and guarantee favorable treatment and conditions for investment development between investors from both countries, while ensuring an appropriate and stable investment climate with greater legal security.

To this end, said agreements set forth the principles of national treatment, most-favored-nation, and minimum standard of treatment. Also, they include provisions on expropriation and compensation, capital transfer, and dispute settlement.

Their importance has been highlighted and the framework agreement updated for future negotiations of bilateral investment promotion and protection agreements with different nations regarding foreign direct investment (FDI), being such bilateral agreements aimed at the promotion and legal protection of investment and the promotion of the country's economic development, on a reciprocal basis.



2. INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS SIGNED BY THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Following are the agreements of this type signed by the Dominican Republic:

<i>Partners</i>	<i>Subscription Date</i>	<i>Effective Date</i>
<i>Argentina*</i>	<i>16 March 2001</i>	<i>N.D.</i>
<i>Chile</i>	<i>28 November 2000</i>	<i>8 may 2002</i>
<i>Corea</i>	<i>30 June 2006</i>	<i>21 may 2008</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>16 March 1995</i>	<i>7 October 1996</i>
<i>Finlandia</i>	<i>27 November 2001</i>	<i>21 april 2007</i>
<i>Francia</i>	<i>14 January 1999</i>	<i>30 October 2000</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>12 June 2006</i>	<i>18 julio 2007</i>
<i>Marruecos</i>	<i>23 may 2002</i>	<i>4 January 2007</i>
<i>Países Bajos</i>	<i>30 March 2006</i>	<i>29 August 2007</i>
<i>Panamá</i>	<i>6 February 2003</i>	<i>21 may 2008</i>
<i>Suiza</i>	<i>27 January 2004</i>	<i>12 March 2006</i>

Argentina and Qatar: Pending ratification by the National Congress.







"We have had a clear commitment to generate inter-institutional coordination and synergy, which in the case of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ProDominicana, has had as its main objective to establish the framework of collaboration under which our Missions abroad work to promote Dominican exports and the attraction of foreign direct investment".

*- Mr. Roberto Alvarez.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.*



FOREIGN TRADE



1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Dominican Republic's economy is one open to trade and foreign investment. Its foreign trade policy is focused on increasing foreign direct investment (FDI) flows, strengthening its export sector, promoting its exports, and enhancing the presence of its products in international markets. It is also based on the 2030 National Development Strategy [Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo (END)] 2030 outlined in Law No. 1-12 of January 25, 2012

Promotion of exports and investments constitutes one of the basic pillars of the embassies and consulates subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic [Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de República Dominicana (MIREX)]. Accordingly, PRODOMINICANA and MIREX have recently created the "2021 Trade Promotion Plan" with a view to optimize trade promotion service and attract investment with the support of the country's foreign accredited diplomatic and consular corps.

This plan provides trade representatives in Dominican embassies and consulates abroad with the guidelines necessary to promote greater foreign investment levels in high value-added activities, thereby winning new business, and thus serving as key information providers for investors in accredited countries seeking to develop their investment projects in ours. With regards to the export sector, this plan also enables such trade representatives to contribute to the commercial promotion and strategic positioning of the Dominican Republic's exportable supply.

The Dominican customs regime is regulated by the new

Customs Law No. 168-21, enacted on August 9, 2021, made in accordance with the existing constitutional provisions, the present situation of the Dominican Republic and its foreign trade targets, in accordance with the technological advances achieved by the General Customs Directorate, and consistent with our international commitments in terms of trade facilitation, customs procedures, and streamlining and harmonization of customs regimes.

The customs administration area has streamlined processes in place, such as the Single Customs Declaration [Declaración Única de Aduanas (DUA)] as the only form for goods declaration, the Integrated Customs Management System [Sistema Integrado de Gestión Aduanera (SIGA)] for electronic customs declaration and time saving, and the figure of the Authorized Economic Operator (AEO), this being a General Customs Directorate (DGA) certification mechanism for all players in the logistics chain.

Serving as a basic pillar of the Dominican Republic's economic development, the country's foreign policy provides for maximum use of the external environment, seeking large volumes of exchange of goods and services, and increased direct foreign investment flows.

Promotion of exports and investments constitutes one of the basic pillars of the embassies and consulates subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic [Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de República Dominicana (MIREX)]. Accordingly, PRODOMINICANA



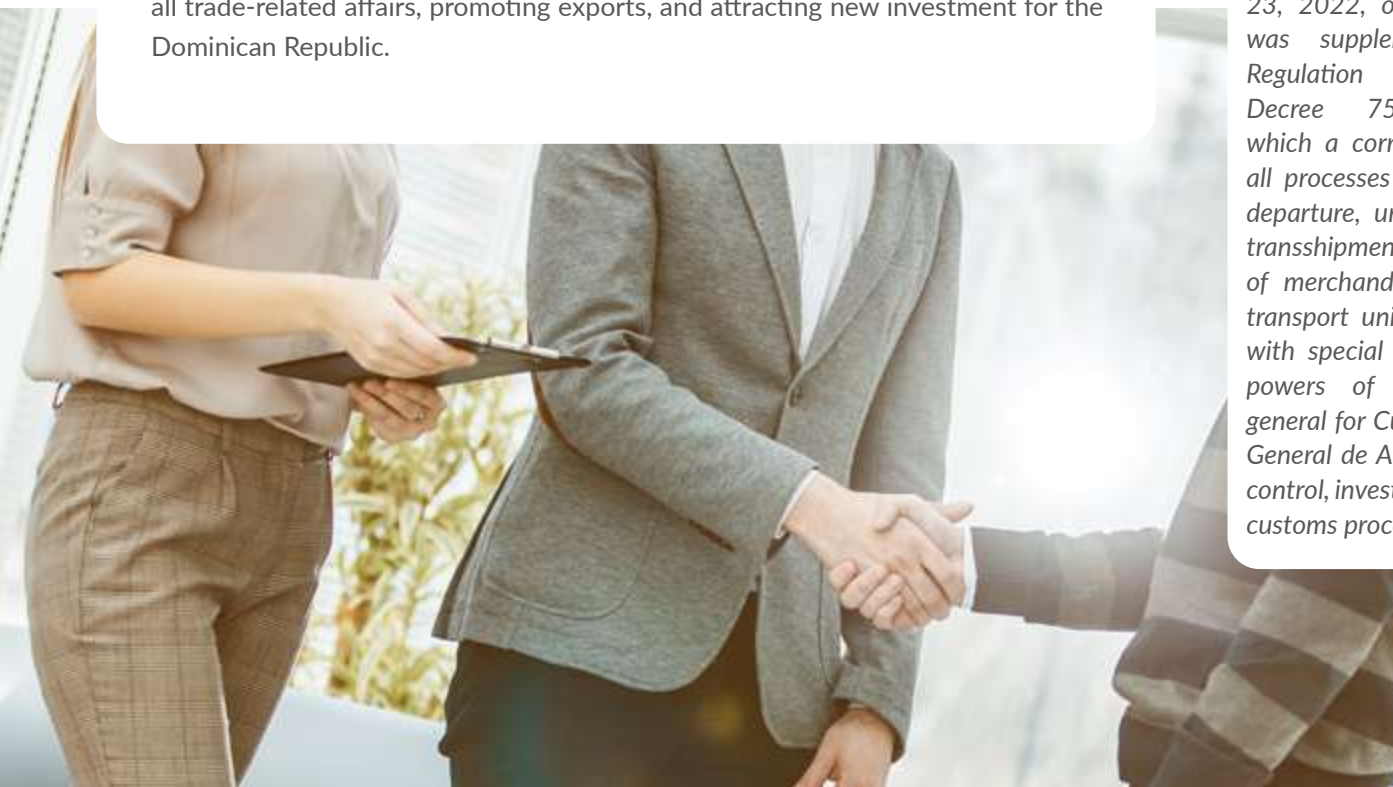
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This ProDominicana – MIREX strategic partnership is also backed by an inter-institutional agreement signed on May 2, 2017, establishing the collaboration framework under which Missions abroad shall work to promote exports and attract foreign direct investment. Resolution No. 05-17 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MIREX) further appoints the head of the Trade Division attached to Embassies and Consulates of the Dominican Republic abroad, as the person in charge of managing all trade-related affairs, promoting exports, and attracting new investment for the Dominican Republic.



In addition, as of December 23, 2022, our Customs Law was supplemented by its Regulation established by Decree 755-22, through which a correct regulation of all processes of entry, arrival, departure, unloading, loading, transshipment and shipment of merchandise, vehicles and transport units is guaranteed, with special emphasis on the powers of the Directorate general for Customs [Dirección General de Aduanas (DGA)] to control, investigate and oversee customs procedures.



2. EXPORTS

The Dominican Republic's export culture seeks to promote the benefits and importance of international business by promoting the attributes of the Dominican Republic to attract entrepreneurs and foreign direct investment with export potential and, in turn, create value for our country.

Any individual or legal person seeking to export shall file the following documentation: a) Single Customs Declaration (DUA); b) Commercial Invoice; c) Shipping documents; d) Phytosanitary or zoosanitary certificate; and (e) Certificate of origin for goods subject to preferential tariffs under a commercial agreement.

The following items require specific permits from regulatory bodies:

PRODUCTS	PERMITS	ISSUING BODY
<i>Products of plant and animal origin</i>	<i>Phytosanitary certificate, animal health certificate, export permit for controlled pharmaceutical preparations.</i>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture, National Drug Directorate</i>
<i>Plants, fish sand, and wood</i>	<i>Environmental authorization, export certificate for hazardous waste, no objection for export of fishery products</i>	<i>Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, CODOPESCA</i>
<i>Food beverages, pharmaceutical products and chemical</i>	<i>Sanitary Registration</i>	<i>Ministry of Public Health and Social Services</i>
<i>Mining Products</i>	<i>Certification of no objection for the export of metallic and non-metallic minerals</i>	<i>General Mining Directorate</i>
<i>Raw Tobacco</i>	<i>Form for processing the export of tobacco and its manufactures</i>	<i>The Tobacco Institute [Instituto del Tabaco (INTABACO)] and the Ministry of Agriculture.</i>
<i>Textiles</i>	<i>Export authorization and company certification Law 56-07</i>	<i>National Council of Export Free Zones [Consejo Nacional de Zonas Francas de Exportación (CNZFE)].</i>
<i>Sugar and molasses</i>	<i>Permits for the export of sugar and its derivatives of national production</i>	<i>National Sugar Institute [Instituto Nacional del Azúcar (INAZUCAR)] and the Ministry of Agriculture.</i>
<i>Artworks</i>	<i>Exit permit for cultural property</i>	<i>Ministry of Culture</i>
<i>Alcohols cigars</i>	<i>Export authorization for alcoholic beverages and cigarettes, phytosanitary export certificate</i>	<i>Dominican Internal Revenue Service (DGII) and Ministry of Agriculture</i>
<i>Coffee</i>	<i>Coffee exporter registration and product certificate</i>	<i>Dominican Coffee Council and the Ministry of Agriculture.</i>
<i>Metals</i>	<i>Registration certification for the trade and export of metal waste</i>	<i>ProDominicana</i>



3. TEMPORARY ADMISSION REGIME FOR INWARD PROCESSING / LAW NO. 84-99

THE DOMINICAN LEGISLATION INCLUDES LAW NO. 84-99 OF AUGUST 6, 1999, ON EXPORT REACTIVATION AND PROMOTION, AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION REGULATION NO. 213-00.

By way of this law, exporters benefit from a temporary admission regime for processes establishing the suspension of import duties and taxes from abroad or from Export Free Zones, for goods to be re-exported within a period of eighteen (18) months, counted from thirty (30) days following admission of the goods in the national customs territory.

All export items shall enjoy the benefits of this Temporary Admission Regime. This legislation is under the administration, supervision, and implementation of ProDominicana and the General Customs Directorate (DGA).

4. VUCE

Created by way of Decree No. 470-14, the One-Stop Foreign Trade Window [Ventanilla Única de Comercio Exterior (VUCE)] is a trade facilitation initiative to streamline all formalities required for processes related to the import and export of goods, through process harmonization and the incorporation of information technologies.

This platform operates to unify all authorizations issued by government institutions involved in foreign trade operations, thereby assisting importers and exporters in the management of permits for applicable goods.



5. OEA

The Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) originates with the World Customs Organization (WCO) regulatory framework, as a form of customs management that provides for audit processes, financial statements, and quality standards to accredit and certify safe, dependable economic operators, and thus ensure and facilitate global trade. This certification accredits compliance with security measures and good practices in the supply chain of goods.

The Dominican Republic program operates with a division of the General Customs Directorate (DGA), which is responsible for promoting this certification among the players in the logistics chain. It also conducts all necessary audits and inspections until a satisfactory report is produced prior to issuance of any such certification.

Our AEO program stands out worldwide inasmuch as it includes, upon compliance with the program requirements, the possibility of granting a certification for all players in the supply chain. Exporters, importers, port facility operators, airport facility operators, customs officers, shipping operators, express couriers, freight forwarders, carriers, warehouse managers, free zones, free zone parks, and outside logistics companies are eligible for certification.



6. IMPORTACIONES

Whether an individual or legal person, every importer or exporter must be recorded under a National Taxpayer ID (RNC) to conduct trade activities in the Dominican Republic. In addition, legal persons must also have a trade registry number and natural persons must have an identification document. In order to import more than US\$2,000, importers must present a Single Customs Declaration (DUA), a commercial invoice, a Customs Value Declaration [Declaración de Valor Aduanal (DVA)], shipping documents, a certificate of origin (if the importer wants to be governed by a particular system of preferences), an import license, and a clearance permit or a health certificate.

Certain items are banned or subject to permits.

Banned Import Items: weapons of mass destruction, wild birds, used electrical appliances, pesticides and insecticides, cocoa plants, fruits, seeds, moss plants (bananas) or any part thereof, used clothing, right-hand drive cars, salvage motor vehicles (damaged), light-duty vehicles with over five years of use, heavy-duty vehicles with over 15 years of use.

Import Items Subject to Permit: weapons and ammunition, bulbs and seeds, fruits, spices, live plants, fertilizers and pesticides, meat products, fish and crustaceans, live animals, animal products and by-products, certain medicinal products for human or animal use, chemicals, fresh cattle and meat, gases and ozone-depleting substances, telecommunications equipment, health and personal hygiene products, pharmaceuticals from natural sources for therapeutic purposes, household care products, agricultural commodities, seeds, substances used for plant protection, and veterinary products.

As of April 2012, the DUA and other import documents can be digitally submitted through the platform hosting the Integrated Customs Management System (SIGA), thereby reducing costs and producing time savings on the release of goods. SIGA operates in all customs centers throughout the country for import and export operations, under a digital signature format.

As of 2012, the Dominican Republic has adopted the Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) modality, under which economic operators that meet specific requirements can benefit from



streamlines customs processes and controls. This program is voluntary and open to any natural or legal person established in the Dominican Republic and involved in commercial logistics chains.

Imports are subject to Tax on the Transfer of Industrialized Goods and Services (ITBIS). Certain specific items are subject to Excise Tax [Impuesto Selectivo al Consumo (ISC)].

The ITBIS is a value-added tax applied to all imported items based on the goods' CIF value plus the corresponding fees and other import duties. ITBIS is 18%, except for certain goods whose rate is 16%.

ISC [Excise Tax] is levied on certain luxury products, alcoholic beverages, and tobacco products:

Alcoholic products, alcoholic beverages, and beers are levied with a ten percent (10%) Ad Valorem Excise Tax (which is determined by adding 30% before taxes to the manufacturer's list price, excluding discounts or bonuses), plus a specified amount of DOP\$633.85 regardless of the alcohol percentage.

Tobacco products are levied with a twenty percent (20%) Ad Valorem Excise Tax on the product's retail price, plus a specified amount of DOP\$53.62 for each of 20-unit pack of cigarettes and DOP\$26.81 for each with 10-unit pack of cigarettes.

7. TARIFF RATES

Tariff rates applied in the Dominican Republic are contained in Law No. 146-00 of 2000, as amended. Rates are based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, including the adaptation of its 6th amendment (2017 version) as approved on June 27, 2014, by the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) (currently known as the World Customs Organization (WCO)). The sixth edition is the only Spanish version of the Harmonized System.



The Dominican Republic tariff rates have been aligned with those of the World Trade Organization (WTO). At present, only Ad Valorem tariff rates are levied, ranging from 0% to 99%. Dominican tariff rates cover 12 rate levels: 0%, 3%, 8%, 14%, 20%, 25%, 40%, 56%, 85%, 89%, 97% and 99%, of which the highest levels (56%, 85%, 89%, 97%, and 99%) are levied on products under the quota system, accounting for only 23 tariff lines or 0.3% of the total tariff lines (HS-8 digit). Free zone tariff lines represent slightly more than 50% of all tariff lines; all remaining tariff lines are subject to a 20% tariff rate (30% of the total tariff lines) or a 3% to 14% tariff rate (17% of the total tariff lines). 74 tariff lines pertaining to agricultural commodities, meat products, and cold cuts are subject to a rate of approximately 25%.

Dominican imports under the free zone regime are duty-free. Items mentioned in Law No. 146-00 of 2,000 (donations, samples, and household equipment belonging to immigrants or Dominican citizens) are exempt from taxation.

8. LAW ON MARITIME TRADE IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

As regards maritime commerce, as of January 19, 2023, according to the Government's comprehensive vision to define a new maritime policy which allows the country to provide a new registry of vessels that encourages the growth of the national fleet, our country has a new Law No. 5-23 on Maritime Trade in the Dominican Republic. Said law is intended to regulate, within the Dominican territory, any facts or legal relationships linked to national and foreign maritime vessels, as well as those arising from transport and other maritime activities, to ensure and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the parties involved and foster security and development of the maritime sector, the economy and commerce in the country.





TRADE LIBERALIZATION

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Dominican Republic has pursued a foreign policy aimed at promoting the trade integration of Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Our position has contributed to a significant rapprochement with all geographically closest regions, thus expanding the available markets and the country's export capacity, and allowing for successful negotiations with the world's largest trading blocs. We have a Free Trade Agreement with Central America, an agreement with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and a Partial International Treaty with the Republic of Panama.

- ***The Caribbean Forum (CARIFORUM)***

The Dominican Republic is also a member of the Caribbean Forum (CARIFORUM), a subgroup of the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States that serves as the basis for economic dialogue with the European Union. As a member of the CARIFORUM, the Dominican Republic has signed a free trade agreement with the European Union, the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), which stipulates commercial advantages to developing countries.

- ***World Trade Organization (WTO)***

The Dominican Republic is a WTO founding member, and all trade policies not defined in specific agreements are governed by the standards agreed upon with the WTO. Not only has this Organization had a particular impact on the international trade sector, but also in the past two decades it has also helped to modernize most of the country's regulatory aspects.



- **Association of Caribbean States (ACS)**

The Association of Caribbean States (ACS) was formed on July 24, 1994, by way of the ACS Articles of Agreement, with a view to strengthening regional cooperation and the integration process, implementing schemes for the development and consolidation of economic relations among its members, unleashing the Caribbean Sea's potential through interaction between the Member States and third parties, and building an enhanced space for trade and investment. Trade, transportation, sustainable tourism, and natural disasters are ACS's prime focus.

The Dominican Republic is a member of this association, currently made up of 25 Member States and 7 Associate Members.

- **Double Taxation Agreements**

As an export promoter and in its efforts to attract foreign direct investment, ProDominicana aims its services to provide timely, specialized technical support to make the most of all trade agreements signed by the Dominican Republic.

The below mentioned trade agreements signed and currently in force in the Dominican Republic are a strategic and business tool for participation of our products and services in the commercial exchange among European markets on a competitive, effective, and sustainable basis, thus achieving a better positioning with respect to the competition.

2. TRADE AGREEMENTS

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AGREEMENTS	MEMBERS
Acuerdo de Libre Comercio entre República Dominicana, Estados Unidos y Centroamérica (DR-CAFTA)	República Dominicana Estados Unidos Centroamérica (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras y Nicaragua)
Acuerdo de Asociación Económica Unión Europea-CARIFORO (EPA)	Unión Europea (Alemania, Austria, Bélgica, Bulgaria, Chipre, Croacia, Dinamarca, Eslovaquia, Eslovenia, España, Estonia, Finlandia, Francia, Grecia, Holanda, Hungría, Irlanda, Italia, Latvia, Lituania, Luxemburgo, Malta, Polonia, Portugal, Suecia, Reino Unido, República Checa y Rumania) CARIFORO (República Dominicana y la Comunidad del Caribe -CARICOM-)
Acuerdo de Libre Comercio República Dominicana y Comunidad del Caribe (CARICOM)	República Dominicana CARICOM PMD (Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Surinam, Trinidad y Tobago) CARICOM LDC (Antigua y Barbuda, Belice, Dominica, Granada, Montserrat, Santa Lucía, San Cristóbal y Nieves y San Vicente y Granadinas).
Acuerdo de Libre Comercio República Dominicana y Centroamérica	República Dominicana Centroamérica (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras y Nicaragua)
Economic Partnership Agreement Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - CARIFORUM (CARIFORUM-UK EPA) *	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, CARIFORO (the Dominican Republic and the Caribbean Community -CARICOM-)

With the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, the member countries of the CARIFORUM, the Dominican Republic included, signed an Economic Partnership Agreement granted through the European Union-CARIFORUM Agreement, to consolidate tariff preferences with the British market. As of January 2021, the Dominican Republic and the other CARIFORUM countries shall be governed by the new EPA with the United Kingdom. (EPA UK- CARIFORO).



3. GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES (GSP)


Dominican export companies also benefit from tariff preferences granted through the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), a unilateral tariff program whereby GSP preference-giving countries impose reduced or duty-free rates on specific products originating in least-developed and developing countries with the aim of having them enter their markets.

Industrial products, certain agricultural commodities and products manufactured in companies operating under the free zone regime benefit from this GSP program.

The countries extending said tariff preferences to the Dominican Republic are: Australia, Belarus, Japan, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Russia, and Switzerland.

• One-Stop Investment Window [Ventanilla Única de Inversión (VUI)]:

The One-Stop Investment Window (VUI) was created on November 10, 2012 under Decree No. 626-12, in line with the 2030 National Development Strategy [Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo (END)] - in particular with its specific objective 3.3.1, course of action 3.3.1.1, which is to "Promote a pro-competitive Government that ensures the streamlining of costs, procedures, transaction times, and authorizations, thus eliminating institution and function duplication through the establishment and effective application of a regulatory framework for the coordination of all procedures pertaining to central, decentralized and local public institutions, in an environment marked by judicial security, legal certainty and corporate social responsibility, in accordance with international standards" - and is further strengthened by Decree No. 806-21 on the Reactivation of Commissions or Technical Committees for the Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring of the One-Stop Window for Building Construction in the Dominican Republic, the Dominican Republic's One-Stop Investment Window, and the One-Stop Dominican Company Incorporation Window.



"The President of the Republic, Luis Abinader, is focused on the transformation of the country to achieve economic growth and the well-being of Dominicans, placing it as a model in the region."

– Mr. Peter Prazmowski.
Executive Director, National Competitiveness Council of the Dominican Republic.

At a regional level, the VUI implementation provides the Dominican Republic with a competitive advantage, by offering the investor a single centralized point for completion of formalities concerning any type of investment in the country. This initiative contributes to national and foreign investment growth with a direct impact on labor capacity and job creation, as well as to the improvement of the country's trade balance, thus leading the Dominican Republic to greater economic stability.

In this respect, the VUI brings together government services from multiple institutions, including certifications, permits, licenses, authorizations, among others, and allows for the monitoring of all investment-related processes, all this aimed at better coordination between the acting institutions, which translates into savings in time and money not only for investors, but also for participating public entities, thereby allowing access to real-time, reliable statistics, realistic projected investment flows in all relevant sectors, and visualization of bottlenecks for implementation of investment projects in the country.





INVESTMENT SECTORS





1. ENERGY SECTOR



The Dominican Republic offers a highly favorable climate for private investment in various energy-related projects, based on a friendly rule of law for both conventional generation projects and those based on alternative sources.

The Dominican electricity market is composed of companies dedicated to generation, transmission and distribution-commercialization. Companies wishing to operate energy generation projects must comply with all requirements set out in the current regulations of the subsector, and pursuant environmental standards. The transmission system operates on the basis of free access, with regulated transmission charges.

The National Interconnected Electricity System [Sistema Eléctrico Nacional Interconectado (SENI)] consists of the set of installations of generating electrical units, transmission lines, electrical substations and interconnected distribution lines, which allow the production, transport and distribution of electricity. It consists of the National Energy Commission [Comisión Nacional de Energía (CNE)], the Superintendence of Electricity [Superintendencia de Electricidad (SIE)], the Coordinating Body [Organismo Coordinador (OC)], the electric power generation companies, the Electricity Transmission Company (ETED) and the distribution companies.



CHART 2. MATRIX OF INSTALLED NOMINAL CAPACITY BY TYPE OF ENERGY
IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

April 2025

Energy Type	Capacity (MW)	Share (%)
Natural Gas	1,770.0	29
Coal	1,064.0	18
Solar	1,033.0	17
Fuel Oil #6	965.0	16
Hydro	623.0	10
Wind	433.0	7
Fuel Oil #2	100.0	2
Biomass	30.0	1

Source: Energy Generation and Management Bulletin, Ministry of Energy and Mines, April 2025.

*Figures in units of MegaWatts and percentage shares.

The total installed capacity of the National Interconnected Electric System (SENI) as of April 2025 reached 6,019 MW. Of this total, 3,899 MW correspond to conventional generation, equivalent to 65%. Renewable sources are led by solar energy with 1,033 MW (17%), followed by hydro generation with 623 MW (10%) and wind power with 433 MW (7%). Finally, biomass contributes 30 MW, representing 1% of the total installed capacity.

1. Biomass and Solid Waste: The country has a high potential of about 475,000 hectares for the use of forest resources such as Acacia Mangium and agricultural residues such as sugarcane bagasse, rice husk, coffee straw and coconut gum. African palm, wood, residues or wood cuts among others.

2. Wind Energy: The Dominican Republic has a potential of 30,000 MW. Being the coastal regions of the southwestern and northern parts of the country the ones with the greatest potential.

3. Solar Photovoltaic Energy: The entire national geography has an estimated potential of about 50,000 MW thanks to its geographical position in the Caribbean and the excellent levels of solar radiation throughout the year.



4. *Hydroelectric*: The Dominican Republic has a high hydroelectric potential pending to be exploited. It is estimated that it has more than 2,095 MW of which only 624 MW have been developed. Together with solar energy, they represent convenient sources for the electrification of communities without access to electricity from the grid.

CONCESSIONS

Due to the confidence in the sector and the investment-friendly environment, the Dominican Republic has had a significant dynamism in the electricity subsector, where a significant number of investments are being earmarked for electricity generation from renewable sources. We currently have 45 provisional concessions, 88 final and 60 pending.

TABLE 4. CONCESSIONS IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Amounts in units

TYPE	PROVISIONAL CONCESSIONS	FINAL CONCESSIONS	PENDING CONCESSIONS
Wind	21	64	51 provisional and 32 definitive
Solar Photovoltaic	8	13	
Mini-hydraulic	0	2	
Biomass, MSW, and biofuel	1	1	
Biomass	0	1	
Thermal	0	26	
Total	30	107	83

Source: National Energy Commission.
*Date of consultation: May 7, 2025.

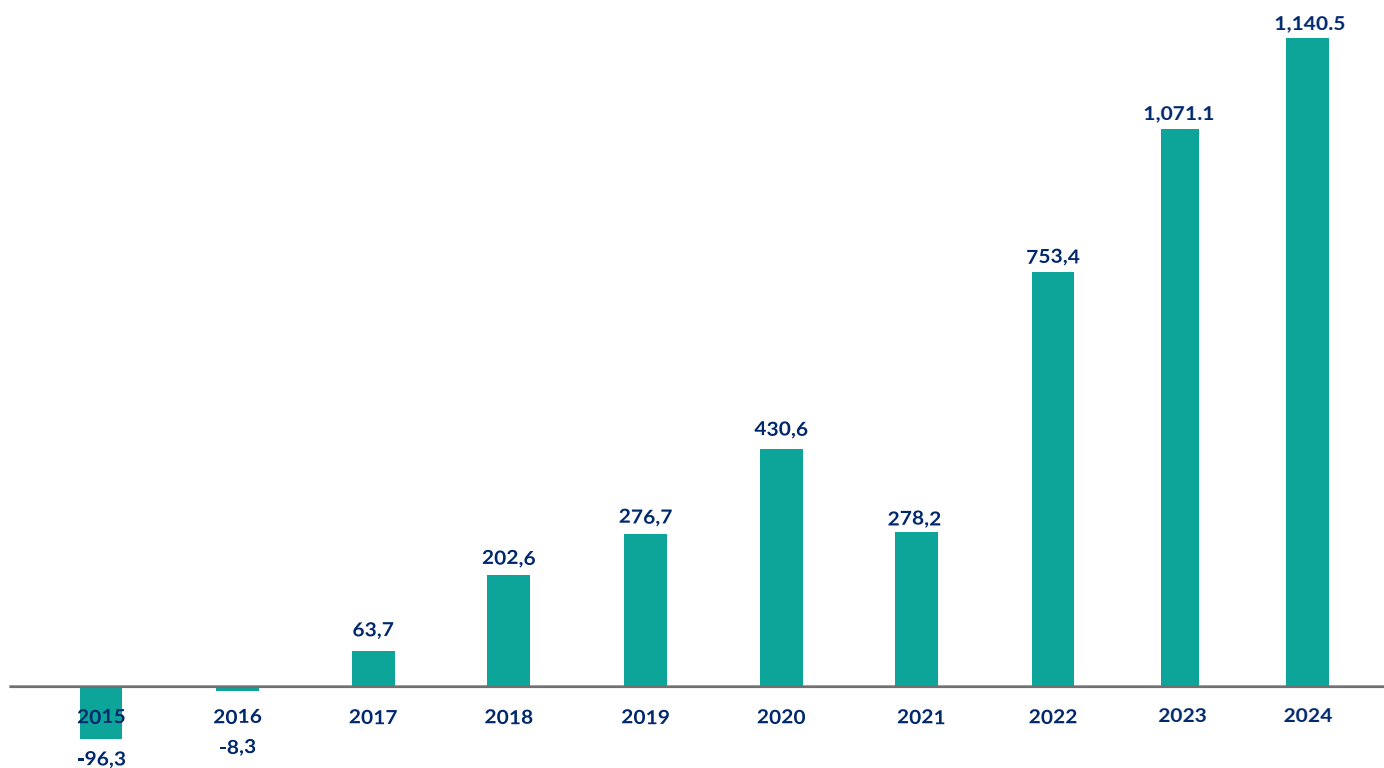


FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE ENERGY SECTOR

During the 2015–2024 period, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the energy sector totaled US\$4,107.8 million, accounting for 13% of the total FDI attracted by the Dominican Republic during that period.

CHART 3. FDI FLOWS TO THE ENERGY SECTOR IN THE DR

2015 - 2024 period; Figures in USD million



Source: ProDominicana ProInteligencia based on data from the BCRD.

*Figures subject to revision



STEPS TO INVESTING IN THE ENERGY SECTOR



1. Company Name (ONAPI)

- Time: 24 hours
- Cost: \$81
- Document: Trade Name Certificate



2. Constitution Tax Payment (DGII)

- Time: Immediately
- Cost: 10% of share capital
- Document: Tax payment certification



3. Company Registry (Corresponding Chamber of Commerce)

- Time: 1 to 5 days (Depends on the Chamber of Commerce)
- Minimum cost: \$42 (subject to variation due to social capital)
- Document: Company Registration



4. National Taxpayer Registry (DGII)

- Time: 10 working days
- Cost: \$0
- Document: RNC Act Certificate



5. TSS Certification

- Registration in TSS: (Immediate)
- Document: TSS Certification



6. Land Use Certification (corresponding Mayor's Office)

- This service is not regulated, so it has no cost or exact duration.
- Document: Land Use Certification



7. Environmental Authorization (Ministry of Environment)

- Time: 15 working days (minimum)
- Cost: Varies by category
- Document: Environmental Permit Resolution



8. Construction License (Ministry of Housing, Habitat, and Buildings)

- Time: 45 working days for processing.
- Cost: \$6,000
- Document: Construction License



9. Provisional Concession (National Energy Commission)

- Time: 30 working days for processing. 90 calendar days for the knowledge of the request by the CNE Directory.
- Cost: \$425,000
- Document: resolution Provisional Concession



10. Sealing and review of plans (ETED)

- Time: 3 working days
- It should also be considered that the plans can go to the MITUR if it is in a tourist area
- Cost: Varies
- Document: plans reviewed and sealed



11, Definitive Concession (CNE) and registration in the Special Regime

- Time: 45 working days for processing. 90 calendar days for the knowledge of the request by the CNE Directory.
- Cost: \$539,914
- Although it is deposited with the CNE, it must go through other institutions
- Document: definitive concession resolution



12, Import Incentive (National Energy Council)

- Time: 10 working days
- Cost: \$4,016
- Document: import tax exemption authorization



13, Modifications of Incentive Resolutions (National Energy Commission)

- Time: 15 working days
- Cost: \$1,174
- Document: incentive resolution modification



14, Certificate of compliance with basic requirements (Coordinating Body of the Electric System)

- Time: 160 working days
- Cost: \$9,000
- Document: authorization letter for commissioning



15, Provisional Interconnection Permit (SIE)

- Document: provisional interconnection permit



16, Certificate of compliance with the Connection Code (Coordinating Body of the Electricity System)

- Time: 35 working days
- Cost: no cost
- Document: certificate of compliance with the basic requirements of the SENI connection code for the work.



17, Commissioning Authorization (SIE)

- Time: 360 working days
- Cost: \$527,000
- Document: authorization resolution for commissioning



18, Commercial Operation Authorization (Coordinating Body of the Electricity System)

- Time: 40 working days
- Cost: Varies
- Document: affiliation of the agent as an associate of the OC

FLOW OF CONVENTIONAL ENERGY PROCEDURES



1. Company Name (ONAPI)

- Time: 24 hours
- Cost: \$81
- Document: Trade Name Certificate



2. Constitution Tax Payment (DGII)

- Time: Immediately
- Cost: 10% share capital
- Document: Receipt for payment of taxes



3. Registro de Compañía (Cámara de Comercio correspondiente)

- Time: 1 to 5 days (Depends on the Chamber of Commerce)
- Minimum cost: \$42 (subject to variation due to social capital)
- Document: : Trade Register



4. National Taxpayer Registration (DGI)

- Time: 10 business days
- Cost: \$0
- Document: : Proof of Registration Before DGII (RNC)



5. Proof of Registration Before TSS

- Registration with TSS (Lead Time: None)
- Document: Proof of Registration Before TSS



6. Land Use Certification (corresponding Mayor's Office)

- This service is not regulated, so it has no cost or exact duration.
- Document: land use certification



7. Environmental Authorization (Ministry of Environment)

- Time: 15 business days (minimum)
- Cost: varies by category
- Document: environmental permit resolution



8. Construction License (Ministry of Housing, Habitat, and Buildings)

- Time: 45 business days for processing.
- Cost: \$6,000
- Document: building permit



9. Application for approval for Wind Farm Construction

- Time: 15 business days
- Cost: \$3,000
- Document: approval for wind farm construction



10. Provisional Concession (National Energy Commission)

- Time: 30 business days for processing. 90 calendar days for the knowledge of the request by the CNE Directory.
- Cost: \$425,000
- Document: provisional concession resolution



11. Sellado y revisión de planos (ETED)

- Time: 3 business days
- It should also be considered that the plans can go to the MITUR if it is in a tourist area
- Cost: Varies
 - Document: revised and sealed plans



12. Definitive Concession (CNE) and registration in the Special Regime

- Time: 45 business days for processing. 90 calendar days for the knowledge of the request by the CNE Directory.
- Cost: \$539,914
- Although it is deposited with the CNE, it must go through other institutions
- Document: final concession resolution



13. Import Incentive (National Energy Council)

- Time: 10 business days
- Cost: \$4,016
- Document: import tax exemption authorization



14. ITBIS exemption authorization for local purchases of equipment for renewable energy systems (National Energy Commission)

- Time: 9 working days
- Cost: \$1,000
- Document: ITBIS exemption authorization for local purchases



15. Tax credit authorization for self-producers of renewable energy (National Energy Commission)

- Time: 9 working days
- Cost: \$4,016
- Document: tax credit authorization



16. Modifications of Incentive Resolutions (National Energy Commission)

- Time: 15 working days
- Cost: \$1,174
- Document: Modification resolution of incentives



17. Certificate of compliance with basic requirements (Coordinating Body of the Electric System)

- Time: 35 business days
- Cost: free
- Document: certificate of compliance with the basic requirements of the SENI connection code for the work.



18. Provisional Interconnection Permit (SIE)

- Document: Provisional Interconnection Permit (SIE)



19. Certificate of compliance with the Connection Code (Coordinating Body of the Electricity System)

- Time: 60 business days
- Cost: \$9,000
- Document: authorization letter for commissioning



20. Autorización de Puesta en Servicio (SIE)

- Time: 60 business days
- Cost: \$527,000
- Document: authorization resolution for commissioning



21. Commercial Operation Authorization (Coordinating Body of the Electricity System)

- Time: 40 business days
- Cost: Varies
- Document: affiliation of the agent as an associate of the OC

FLOW OF RENEWABLE ENERGY PROCEDURES

Flow of renewable energy procedures *The procedures must be carried out according to the type of project to be installed. For Biomass energy, a Biomass main supplement agreement is added to the procedures. able





2. MINING SECTOR

The Dominican Republic's geological profile has been a key determinant for it to remain for centuries the seat of the Americas' oldest mining industry.

Currently, the country has the second largest gold deposit in America. It produces a range of mining resources such as gold, silver, bauxite, ferronickel, clay, industrial minerals (kaolin, feldspathoid, silica sands, etc.), larimar, amber, slate, limestone rocks, plaster, salt, among other metallic and non-metallic resources.

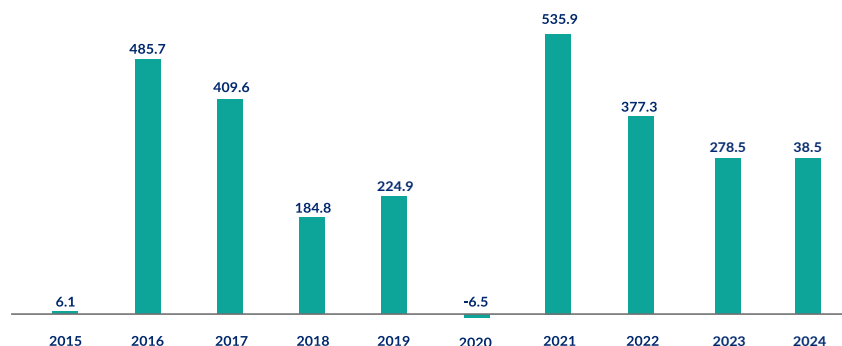
The added value of mining and appeal thereof to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has grown over the past years due to increased production levels of gold, marble, and the main construction aggregates.

Foreign Direct Investment in the Mining Sector

The mining sector is one of the Dominican Republic's primary revenue sources. Pursuant official statistics, from **2015 to 2024** the mining sector has attracted **USD 2,528.9** million in investment, accounting for **7%** of the country's total recorded foreign investment, thus becoming the fifth largest foreign investment sector for said period.



"It is a development opportunity for the country, if we have clear legislation, political will and true investors who know the business and the principles that must be applied"
– Mrs. Elizabeth Mena, Vice President of Legal and Corporate Affairs of the Dominican Mining Corporation (CORMIDOM).

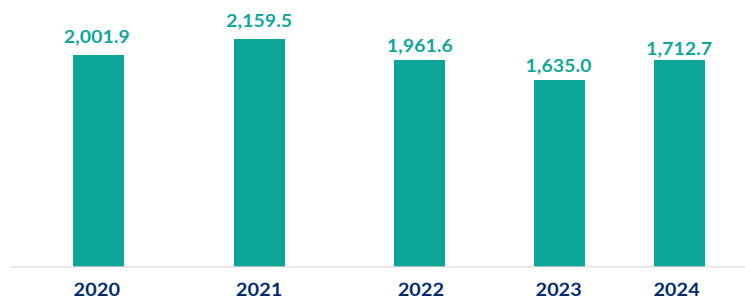
CHART 4. FDI FLOWS TO THE MINING SECTOR IN THE DR*2015 - 2024 period; Figures in USD million*

Source: ProDominicana ProInteligencia based on data from the BCRD.

Note: Negative values correspond to operating losses, divestment, and/or dividend payments.

*Figures subject to revision

Mineral deposits under exploitation in the Dominican Republic are located throughout the entire national territory. Traditionally, mining operations have been open pit. However, the country's first underground mine has already started operations for the extraction of metallic minerals. Similarly, underground mining artisanal activities are under way for larimar and amber extraction.

CHART 5. MINING EXPORTS*2020- 2024 period; Figures in USD millions*

Source: Central Bank of the Dominican Republic (BCRD, by its Spanish acronym).

*Preliminary figures for 2024

The following are some of the provinces where large mining sites can be found Sánchez Ramírez (silver and gold); Monseñor Nouel (nickel and copper); Pedernales (bauxite, sodium carbonate, and limestone); Barahona (salt, gypsum, and Larimar); Azua (gypsum, marble, calcium carbonate, and limestone); Samaná (marble and granite); Puerto Plata (amber); and Dajabón (limestone and granite).



STEPS TO INVESTING IN THE MINING SECTOR



1. Company Name (ONAPI)

- Time: 24 hours
- Cost: \$81
- Document: Trade Name Certificate



2. Payment of Company Formation Tax (DGII)

- Time: Immediately
- Cost: 10% of share capital
- Document: Receipt for payment of taxes



3. Company Registration (Concerned Chamber of Commerce)

- Time: 1 to 5 days (Depends on Chamber of Commerce)
- Minimum Cost: \$42 (Lead time may vary based on share capital)
- Document: Trade Register



4. National Taxpayer Registration [Registro Nacional de Contribuyentes (DGII)]

- Time: 10 business days
- Cost: 0
- Document: Proof of Registration Before DGII (RNC)



5. Proof of Registration Before TSS

- Registration with TSS (Lead Time: None)
- Document: Proof of Registration Before TSS



6. Exploitation Concession (Ministry of Energy and Mines)

- Time: 30 business days
- Cost: approx. \$2,500
- Document: Exploration Concession (Ministry of Energy and Mines)



7. Exploitation Concession (Ministry of Energy and Mines)

- Time: 30 business days
- Cost: approx. \$3,000
- Document: Exploitation Concession Resolution



8. Authorization to Install a Mineral processing Plant

- Time: 60 business days
- Cost: approx. \$2,500
- Document: Executive Decree



9. Environmental Permit (Ministry of Environment)

- Time: 15 business days (minimum)
- Cost: Varies by category
- Document: Environmental Permit Resolution



10. Health Registration (Ministry of Public Health)

- Time: 30 business days
- Cost: Varies (minimum \$60)
- Document: Registration Certificate sanitary



11. Construction License (Ministry of Public Works)

- Time: 45 business days
- Cost: \$6,000
- Document: License Certification



3. SOLID WASTE SECTOR

As part of its Fourth Strategic Focus, Law No. 1-12 on the 2030 National Development Strategy proposes “a society with a culture of sustainable production and consumption, capable of equitably and effectively managing risks and protecting the environment and natural resources, as well as of promoting adequate adaptation to climate change”. Consequently, the development of the solid waste management sector has been established as a priority, due to its enormous potential to attract direct foreign investment to the Dominican Republic.

Law No. 225-20 on Solid Waste Integrated Management and Co-processing is aimed at preventing waste generation. It establishes all regulations applicable to its integrated management to promote reduction, reuse, recycling, treatment, and reprocessing. This new regulation seeks to encourage investment in the waste management sector of the Dominican Republic, including treatment and reprocessing, whilst ensuring a highly probable return on investment, since this regulation includes extremely appealing incentives for investment in said area.



STEPS TO INVESTING IN THE SOLID WASTE SECTOR



Company Name (ONAPI)

- Time: 24 hours
- Cost: \$4,755
- Document: Trade Name Certificate



2. Payment of Company Formation Tax (DGII)

- Time: Immediately
- Cost: 10% of share capital
- Document: Receipt for payment of taxes



3. Company Registration (Concerned Chamber of Commerce)

- Time: 1 to 5 days (Depends on Chamber of Commerce)
- Minimum Cost: \$2,500 (Lead time may vary based on share capital)
- Document: Commercial Registry Certificate



4. National Taxpayer Registration [Registro Nacional de Contribuyentes (DGII)]

- Time: 10 business days
- Cost: 0
- Document: Proof of Registration Before DGII (RNC)



5. Proof of Registration Before TSS

- Registration with TSS (Lead Time: None)
- Document: Proof of Registration Before TSS



6. MIMARENA resolution authorizing waste management permit

- Time: 1 month
- Cost: To be determined
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) filed before MIMARENA to be included as an attachment
- Document: Approval by the Trust's Executive Directorate



7. Approval by the Trust's Executive Directorate

- Time: 1 month
- Cost: To be determined
- Document: Approval Resolution to use trust funds



8. Land Use Certification (Concerned City Hall)

- This is a non-regulated service, and thus it is free of charge with no lead time.
- Document: Land Use Certification



9. Tax Exemption Application (Ministry of Finance)

- Time: 45 days
- Required for tax free import of equipment
- Document: Tax Exemption Letter

4. AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

According to data from the Dominican Republic's Central Bank report on the national economy, the real value added of agricultural activity recorded year-on-year growth of 4.9% at the close of 2024, as a result of the performance of agriculture (4.1%) and livestock, forestry, and fishing (7.2%).

This growth reflects the efforts of the Dominican government and the measures implemented to stimulate agricultural production. It has been made possible through the joint work of the relevant ministries, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture, whose actions have helped address the high costs of importing raw materials, which remained elevated in international markets.

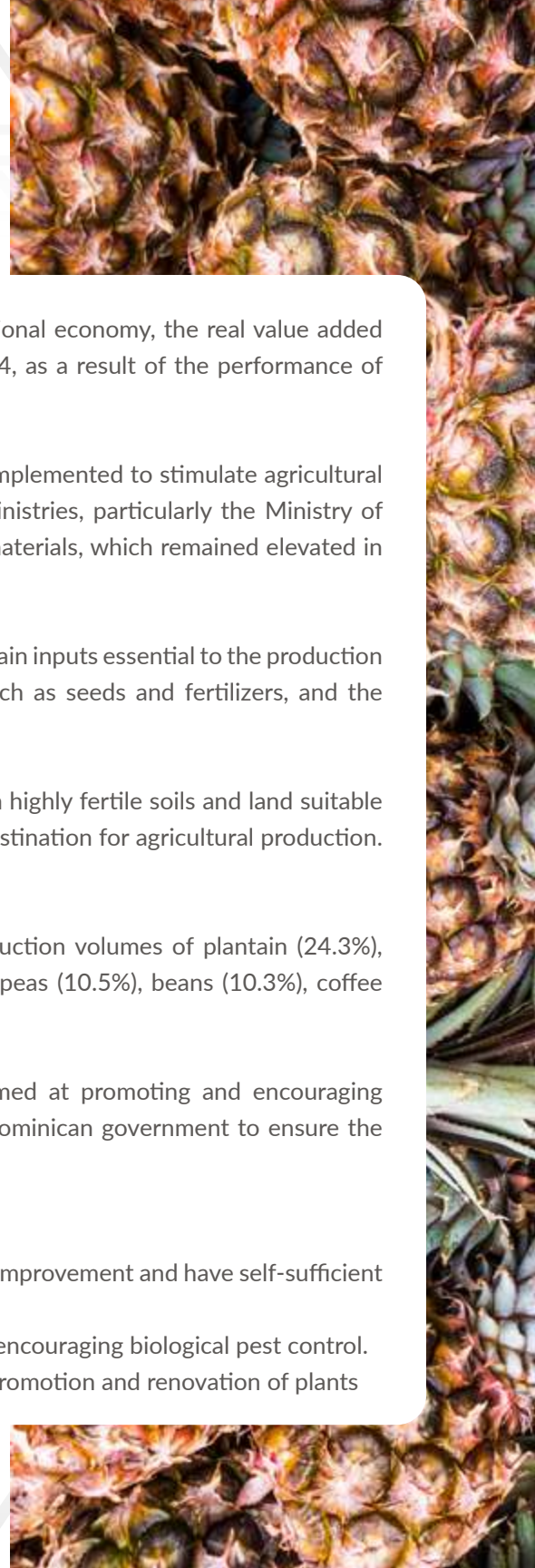
Notable measures include the implementation of a tariff-free import subsidy for certain inputs essential to the production process, land preparation and titling for planting, the distribution of supplies such as seeds and fertilizers, and the maintenance of infrastructure, among others.

The Dominican Republic is a country with great agricultural potential, blessed with highly fertile soils and land suitable for cultivating fruits and vegetables year-round—attributes that make it an ideal destination for agricultural production. The sector generates approximately 400,000 jobs.

In 2024, the value added of agriculture grew by 4.1%, driven by increased production volumes of plantain (24.3%), banana (23.2%), avocado (20.5%), sugarcane (13.6%), corn grain (12.0%), pigeon peas (10.5%), beans (10.3%), coffee cherries (8.3%), tobacco (4.4%), rice (3.1%), among others.

The positive performance of these activities is the result of public policies aimed at promoting and encouraging agricultural and agro-industrial production. Among the policies adopted by the Dominican government to ensure the sector's dynamism, the following stand out:

- Financing facilities for the rice sector, granted by Banco Agrícola.
- Assistance programs for producers and millers in order to promote genetic improvement and have self-sufficient productive capacity.
- Financial and technical support from sugar companies to small producers, encouraging biological pest control.
- Program for the development and efficiency of the program intended for promotion and renovation of plants



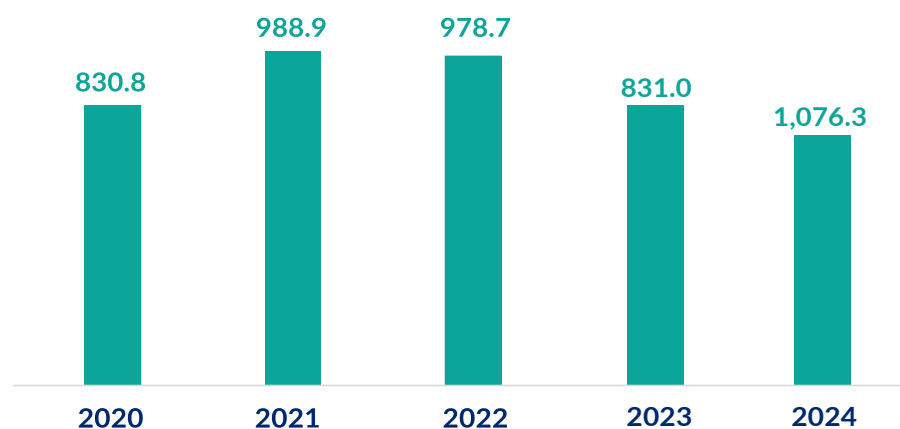


resistant to the Coffee Leaf Rust disease, implemented by the Dominican Coffee Institute [Instituto Dominicano del Café (INDOCAFE)].

- Supply of machinery and infrastructure, technical training in agroforestry management.

CHART 6. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

2020 - 2024 period; Figures in USD millions



The Dominican Republic is recognized as one of the largest exporters of agricultural products in the region, which has allowed it to consolidate its position among the 2024 leaders, namely:

- First worldwide cigar exporter.
- Third-largest cocoa exporter in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).
- Leading rum exporter in the LAC region and fourth-largest worldwide.

Fruits such as organic bananas, oranges, avocado, pineapple, melon, peppers, and mangoes also stand out, with the country being one of the major suppliers for the US market and several European countries in some of these lines.



STEPS TO INVESTING IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR



1. Company Name (ONAPI)

- Time: 24 hours
- Cost: USD\$81
- Document: Trade Name Certificate



2. Payment of Company Formation Tax (DGII)

- Time: Immediately
- Cost: 10% of share capital
- Document: Receipt for payment of taxes



3. Company Registration (Concerned Chamber of Commerce)

- Time: 1 to 5 days (Depends on Chamber of Commerce)
- Minimum Cost: \$43 (Lead time may vary based on share capital)
- Document: Trade Register



4. National Taxpayer Registration (DGII)

- Time: 10 business days
- Cost: 0
- Document: Proof of Registration Before DGII (RNC)



5. Proof of Registration Before TSS

- Registration with TSS (Lead Time: None)
- Document: Proof of Registration Before TSS



6. Land Use Certification (City Hall)

- Time: Depends on the concerned city hall
- Cost: Varies
- Document: Letter of Non-Objection



7. Environmental Permit (Ministry of Environment)

- Time: 15 business days (minimum)
- Cost: Varies by category
- Document: Environmental Permit Resolution



8. Construction License (Ministry of Housing, Habitat, and Buildings)

- Time: 45 working days for processing.
- Cost: \$6,000
- Document: construction license



9. Registration with the Ministry of Agriculture

5. REAL ESTATE AND CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

The real estate and construction sector has shown significant growth in recent decades. The city has grown exponentially, and diverse and important infrastructures are key actors in its development. This growth is associated with the spillover effect generated thereby for the industry of sector-specific supplies and materials, which includes the construction of residential and non-residential buildings, civil engineering works, as well as specialized construction support services.

This activity has become one of the activities with the greatest impact on the dynamism of the Dominican economy, driven by private-sector initiatives for development of medium and low-cost real estate projects and commercial establishments, increase of the supply of hotel units in the tourism sector, and investments for diversification of the electricity generation mix.

In the Dominican Republic, this sector's business scheme is mainly defined by aspects related to demand and the population's underlying need for the final products. The real estate and housing demand revolves around various nuclei of the national geography, both in the urban area and in tourist areas.



FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE REAL ESTATE SECTOR

Between 2015 and 2024, FDI in the real estate sector totaled US\$5,435.2 million. This sector has established itself as one of the main drivers of economic dynamism and growth, accounting for 16.7% of total foreign investment received during that period.

CHART 7. FDI FLOWS TO THE REAL ESTATE SECTOR IN THE DR

2015 - 2024 period; Figures in USD millions



Source: ProDominicana ProInteligencia based on data from the BCRD.

*Figures subject to revision



STEPS TO INVESTING IN THE REAL ESTATE SECTOR



1. Company Name (ONAPI)

- Time: 24 hours
- Cost: \$81
- Document: Trade Name Certificate



- ### 2. Payment of Company Formation Tax (DGII)
- Time: Immediately
 - Cost: 10% of share capital
 - Document: Receipt for payment of taxes



- ### 3. Company Registration (Concerned Chamber of Commerce)
- Time: 1 to 5 days (Depends on Chamber of Commerce)
 - Minimum Cost: \$42 (Lead time may vary based on share capital)
 - Document: Trade Register



- ### 4. National Taxpayer Registration (DGII)
- Time: 10 business days
 - Cost: 0
 - Document: Proof of Registration Before DGII (RNC)



- ### 5. Proof of Registration Before TSS
- Registration with TSS (Lead Time: None)
 - Document: Proof of Registration Before TSS



- ### 6. Land Use Certification (City Hall)
- Time: Depends on the concerned city hall
 - Cost: Varies
 - Document: Letter of Non-Objection



- ### 7. Approval of Cadastral Measurements (Title Registry Office)
- Time: 15 business days
 - Cost: Varies



- ### 8. Resealing of Blueprints (Town Hall)
- Time: 15 business days (average)
 - Cost: \$5
 - Document: Sealed Blueprints



- ### 9. Environmental Permit (Ministry of Environment)
- Time: 15 business days (minimum)
 - Cost: Varies by category
 - Document: Environmental Permit Resolution



- ### 10. Construction License (Ministry of Public Works)
- Time: 45 business days
 - Cost: \$6,000
 - Document: License Certification

Source: ProDominicana

Note: This investment process is for reference purposes only. Procedures and steps are subject to change based on the type of investment carried out in the infrastructure sector.

6. FILM SECTOR

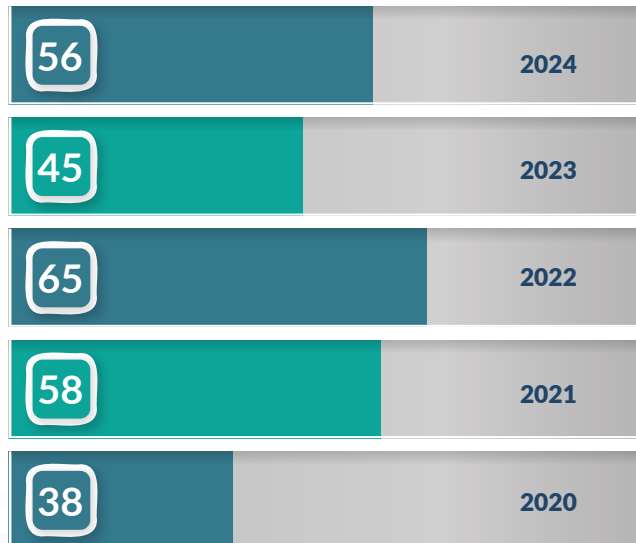
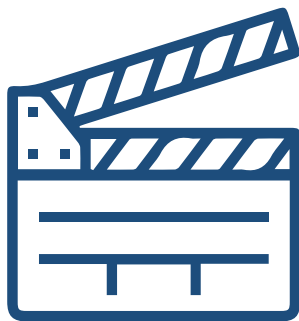
The Dominican Republic has a wide variety of landscapes to suit any type of audiovisual production, from imposing mountain ranges and mighty rivers to fertile valleys and arid expanses. It has the largest lake in the Caribbean, and several lagoons surrounded by tropical flora. Its deserts and impressive waterfalls, lush tropical forests and beaches are relentlessly used for the production of movies, commercial spots, soap operas and international reality shows.

The country's towns and cities combine different architectural styles that fit any era. We also have a historic colonial area that has been showcased through films such as The Godfather II, Havana, The Good Shepherd, Miami Vice, The Lost City, The Feast of the Goat, and many other productions. A lush diversity of landscapes, combined with a great tax incentive scheme, make the Dominican Republic a wonderful place to shoot your next project. By 2023, 45 foreign projects were filmed in the Dominican Republic. On the other hand, it is worth noting that in 2022, an approved budget of USD 208 million was recorded for foreign projects filmed in the country.

In 2024, a total of 93 film productions were shot in the Dominican Republic, of which 56 were international and 37 were domestic. Overall, the sector generated more than US\$180 million

CHART 8. FOREIGN FILMS MADE IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

2020 - 2024 period; Amounts in units



Source: Dominican Republic Film Commission [Dirección General de Cine de la República Dominicana (DGCINE)]



STEPS TO INVEST IN THE FILM SECTOR



1. Company Name (ONAPI)

- Time: 24 hours
- Cost: \$81
- Document: Trade Name Registration



2. Payment of Company Formation Tax (DGII)

- Time: Immediately
- Cost: 10% of share capital
- Document: Certification for payment of taxes



3. Company Registration (Concerned Chamber of Commerce)

- Time: 1 to 5 days (Depends on Chamber of Commerce)
- Minimum Cost: \$42 (Lead time may vary based on share capital)
- Document: Company Registration



4. National Taxpayer Registration (DGII)

- Time: 10 business days
- Cost: 0
- Document: Registration Certificate



5. Proof of Registration Before TSS

- Registration with TSS (Lead Time: None)
- Document: Proof of Registration Before TSS



6. Permit for Shooting in Protected Areas (MIMARENA)

- Time: 5 business days
- Cost: \$0
- Document: Shooting Permit



7. Authorization for shooting in public spaces (INTRANT)

- Time: 5 business days
- Cost: \$256
- Document: Authorization to Close Streets



8. Partial Street Closure Permits (Concerned City Hall)

- Time: Varies
- Cost: \$51 (average)
- Document: Closure Permit



9. Issue of a Single Shooting Permit (DGCINE).

- Time:
- Cost: \$1000
- Document: Single Shooting Permit



10. Provisional Certificate of Dominican Nationality (DGCINE)

- Time:
- Cost: \$57
- Document: Provisional Dominican Nationality Certificate



11. Final Certificate of Dominican Nationality (DGCINE)

- Time:
- Cost: \$78
- Document: Certificate of Dominican Nationality (Definitive)



12. Temporary Import of Goods & Equipment Permit Request (DGCINE)

- Time: 3 business days
- Cost: \$0
- Document: Temporary internment authorization



13. Tax Exemption for Filming Activities (Customs)

- Time: 3 days
- Cost: \$0
- Required for tax free import of equipment
- Document: Payment Exemption



14. Special Tax Regimes (DGII)

- Time: 5 business days
- Cost: \$51
- Document: Tax Exemption



"We have a private sector that is very committed to the Dominican Republic. I think there is a very interesting opportunity to generate digital culture and innovation"

– Mrs. María Waleska Álvarez Sarria, Executive Director, NAP of the Caribbean.

10. SOFTWARE SECTOR

In the Dominican Republic, software development companies are mostly small and medium-sized enterprises with high sectoral diversity, offering solutions for various sectors, such as tourism, commerce, manufacturing, health, telecommunications, banking, government, education, construction, advertising, among others. However, the three markets with a greater number of companies are resource and inventory management, the banking sector, and the public sector.

The market has more than 100 software development companies, many are internationally experienced, among other with export potential. We have local and international companies, others associated with recognized international brands, and others hold international certifications such as CMMI, ISO:9001, IBM Rational, TIER 3 and Nortel.

Sector Growth and Trends.

The Dominican Republic is an ideal destination for companies with nearshore services to identify locally and internationally experienced information technology service providers and take advantage of outsourcing. This sector benefits from the availability of certified staff in the Information Technology and Software Development areas, and the existence of ecosystems consisting of institutions and companies linked to said areas promoting the development of these sectors in the country, such as AdoFintech, Cámara TIC and ClusterSoft. The E-Government Development Index, commitment to mobile technologies and broadband quality can be counted among other strengths that make the country stand out across the region.

In addition, the Dominican Republic has a large population of bilingual and professional youth, as well as up-to-date academic offerings in more than

14 In addition, the Dominican Republic has a large population of bilingual and professional youth, as well as an updated academic offering provided by more than 14 universities and institutes with specialized training programs in various ICT areas, such as:

- I. Software Development
- II. Application and Web Design
- III. Business Intelligence (BI)
- IV. Mobile Applications
- V. SQL Server Administration and Programming
- VI. Data Base
- VII. Software Development Life Cycle Management
- VIII. System Modeling and Quality
- IX. Among others

Our human resources are skilled in worldwide known programming platforms and languages, including without limitation: Java, .NET, XML, C#, C++, PHP, HTML, Centura, Delfis, Open System, AS/400, ILE/RPG 400 and Delphos. Similarly, there are certified personnel in Microsoft tools (SQL, VB, Dynamics), IBM Rational, CISCO, LabView, QlikView, PMP, and SCRUM. Over 95% of software company programmers have completed higher-education studies, and most have some knowledge of English.

As for software registrations, the National Copyright Office (ONDA) is the body in charge of guaranteeing copyright protection, with the Copyright Unit being the body in charge of registrations.

In the country there are 1,240 professionals graduated from universities during the years 2020 and 2021, with prevalence in electrical engineering, electronics, electromechanics, mechanics and mechatronics.



GRADUATES OF RELATED CAREERS AND AREAS

2023 - 2024 period; in number of graduates

CAREER	2023	2024	Total
Engineering and Computer Science	1.039	505	1.544
Computer Science	660	744	1.404
Software Engineering	691	642	1.333
Electrical Engineering	194	251	445
Information Security	211	137	348
Electromechanical Engineering	77	104	181
Networks and Connectivity	90	86	176
Cybersecurity	68	106	174
Mechanical Engineering	83	88	171
Mechatronics Engineering	66	99	165
Electronic Engineering	102	45	147
Other Engineering and ICT-related Careers	236	196	432
Total	2,478	2,498	4,976

Source: Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (MESCyT)



At the technical level, in 2024, the National Institute of Technical and Vocational Training (INFOTEP) trained more than 20,440 people in the areas of electricity and electronics, as well as manufacturing, installation, and maintenance of machinery and equipment.

GRADUATES BY AREA OF KNOWLEDGE
2023 - 2024 period; in number of graduates

AREA	Total
ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRONIC	12,389
MANUFACTURE, INSTALLATION AND MACHINE MAINTENANCE AND TEAMS	8,059
Total	20,448

Fuente: INFOTEP

STEPS TO INVEST IN THE SOFTWARE SECTOR



1. Company Name (ONAPI)

- Time: 24 hours
- Cost: \$81
- Document: Trade Name Certificate



2. Payment of Company Incorporation Tax (DGII)

- Time: Immediately
- Cost: 10% of share capital
- Document: Receipt for payment of taxes



3. Company Registration (Concerned Chamber of Commerce)

- Time: 1 to 5 days (Depends on Chamber of Commerce)
- Minimum Cost: \$42 (Lead time may vary based on share capital)
- Document: Trade Register



4. National Taxpayer Registration (DGII)

- Time: 10 business days
- Cost: 0
- Document: Proof of Registration Before DGII (RNC)



5. Proof of Registration Before TSS

- Registration with TSS (Lead Time: None)
- Document: Proof of Registration Before TSS



6. Registration of the Software Program (National Copyright Office)

- Time: 10 business days
- Cost: \$340
- Document: Registration Certificate

11. TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

Telecommunications have become an essential service, just as important as others necessary for a healthy and decent living, thus constituting a pivotal tool for nations' economic and social development by facilitating inclusion in the population's access to the digital society of the 21st Century.

In the Dominican Republic, a modern telecommunications infrastructure continues to consolidate, increasing the country's ability to access state-of-the-art technologies, featuring telephony, internet, and both open and wired radio and television broadcasting services for end users.

These services are offered in their varied technologies, including the use of copper cables, fiber optics, fixed wireless services, digital lines (ADSL/DSL), wide use of IP technology and the use of CDMA, GSM, 2.5G, 3G, 4G and 5G technologies, as well as extensive use of satellite communication, among others. It should be noted that the Dominican Republic is the first country in Central America and the Caribbean and the 3rd in Latin America to implement 5G technology.

At the close of 2024, according to the Dominican Republic's Central Bank economic report, the communications sector posted year-on-year growth of 3.2%, driven by an increase in the average number of fixed lines (5.4%) and higher volumes in internet services and mobile telephony, which grew by 5.1% and 3.1%, respectively. In this regard, it is worth highlighting the work of the Dominican Institute of Telecommunications (INDOTEL), which has implemented measures to improve connectivity and facilitate access to telecommunications services in rural and semi-urban areas through the installation of fiber-optic networks, the deployment of 5G, and the assessment of mobile service quality.



The Dominican Republic, through INDOTEL, achieved first place in the Americas in digital regulation, scoring 97 points in the ICT Regulatory Tracker 2024, a tool developed by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to measure the maturity of regulatory frameworks in the telecommunications and digital technologies sector.

Foreign Direct Investment in the Telecommunications Sector

In the 2015–2024 period, the Dominican Republic recorded approximately US\$289.4 million in FDI in the telecommunications sector.

CHART 9. FDI FLOWS TO THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR IN THE DR

2015 - 2024 period; Figures in USD million



Source: ProDominicana ProInteligencia based on data from the BCRD.

*Figures subject to revision

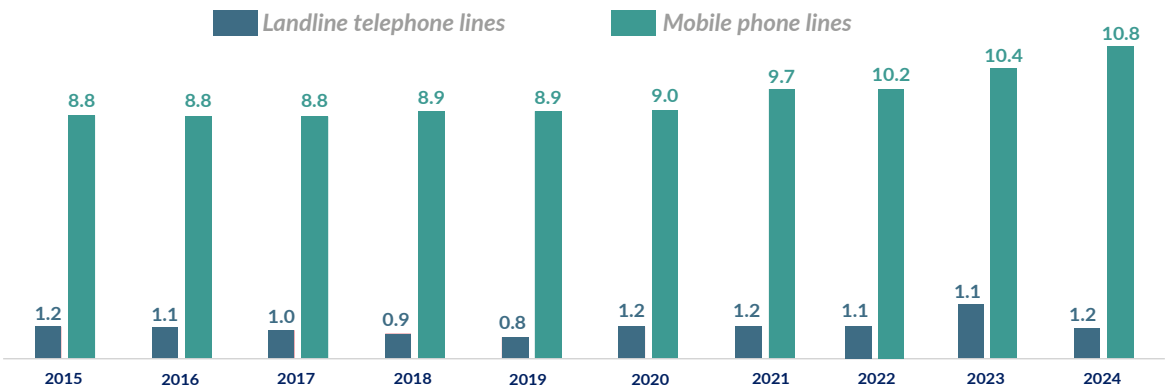
Note: Negative values correspond to operating losses, divestment and/or payment of dividends

This sector has managed to attract significant investment flows over the past 10 years.



Considerable progress has been made in the country to extend the borders of connectivity within the national territory, especially in remote and traditionally excluded communities, as well as in the penetration levels of telecommunications services and information technologies (ICTs).

CHART 10. TELEPHONE LINES
2015 - 2024 period; Figures in million units



Source: The Dominican Institute of Telecommunications (INDOTEL)

Dominican Republic’s International Connectivity

The country has the Caribbean Network Access Point (NAP) as a hotspot location for networks and Internet interconnection, offering:

- A secure, modern, high-quality data storage and connectivity platform operating under strict security standards.
- Greater development of the local-regional market for high-speed telecommunications services.
- Access to international connectivity facilities to all telecommunications service providers in a neutral environment.
- The setting up of a real Government-Society-Company-Academy interconnection platform.

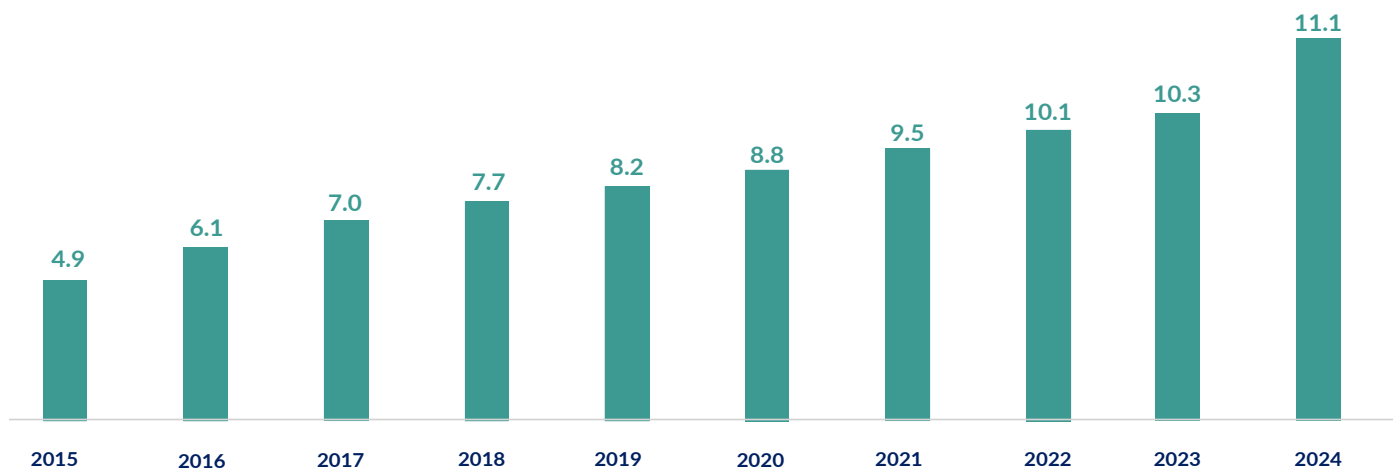
The process of substituting Dial-Up services for ADSL services, cable modem, wireless access, and satellite links for Internet access in recent years has been accelerated. This has had its origin, on the one hand, in the initiatives of Internet service



providers to improve the quality of service and offer greater bandwidth to their subscribers and, on the other hand, in the pressure exerted consistently by users, who increasingly demand greater quality and speed in their transactions through the network.

CHART 11. ACCOUNTS WITH INTERNET ACCESS

2015 - 2024 period; Figures in million units



Source: The Dominican Institute of Telecommunications (INDOTEL)

Regarding the number of internet access accounts, as of December 2024, the Dominican Republic had a total of 11.1 million accounts, reflecting year-on-year growth of 1.7%. These accounts are primarily registered with Claro and Altice.



TABLE 5. EVOLUTION OF TELEPHONE AND MOBILE LINES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
2015-2024 Period

INDICATORS					
Year	IP Telephone Lines	Land Lines	Mobile Lines	Total phone lines	Population
2015	154,384	1,150,584	8,797,247	10,102,215	9,980,243
2016	222,067	1,123,387	8,708,131	10,053,585	10,075,045
2017	293,893	1,035,958	8,769,127	10,098,978	10,169,172
2018	367,633	910,555	8,937,647	10,215,835	10,266,149
2019	428,891	782,190	8,948,107	10,159,188	10,358,320
2020	474,464	1,155,497	8,989,587	10,145,084	10,500,000
2021	539,369	1,154,669	9,735,351	10,890,02	10,535,535
2022	473,879	1,143,893	10,149,890	11,293,783	10,621,938
2023	532,927	1,144,213	10,409,764	11,553,977	10,711,155
2024	627,979	1,156,906	10,787,145	11,944,051	10,795,677

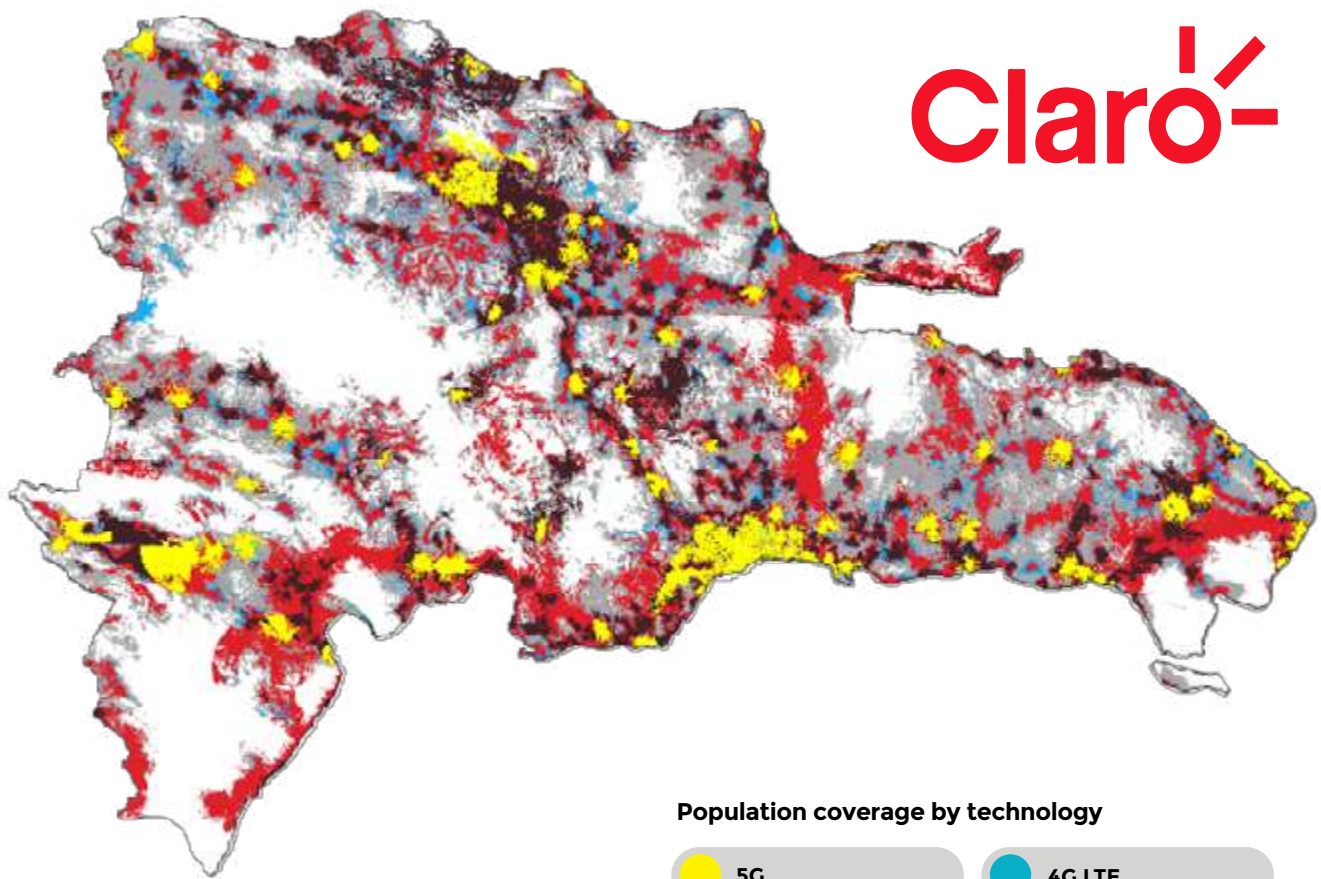
Source: The Dominican Institute of Telecommunications (INDOTEL), and National Statistics Office (ONE).

*: Include estimates.






In the past years, the Dominican Republic's economy has experienced a sustained growth, and digitization has played a key role in its development. This goes to show that while the market grows, more telephony services are demanded for both fixed and mobile lines.



CLARO COVERAGE MAP

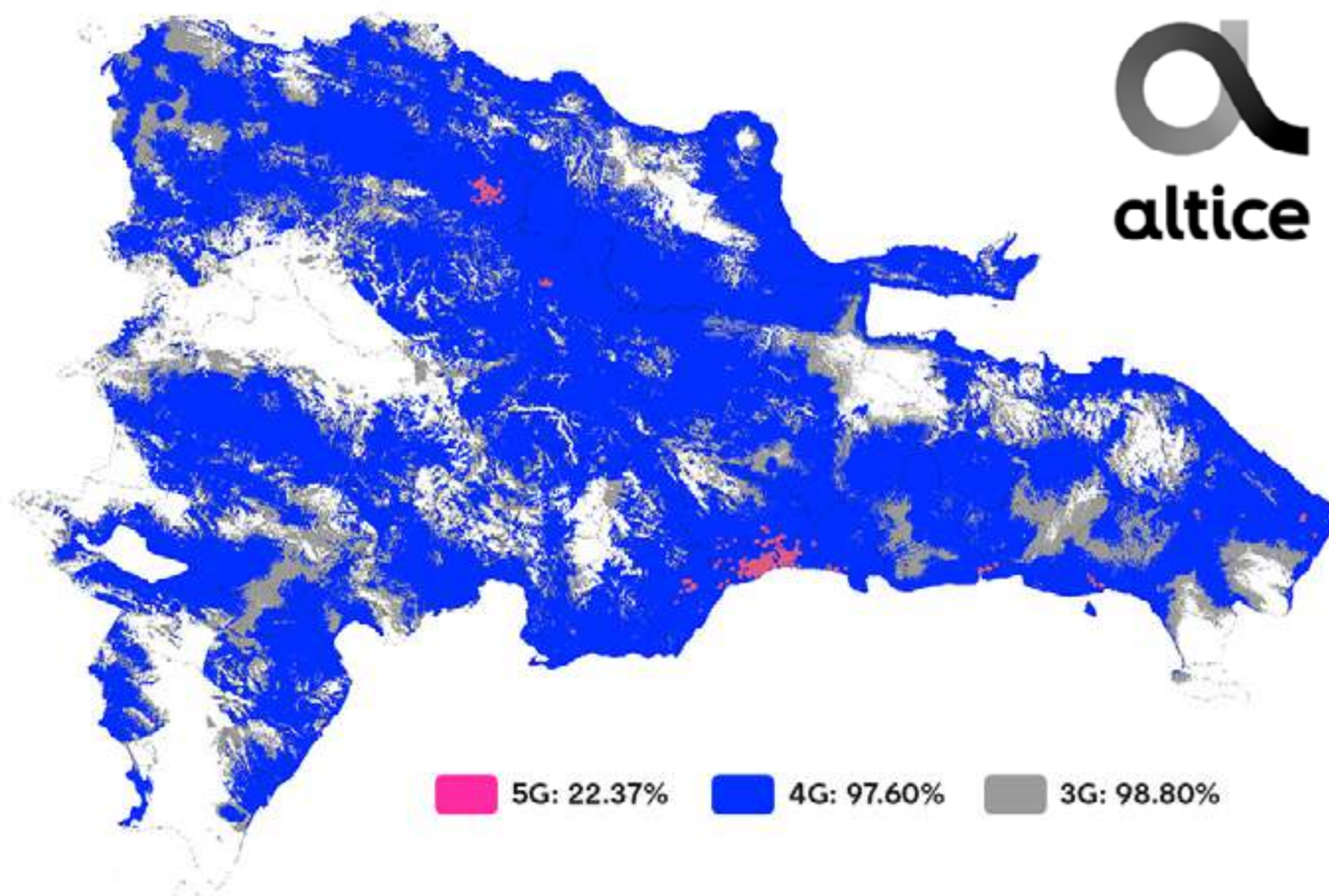


Population coverage by technology

-  5G
-  4.5G
-  GigaRed
-  4G LTE
-  3G

Map and values updated: March 2024

ALTICE COVERAGE MAP



STEPS TO INVEST IN THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR



Company Name (ONAPI)

- Time: 24 hours
- Cost: US\$81
- Document: Company Name Registry



2.Payment of Company Incorporation Tax (DGII)

- Time: Immediately
- Cost: 10% of share capital
- Document: Receipt for payment of taxes



3.Company Registration (Concerned Chamber of Commerce)

- Time: 1 to 5 days (Depends on Chamber of Commerce)
- Minimum Cost: \$42 (Lead time may vary based on share capital)
- Document: Trade Register



4.National Taxpayer Registration (DGII)

- Time: 10 business days
- Cost: 0
- Document: Proof of Registration Before DGII (RNC)



5.TSS Certificate

- Registration of TSS
- Document: TSS Certificate



6.No objection to land use (City Hall)

- Duration: Depends on the corresponding municipality
- Cost: varies
- Deliverable: letter of no objection



7.Environmental Permit (Ministry of Environment)

- Time: 15 business days
- Cost: varies by category
- Document: Authorization letter



8.Construction License (Ministry of Housing, Habitat, and Buildings)

- Time: 45 working days for processing
- Cost: \$6,000
- Document: Construction License



9.Coordinates Certification (Military Cartographic Institute)

- Time: 8-10 business days
- Cost: \$10,500
- Document: certificate of coordinates



10.Approval Installation of antennas (Civil Aviation Institute)

- Time: 15 working days
- Cost: \$3,000
- Document: antenna installation approval



11.Approval of especially tall buildings (Civil Aviation Institute)

- Time: 15 working days
- Cost: \$3,000
- Document: approval of especially tall buildings



12.Concession to provide service (Dominican Institute of Telecommunications)

- Time: 140 working days
- Cost: variable depending on the type of concession
- Document: Concession for provision of service



13.Homologation Certification (Dominican Institute of Telecommunications)

- Time: 18 working days
- Cost: \$10,000
- Document: homologation certificate



14.Registration in the Special Registry (Dominican Institute of Telecommunications)

- Time: 30 to 60 business days
- Cost: \$30,000
- Document: registration in special registry

* El flujo presenta todos los trámites vinculados al sector de telecomunicaciones, los cuales serán ejecutados en el orden que sea requerido según el tipo de proyecto a instalar. Los servicios del Instituto Dominicano de Telecomunicaciones (INDOTEL), pueden ser procesados de forma totalmente independiente de cualquiera de los demás trámites presentados en el flujo.

Invest in Dominican Republic

A LAND FULL OF OPPORTUNITIES

LOCATED IN THE HEART OF THE CARIBBEAN



✓
Strategic
geographic
location



✓
Economic
social and political
stability

✓
Robust legal
framework
and incentives

✓
Diverse
natural
resources



12. TOURISM SECTOR



"Today I can say here, with complete certainty, that tourism in the Dominican Republic has fully recovered and that it is strong, solid and mature"

*– Mr. David Collado,
Minister of Tourism of the
Dominican Republic.*



The country's strategic geographical location offers a great advantage for tourism development, allowing for excellent links to the rest of the Americas and the world, with the largest number of air and sea connections across the entire Caribbean region.

In the Dominican Republic, more than 370 daily flights operate through 8 airports. In addition, the country has 6 cruise terminals and a road network that connects different points of the country quickly and safely, which in turn translates into more competitive costs.

The Dominican Republic has a wide and competitive accommodation offer, skilled labor, a modern infrastructure that fulfills tourism needs, and a legal and institutional framework that encourages and guarantees investment in this sector. That is why the country has remained the major tourist and golf destination in the Caribbean, and the largest foreign investment destination.

In this sense, and aimed at maintaining its leadership, the Dominican Republic is committed to the sector's diversification and the innovation of its offering, through promotion and support of initiatives in other types of specialized and thematic tourism models, such as:



- **Real Estate Tourism:** Tourism industry incentives have allowed for design and development of tourism real estate projects, such as Metro, Playa Grande, among others, and facilitated the expansion of signature projects such as Casa de Campo, Cap Cana, and Punta Cana.



- **Cruise Tourism:** In the Dominican Republic we have received important cruise lines such as Royal Caribbean, Norwegian Cruise Line, Aída, Holland American, Costa Cruise Lines, Carnival Cruise, Azamara Cruise, MSC Cruises, Searbound, The World, Silver Cloud, Regent, Oceania, SilverSea and Club Med, among others, with passengers coming mostly from the United States, Germany, and France.



- **Medical Tourism:** Pursuant the 2021 Medical Tourism Index of the Medical Tourism Association, the Dominican Republic is the primary destination for Medical Tourism in the Caribbean, as well as second in Latin America and 19th worldwide. The Dominican Republic meets the conditions required to operate this tourism model, including highly trained professionals in their respective areas of medical practice, as well as modern health centers offering high quality services at competitive prices.



Compared to other countries with high potential in this area, the Dominican Republic offers an attractive cost-benefit offer in most high-demand procedures, ranging from cardiovascular and gastric to cosmetic and dental surgeries.




● **Ecotourism:** The country has a great diversity of ecological zones. This natural mix plays a leading role, as it constitutes the setting par excellence for the practice of exciting and extraordinary adventure tourism and ecotourism.



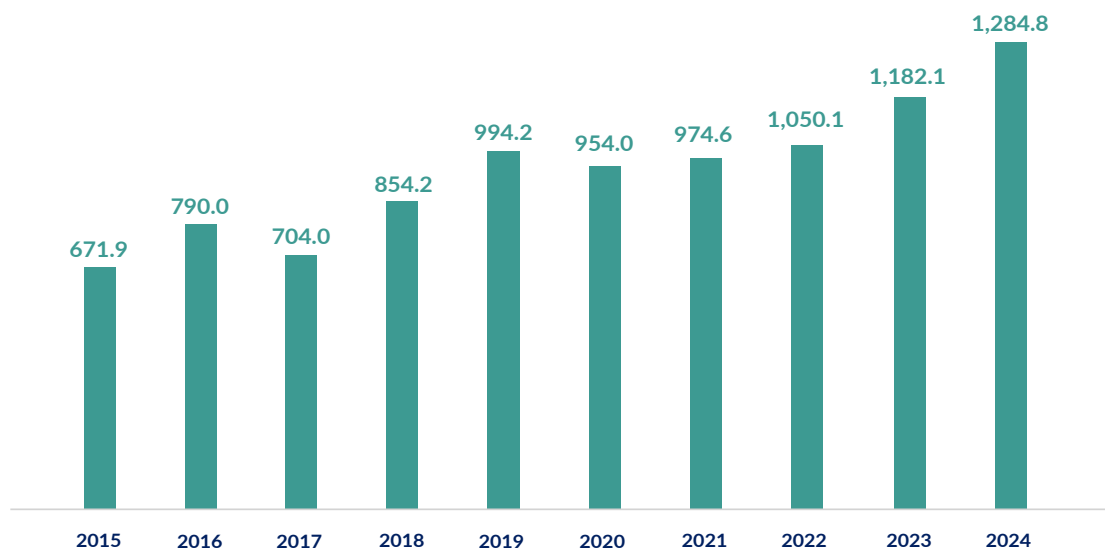
● **Golf Tourism:** With more than 30 courses, the Dominican Republic has become the ultimate destination for golf tourism in the Caribbean, having been selected six times as the “Best Golf Destination in Latin America and the Caribbean” by the International Association of Golf Tour Operators (IAGTO).

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE TOURISM SECTOR

During the 2015–2024 period, FDI in the tourism sector totaled US\$9,459.9 million, accounting for 29.1% of the total FDI attracted by the Dominican Republic during that period.



THE WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION (UNWTO) RECOGNIZED THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AS THE NUMBER ONE GLOBAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE RECOVERY OF TOURISM AFTER THE PANDEMIC

CHART 12. FDI FLOWS TO THE TOURISM SECTOR IN THE DR*2015 - 2024 period; Figures in USD million*

Source: ProDominicana ProInteligencia based on data from the BCRD.

*Figures subject to revision

This sector's development has been driven by significant investments by hotel chains mainly from Spain and the United States.

The country welcomes the investment of prestigious hotel chains with more than 600 projects nationwide.

KEY TOURISM INDICATORS

A growing flow of tourists chooses the Dominican Republic as their vacation destination, thus impacting tourism revenues as a result of the work powered jointly by the public and private sectors for promotion of Dominican tourism in international markets.

Tourism revenues in 2024 reached US\$10,972.4 million, representing a 12.5% increase compared to the previous year. This performance was driven by the arrival of more than 11 million visitors by air and sea, highlighting the country's strong tourism appeal.

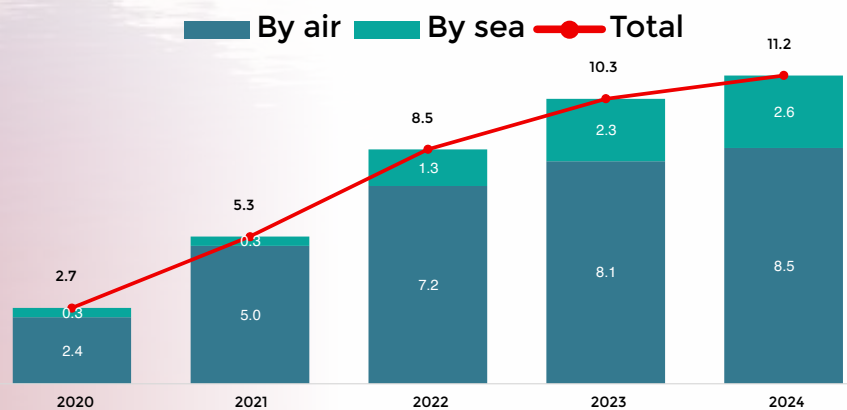


Main Tourism Indicators Period 2015 - 2024

Period	Hotel Rooms (units)	Hotel occupancy rates	Revenues (USD millions)	Jobs generated by hotels		
				Total	Directly	Indirectly
2015	72,192	75.5	6,115.9	263,936	74,648	189,288
2016	73,578	78.0	6,719.6	303,066	85,485	217,581
2017	77,947	77.1	7,184.1	325,079	91,721	233,358
2018	80,703	77.5	7,560.8	336,480	94,704	241,775
2019	83,041	71.6	7,468.1	358,365	100,716	257,649
2020	36,191	40.5	2,673.8	141,747	40,000	101,746
2021	86,774	51.0	5,680.6	365,662	104,475	261,187
2022	87,317	71.4	8,405.60	374,120	106,891	267,229
2023	88,330	74.0	9,750.2	387,169	109,926	277,243
2025	90,055	76.4	10,712.4	399,694	113,889	285,804

Source: Central Bank of the Dominican Republic

*Figures subject to revision





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STEPS TO INVEST IN THE TOURISM SECTOR



1. Company Name (ONAPI)

- Time: 24 hours
- Cost: \$81
- Document: Trade Name Certificate



2. Payment of Company Incorporation Tax (DGII)

- Time: Immediately
- Cost: 10% of share capital
- Document: Receipt for payment of taxes



3. Company Registration (Concerned Chamber of Commerce)

- Time: 1 to 5 days (Depends on Chamber of Commerce)
- Minimum Cost: \$42 (Lead time may vary based on share capital)
- Document: Trade Register



4. National Taxpayer Registration (DGII)

- Time: 10 business days
- Cost: 0
- Document: RNC Certificate



5. Proof of Registration Before TSS

- Registration with TSS (Lead Time: None)
- Document: Proof of Registration Before TSS



6. Non-objection to land Use (City Hall)

- Time: 15 days (may vary)
- Cost: \$200 (Average)
- Document: Letter of Non-Objection



7. Non-Objection Certification to preliminary project (Town Hall)

- Time: 15 days (may vary)
- Cost: Varies per order
- Document: Preliminary Project Certificate



8. Design Parameter (MITUR)- Optional

- Time: 15 days
- Cost: \$90 (Average)
- Document: Document containing specific recommendations for the Project



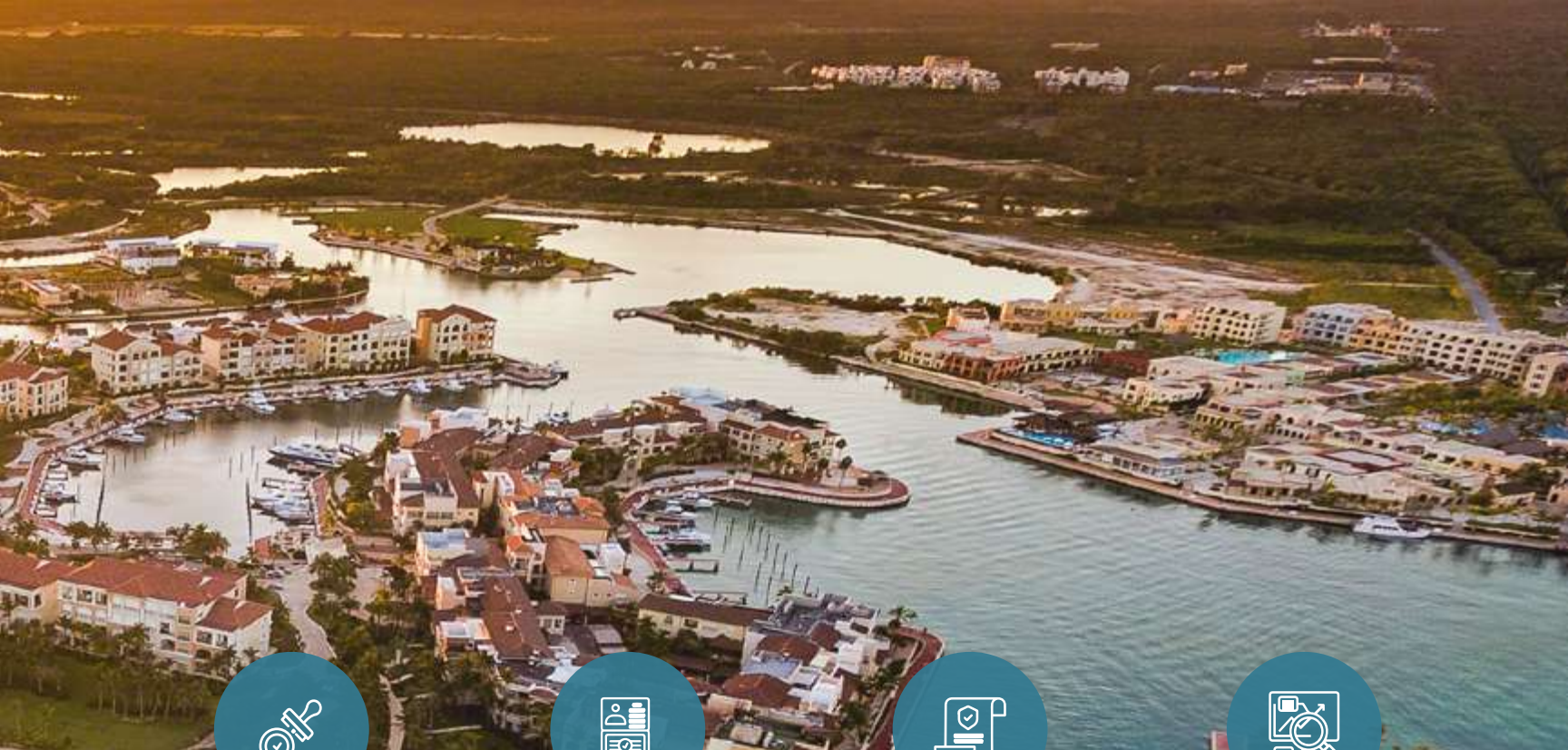
9. Pre-analysis (MITUR)

- Time: 15 days (may vary)
- Cost: \$90 to \$268 (average)
- Document: Assessment of project formulation



10. Non-Objection Certification for Land Use (MITUR)

- Time: 60 business days
- Cost: \$125 to \$357 (average)
- Document: Non-Objection Certification



11. MIMARENA Administrative Decision authorizing installation

- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) filed before MIMARENA to be included as an attachment
- Time: 30 to 190 business days
- Cost: \$200 (minimum)
- Document: Installation Authorization



12. Construction Permit [Ministry of Housing, Habitat and Buildings]

- Time: 45 business days
- Cost: \$108 (Average)
- Document: Construction permit



13. Provisional Classification

- Time: 30 days
- Cost: \$100 - \$300
- Document: Traditional Classification Resolution



14. Cost-Benefit Assessment (Ministry of Finance)

- Duration and costs are variable
- Document: Cost-benefit analysis



15. Final Classification [Tourism Promotion Council (CONFOTUR)]

- Time: 73 business days
- Cost: \$0
- Document: Final Classification Resolution



16. Application for Tax Exemption on Construction Materials (MITUR)

- Document: Exemption Approval Letter



17. Tax Exemption Application (Ministry of Finance)

- Time: 45 days
- Required for tax free import of equipment
- Document: Tax Exemption Letter



"The free zones have become the platform that propelled the country to consolidate itself as a success story in the region and the world... Today it is a sector of textiles, tobacco, chemicals, jewelry, medical and pharmaceutical products, appliances electrical and electronic, business support services (BPO), Contact Center services, logistics services, among others"

- Mr. Víctor Bisonó, Minister of Industry, Commerce and MSMEs of the Dominican Republic (MICM)

13. MANUFACTURING AND SERVICES SECTOR

The Dominican Republic has become an important location for manufacturing and services, and has managed to attract foreign capital companies that set up platforms for exporting products and services, mostly aimed at the United States market. The arrival of most of these companies has been motivated by tax incentive schemes such as the free zone regime.

The country has 92 Free Zone parks with approximately 850 companies generating 198,600 jobs. Approximately 50% of the accumulated investment is concentrated in the medical and pharmaceutical products sector, and in tobacco and its derivatives.

STEPS TO INVESTING IN THE MANUFACTURING AND SERVICES SECTOR



1. Company Name (ONAPI)

- Time: 24 hours
- Cost: usd\$81
- Document: Company Name Registry



2. Payment of Company Incorporation Tax (DGII)

- Time: Immediately
- Cost: 10% of share capital
- Document: Receipt for payment of taxes



3. Company Registration (Concerned Chamber of Commerce)

- Time: 1 to 5 days (Depends on Chamber of Commerce)
- Minimum Cost: \$42 (Lead time may vary based on share capital)
- Document: Trade Register



4. National Taxpayer Registration (DGII)

- Time: 10 business days
- Cost: 0
- Document: Proof of Registration Before DGII (RNC)



5. TSS Certificate

- Registration of TSS
- Document: TSS Certificate



6. Permit for the Installation of Free Zones (Free Zone Council)

- Time: 6 business days
- Cost: \$2,000
- Document: Permit for Free Zone Installation



7. Environmental Permit (Ministry of Environment)

- Time: 15 business days
- Cost: \$51
- Document: Environmental Permit Resolution



8. Construction License (Ministry of Housing, Habitat, and Buildings)

- Time: 45 business days
- Cost: \$6,000
- Document: construction license



9. Decree from the Executive Branch

- Time: 2 months (approx.)
- Cost: \$0
- Document: Decree



10. Industrial Registry (Pro Industria)

- Time: 10 business days
- Cost: \$0
- Document: Industrial Registration Certificate



10. Special Tax Regime (Free Zone Council)

- Time: 45 days
- Cost: \$18
- Document: Tax Exemption Certificate



"The employment levels show the preponderance and strength that Free Zones have in the generation of new jobs. All productive activities in the sector registered increases in their employment levels during 2021; highlighting the following: Tobacco and Derivatives Manufacturing, Medical Devices, Electrical Products, Textile Manufacturing, Call Centers, among others... these increases have been a product of the moment of commercial reactivation that is being experienced within said sector, induced by the international demand for merchandise and for the support provided to the Free Zones by the Dominican government, headed by the President of the Republic, Luis Abinader Corona" – Mr. Daniel Liranzo, Executive Director of the National Council of Free Export Zones (CNZFE).

PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL DEVICES

The country offers companies in the Pharmaceutical and Medical Products sector great advantages for their development and manufacturing activities. All this is clearly evidenced by excellent record with the United States Food and Drug Association (FDA), as well as with other global health agencies, highly qualified workforce at competitive costs, modern infrastructure, strategic location and preferential market access in the United States, Europe, Central America, and the Caribbean.

Manufacture of medical and pharmaceutical products in Free Zones began over 40 years ago with a company named Surges, a pioneer in the Industrial Free Zones, which gave way to a positive track record of good reputation in the manufacture of disposable medical equipment and products that has held steady for more than two decades in the country's Free Zone sector.

The Dominican Republic is one of the top suppliers of blood transfusion equipment, blood pressure measuring devices, medical needles and catheters, and other related products to the United States.

Sector Growth and Trends

Within the Free Zones, the medical and pharmaceutical products sector ranks first in accumulated investment over the past decade. This sector has experienced dynamic and sustained growth, driven by the development of manufacturing capabilities by leading companies in the industry, which have found in the country a key partner for their investment and business strategies.

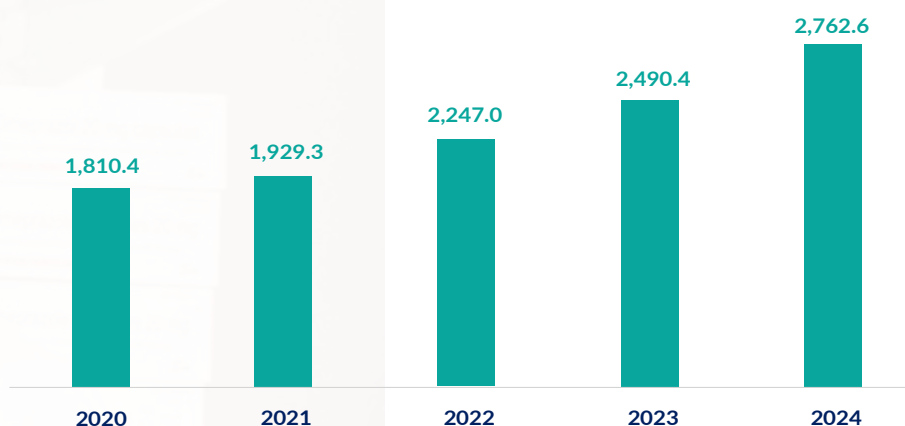
In 2024, exports of medical and pharmaceutical products reached US\$2,762.6 million, representing 32.8% of total Free Zone exports and reflecting a 10.9% increase compared to the previous year.

Exports of Medical and Pharmaceutical Products, Free Zone Regime
Period 2020–2024; in US\$ millions



CHART 13. EXPORTS OF MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, FREE ZONE REGIME

Period 2020–2024; in US\$ millions



Source: BCRD.

The Dominican Republic offers favorable conditions for foreign medical device companies to reduce costs and get closer to the world's largest consumer, the United States, while maintaining the quality of their products.



14. TOBACCO MANUFACTURING SECTOR

The Dominican Republic is a country with a strong tradition in tobacco cultivation, where an agro-industrial process for tobacco leaf production has been developed, resulting in large volumes of cigar manufacturing for export to various destinations worldwide. Premium cigars are especially popular in the United States, where they hold a 64% market share. Other main buyers of Dominican cigars include Germany, Belgium, Canada, and Spain.

Tobacco production is a longstanding tradition in the country, particularly in the Northern region due to the quality of its soils, with the provinces of Santiago, La Vega, and Espaillat leading national production. Every stage of the tobacco manufacturing process influences its final quality, from soil selection for planting, through harvesting, drying, storage, and fermentation.

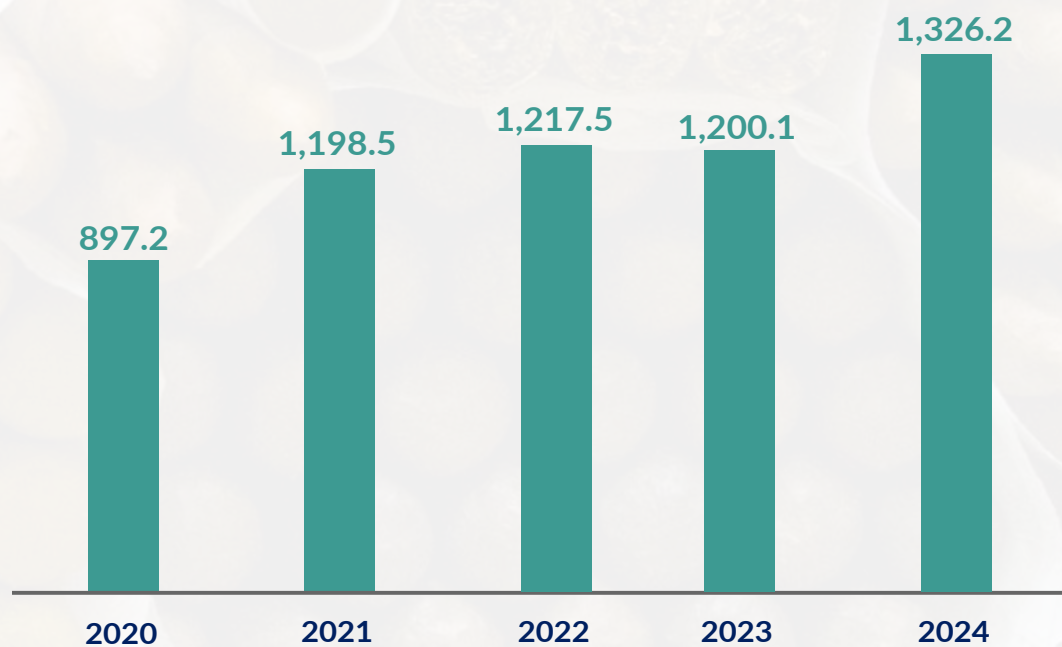
Manufactured Tobacco Exports

Within the Free Zones, in 2024 this sector accounted for 24.7% of total accumulated investment. During the 2020–2024 period, exports of tobacco manufactures reached US\$5,408.6 million, representing 15.8% of total Free Zone exports for the same period.



CHART 14 .MANUFACTURED TOBACCO EXPORTS, FREE TRADE ZONES REGIME

2020 - 2024 period; Figures in USD millions



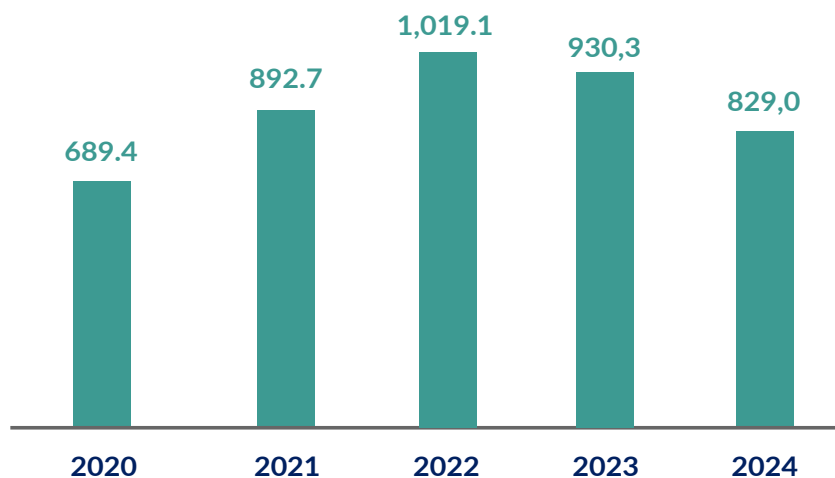
Source: BCRD.

15. CLOTHING AND TEXTILE SECTOR

Backed up by its broad experience in the clothing and textile sector, the Dominican Republic offers an increasingly technology-based assembly, with the incorporation of innovative designs, research and development of new activities, as well as the incorporation of added value to final products at competitive prices.

Exports of apparel and textiles accounted for 9.8% of total Free Zone exports in 2024, reaching US\$829.0 million.



CHART 15. CLOTHING TEXTILE EXPORTS, FREE TRADE ZONES REGIME*2020 - 2024 period; Figures in USD millions*

Source: BCRD. *Preliminary figures for 2024.

The following are among the major destination markets: United States, Haiti, Nicaragua, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Honduras, Belgium and Canada.





16. CONTACT CENTER INDUSTRY

Incentives, bilingual human resources, a modern telecommunications infrastructure, and other technological advances, make the Dominican Republic an attractive destination for investment in the Contact Center and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) service industry, supported by a well-developed sector ready to face any new challenges that may be brought by the customer service revolution.

This industry is primarily oriented towards the telecommunications and financial sectors, which account for 62% of the total activity. Other key sectors include information technology (IT), health, government, manufacturing, consumer services, energy, and trade. Further, it offers a wide variety of services, among which the following can be cited: traditional telemarketing and related campaigns, membership services, market research, online customer support, orders and payments, "back office" processes (insurance mitigation, case management, loss mitigation), software development, web page development, recovery and accounts receivable management services, lead generation, appointment scheduling, and technical support.





17. ANEXOS

COSTOS LEGALES Y DE SERVICIOS¹

COMPANY INCORPORATION

Institution	Concept	Types of Business Entities US\$		
		SRL	SAS	SA
ONAPI	Service Fee and Publication	94.3	94.3	94.3
DGII	Tax Payment	16.5	16.5	16.5
CCP	Commercial Registry	41.2	41.2	41.2
	Total		151.9	

Fuentes: Oficina Nacional de Propiedad Industrial (ONAPI), Dirección General de Rentas Internas (DGII),
Cámara de Comercio y Producción.

¹*Nota: Costos calculados a la tasa de RD\$60.69 x US\$1.00.*

²*Se calcula el 10% del capital social autorizado. Calculado en base a RD\$100,000.00*

³*La Cámara de comercio establece una diferencia si el proceso se hace virtual o presencial, siendo virtual más económico. Aquí en base al costo virtual.*

LABOR ASPECTS

Minimum Wage	Category	Salary to be Paid (US\$)
	Large Companies	461.2
	Medium Companies	422.8
	Small Companies	283.3

Source: Ministry of Labor.

Note: Calculated at the average exchange rate for January–June 2025 (US\$1 = RD\$60.69).

¹*Note: "There are also minimum wages for piecework in the construction area. For these purposes, a different minimum wage is established for each type of work, as established by resolutions 04 - 09 of the National Wages Committee."*



Minimum Wage	Category	Salary to be Paid (US\$)
	<i>Employees of large hotels, casinos, restaurants, bars, cafés, coffee shops, nightclubs, fast food outlets, ice cream parlors, and other unspecified gastronomic establishments</i>	318.4
	<i>Employees of medium-sized hotels, casinos, restaurants, bars, cafés, coffee shops, nightclubs, fast food outlets, ice cream parlors, and other unspecified gastronomic establishments</i>	259.3
	<i>Services in Non-Profit Incorporated Associations</i>	238.9
	<i>Construction workers</i>	16.2 - 48.5
	<i>Heavy machinery operators in agriculture nationwide, per task</i>	0.1 - 2.4
	<i>Agricultural sector employees – assistants and haulage tractor drivers</i>	283.3
	<i>Employees of the Free Zone Sector</i>	309.5
	<i>Security guards</i>	283.3 - 461.2
	<i>Field workers in the sugar industry for an 8-hour workday</i>	6.6
	<i>Employees in the sugar industry</i>	247.2

Source: Ministry of Labor.



Company Classification	Category	Characteristics
	Large companies	Annual gross sales between RD\$202,000,001.00 or minimum 151 employees.
	Medium companies	Annual gross sales between RD\$54,000,001.00 and RD\$202,000,000.00 or 51 to 150 employees.
	Small companies	Annual gross sales between RD\$8,000,001.00 and RD\$54,000,000.00 or 11 to 50 employees.
Overtime	Category	Applicable Rate
	More than 68 hours	35% of the basic salary
	More than 68 hours	100% of the basic salary
	Night work	15% over the salary applicable to daytime work
Vacations	Category	Days
	1 to 5 years	14 basic days
	5 years and over	18 days

Source: Labor Code of the Dominican Republic.



Licence	Category	Paid Days
	Marriage	5 days
	Death of grandparents, parents, children, or spouse	3 days
	Birth of a child (in the case of the father)	2 days
	Maternity	14 weeks

Fuente: Código Laboral de la República Dominicana

Employee Withholdings (Insurance and Others)	Concept	% Contributed by Employer	Employee Contribution (Days)
	AFP	7.10%	2.87%
	SFS	7.09%	3.04%
	SRL	1.2%	
	INFOTEP	1% of total payroll, and 0.5% deductible from annual employee bonuses and profit-sharing	

Source: Ministry of Labor of the Dominican Republic, Social Security Treasury.

Income Tax Withholding for Employees	Annual Salary Range	Applicable Rate
	Salaries up to RD\$416,220.00	Exempt
	Salaries from RD\$416,220.01 to RD\$624,329.00	15% of the amount exceeding RD\$416,220.01
	Salaries from RD\$624,329.01 to RD\$867,123.00	RD\$31,216.00 plus 20% of the amount exceeding RD\$624,329.01
	Salaries from RD\$867,123.01 and above	RD\$79,776.00 plus 25% of the amount exceeding RD\$867,123.01

Source: Dominican Internal Revenue Service (DGII).



Compensation for Termination of the Employment Contract

Time Worked in the Company	Applicable Compensation
3 months, but less than 6 months	6 days of regular salary
6 months, but less than 1 year	13 days of regular salary
1 year, but less than 5 years	21 days of regular salary for each year of service provided
More than 5 years	23 days of regular salary for each year of service provided

Source: Labor Code of the Dominican Republic

INCOME

Income		Applicable Rate
Income Tax		27%
ITBIS		18%
Tax on interest paid abroad		10%
Tax on foreign payments in general		10%
Selective Consumption Taxes	Tax on the use of credit cards, electronic transfers, and checks	0.15%
	Tax on insurance value	16%
	Tax on telecommunications services	10%
Impuesto sobre los alquileres, arrendamientos de un inmueble		10%
Real Estate Property Tax (IPI)		Individuals: 1% on the value exceeding RD\$10,199,830.00 of taxable assets. Legal entities: 1% on total asset value.
Impuesto sobre las Transferencias Inmobiliarias		3%
Impuesto sobre los Activos		1%
Impuesto sobre las Transferencias de Vehículos de Motor		2%

Source: Dominican Internal Revenue Service (DGII).



BASIC NATIONAL SHOPPING BASKET AS OF JUNE 2025

Group	Cost (USD)
National	772.2
Quintile 1	462.2
Quintile 5	1,258.3

Source: Central Bank of the Dominican Republic.

MAIN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO THE INVESTMENT PROCESS

INSTITUTION	SECTOR	FUNCTIONS	LINKS
ProDominicana	Multisectoral	<p>Responsible for the promotion of exports and direct foreign investment activities.</p> <p>Responsible for the Foreign Direct Investment Registration and/or Transfer of Technology. Law for Export Incentives No. 84-99 and Law No. 110-13 for Commerce and Export of Metal Waste.</p>	<p>https://www.prodominicana.gob.do/</p>
<p>Ministry of Tourism [MITUR] Tourism Promotion Council [CONFOTUR] Planning and Projects Department [DPP]</p>	Tourism	<p>Plan and promote the tourism industry and investments in the tourism sector, and regulate tour operators.</p> <p>CONFOTUR: classify, pass, and grant tax exemptions to tourism projects.</p> <p>The Planning and Project Monitoring Bureau [Dirección de Planeación y Proyectos (DPP)] ensures rational use of tourist territories.</p>	<p>www.mitur.gob.do www.confotur.mitur.gob.do</p>



INSTITUTION	SECTOR	FUNCTIONS	LINKS
National Council of Export Free Zones [CNZFE]	Free Zones	Incorporate companies pursuant Free Trade Zone Regimes: Export Processing Zones or Service Free Zones, Border Free Zones, and Special Free Zones.	www.cnzfe.gob.do
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic [MIREX].	Multisectoral	Responsible for implementing the country's Foreign Policy.	www.mirex.gob.do
National Energy Commission [CNE]	Energy	In charge of drawing up the Government policy for the Energy Sector. Created under the General Law of Electricity [Ley General de Electricidad (LGE)] No.125-01, which enshrines the activities of the Electricity, Hydrocarbon, Alternative Source and Rational Electricity Use subsectors. CNE is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Law on Incentives for Development of Renewable Energy Sources and its Special Regimes (Law No.57-07)	www.cnzfe.gob.do
Superintendence of Electricity [SIE]	Energy	Regulatory Body of the Dominican Electricity Subsector, in charge of overseeing and monitoring compliance with the legal and regulatory provisions and the technical regulations applicable to the subsector, regarding the development of electricity generation, transmission, distribution and trading activities. It is also responsible for setting all tariffs and tolls subject to price regulation.	www.sie.gob.do



INSTITUTION	SECTOR	FUNCTIONS	LINKS
Dominican Electricity Transmission Company [EETED]	Energy	ETED is a government-owned electricity company that works to operate the National Interconnected Electricity System (SENI) with the aim of providing high-voltage electricity transportation services across the entire national territory.	www.eted.gov.do
National Film Directorate [DGCINE]	Film Industry	Dominican Republic Film Commission (DGCINE) – In charge of promoting the development of the Film Industry, and establishing and regulating all policies pertaining to Cinematographic and Audiovisual activities, in line with the modernization and internationalization of the local film industry, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 108-10.	www.mirex.gob.do
Ministry of Energy and Mines [MEM]	Energy and Mines	Body in charge of promoting the development of the mining-metallurgical sector and safeguarding all matters related thereto.	www.mem.gob.do
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources [MIMARENA]	Multisectoral	Aimed at regulating the use of natural resources, including use of terrestrial, aquatic, and maritime resources, forests, caves, and mineral resources.	www.ambiente.gob.do
Dominican Institute of Telecommunications [INDOTEL]	Telecommunications	Responsible for full regulation of the telecommunications sector, which is to say, signal transmission and reception by any electromagnetic means.	www.indotel.gob.do



INSTITUTION	SECTOR	FUNCTIONS	LINKS
National Office of Industrial Property [ONAPI]	Multisectoral	In charge of the administration of Industrial Property legislation in the Dominican Republic: Copyright, trademarks, trade names, and registration of pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and patents.	www.onapi.gov.do
Ministry of Finance [Ministerio de Hacienda]	Multisectoral	Responsible for formulating, executing, and assessing fiscal policy, which covers revenues, expenses, and financing of the public sector. It offers Customs Broker Licensing services, and Shipping Agent Licensing services.	www.hacienda.gob.do
General Customs Directorate [DGA]	Multisectoral	Responsible for enabling and controlling the Dominican Republic's trade activities, increasing collections, and reducing several types of risks stemming from external factors.	www.aduanas.gob.do
Coordination Council for the Special Border Development Zone	Multisectoral	Created under Law No. 28-01 and its implementing regulations, to adopt measures aimed at stimulating business projects across the border area.	www.ccdf.gob.do
Center for Industrial Development and Competitiveness [PROINDUSTRIA]	Multisectoral	Created under the Industrial Competitiveness Law No.392-07 as a regulatory and representative body with respect to all projects, plans and efforts of the country's Industrial Sector.	www.proindustria.gob.do



INSTITUTION	SECTOR	FUNCTIONS	LINKS
Directorate-General of Migration	Multisectoral	Ensures compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding arrival and departure of nationals and foreign citizens into and from Dominican territory. Residence for Investment Purposes.	www.migracion.gob.do
Ministry of Labor	Multisectoral	Labor matters in the Dominican Republic are regulated under the Labor Code as published by the Ministry of Labor.	www.ministeriodetrabajo.gob.do
Dominican Internal Revenue Service [DGII]	Multisectoral	The Internal Revenue Directorate General (DGII) is the body in charge of the administration and/or collection of the main national taxes and fees in the Dominican Republic. DGII was created under Law No. 166-97.	https://dgii.gov.do
Superintendence of Securities of the Dominican Republic [SIV]	Financial	Created under the Securities Market Law No. 19-00. In charge of supervising and promoting the Dominican Republic's stock market through regulations intended for investors' protection.	www.simv.gob.do
Ministry of Public Works [MOPC]	Infrastructure / Multisectoral	The Ministry of Public Works and Communications [Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones (MOPC)] is made up of the Building Construction Directorate General, where the Plan Processing Office and the General Directorate of Land Transit are located. Functions: In charge of building, repairing, and carrying out maintenance of transportation infrastructure works. Studies, designs, builds, and improves port works. Responsible for organizing, monitoring, coordinating, and planning land traffic, as well as for setting standards for construction works. Regulates quality of construction materials. In charge of conducting socioeconomic and technical studies for the preparation of construction plans and schedules.	www.mopc.gob.do



INSTITUTION	SECTOR	FUNCTIONS	LINKS
Ministry of Public Health [MSP]	Multisectoral	Responsible for ensuring equitable access to integrated high-quality health services, promoting delivery of health care services which meet the needs of the population, with a strong focus on priority groups, through the services of licensed physicians, pharmacists, resident doctors, nutrition, and professional qualification.	www.msp.gob.do
Ministry of Sciences, Technology and Higher Education (MESCYT)	Education	Agency of the Executive Branch in the area of higher education, science, and technology, in charge of promoting, regulating, and managing the National System for Higher Education, Science and Technology, in accordance with Law No. 139-01 .	www.mescyt.gob.do
Instituto Tecnológico de Las Américas (ITLA)	Education	It is a public and non-profit technical institution of higher education, and the only institution specializing in technological education in the Dominican Republic.	www.itla.edu.do
National Institute of Technical and Vocational Training [INFOTEP]	Education	Governing body of the National Vocational Training System created under Law No. 116, to supply the needs of the productive sectors, which demanded qualified human resources for adequate professional performance concerning job opportunities that were opening up in the labor market, and thus boost the economy and development of the Dominican Republic.	www.infotep.gob.do





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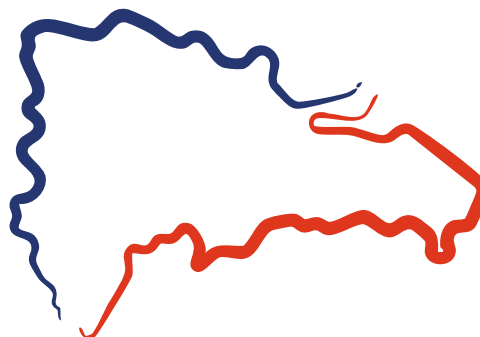


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