

## 1: The Dominican Republic's Shameful Deportation Legacy – Foreign Policy

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Usually, study abroad programs affiliated with your U. Grants and loans are yet another way to help cut costs. The following is a list of the different types of financial aid that a student may need to finance their program:

**Loans and Financial Aid:** If you receive financial aid, study abroad in the Dominican Republic may be partially or fully covered by the terms of your financial aid package. If the study abroad program you have chosen is directly associated with your U. You may also be eligible for a student loan, or an additional loan, if you receive federal work-study as part of your financial aid packet. Before asking for a bank loan, ask a financial aid adviser on your campus.

**Scholarships, Fellowships and Grants:** With advance planning, you may be able to obtain scholarship or grant money from your U. There are many academic awards and fellowships available for students with an interest in study abroad or other international experiences. Many academic departments also offer student research grants for research completed abroad; most often, the fields of anthropology, geology, and medicine offer research grants.

**Other Sources of Money:** Even though it may be hard to juggle a full load of classes and a job, working is a great way to raise money for study abroad. While career-oriented jobs can be terrific learning and networking opportunities, non-career jobs may have more flexible hours allowing you to work between classes. Also, try making appeals to your local community, religious and academic organizations. These groups may set aside funding, or take up special collections, for students. If you or your family happen to belong to any community or religious organizations, those groups may be more apt to sponsor you because they know you; these groups often see you as a representative or role model and may even ask you to speak at their meetings when you return from studying abroad. If your study abroad in the Dominican Republic involves volunteer work or charitable activities, some organizations may also be more willing to support your efforts.

**Calculating Living Expenses Cost of Living** Cost of living varies from country to country, with currency fluctuations, and according to your personal budget. You are probably used to a certain standard and cost of living in the United States, and you probably budget your income in order to maintain or better the standard and costs to which you have become accustomed. You can calculate the difference in cost of living between the United States and the Dominican Republic by using an online international cost of living converter. Then, enter the city in the Dominican Republic where you will study. The converter calculates how much you will need to earn in order to live in the Dominican Republic as you do in the United States.

**International Cost of Living Salary Converter Exchange Rates** Some students create an entire, detailed budget and financial plan for their time in the Dominican Republic only to discover that exchange rates fluctuate and economies can be unstable. When exchange rates were good, you could afford to study in the Dominican Republic; now that exchange rates are not as good, you may not be able to afford it. The value of the Dominican Peso against the U. Include a high and low total spending amount to account for any possible fluctuations in currency value. Also, frequently check exchange rates to keep a better eye on the Dominican and U. Please see "Exchange Rates" in the Resources section of this handbook for links to currency converters.

**Lifestyle** For some students studying in the Dominican Republic, having enough money is not a worry; they do not need to alter their lifestyle to fit a budget. For others, studying in the Dominican Republic may involve more financial planning and changes in lifestyle. You can think of easy ways to help yourself remember how much you are spending. Often, foreign currency can seem like "fake" money. This is especially true if you get in the habit of using your credit card for most purchases. A helpful way to convert foreign currency into U. You could also learn a few monetary equivalents and tell yourself: For instance, you could say to yourself: Below is a sample budget ledger you can print out, fill in, and take with you to help you better keep track of your spending in the Dominican Republic. Do you know what your financial aid package does and does not cover in terms of study abroad expenses? Before taking out a loan, have you looked at all other options scholarships, grants, jobs, etc. For which scholarships, fellowships and grants are you eligible? How does the cost of living abroad in the United States compare to the cost of living in your home country?

Do you try to give all your purchases a "work value" in order to see the time it will take you at work to earn the money to buy them? Are there any other ways to cut back on expenses i. Can you think of any odd jobs that you might be able to do in your neighborhood in order to earn extra money i. Have you taken care of all your financial aid and scholarship forms so that you continue to have financial support at your home campus when you return? Checklist I have used a cost-of-living calculator to help me figure out the difference in cost between living at home and living in the U. I know whether the cost of living where I will be studying in the U. I have a small pocket calculator to carry with me in order to do currency conversions. I understand what my purchases are worth; both their monetary value and their time value how long it takes me to work for them. I know roughly how much my study in the U. I can comfortably afford to attend the university I have chosen. My family and I think that the university I have chosen, and the experience of studying in the U. I have thoroughly researched and contacted groups, foundations and organizations that may be able to help me financially. Go to Course 1, Module 2, Task 6 "Money Management" about how to save and spend money while overseas. Mentors address how to create and follow a budget as well as giving tips for budgeting overseas. Mentors answer questions about how to pay for a study abroad experience. Scholarships, grants, and fellowships for general study abroad, diverse students, and for non-traditional countries. Fast Web This service provides a free customized list of financial aid sources including private sector scholarships, fellowships, grants, and loans. Study Abroad Student Guide Information about financial aid programs for students studying abroad. The Financial Aid Page links to scholarship searches and comprehensive listing of financial aid information. The Student Guide Department of Education publishes a guide each year on the eligibility requirements on various federal aid programs.

## 2: Military Assistance Advisory Group - Wikipedia

*Dominican Republic: Us Assistance to the Dominican Republic Handbook - Strategic Information and Developments (World Business, Investment And Government Library) Updated ed. Edition.*

Contact us Repatriation of deceased to Dominican Republic includes Providing you with all information about international and local repatriation services according to local and international repatriation laws. Providing you with all information about the available flights from the best airlines companies. Preparing the deceased body before shipping includes embalming and skin care. Dealing with our embalming experts who have a massive experiences in this filed. Selection of the best Zinc lined coffins according to the international shipping laws. Delivering home of all documents and certificates related to the deceased. Finishing all the embassies and hospitals procedures quickly to release travelling permission from all the concerned authorities. Book a flight to the deceased relatives if someone wants to accompany him. Flight ticket for shipping the deceased in a suitable coffin. Preparing Chapel of Rest rituals to send the deceased off. Tracking of the deceased not to be worried. Shipping of the deceased personal belongings. Repatriation of Deceased to Dominican Republic requirements Original copies of the death certificates realized by the local authority. All the deceased belongings including passport. Realizing of burial and travelling permissions. Providing you with the embalming report. A sealed letter from the health department of non-contagious disease certificate Casket "no restriction. Embassies inspection not required. In generally, repatriation to Dominican Republic takes approximately working days, from the date the deceased is released by the local authorities after releasing the authorization letter We begin releasing the required documents after then we book a flight and make the shipping process then send the flight details to the deceased relatives. We also offer burial or cremation services as other options beside repatriation. Follow up the deceased till arrive to the final destination by our Repatriation Progress Tracker with an unique reference number.

## 3: Travel advice and advisories for Dominican Republic

- *Us Assistance to Dominican Republic Handbook (World Business, Investment and Government Library)* by USA International Business Publications.

They were supposed to not only defeat enemy forces but to solidify themselves as a colonial power, and they could not do this with a Vietnamese Army. French commanders were so reluctant to accept advice that would weaken their time-honored colonial role that they got in the way of the various attempts by the MAAG to observe where the equipment was being sent and how it was being used. Eventually the French decided to cooperate, but at that point it was too late. But it was too late, because of the siege and fall of Dien Bien Phu in the spring. As stated by the Geneva Accords, France was forced to surrender the northern half of Vietnam and to withdraw from South Vietnam by April. A problem arose however, because the French Expeditionary Force had to depart from South Vietnam in April pursuant to the Accords. The next few years saw the rise of a Communist insurgency in South Vietnam, and President Diem looked increasingly to US military assistance to strengthen his position, albeit with certain reservations. Attacks on US military advisers in Vietnam became more frequent. He was afraid that the United States would gain control or influence over his forces if Americans got into the ranks of the army. The first signs that his position was beginning to shift came in , when the number of official US military advisers in the country was increased from to at the request of the South Vietnamese government. This increased enemy contacts in size and intensity throughout South Vietnam. At this point, Diem was under pressure from US authorities to liberalize his regime and implement reforms. MAAG Indochina had three commanders: Harkins , January - June. Due to the limitations emplaced by international treaty , the PEO was set up with civilian personnel instead of a MAAG with a military staff. On July 23, , several interested countries agreed in Geneva to guarantee the neutrality and independence of Laos. This agreement included the introduction of high-ranking US military personnel to advise the Cambodian armed forces as non-combatants. From , operational U. Chase , was authorized 67 Army, 4 Navy and 63 Air Force personnel. General Chase arrived at Taipei, Taiwan, on 1 May to begin carrying out his duties as the military member of a team, which was charged with insuring that all assistance granted the Chinese Nationalists was in furtherance of United States foreign policy. After its arrival at Taiwan, the advisory group was reorganized and expanded. A Headquarters Commandant, on the same level as the four section chiefs, was made responsible for the routine tasks necessary to support the group. Military Assistance Advisory Group officers assisted their counterparts within the Nationalist Ministry of National Defense and the general headquarters. Special teams were created as needed to provide aid at service schools and in tactical units. General Chase retired in at which time he was succeeded by U. Brigadier General Lester Bork. American military advisers were tasked with providing arms and military advice, assisting with Taiwanese military training, implementation of the Sino-American Mutual Defense Treaty , maintaining military contacts, and monitoring Republic of China forces. In there were 10, Americans in Taiwan, the great majority being CIA and military personnel and their families. Handbook of the Law of Visiting Forces. Oxford University Press, Chronology of Events Relative to Vietnam, , p. Elbridge Durbrow, Frederick Nolting, and the U. Adamson Presidential Studies Quarterly, p. Archived from the original on Extracts reproduced via <http://>

## 4: Dominican Republic Judicial Assistance Information

*Since then Dominican Republic: Us Assistance to the Dominican Republic Handbook - Strategic Information and Developments (World Business, Investment and Government Library) textbook was available to sell back to BooksRun online for the top buyback price or rent at the marketplace.*

Be up-to-date on all vaccinations recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Tap water is unsafe to drink. Bottled water and beverages are considered safe. The Embassy is aware of U. Special care should be taken to verify the credentials and qualifications of any plastic surgeon. Travel and Transportation Road Conditions and Safety: Driving conditions vary across the country because of frequent disconcerting and dangerous patterns that include: If you do elect to drive, you should be aware that defensive driving is necessary and extreme caution advised. Be especially vigilant when driving at night as drivers do not always use their lights and when driving in rural areas or along the border as animals are often encountered in the roadways. Visitors to the Dominican Republic should consider hiring a professional driver during their stay in lieu of driving themselves. Licensed drivers who are familiar with local roads can be hired through local car rental agencies. In case of accidents, only the driver will be taken into custody. Traffic laws exist however there is not consistent enforcement and they are not technically equivalent to those of the United States. Dominican law requires that a driver be taken into custody for being involved in an accident that causes serious injury or death, even if the driver is insured and appears not to have been at fault. The minimum detention period is 48 hours; however, detentions frequently last until a judicial decision is reached, or until a waiver is signed by the injured party. Seat belts are required by law, and those caught not wearing them will be fined. There are no child car seat laws. The law also requires the use of hands-free cellular devices while driving. Police stop drivers using cell phones without the benefit of these devices. Motorcycles and motor scooters are common, and they are often driven erratically. Law requires that motorcyclists wear helmets, but local authorities rarely enforce this law. Motor vehicle authorities report that less than one percent of motorcyclists in the country are actually licensed. Although there may be a lack of enforcement, it is illegal to drive while intoxicated or inebriated whether due to the consumption of alcohol or narcotics. Please refer to our information on Road Safety. The public buses and guaguas operating in the capital are not considered reliable or safe. Many unregulated taxis operating throughout the country lack basic safety features and should be avoided. We recommend that you only use a reputable, legitimate taxi service as recommended through your hotel or as part of a well-known, vetted vehicle service company. Santo Domingo has a metro system and riders should take the same precautions as appropriate in any crowded area. Private bus lines are available when traveling between large urban centers and to popular tourist destinations. January 10, Travel Advisory Levels.

## 5: Doing Business in the Dominican Republic, Handbook - Pellerano & Herrera

*The ACS Unit maintains a List of Doctors and Hospitals in the Dominican Republic, (PDF - KB), that might be of assistance to you. It is important to emphasize that solely the beneficiary of such services, and not the U.S. Government, is responsible for paying his/her own medical bills.*

Travellers at higher risk should discuss with a health care professional the benefits of getting vaccinated. Travellers at higher risk include those: It is spread from eating or drinking contaminated food or water. Practise safe food and water precautions. Carry oral rehydration salts when travelling. Typhoid Typhoid is a bacterial infection spread by contaminated food or water. Travellers visiting regions with a risk typhoid, especially those exposed to places with poor sanitation should speak to a health care professional about vaccination. Insects Insects and Illness Travellers are advised to take precautions against bites. Chikungunya There is currently a risk of chikungunya in this country. Chikungunya can cause a viral disease that typically causes fever and pain in the joints. In some cases, the joint pain can be severe and last for months or years. Protect yourself from mosquito bites at all times. There is no vaccine available for chikungunya. Dengue fever Dengue fever occurs in this country. Dengue fever is a viral disease that can cause severe flu-like symptoms. In some cases it leads to dengue haemorrhagic fever, which can be fatal. The risk of dengue is higher during the daytime, particularly at sunrise and sunset. Protect yourself from mosquito bites. Zika virus infection Zika virus infection is a risk in this country. Recent or ongoing cases of Zika virus have been reported in this country. All travellers should protect themselves from mosquito bites day and night. Zika virus infection during pregnancy can cause serious birth defects such as abnormally small heads microcephaly. Zika virus can also be sexually transmitted. Travellers who are pregnant or planning a pregnancy: Should avoid travel to this country If travel cannot be avoided follow strict mosquito bite prevention measures. Talk to your health care professional about the risk of Zika infection in pregnancy. Use condoms or avoid having sex for the duration of the pregnancy, if you are pregnant and your partner has travelled to this country. Use condoms or avoid having sex during that time. See travel health notice: There is no vaccine against malaria. This includes covering up, using insect repellent and staying in enclosed air-conditioned accommodations. You may also consider pre-treating clothing and travel gear with insecticides and sleeping under an insecticide-treated bednet. Antimalarial medication may be recommended depending on your itinerary and the time of year you are travelling. See a health care provider or visit a travel health clinic, preferably six weeks before you travel to discuss your options. Animals Animals and Illness Travellers are cautioned to avoid contact with animals, including dogs, monkeys, snakes, rodents, birds, and bats. Some infections found in some areas in the Caribbean, like rabies , can be shared between humans and animals. Person-to-Person Person-to-Person Infections Crowded conditions can increase your risk of certain illnesses. Remember to wash your hands often and practice proper cough and sneeze etiquette to avoid colds, the flu and other illnesses. High risk activities include anything which puts you in contact with blood or body fluids, such as unprotected sex and exposure to unsterilized needles for medications or other substances for example, steroids and drugs , tattooing, body-piercing or acupuncture. Tuberculosis Tuberculosis is an infection caused by bacteria and usually affects the lungs. For most travellers the risk of tuberculosis is low. Travellers who may be at high risk while travelling in regions with risk of tuberculosis should discuss pre- and post-travel options with a health care professional. High-risk travellers include those visiting or working in prisons, refugee camps, homeless shelters, or hospitals, or travellers visiting friends and relatives. Medical services and facilities Medical services and facilities are generally adequate in large cities but are limited in rural areas. Private hospitals and clinics are better equipped than public ones. Patients requiring medical care in remote areas may be transferred to better-equipped facilities in Santo Domingo, when warranted. Inquire about fees prior to undergoing treatment. The embassy of Canada in Santo Domingo has received reports of overcharging for medical services at private facilities, variable pricing and unnecessary overnight hospital stays. If you feel you have been overcharged after a visit to the hospital, let the hospital administrators know, as some Canadians have successfully negotiated a reduction in their hospital bill. Assistance in your preferred language may not be

offered unless requested. Beware of aggressive sales tactics of in-house resort doctors, who are often contracted out by private hospitals and try to sell you on their facility. Make sure you have adequate travel health insurance and accessible funds to cover the cost of any medical treatment and medical evacuation, if required. Contact your insurance company promptly if you are referred to a medical facility for treatment. Any incidents of sickness or injury requiring hospitalization should be reported to the embassy of Canada in Santo Domingo. Medical tourism Consult our page entitled Receiving medical care in other countries if you are contemplating undergoing a medical procedure in the Dominican Republic. Other tips The tap water in the Dominican Republic is not considered potable. Do not buy drugs off the street. There have been incidents of Canadians being hospitalized and even dying from the medically adverse effects of mixing street-grade Viagra-like pills with alcohol. The decision to travel is the sole responsibility of the traveller. The traveller is also responsible for his or her own personal safety. Do not expect medical services to be the same as in Canada. Pack a travel health kit , especially if you will be travelling away from major city centres. Illegal drugs Persons convicted of buying, selling, carrying or using any type or quantity of drugs are subject to strict penalties. Judicial processes may last several years during which accused individuals are normally detained and could lead to very long prison sentences 5 to 20 years in harsh conditions and hefty fines. Laws Dominican law stipulates that victims of crime, including foreigners, are responsible for reporting incidents to police. Victims who wish to pursue prosecution or seek compensation must retain Dominican legal counsel to file a formal complaint to the police and to pursue the case through the justice system. The official language of the Dominican Republic is Spanish. You should expect all documents to be in Spanish only. Soliciting the services of a minor for sexual purposes is illegal in the Dominican Republic and is punishable by imprisonment. Driving An International Driving Permit is required. Dual citizenship Dual citizenship is legally recognized in Dominican Republic. General information for travellers with dual citizenship Real estate Many Canadians have reported financial problems and complications involving time-share arrangements and other property investment activities. Exercise caution whenever approached by time-share representatives as pressure sales techniques are used. Do not reveal personal information or provide your credit card unless you are certain you wish to make a purchase. Before making any real estate or land investment, consult Dominican and Canadian lawyers with relevant experience, and exercise extreme caution. Land deeds should be carefully verified. Ensure that constant vigilance of land will take place, as there have been several instances of disputed land occupation in the absence of the alleged owner. The Embassy of Canada in Santo Domingo cannot intervene in legal matters and cannot give legal advice regarding land purchases or disputes. Time-share representatives posing as tourist operators at the airport try to coerce tourists into committing to property investments. These lawyers or criminals masquerading as lawyers stand idly by the CESTUR station to prey on desperate foreigners brought to the station for detention purposes, then try to deceive foreigners into paying excessive amounts of money to obtain legal representation or for assistance getting out of jail. If you are arrested or detained in the Dominican Republic, you have the right to a lawyer, who can be present during any questioning and at any trial or hearing. If you cannot afford a lawyer, the Dominican government can provide you with a public defender. Consult the Overview of the criminal law system in the Dominican Republic for more information. Marriage Marriages legally performed in compliance with the laws of the Dominican Republic are recognized in Canada. For information on required documentation and procedures, contact the Embassy of the Dominican Republic in Ottawa and consult the Marriage overseas factsheet. The currency is the Dominican peso DOP. Major credit cards are accepted in most stores and restaurants. ABMs are found at most bank branches. During this period, even small tropical storms can quickly develop into major hurricanes. These severe storms can put you at risk and hamper the provision of essential services. If you decide to travel to a coastal area during the hurricane season:

6: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) - Study Abroad Handbook Dominican Republic: Financing Study Abroad

*Buy Us Assistance to Dominican Republic Handbook (World Strategic and Business Information Library) 6 by USA International Business Publications (ISBN: ) from Amazon's Book Store.*

French and British ships fighting at the battle of Santo Domingo In , Toussaint Louverture , who at least in theory represented imperial France, marched into Santo Domingo from Saint-Domingue to enforce the terms of the treaty. French control of the former Spanish colony passed from Toussaint Louverture to Gen. Charles Leclerc when he seized the city of Santo Domingo in early . Following the defeat of the French under Gen. He invaded the Spanish side of the island, defeated the French-led Spanish colonials at River Yaque del Sur, and besieged the capital on March 5, . At the same time the Haitian General Christophe marched north through Cibao, capturing Santiago where he massacred prominent individuals who had sought refuge in a church. The arrival of small French squadrons off the Haitian coast at Goncaives and at Santo Domingo forced the Haitians to withdraw. As Christophe retreated across the island, he slaughtered and burned. The Spaniards not only tried to re-establish slavery in Santo Domingo, but many of them also mounted raiding expeditions into Haiti to capture blacks and enslave them as well. This period is also known as the Ephemeral independence. In order to raise funds for the huge indemnity of million francs that Haiti agreed to pay the former French colonists, and which was subsequently lowered to 60 million francs, the Haitian government imposed heavy taxes on the Dominicans. Since Haiti was unable to adequately provision its army, the occupying forces largely survived by commandeering or confiscating food and supplies at gunpoint. It was in the city of Santo Domingo that the effects of the occupation were most acutely felt, and it was there that the movement for independence originated. Many emigrated to Cuba , Puerto Rico these two being Spanish possessions at the time , or Gran Colombia , usually with the encouragement of Haitian officials who acquired their lands. The Haitians associated the Roman Catholic Church with the French slave-masters who had exploited them before independence and confiscated all church property, deported all foreign clergy, and severed the ties of the remaining clergy to the Vatican. All levels of education collapsed; the university was shut down, as it was starved both of resources and students, with young Dominican men from 16 to 25 years old being drafted into the Haitian army. Haiti imposed a "heavy tribute" on the Dominican people. In the end the economy faltered and taxation became more onerous. Rebellions occurred even by Dominican freedmen, while Dominicans and Haitians worked together to oust Boyer from power. In Juan Pablo Duarte founded a secret society called La Trinitaria , which sought the complete independence of Santo Domingo without any foreign intervention. They were backed by Pedro Santana , a wealthy cattle rancher from El Seibo , who became general of the army of the nascent republic. They promoted competing plans to annex the new nation to another power: The Haitians invaded again in after France recognized the Dominican Republic as an independent nation. In an overwhelming onslaught, the Haitians seized one frontier town after another. The state was commonly known as Santo Domingo in English until the early 20th century. These privileges not only served him to win the war, but also allowed him to persecute, execute and drive into exile his political opponents, among which Duarte was the most important. In Haiti after the fall of Boyer, black leaders had ascended to the power once enjoyed exclusively by the mulatto elite. In the south, also known at the time as Ozama, the economy was dominated by cattle-ranching particularly in the southeastern savannah and cutting mahogany and other hard woods for export. This region retained a semi-feudal character, with little commercial agriculture, the hacienda as the dominant social unit, and the majority of the population living at a subsistence level. Tobacco required less land than cattle ranching and was mainly grown by smallholders, who relied on itinerant traders to transport their crops to Puerto Plata and Monte Cristi. Santana antagonized the Cibao farmers, enriching himself and his supporters at their expense by resorting to multiple peso printings that allowed him to buy their crops for a fraction of their value. In , he was forced to resign, and was succeeded by his vice-president, Manuel Jimenes. In , after imprisoning, silencing, exiling, and executing many of his opponents and due to political and economic reasons, Santana signed a pact with the Spanish Crown and reverted the Dominican nation to colonial status. This action was supported by the cattlemen of the south while the northern elites opposed it. In

, President Ulysses S. Marines to the island for the first time. Relative peace came to the country in the s, which saw the coming to power of General Ulises Heureaux. He was, however, "a consummate dissembler," who put the nation deep into debt while using much of the proceeds for his personal use and to maintain his police state. Heureaux became rampantly despotic and unpopular. However, the relative calm over which he presided allowed improvement in the Dominican economy. The sugar industry was modernized, [86]:

## 7: The World Factbook – Central Intelligence Agency

*[(Dominican Republic: Us Assistance to the Dominican Republic Handbook - Strategic Information and Developments)]*  
*[Author: Inc Ibp] [Feb]: Inc Ibp: Books - www.enganchecubano.com www.enganchecubano.com Try Prime Books.*

What is the legal system civil law, common law or a mixture of both? The Dominican Republic has a civil law based legal system. Are there any restrictions on foreign investment including authorisations required by central or local government? Are there any exchange control or currency regulations? There are no exchange control or currency regulations. What grants or incentives are available to investors? Are any of these aimed specifically at foreign investors? There are no specific grants or incentives available to foreign investors. However, incentives are available for specific sectors, such as tourism, for the improvement and development of some undeveloped or newly developed areas Law No. There are also free trade zones which benefit from a total tax exemption and industry specific incentives applicable to local companies. Recently, there are also fiscal incentives applicable to foreign investors in the local cinematography business. What is the most common form of business vehicle used by foreign companies to conduct business in your jurisdiction? In relation to this vehicle, please provide details on: The most common form of business entity used by foreign companies is the limited liability corporation. A simpler structure, called the limited liability company, is also available but since it is a new form created by law in , it is still not widely used. Foreign entities can also operate in the Dominican Republic, by fulfilling certain registration requirements. The following procedures must be followed: Each shareholder has a minimum of one share. Shares can be issued for non-cash consideration, such as property. The transfer of property must be registered at the corresponding Title Registry Office. There are no restrictions on the rights that can be attached to shares, although there is a minimum of rights granted to a shareholder, such as the right to: There are no restrictions on foreign shareholders. Corporations have a management board, with a minimum of three members. There are no restrictions on foreign managers. Officers and directors cannot be released from any liability for: A parent is not liable for the acts of a subsidiary company but can be liable for the acts of a branch in civil, contractual, tax, labour or criminal law. However, Dominican law foresees the piercing of the corporate veil in cases of fraud. What are the main laws regulating employment relationships? The main employment legislation is the Labor Code No. It applies to Dominicans and foreign persons working in the Dominican Republic. The employer and the employee are subject to the employment contract, although its provisions can never release or limit the rights under the Labor Code. Is a written contract of employment required? A written contract of employment is not required. In the absence of a written contract, the Labor Code governs the employment relationship. However, where a contract is provided it cannot release or limit the rights under the Labor Code. Employees are not entitled to management representation and consultation. However, employees can enter into written agreements with the company providing them with such rights. How is the termination of individual employment contracts regulated? A dismissal is deemed to be without just cause, unless it is for one of the reasons established under Article 88 of the Labor Code, among others: The employer must notify the employee and the Labor Department within 48 hours of the dismissal taking place. Employees can be dismissed without just cause if, at the time of their dismissal, their employment rights were observed by the employer, for example: Employees dismissed without just cause and without receiving their entitlements can file a claim against the employer for unfair dismissal and certain payments, such as severance and damages. If so, please give details. Employees must be made redundant in the following order Article , Labor Code: The regulations for redundancies or mass layoffs have little practical application and employers usually end the contracts by the usual dismissal regulations with the approval of the Labour Authorities. If so, how long does it take to obtain them and how much do they cost? Foreign employees must obtain either a work permit or a residency. Since the residency allows the foreign employee the same rights as any Dominican resident, except for the right to vote, including the issuance of an Identification Card, it is more advisable to obtain this instead of a work permit. The residency is provisional for the first year and then permanent, renewable every two years. In relation to employees, what constitutes tax residency in your jurisdiction? A physical person or an

entity residing in the Dominican Republic for more than days is considered tax resident Article 12, Dominican Tax Code. However, foreign employees working in the Dominican Republic are considered tax residents from the moment they are hired. What income tax or social security contributions must the following pay: Tax resident employees Tax resident employees must pay income tax on their gross Dominican source income to the Internal Revenue Agency according to the following scale: Tax resident employees must also pay: In relation to business vehicles, what constitutes tax residency in your jurisdiction? A business entity is considered tax resident, in relation to Dominican source income in the case of foreign companies either from a subsidiary or a branch , when it operates in the Dominican Republic for a period of at least six months within a year. Please give details of the main taxes that potentially apply to a tax resident business vehicle including rates. Companies incorporated or tax resident in the Dominican Republic must pay: This is similar to the value added tax VAT in other jurisdictions. Luxury items include alcohol, tobacco, jewellery, watches and rugs section , Tax Code. How are the activities of non-tax resident business vehicles taxed? Please explain how each of the following is taxed: Are there any thin capitalisation rules restrictions on loans from foreign affiliates? There are no restrictions on loans from foreign affiliates in accordance with Dominican Laws. Must the profits of a foreign subsidiary be imputed to a parent company that is tax resident in your jurisdiction controlled foreign company rules? Profits from a foreign subsidiary cannot be imputed to a parent company that is tax resident in the Dominican Republic. Are there any transfer pricing rules? Tax legislation only imposes the rule that when goods and services are offered within an economic group, these operations must be performed at market value. How are imports and exports taxed? Imports of goods are subject to the following taxes: Exports of goods are not taxed in the Dominican Republic. Is there a wide network of double tax treaties? The Dominican Republic has a double tax treaty with Canada. Are restrictive agreements and practices regulated by competition law in your jurisdiction? If so, please give brief details. Law enacted in prohibits and sanctions all practices, acts and agreements between economic agents, either tacit or express, written or verbal, which have the objective or either produce or may produce the effect of imposing unjustified barriers in a local market. It also sanctions the abuse of the dominant position by an economic agent and defines and states that all acts and behaviour in the commercial and corporate realm that are contrary to good faith and commercial ethics and which have as their objective the illegitimate deviation of consumer demand are illicit and strictly prohibited. Please outline the main intellectual property rights that are capable of protection in your jurisdiction. In each case, please state:

## 8: Dominican Republic International Travel Information

*The U.S. Citizens Services (ACS) Unit maintains a List of local Attorneys - (PDF, Kb) in the Dominican Republic to pursue your complaint. The following guidelines may be helpful: Contact several attorneys to describe briefly the nature of the services you desire, and find out the attorney's qualifications and experience.*

Toggle display of website navigation Argument: History, however, stands in its way. October 8, , Not a single major country stepped up in a significant way, and most did nothing at all. The only leader to heed the call: In early October , just months before the Evian meeting, Trujillo authorized an ethnic-cleansing campaign along the Dominican-Haitian border with the aim of expunging dark-skinned Haitians. The episode is known as the Parsley Massacre due to the widely told though possibly apocryphal story that, to test whether those in the borderlands were Dominican or Haitian, soldiers asked them to say perejil, Spanish for parsley â€” a word Haitians were known to have difficulty pronouncing. The ensuing massacre went on for about two weeks, leaving approximately 25, dead. The criteria for eligibility, which included a preference for single young men and farmers, limited the number of applicants, with the result that only several hundred people arrived two years later. Only a few stayed permanently. Flash-forward to the present. The expulsions followed the expiration of a key deadline in what the Dominican government bills as a plan to give legal status to recent migrants and to restore the nationality of Dominicans of Haitian descent who had been denied their citizenship through a complicated legal and political drama. Crucially, however, the United States has not forced citizens born to generations of immigrant parents to re-register in the uncertain hope of retaining their citizenship. The court thus retroactively stripped scores of thousands of Dominicans of Haitian descent of their nationality. Yet the scheme is riddled with problems rooted in a decades-long struggle over the legal status of Haitians born in the Dominican Republic. Frequent deportations have taken place over the years, tracking cycles of economic and political difficulties. Haitian cane workers began arriving in the Dominican Republic en masse in the early 20th century, when the United States occupied both countries. Its goal was to restore order and force the countries to repay their debts to European governments thus removing the temptation for Europe to send troops to the Caribbean to collect. Yet during economic downturns, from the Great Depression to the many later busts on the heels of brief often debt-fueled booms, the Dominican government expelled many Haitians and, all too often, dark-skinned Dominicans â€” easy scapegoats. More recently, the earthquake in Haiti led to a brief thaw in relations between the nations, but the economic stress that followed, along with the surge of Haitians seeking work in the Dominican Republic, renewed tensions. Perhaps it is a coincidence that the long-smoldering citizenship issue heated up shortly after the devastating Haiti earthquake. Three years later, the Dominican Constitutional Court issued ruling , which retroactively denationalized Dominicans of Haitian descent, extending all the way back to As a result, many people will not be able to formally reclaim their citizenship. This past June, when a key deadline for registering to formalize legal status expired, the Dominican Republic hired buses and began preparing to transport Haitians across the border. Weeks later, it hired public relations consultants to recast its actions in a rosy light. Their work will not be easy. Human rights groups and journalists , however, have documented precisely the opposite. Similarly, a July Human Rights Watch report condemned the registration process, calling its implementation and design flawed. Another 40, or so also fled to Haiti. When I was writing *Why the Cocks Fight* , my book about Dominican-Haitian relations, I heard numerous accounts from cane-field workers and human rights groups of Dominican soldiers demanding citizenship papers from Haitian migrants and dark-skinned Dominicans and then proceeding to rip the documents to shreds. The lost opportunity here is especially sad. If the rosy picture that the Dominican Republic has presented of its commitment to human rights were true, this would be an important precedent. Instead, the current situation threatens to destroy any remaining shred of the cooperation that flourished between the countries following the earthquake in Although the Dominican Republic is considerably better off than Haiti, it too has economic troubles â€” a point that officials like to emphasize when justifying their policies toward Haitian migrants. There are some signs, however small, of progress. The Dominican government has said that it welcomes the presence of the international community, a refreshing

change from the past. Although the country has begun formal deportations, it also has extended the deadline to apply for legalization or reinstatement of citizenship. By mid-September, government officials reported that they had received 78 applications, of which they had denied 55. In addition, the Central Electoral Board has admitted that it erroneously froze the documentation of approximately 55 people, and it reinstated their legal status. Without taking responsibility for some of its more egregious violations, the Dominican Republic will not win the international respect it craves. In November, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights issued a scathing ruling condemning the Dominican government for violating 11 articles of the American Convention on Human Rights, including the right to nationality. In retaliation, the Dominican government withdrew from the convention, with the result that Dominicans themselves will no longer be protected by a public government commitment to international human rights protocols. Why waste so much effort on a policy that has generated such ill will? Guaranteeing citizenship to those who already had it from the start would be the most effective step the Dominican Republic could take to repair its relationship with Haiti and international critics. Governments and international organizations must also be more forceful. One way to hold the Dominican Republic accountable would be for the United States to cut off military aid until the country shows respect for international human rights norms. That aid can be used more effectively to support civilian agencies and organizations. The Dominican Republic has justifiably criticized the Haitian government for failing to properly document its citizens. Dominicans of Haitian descent and Haitian migrants have also complained that they have not received the support they need from Haitian authorities to regularize their status within the Dominican Republic. The Dominican Republic and Haiti, both poor countries, could use international technical assistance and financial support to create a robust, fair, and simplified regularization process. It may be impossible to erase the cynicism and cruelty of the past. Yet by seizing opportunities to collaborate, it is possible for Dominicans and Haitians, with the support of the international community, to shape a better shared future.

### 9: Dominican Republic - Wikipedia

*The Dominican Republic and the United States belong to a number of the same international organizations, including the United Nations, Organization of American States, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and World Trade Organization.*

*The Sons of Solomon Ford mondeo user manual Funny Boy versus the bubble-brained barbers from the Big Bang The logician and the engineer Madame Teteron and the dragon by Toni Vuurboom Talking about death and bereavement in school Art, Poetry, and Technology In search of vacation land SANTA IN FRAME 50 Betty Serves The Master Surface chemistry and electrochemistry of membranes Just Like Ice Cream (Focus on the Family Book) You dont live the moment twice New Issues and Paradigms in Research on Social Dilemmas The story of the movement The Ascent Of Mount Carmel Frommers Seattle 2005 (Frommers Complete) Business management study notes The internal consultant I cant believe its not oil paint Real Estate Selling Magic Philanthropy in the Americas Cowboy Roping and Rope Tricks New Directions in Bible Study Cpt exam sample paper Capitalism and revolution in Iran Evaluating websites lesson plan Barneys baby farm animals XIX. The Tragedy of the / Genetic Response of Forest Systems to Changing Environmental Conditions (Forestry Sciences) Ingenious Yankees The transparent touch Democrats in a Republican age Mealtime and bedtime sing sign Importing Diversity Air quality monitoring The True Story of the Three Little Pigs by A. Wolf Milton and the Christian tradition By day or by night? Today is another tomorrow*