

OFFICE OF TEXTILES AND APPAREL (OTEXA)

Market Reports Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

Dominican Republic

The following information is provided only as a guide and should be confirmed with the proper authorities before embarking on any export activities.

Import Tariffs

The United States, Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic are partners in the U.S - Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), which allows for increased opportunities for U.S. textile and apparel trade and business in the CAFTA-DR region. For example, qualifying U.S. textile and apparel products enter the CAFTA region duty free. For more information on benefits provided under this agreement, see the [CAFTA-DR in the FTA section](#).

U.S. exports that do not qualify under the CAFTA-DR are subject to non-preferential treatment as outlined below. Tariffs for imported goods are calculated on the ad-valorem c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) value.

Dominican Republic: Tariffs (percent ad valorem) on Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

	HS Chapter/Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Yarn		
-silk	5003-5006	0
-wool	5105-5110	0
-cotton	5204-5207	0
-other vegetable fiber	5306-5308	0
-man-made fiber	5401-5406/5501-5511	0
Woven Fabric		
-silk	5007	0
-wool	5111-5113	0
-cotton	5208-5212	0
-other vegetable fiber	5309-5311	0
-man-made fiber	5407-5408/5512-5516	0 - 14
Knit Fabric	60	0 - 8
Non Woven Fabric	5603	0
Industrial Fabric	59	0 - 20
Apparel	61-62	3 - 20
Home Furnishings including: bed, bath, kitchen linens, etc.	63	0 - 20
Carpet	57	20
Footwear	64	0 - 20
Travel Goods	4202	20

The ISC, which is a luxury tax of 15 to 130 percent, is applied to some "nonessential" goods such as some carpets.

To return to the Foreign Tariff Information webpage, click [here](#).

For U.S. exports to the Dominican Republic to receive the preferential tariff treatment provided by CAFTA-DR, the Dominican importer should present to the Dominican Customs Authorities (Dirección General de Aduanas-DGA) certification in support of the claim of preference. The Dominican importer should work with the U.S. exporter to ensure that a U.S. good meets the relevant rule of origin prior to making a claim.

It is important to note that the ultimate responsibility for claiming preferential treatment lies with the Dominican importer; however, the U.S. supplier should be ready to provide to the Dominican importer assistance and cooperation in producing accurate and well documented claims for preferential treatment. The exporter, importer, or producer of the goods may produce the certification where the goods originate.

For information on local customs requirements and documentation, see:

- [Ministerio de Hacienda \(Finance Ministry\)](#)

Standards

Local standards organization and other resources:

- [Dominican Quality Institute - INDOCAL](#) (Instituto Dominicano para la Calidad)

Labeling

The standard, NORDOM 59.080.30 - *Informacion Del Etiquetado De Productos Textiles* provides requirements for labeling textile products, which include apparel, home textiles, flat fabrics, and thread/yarn.

Apparel and home textiles must have a permanent label in Spanish with the following information:

- fiber content
- size
- care instructions (in symbols or legends)
- name of the designer
- country of origin.
- trademark (optional)
- name, national taxpayer registration (RNC) and telephone number of the manufacturer, importer or distributor

For more information on labeling requirements, see the Department of Standardization of the Dominican Institute for Quality - [INDOCAL](#) (Instituto Dominicano para la Calidad).

For additional information on exporting textiles, apparel, footwear and travel goods, click [here](#).

[Return to Export Market Reports](#)