

Country Report for the **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

For the project entitled

**Project #002**  
**Study on Temporary Entry Regimes in**  
**CARIFORUM and selected EU States**

Report prepared for the Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery

July 2006

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## **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Introduction**

The basis for this report is the development of a detailed inventory of the procedures and processes governing the temporary entry of foreign personnel in each CARIFORUM state.

- it must include the official contact point(s) or responsible agency(ies) for mode 4 matters in each country
- a catalogue (electronic or hard copy) of the relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures governing temporary entry at the national level for the categories of natural persons mentioned above.
- information on any Ministerial discretion that may exist regarding work permits or visas for temporary entry indicating any criteria for the exercise of this Ministerial discretion.
- details of the appellate process, if any, in CARIFORUM countries.
- details of any economic needs tests or labour market requirements existing in CARIFORUM states for the granting of temporary entry.

### **Key Findings**

1. The information on temporary entry into Dominican Republic is widely available within the Dominican Republic, yet subject to various pieces of legislation and subject to a different cultural environment than that prevailing in CARICOM.
2. For anyone that is not a citizen of Dominican Republic, temporary resident and who does not have a Dominican Republic Passport, a work permit is mandatory, if they should desire to work in Dominican Republic.
3. The granting of this permission to work in the country is administrated and regulated through the Ministry Of Foreign Affairs primarily, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour.
4. A work permit is required prior to landing but sometimes one can apply for a permit while in the country, and in that case they must have been in the country for at least a month
5. The process for the granting of work permits is relatively facilitative yet seeks to protect the interests of Dominican Republicans. It is not a major source of revenue but the adherence to the laws converge the economic interests to the DR nationals and its economy.

6. Work permits are granted for periods not exceeding one year, and there are distinctions in fees based on single entry or multiple entry.
7. Labour market test is required. Employers must advertise vacancies locally.
8. Exceptions are allowed for charity work such as UN, Peace Corps and so on, the only other are exceptional cases are for speeding up the processing time or the waiver of fees in special cases and a s approved by the Minister
9. In cases where a work permit is denied the application may be appealed by writing to the Commissioner of Labour who will then make recommendation to the Minister for a final decision
10. In the Dominican Republic, the visas can only be granted abroad by the Consular Missions and by the Visa Section of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
11. The legislation governing the permission to stay in the country is through **Law No. 875** of July 31<sup>st</sup>, 1978, **on Visas**. After the initial entry is treated with under this Act, the length and stay is managed through the regularisation of the work permit
12. Other applicable laws include;
  - Law 285-04 on Migration;
  - Art. 11, 37 number 9, Art. 55 number 16 and 20 of the Constitution of the Dominican Republic;
  - Conventions on foreigner status, i.e., the VI Inter-American Conference of Havana, Cuba approved by Resolution No. 413 of November 16<sup>th</sup>, 1932; the Viena Convention on diplomatic affairs ratified through Resolution No. 101 of December 19<sup>th</sup>, 1963; the Convention on Diplomatic Government officials ratified through Resolution No. 313 of April 7<sup>th</sup>, 1932; the Viena Convention on Consular Affairs ratified through Resolution No. 142 of February 19<sup>th</sup>, 1964; the Convention on Consular agents ratified through Resolution No. 264 of January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1932; the Convention on the status of Refugees of July 28<sup>th</sup> 1951 and the Protocol of the Status of Refugees of January 31<sup>st</sup>, 1967 adopted by Resolution Number 694 of November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1977; the Convention on Political Asylum signed in Montevideo, Uruguay on 1933 and ratified through Resolution No. 775 of October 26<sup>th</sup>, 1934;
  - the provisions of the Civil Code of the Dominican Republic;

- Law No. 1692 that creates the Labour Code of the Dominican Republic;
- Law No. 4658 of March 24<sup>th</sup>, 1957 that establishes that the Courts of the Dominican Republic must deport foreigners who commit crimes while in the country.

## II. WORK PERMITS

### Transparency Requirements

The official contact point for information on work permits regarding Temporary Entry issues is:

Mr. Andrés Valentín is the Deputy Director of the Ministry of Labour. Phone number: 809-535-4404 ext. 2005. His email address is valherrera1@hotmail.com. The Ministry of Labour is located in the Ave. Jiménez Moya esq. República del Líbano No. 9, Centro los Héroes, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Its web page address is [www.set.gov.do](http://www.set.gov.do)

### Work Permit Policy/Framework

The Ministry of Labour only intervenes in one of the requirements on the process for obtaining a business visa for authorizing work (NM1) in the Dominican Republic. The requirements for a Multiple Business Visa indicate that the applicant must submit an original version of the employment contract. This document must indicate the job title of the employee within the company and the amount of the fixed compensation to be paid (salary). The contract must have one (1) year of minimum efficacy and the Ministry of Labour must legalize it. The applicant must also enclose the resolution, which is the document that is issued by the Secretariat of Labour whom legitimates the contract.

In this matter the Resolution No. 25/2001 indicates the requirements and obligations for legalizing the contract for foreigners, which is the faculty of the Ministry of Labour. The Legislation for Labour No. 16-92 indicates that 80% percent of the employees of a company must be Dominican.

The General Director of the Department of Labour may only proceed to register the employment contract between the employer and the foreign employee when the following requirements are met:

- The company for which the person is hired must have previously deposited its “planilla” (payroll) of permanent worker in the Ministry of Labour according to what is stipulated in Art. 15 of the Regulation No. 258-93 of October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1993.

- The employment contract must be written and formalized in four original copies. Two of these must be deposited in the Ministry of Labour to be registered within the timeframe indicated by the law. A copy of the visa of the worker's visa must also be enclosed.
- The Department of Labour is guided by the Law of Labour and its regulations. If the case has been proved, the contract will be legalized. If not, the documents will be returned to the applicant in order to make the corrections in a period of five (5) days. If the fixed documents are not deposited in the time frame specified, the Deputy of Labour will deny the registration.

### **Legal Framework for Temporary Entry Regime**

**Law No. 875** of July 31<sup>st</sup>, 1978, on **Visas**, stipulates that foreign citizens must obtain a visa to enter Dominican territory. The visa can be obtained at Dominican Republic consulates and diplomatic missions abroad or at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Dominican Republic; the following exceptions apply:

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- a) Nationals of countries with whom the Dominican Republic has signed visa dispensation agreements, only when the purpose of the trip is expressly authorized in said agreements;
- b) Nationals of countries who are authorized to enter the Dominican Republic with a tourist card for tourism purposes, according to the provisions of the Law in this matter. The foreign citizen who has entered the country with a tourism card may remain in the country for a period of 30 days.

Once the visa has been authorized, the bearer has a period of 60 days to obtain the visa permit at the consular offices, which has a legal validity of 60 days to be used for entry in Dominican territory

Visas issued by the consular offices could be canceled at any time and without prior notice if so resolve by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dispositions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition the Department of Immigration has the authority to cancel any visa permit and refuse its bearer into Dominican territory.<sup>1</sup>

It is important to emphasize that the administrative provisions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic are not published in any laws or decrees and may be changed at any time. Even though the requirements to apply for a visa are clearly defined, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through its Consular Department, still holds the last word on the decision.

Visa application procedures are the same for all foreign nationals; however, certain requests for visas must be handled directly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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<sup>1</sup> Law No. 258-04 on Migration of the Dominican Republic; Chapter VI

For example, when a foreign national applies for a Dominican Republic visa while in the territory of a third country (other than his country of origin).

In general, the treatment given to such applications is determined by the applicant's last migratory status. This is the case of a national of a third country in the territory of a second nation. Generally, the treatment given to the applicant is according to its last migratory status (resident of the place from which the visa should be requested).

The Dominican Ministry of Foreign Affairs always has the last legal authority to endorse or deny the visa. In the case where the consul has legal authority to grant visas, there is the intimate conviction of the consul in addition to the normal requirements

### **Other legal provisions**

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In the Dominican Republic there are other legal provisions in force that even though they do not properly regulate the entrance of foreigners to conduct business, they affect the migration process and of the treatment that the foreigners receive once they are legally residing in the country.

Such provisions include:

- Law 285-04 on Migration;
- Art. 11, 37 number 9, Art. 55 number 16 and 20 of the Constitution of the Dominican Republic;
- Conventions on foreigner status, i.e., the VI Inter-American Conference of Havana, Cuba approved by Resolution No. 413 of November 16<sup>th</sup>, 1932; the Viena Convention on diplomatic affairs ratified through Resolution No. 101 of December 19<sup>th</sup>, 1963; the Convention on Diplomatic Government officials ratified through Resolution No. 313 of April 7<sup>th</sup>, 1932; the Viena Convention on Consular Affairs ratified through Resolution No. 142 of February 19<sup>th</sup>, 1964; the Convention on Consular agents ratified through Resolution No. 264 of January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1932; the Convention on the status of Refugees of July 28<sup>th</sup> 1951 and the Protocol of the Status of Refugees of January 31<sup>st</sup>, 1967 adopted by Resolution Number 694 of November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1977; the Convention on Political Asylum signed in Montevideo, Uruguay on 1933 and ratified through Resolution No. 775 of October 26<sup>th</sup>, 1934;
- the provisions of the Civil Code of the Dominican Republic;
- Law No. 1692 that creates the Labour Code of the Dominican Republic;
- Law No. 4658 of March 24<sup>th</sup>, 1957 that establishes that the Courts of the Dominican Republic must deport foreigners who commit crimes while in the country
- Resolution No. 25 / 2001

### Free Trade Agreement between the Dominican Republic and CARICOM

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The Dominican Republic and CARICOM have an agreement on facilitation of cross border movement of business people but it is not currently in force. Nevertheless, only Guyana, Belize and Haiti (from the CARICOM members) require visa to enter the DR, according to the list provided by the Dominican Ministry of Foreign Affairs, included under item 3.4 of this report. The case of Haiti merits special attention, taking into account that both countries share the island.

### Bodies Responsible for issuing visas

In the Dominican Republic, the visas can only be granted abroad by the Consular Missions and by the Visa Section of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Dominican Republic has Consulates in the following CARICOM member states: Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago. In addition, it has Consulates in Aruba, Curaçao, St. Marteen, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Caribbean.

“Consulados Rentados” (A Consulate where the salary of the consulate and the staff are paid by the Dominican Government) have the authority to grant visas when the requirements for each type of procedure are fulfilled by the applicant. However, DR Consulates of Colombia, Cuba and the Popular Republic of China must, in all cases, consult with and receive authorization from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to issue a visa. Moreover, consulates cannot grant visas to nationals of a third country when applying for the visa in a country other than their country of origin, unless so authorised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; i.e., If a citizen of Belize applies for a visa at the Dominican Consulate in Kingston, Jamaica, such application must be authorised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Regarding the Honorary Consulates, in all cases they are not authorised to grant or issue any type of visas without previous authorisation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The webpage of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs contains all the information regarding the procedures for visa requests: [www.serex.gov.do](http://www.serex.gov.do). However, this webpage is not necessarily always updated.



### III. VISAS

#### Visa Categories

Law No. 875 regarding Visas establishes the following visa categories:

Table 1: Visa Categories

Classification	Symbol	Application	Legal Validity (Term)
Diplomatic	DM	Multiple entries	60 days – 1 year
Officials	OM	Multiple entries	60 days – 1 year
Courtesy	CM	Multiple entries	60 days – 1 year
	CS	Single Entry	60 days
Business	NS	Single Entry	60 days
	NM	Multiple Entries	1 year
Business with labour purposes	NM1	Multiple Entries	1 year
Student	E	Multiple Entries	1 year
Dependents	DPM	Multiple Entries	1 year
Tourism	TS	Single Entry	60 days
Multiple Tourism	TM	Two Entries	60 days
Residence	RS	One Entry	60 days

*Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic*

While the Law defines the different types of visas available, it is important to indicate that the requirements for applying and obtaining any type of visa are determined by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Visa application requirements are the same for all nationalities. The difference is determined by the process followed to grant the visa. For some countries the authorisation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is mandatory while for others it is not.

The focus of our work is the visas identified as NS, NM and NM1.

The official and updated document was provided by the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic.

#### Visa Requirements for different countries

Nationals of CARICOM countries except Haiti and Grenada may enter the Dominican Republic with a tourism card. Belizean Nationals do not need a visa or card.

Nationals of the 5 EU states identified in the project can enter the DR with a tourist card

**Note:**

1. Should a person require a visa to travel to the Dominican Republic and no Consulate operates in that country, the person must apply to the nearest Consulate.
2. If a tourist wishes to extend his/her visit in the country, he/she may apply for a visa extension at the National Immigration Administration.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has allowed the “Consulados Rentados” the legal authority to issue and renew tourism cards (TS) and Simple Business visa (NS) for the nationals in their respective jurisdiction without prior notice to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. However, there is an exception for visas applications for the following citizens:

- Cuba
- Colombia
- Arab Countries and Middle East (Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Sahara, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen, Libya, United Arab Emirate, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Syria and Turkey) Afghanistan, Hong Kong, Popular Republic of China, India and Pakistan.

### **Business Visa (NS, NM)**

#### *General Information*

As shown in the section above relative to Visa Categories, there are two types of Business Visas: Simple (NS) and Multiple (NM). The NS is valid for two months and provides a single entry. The NM provides for multiples entries and is valid for 1 year. Regardless of the applicant’s nationality, no discrimination applies for granting work (NM1) or Multiple Business visas. The requirements stated below must be fulfilled, including proof of trustworthiness of the applicant and indication of the nature of the work he/she will be performing in the country.

### **NM Visa Renewal Procedure**

Once an NM visa expires it may be subject to renewal. The original procedure must be repeated and the original requirements must be once again met. Since a precedent has been set, the advantage is that the process is faster. However, the time varies for the visa to be issued. The cost is the same as that of a visa issue.

### **Visa Application Process**

The following documents are required for obtaining a visa.

1. **Visa application letter** addressed to the Chief Officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs<sup>2</sup> or to the head of the consular office abroad, where the application is filed. The application letter must be signed by the interested party or corporation and must include the following information:
  - a. Applicant's name, nationality, permanent address, telephone number and occupation. If the representative is a corporation, the letter must contain information of the institution, company or organization that is requesting the visa. This visa application letter must be typed in company letterhead, signed by an appropriate authority and it must indicate the applicant's position in the institution, company or organization.
  - b. This letter must specify the nature of the business to be conducted in the Dominican Republic as well as the applicant's role in such business.
2. **Form 509-Ref:** The original copy must be filed; the form must be filled in type- or block letters.
3. **Four (4) 2" x 2" photos** (facing forward)
4. **Three (3) sets of copies of the applicant's passport:** from the first to the last page. If the visa application is filed abroad, only fax copies of the passport pages with the general information on the applicant (i.e., name, DOB, nationality, etc.) and date of issuance and expiry date of the passport.
5. **Original passport,** which must be effective during at least the same time, or greater, than the period for which the visa is requested.
6. Record of payment of relevant taxes.

Additional requirements for NM Visa

7. **Present letter or document** from the institution, body, enterprise or natural person with whom the applicant will do business in the Dominican Republic. This letter must be notarized and legalized by the Office of the Attorney General of the Dominican Republic.
8. **Letter from the company that is sending the applicant to the Dominican Republic:** This letter must indicate the position that the person holds in the company and the reason for visiting the country.

**Note:**

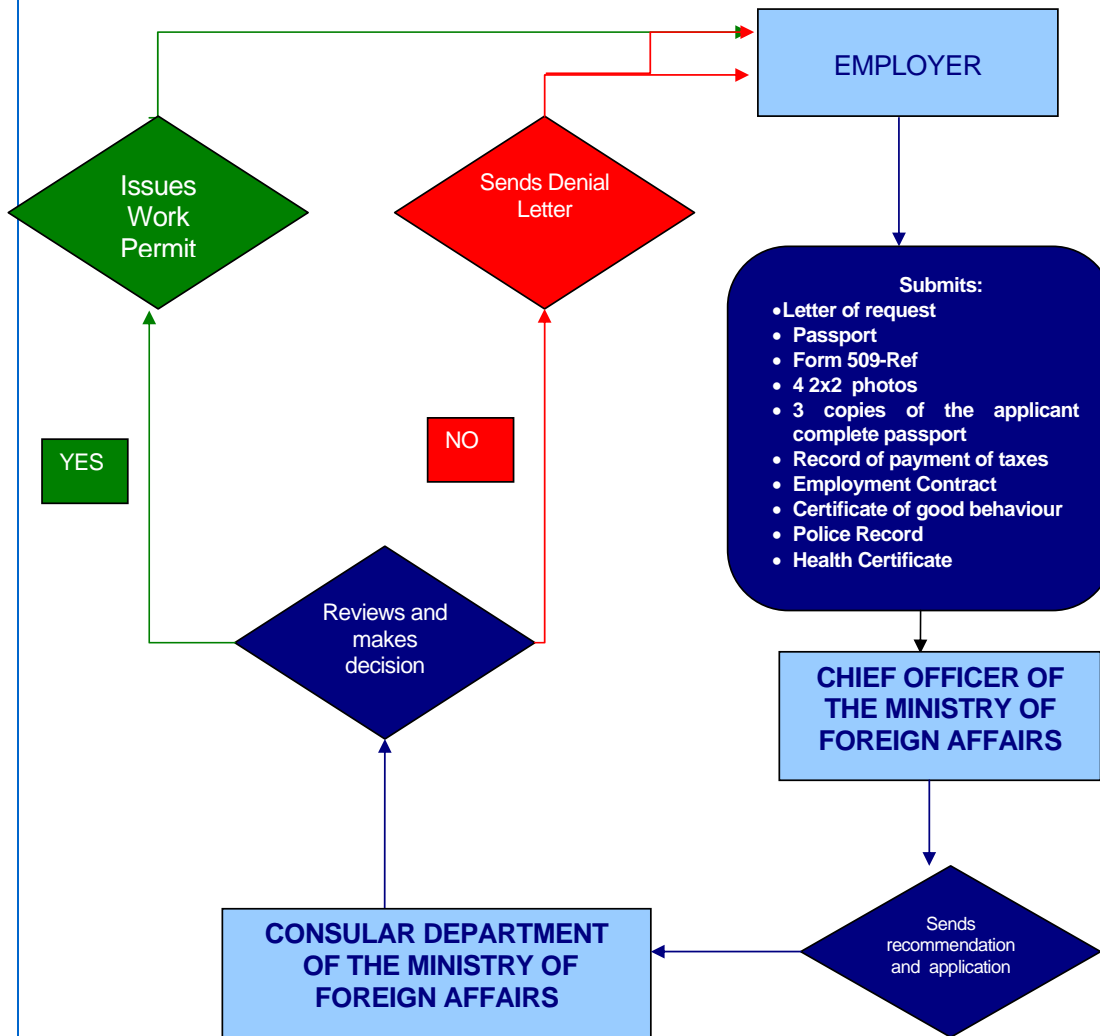
1. All documents coming from abroad must be legalized by the Dominican Consulate of the corresponding jurisdiction.
2. Where applicable, these documents must be translated into Spanish by a sworn translator, duly accredited by the authorities of the country of origin.
3. All documents must be filed in original and six (6) copies.

\* If the application is filed abroad, it must be faxed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the blank pages of the passport do not need to be included.

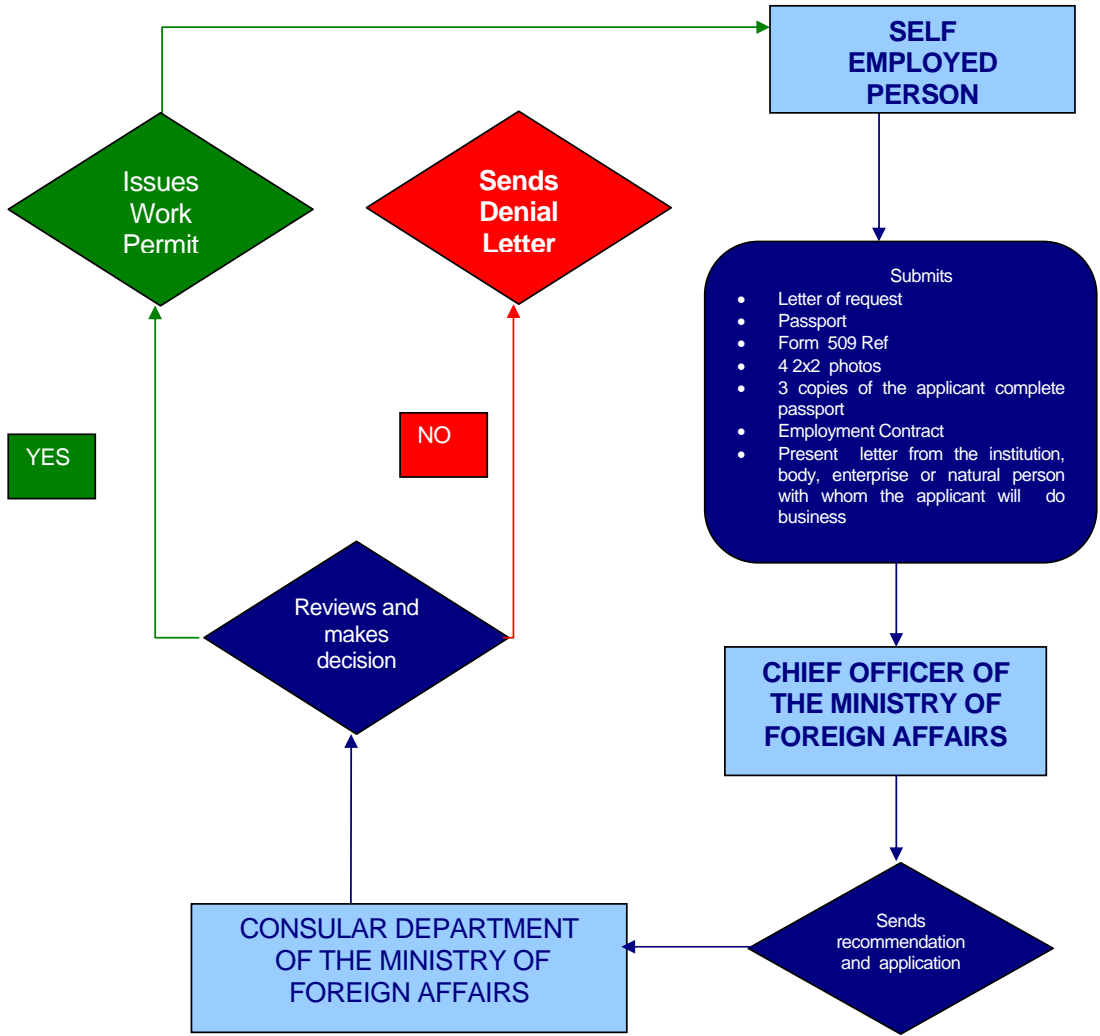
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<sup>2</sup> Carlos Morales Troncoso is the Minister of Foreign Affairs

# WORK PERMIT PROCEDURE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



# PROCEDURE FOR SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



## **Multiple Business NM1; Business visa authorizing work**

### **General Information**

The NM1 or work visa application must be filed by the employee, for which he/she must have an employment contract duly legalized by the Ministry of Labour. There are cases when the company, which is retaining the services of the employee, files the application.

According to the information provided by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a month is the approximate time that elapses from application to the issuing of the visa, if all requirements are fulfilled. If documents have not been properly filed or if they are incomplete, the process may take longer. As it was indicated, however, all applications are dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

Applications for employment visas may be filed via Dominican Consulates or directly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The entrance permit is required prior to arrival. However, there are cases where the person enters the country with a tourism card and starts working without previously fulfilling the established procedures.

Requirements for employment visas are standard for all professions. Nevertheless, the process of contract legalisation mandates complying with any provision that establishes the practice of a particular profession. As indicated, prior to concluding an employment contract, all legal requirements for practicing a profession must be met, where applicable. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs requires that the contract be legalised by the Ministry of Labour, when filing for the NM1 visa.

Another determining factor is the company. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs verifies that the company that has hired the applicant is indeed incorporated and complies with Dominican laws. The company is the contracting party and must vouch for the visa applicant. To determine whether the company actually exists the file of the applicant is screened, phone calls are made, interviews are held, the company is contacted, the by-laws of the company are requested, as well as proof of taxpayer ID (Registro Nacional de Contribuyente), copy of the Commercial Registry filed with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and copies of the incorporation papers filed with the corresponding Chamber of Commerce.

### **Application Process**

1. A letter of request addressed to the Chief Officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs<sup>3</sup> duly signed by the beneficiary or its legal representative. It must contain:
  - a. Data of the beneficiary of the visa containing the applicant's name, nationality, place of residence, telephone and the occupation which the applicant is dedicated. If the representative is a corporation (body corporate), the request must contain information of the institution, company or organisation that is requesting the visa. This request must be made in a sealed paper, signed by a

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<sup>3</sup> Carlos Morales Troncoso is the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- competent staff member and it must indicate the job title that the beneficiary has within the institution, company or organization.
- c. This letter must specify the type of work or labor that the applicant is going to carry out in the Dominican Republic.
  - d. This information must be filed in one (1) original and six (6) copies.
2. **Form 509-Ref:** Must be filed in its original version and duly completed. This must be typed or block letters.
  3. **Four (4) 2" x 2" photos** (facing forward)
  4. **Three (3) copies of the applicant's complete passport:** Copies must be filed from the first to the last page. If this application comes from abroad it is not necessary to send the blank pages of the passport.
  5. **Original passport** having a 1 year of minimum legal efficacy.
  6. **Employment contract:** Submissions of the original versions of the employment contract is obligatory. This document must indicate the job title of the employee within the company and the amount of the fixed compensation to be paid (salary). The contract must have one (1) year of minimum efficacy and it must be legalised by the Ministry of Labor. The applicant must also enclose the resolution, which is the document that is issued by the Secretariat of Labor whom legitimates the contract.
  7. **Certificate of "Good Behavior" and police record:** this must be issued by the corresponding authorities from the applicant's last country of residence. If the applicant has been a Dominican Resident, this document must be issued by the National Police or the Office of the Attorney General of the Dominican Republic. This last document is only valid for thirty (30) days from the date of issue.
  8. **Health certificate:** If the applicant is in the Dominican Republic the health certificate must be acquired at the Internal Revenue's Office and then duly completed by a qualified doctor, who must present a diagnose of the general health state of the applicant. This document must specify if the person has any type of contagious (infectocontagiosa) disease. Furthermore, the applicant must enclose Anti-doping and HIV lab tests. If the applicant is residing abroad, the health certificate must be issued by the corresponding Department of Public Health of the last place where the applicant was residing. Furthermore the documents must be legalized in a Dominican Consulate of the corresponding jurisdiction. It is also accept the health certificate issued by the Immigration Department. (Dirección General de Migración)
  9. Must have proof of the corresponding taxes, which are paid at the time of the deposit.

**Note:**

1. The Dominican Consulate of the corresponding jurisdiction must legalise all the documents that come from abroad.
2. If the application also seeks a visa for the spouse and children, he/she must enclose a copy of the marriage certificate and birth certificates of the children. Both documents must be duly legalised.
3. Children who are under age are exempted from the Certificate of "Good Conduct". However they must file the health certificate.

4. Where applicable, these documents must be translated into Spanish by a sworn translator, duly accredited by the authorities of the country of origin and then it must be legalized by the Dominican Consulate. These documents may also be translated in the Dominican Republic and then legalized in the District's Attorney's Office of the Dominican Republic.

When the application is done in the Dominican Republic all documents must be filed in one (1) original version and six (6) copies.

### **Renewal of Business Visa for Work (NM1)**

This visa can be renewed after fulfilling the conditions set out in numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9. In addition, the applicant must present a copy of the previous visa and a certification signed by the competent authorities of the company or the contracting enterprise indicating that the labor bond still is currently in force.

If the application is made from abroad, it must be sent via fax to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is not necessary to send the blank pages of the passport.

## **Contacts**

- **César A. Heyaime, Embajador**, Consular Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic  
*Address:* Ave. Independencia No. 752, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic  
*Phone Number:* (809) 535-6280 x 2423  
*Fax Numbers:* (809) 533-8897/ 535-6120  
*Email Address:* [salimheyaim@hotmail.com](mailto:salimheyaim@hotmail.com)
- **Minerva Acosta\***, Consular Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic  
*Address:* Ave. Independencia No. 752, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic  
*Phone Number:* (809) 535-6280 x 2261x 2254  
*Fax Numbers:* (809) 535-4473  
*Email Address:* [dmc@serex.gov.do](mailto:dmc@serex.gov.do)

\* The Vice Minister for Consular Affairs, Rosario Graciano, remitted us to this person for the interview.

## **Bibliography**

Law 875 of Julio 21, 1978 on Visas

Law 285 of 2004 on Migration



Resolution No. DSAC 003-2001- Updates the procedures for the entry to DR

Resolution No. DSAC-004-2001 about the requirements for each type of visa

Decree No. 511-02 about tourism visa for specific countries

Decree No. 32-04 of January 16<sup>th</sup>, 2004 which modifies tariffs to charge for visa issues

Decree 950-01 which contemplates the creation of a new category of residency

Acuerdo entre RD y España relativo a Regulación Ordenación de flujos migratorios laborales

## Anexes

Annex 1: Law 875 on Visas

Annex 2: Resolution No. DSAC 003-2001- Updates the procedures for the entry to DR

Annex 3: Resolution No. DSAC-004-2001 about the requirements for each type of visa

Annex 4: Decree No. 511-02 about tourism visa for specific countries

Annex 5: Decree No. 32-04 of January 16<sup>th</sup>, 2004 which modifies tariffs to charge for visa issues

Annex 6: Decree 950-01 which contemplates the creation of a new category of residency

Annex 7: Current Tariffs for Consular Services

Annex 8: Form 509-Ref for Visa requests

Annex 9: Requirements for Business Visa (NM1)

Annex 10: Requirement for Business Visa (NS) and Multiple Businesses (NM)

Annex 11: Requirements for Tourism Card (TS)

Annex 12: Requirements for Residence Visa (RS)

Annex 13: List of Countries which enter the Dominican Republic with Tourism Card

Annex 14: List of Consulates of the Dominican Republic in the Caribbean

Annex 15: Acuerdo entre RD y España relativo a Regulación Ordenación de flujos migratorios laborales

Annex 16: Law 285-04 on Migration of the Dominican Republic

Annex 17: Interview with Minerva Acosta