

# INTERNATIONAL MILITARY MARKETS LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

## SAMPLE



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# Dominican Republic: Section 1 - Data

	Local	USD
		
<b>Defense Spending (2019)</b>	31.6 billion	625.6 million
<b>Total Forecast Spending (2020-2024)</b>	203.6 billion	4,034 million
<b>Avg Annual Defense (2020-2024)</b>	40.7 billion	806.8 million
<b>CAGR (2019-2024)</b>		7.8%

## Outlook

- Dominican Republic's location in the central Caribbean makes it a popular layover for criminals, driving defense spending growth at a compound annual rate of 7.8 percent
- Dominican Republic is experiencing strong economic growth, raising overall output and lowering the poverty level
- Irregularities marred recent election results, but elections are still considered legitimate to outside observers, driving political stability
- 2018 witnessed a slight uptick in tensions between the Dominican Republic and neighboring Haiti as a result of spill-over effects from Haiti's ongoing economic and political crisis
- In September 2018, the Dominican Republic reversed its long-standing diplomatic recognition of Taiwan in a bid to deepen economic ties with the People's Republic of China

## Market Attractiveness

The following table presents a broad analytical framework for examining the Dominican Republic's defense industry, military posture, acquisition policies and transparency, government, budget, and economy (IMAGE), and how these areas might impact Dominican defense acquisition over the coming years. It is presented from the perspective of a defense contractor looking to sell equipment to the Dominican Republic. Factors that could benefit sales are presented as opportunities, while factors that could potentially reduce sales are presented as risks.

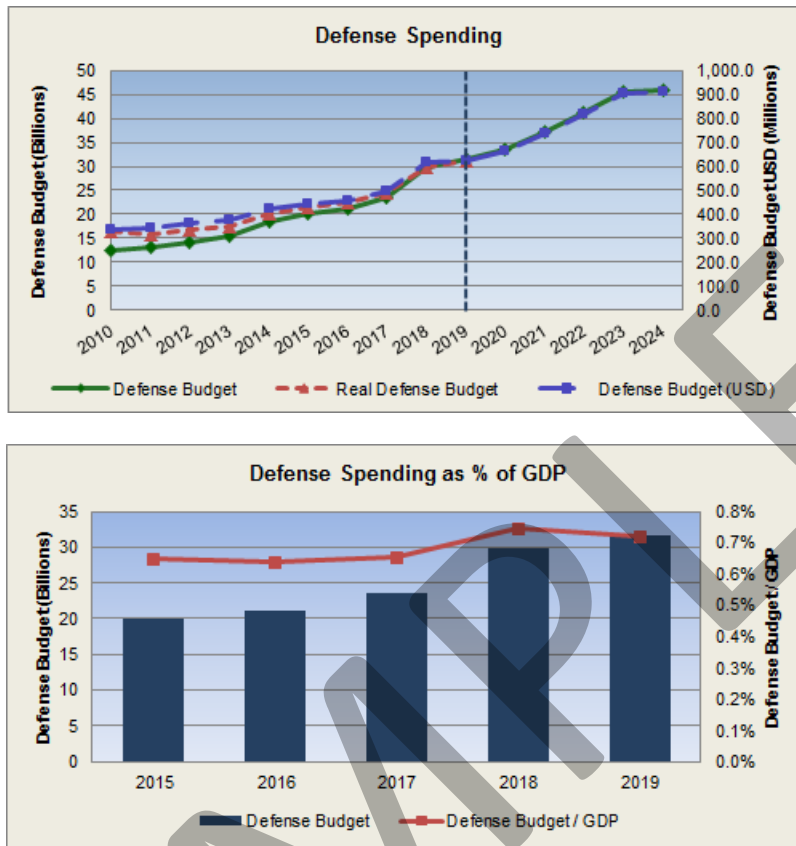
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## IMAGE Matrix

	Description	Opportunities/Strengths	Risks/Weaknesses
<b>Industry</b>	National policies and defense industry strengths that affect competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small domestic defense industry reduces competitive intensity for foreign firms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Free trade zones give local companies competitive advantage over foreign firms</li> </ul>
<b>Military Posture</b>	Internal and external threats that drive purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geographic location in central Caribbean makes Dominican Republic a layover for criminal groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fewer threats from criminal groups than in some other countries in the region, such as El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras</li> </ul>
<b>Acquisition &amp; Budget</b>	Impact of budgeting and contracting transparency on ease of selling to government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget published annually</li> <li>Budget execution reports are issued for previous years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some acquisitions not made public, such as purchase of Bell 412s</li> </ul>
<b>Government</b>	Stability, elections, and corruption and their effect on business environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stable political system</li> <li>Democratic government elected and peaceful transfers of power observed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some irregularities reported in recent elections</li> </ul>
<b>Economy</b>	Impact of economic environment on the government's ability to spend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong economic growth</li> <li>Focus on liberalizing economy, implementing free trade, improving education, and building infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poverty remains high despite gains made since 2004</li> <li>Dependence on exports and tourism makes Dominican Republic vulnerable to global economic trends</li> </ul>

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### Military Budget



**Defense Spending.** The primary threats facing the Dominican Republic are transnational criminal groups. The country's location in the central Caribbean makes it an ideal layover for criminals trafficking drugs, weapons, and human beings. The military has stepped up operations and increased cooperation with allies to counter these groups, leading to strong budget increases over the past decade.

Between 2014 and 2018, defense spending in the Dominican Republic increased at an annualized rate of 26.7 percent. During that time, defense spending increased from DOP18.4 billion to DOP29.8 billion. Low inflation and foreign exchange changes means that those increases have been healthy in both real terms and in terms of U.S. dollars. That means that the military's purchasing power has remained equivalent to its budget increases.

Santo Domingo has continued to implement substantial budget increases in 2019, with a planned increase of 5.8 percent over the previous year's already enlarged budget. This increase has boosted the defense budget to a total figure of DOP31.6 billion (\$625.6 million). Personnel expenses were increased from 53.7 percent of the budget in 2017 to 59.4 percent in 2018, and this latter figure has effectively been maintained in the latest annual budget. The 2019 budget allocates 16 percent of funding toward the procurement of supplies and materials, a slight, inflation-induced decrease from 16.5 percent in 2018. Although still dwarfed by the personnel budget, this level of spending nevertheless allows the government to purchase new equipment such as P2006T aircraft to combat criminal groups.

Going forward, defense spending in the Dominican Republic will continue to increase at a steady pace. Forecast International expects funding to increase at an annualized rate of 7.8 percent between 2019 and 2024. While slower than in the previous five years, that level of growth is still faster than that of many other countries in the region. The slowdown is due to slightly slower economic growth projections, along with the government's continued need to pay for education and infrastructure. Still, the threats from transnational criminal groups will require continual increases in spending, while economic growth will provide the government with the resources to pay for the increases.

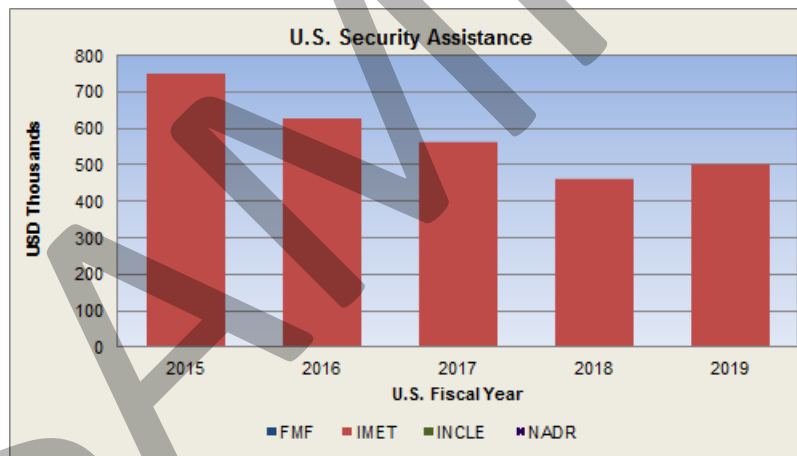
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Defense Spending, 2014-2018 Actual; 2019-2024 Projected											
	Historical					Plan	Forecast				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Defense Budget</b>	18.4	20.0	21.1	23.5	29.8	31.6	33.6	37.2	41.2	45.7	45.9
<b>Defense Budget (USD)</b>	\$424.5	\$443.9	\$458.8	\$497.5	\$614.0	\$625.6	\$665.4	\$737.3	\$816.8	\$905.1	\$909.4
<b>Defense Budget % Chg</b>	18.7%	8.5%	5.6%	11.7%	26.7%	5.8%	6.4%	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%	0.5%
<b>Real Defense Budget*</b>	20.0	21.6	22.4	24.3	29.8	31.1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Real Defense Budget (USD)*</b>	\$412.6	\$444.0	\$461.3	\$500.5	\$614.0	\$640.6	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Real % Chg</b>	15.3%	7.6%	3.9%	8.5%	22.7%	4.3%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% of GDP</b>	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>% of Nat. Budget</b>	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	4.3%	4.1%	-	-	-	-	-

Local currency scale: billions; USD scale: millions

\* Real figures are at constant 2018 prices and exchange rates.

## Security Assistance



Traditionally, the U.S. has been the major provider of security assistance to the Dominican Republic. The country has recently emerged as a key U.S. partner in the region, and is increasingly cooperating with the U.S. in the areas of counternarcotics trafficking, migration, human trafficking, and terrorism. Still, security assistance to the Dominican Republic has been low in recent years.

For a time, the U.S. provided security assistance to the Dominican Republic through the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs. However, since U.S. FY11, FMF funding has dried up.

IMET funding has been more consistent, although it too is declining. A high point in IMET funding was reached in FY12, when \$829,000 was provided. In subsequent years, funding has seen a steady decline. The FY18 budget request initially called for \$500,000 in IMET funding for the Dominican Republic, but this figure was later reduced to \$464,000. Although the FY19 budget request once again allocates \$500,000 to Dominican IMET funding, it is probable that the final figure will be brought into line with that of FY18.

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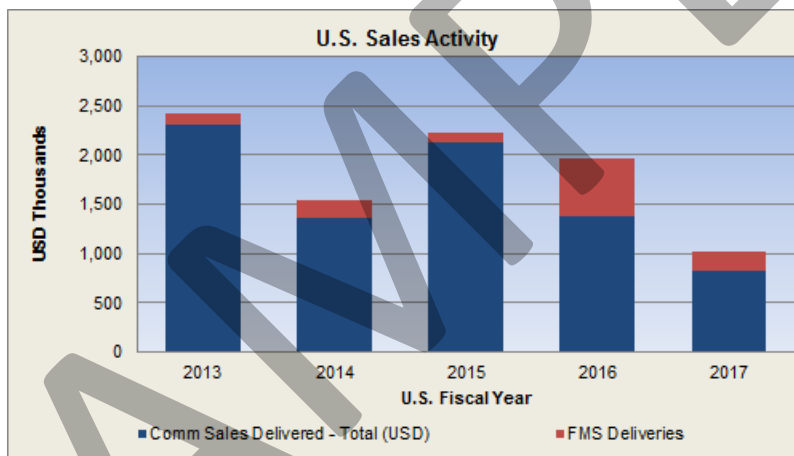
In 2019, the Dominican Republic received a diverse array of donated equipment from the United States, including basic unmanned aerial vehicles, light reconnaissance and patrol vehicles, and a range of standard infantry equipment such as night-vision goggles and helmets.

Security Assistance, 2015-2019					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>FMF</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>IMET</b>	\$753	\$627	\$564	\$464	\$500
<b>INCLE</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>NADR</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	\$753	\$627	\$564	\$464	\$500

Currency scale: USD thousands

\* All years are U.S. fiscal years.

## Arms Trade



With a modest arms manufacturing capability limited to small naval vessels and some ordnance, the Dominican Republic is heavily reliant on imported arms to fill its military equipment requirements. The U.S. emerged as the country's dominant arms supplier during the 1960s and 1970s and has remained its most important source of weapons. Brazil, Chile, France, and Spain have also provided some military equipment to the country.

Historically, most of the equipment the Dominican Republic purchased from the U.S. was acquired through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) channel, as opposed to commercial channels. However, the reverse is now true. Between FY13 and FY17, the Dominican Republic took delivery of \$8.0 million through commercial channels, or 87.2 percent of the equipment total, versus \$1.8 million through FMS channels, or 12.8 percent of the total.

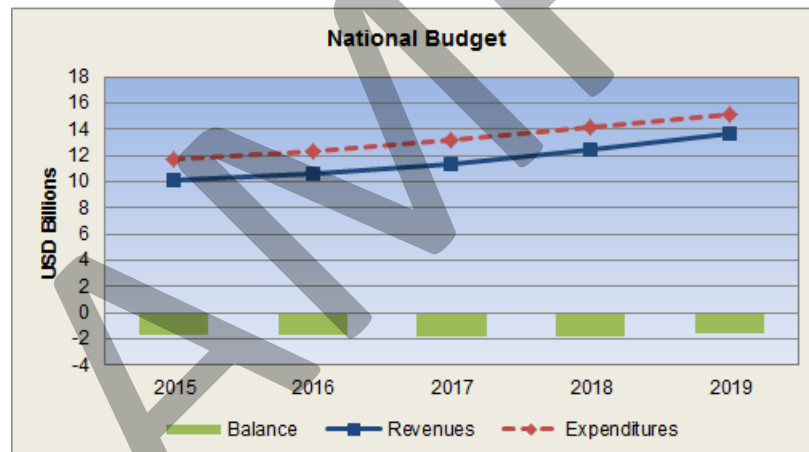
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U.S. Sales Activity - Dominican Republic, 2013-2017					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>FMS Agreements</b>	\$400	\$651	\$6,620	\$6,418	\$250
<b>Comm Sales Auth - Articles (USD)</b>	\$3,426	\$3,022	\$5,416	\$4,871	\$1,049
<b>Comm Sales Auth - Services (USD)</b>	\$10	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Commercial Sales Authorized</b>	\$3,436	\$3,122	\$5,416	\$4,871	\$1,049
<b>Comm Sales Delivered - Total (USD)</b>	\$2,311	\$1,358	\$2,135	\$1,375	\$827
<b>Comm Sales % of Total Deliveries</b>	95.3%	87.7%	96.0%	70.2%	80.8%
<b>FMS Deliveries</b>	\$113	\$190	\$90	\$584	\$196
<b>FMS Deliveries % of Total Deliveries</b>	4.7%	12.3%	4.0%	29.8%	19.2%
<b>Total Deliveries</b>	\$2,424	\$1,548	\$2,225	\$1,959	\$1,023

Currency scale: USD thousands

\* All years are U.S. fiscal years.

## National Budget



**Budget.** Reducing its deficit and paying off debt have been major goals of the Dominican government. By 2007, the government was able to pass a budget that actually had a surplus – of DOP2.3 billion. The surplus was used to pay down public debt and meet employee payroll.

However, by 2008, the government was again reporting a deficit, of DOP10.17 billion. The country was forced to rely on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Inter-American Development Bank to cover this gap. The Dominican Republic has had a budget deficit every year since then; and while this overall trend looks to continue in 2019, the annual budget deficit of DOP75.5 billion (\$1.5 billion) does represent a significant reduction from the previous two years.

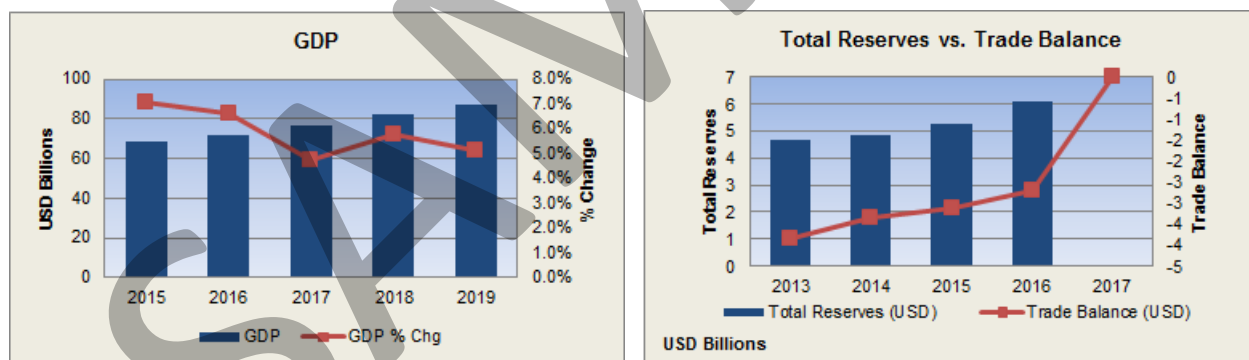
Overall, deficits remain manageable in the country. Although the country's gross debt level has been characterized by a steady rise over the past five years, it is expected to fall to 37.4 percent of GDP in 2019 from 37.9 percent in 2018. Similarly, the rate of growth for the country's gross debt level has been slower than many other countries in the region are experiencing, increasing from 33 percent of GDP in 2015 to 37.4 by 2019.

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National Budget and Public Debt, 2015-2019					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Gov't Revenues</b>	455.4	490.3	537.6	602.9	689.9
<b>Gov't Revenues (USD)</b>	\$10.1	\$10.7	\$11.4	\$12.4	\$13.7
<b>Gov't Expenditures</b>	529.3	566.2	624.4	689.9	765.5
<b>Gov't Expenditures (USD)</b>	\$11.8	\$12.3	\$13.2	\$14.2	\$15.2
<b>Budget Balance</b>	-73.9	-75.9	-86.8	-87.0	-75.5
<b>Budget Balance (USD)</b>	-\$1.6	-\$1.7	-\$1.8	-\$1.8	-\$1.5
<b>Gross Debt</b>	1,013.9	1,154.2	1,305.7	1,474.4	1,641.1
<b>Gross Debt (USD)</b>	\$22.5	\$25.1	\$27.6	\$30.3	\$32.5
<b>Gross Debt % of GDP</b>	33.0%	35.0%	36.7%	37.9%	37.4%
<b>Net Debt</b>	774.2	872.0	992.2	1,091.7	1,225.1
<b>Net Debt (USD)</b>	\$17.2	\$19.0	\$21.0	\$22.5	\$24.3
<b>Net Debt % of GDP</b>	25.2%	26.4%	27.9%	27.4%	27.9%

Local currency scale: billions; USD scale: billions

## Economic Synopsis



**Economy.** The Dominican Republic has experienced strong economic growth over the past decade, boasting one of the highest GDP growth rates in the Americas. This is in contrast to the country's past, when economic growth was chaotic at best. However, in the 1990s the Dominican Republic's leaders began a concerted effort to revitalize the nation's economy. Leaders privatized state-owned assets, established free trade zones, and signed free trade agreements – including the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), signed in March 2004.

While those reforms led to strong growth, they also led to an uneven distribution of wealth. The country's economy was growing, but the number of people living below the poverty line actually increased, reaching a high of 50 percent of the total population by 2004.

This led to additional major reforms. Santo Domingo began a program to invest in infrastructure and education. Power generation was a particular weakness of the Dominican economy, so in 2006, the government invested \$600 million in building new electricity generation plants, with a focus on environmentally friendly hydroelectric plants. The Dominican Republic also invests money in its roadways.



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The government also committed 4 percent of GDP to education funding, and in January 2013, a national literacy campaign began with the opening of several public learning centers.

The country's location and geography also provide benefits, attracting millions of tourists a year. The service sector has therefore become the dominant employer in the country. Agriculture is also important to the country's economy, with sugarcane the dominant crop.

The National Development Strategy 2010-2030 further highlights the goals of the Dominican government, indicating that there should be a focus on the promotion of equal rights and opportunities, as well as the creation of a sustainable, integrative, competitive, and environmentally sustainable economy.

With these reforms, the Dominican Republic has begun to see results. The number of people living below the poverty line had declined to 32.4 percent by 2015 according to the World Bank, while overall economic output continued to increase. Unemployment has also declined, from 6.4 percent in 2014 to an estimated 5.2 percent in 2019.

**Outlook.** Despite the country's past successes, challenges remain. Although much improved compared to its level in 2004, the country's poverty rate remains high. In addition, exports and tourism are an important part of the economy, so the Dominican Republic remains vulnerable to changes in the global economy. Continued disruption in Latin American economies could negatively impact the country. Potential changes to U.S. trade policy could also hurt the country should its most important trading partner become more leery of imports.

In late 2018, the Dominican Republic reversed its long-standing diplomatic recognition of Taiwan in order to build a closer relationship with the People's Republic of China. Taiwan and the Dominican Republic had long maintained close economic ties, and as recently as 2017, Taiwan donated security equipment, including helicopters and tactical vehicles, to the Dominican Republic. However, in order to better leverage its position as the PRC's largest Caribbean trade partner and allow itself greater access to sources of Chinese financing, the Dominican government chose to abandon its recognition of Taiwan. This decision is part of a wider regional trend as many Caribbean and Latin America countries, having once tailored their recognition policies to align with the hegemonic preferences of the United States, are increasingly deeming the economic costs of alienating the PRC as too high to maintain.

Despite some issues, the overall economic outlook for the Dominican Republic remains strong. The IMF expects the country's GDP to grow at about 5.0 percent annually between 2019 and 2023, while inflation will remain at a moderate 3 to 4 percent.

The Dominican Republic must also continue to make investments in infrastructure and education in order to sustain growth, while also making its society more open to opportunity.

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Economy, 2012-2019								
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>GDP</b>	2,384.3	2,590.7	2,841.2	3,068.1	3,298.4	3,613.1	4,010.8	4,389.0
<b>GDP (USD)</b>	\$61.0	\$62.3	\$65.5	\$68.2	\$71.8	\$76.3	\$82.5	\$87.0
<b>GDP % Chg</b>	2.8%	4.7%	7.6%	7.0%	6.6%	4.8%	5.8%	5.1%
<b>Total Reserves</b>	138.0	194.6	209.8	236.0	280.9	-	-	-
<b>Total Reserves (USD)</b>	\$3.5	\$4.7	\$4.8	\$5.2	\$6.1	-	-	-
<b>Exports</b>	587.5	655.5	727.3	758.4	830.2	-	-	-
<b>Exports (USD)</b>	\$15.0	\$15.8	\$16.8	\$16.9	\$18.1	-	-	-
<b>Imports</b>	806.9	815.4	873.2	898.4	953.4	-	-	-
<b>Imports (USD)</b>	\$20.6	\$19.6	\$20.1	\$20.0	\$20.7	-	-	-
<b>Trade Balance</b>	-219.3	-159.9	-145.9	-140.0	-123.2	-	-	-
<b>Trade Balance (USD)</b>	-\$5.6	-\$3.8	-\$3.4	-\$3.1	-\$2.7	-	-	-
<b>Inflation</b>	3.7%	4.8%	3.0%	0.8%	1.6%	3.0%	3.3%	3.8%
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	6.4%	7.0%	6.4%	5.9%	5.5%	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%
<b>FX Rate (Local to USD)</b>	39.1	41.6	43.3	45.0	46.0	47.3	48.6	50.5

Local currency scale: billions; USD scale: billions

## Manufacturing Capability

The Dominican Republic has set up free trade zones around the country, where companies cannot be taxed for 15 to 20 years. Regulations are also lower in these regions. While free trade zones were originally set up to encourage exports, as of 2016, companies within the free trade zones are able to sell any quantity of their products within the country tax free. These companies primarily serve commercial and consumer markets, but some companies such as Ciramar Shipyards also serve the Dominican government.

## Major Companies

Company	Primary Activity
Ciramar Shipyards	Ciramar Shipyards offers design, construction, and repairs of commercial and government vessels that displace up to 100 tons. The shipyard operates in an economic "free zone," meaning it can build ships export-duty-free. The company has a history of working with the Dutch Damen shipbuilding company.
San Cristóbal Arsenal	Established by dictator Rafael Trujillo after World War II to build small arms indigenously, the facility has since been used only for small arms ammunition production and the maintenance of Army vehicles and artillery.

## Dominican Republic: Section 1 - Data

## Political and Security Environment



Source: CIA World Factbook

**Background.** The Dominican Republic has had 33 constitutions in its history. However, most of these have involved only minor changes to the document. Following a brief civil war in 1965 that prompted U.S. military intervention, the Constitution of 1966 established a democratically elected civilian government with independent executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Although changes have been made to it, that constitution is still largely in place.

Executive power rests with the president, who is directly elected for a four-year term. The president appoints the Cabinet, executes laws passed by the legislative branch, and is the commander in chief of the armed forces. The president and vice president run for office on the same ticket.

Legislative power is vested in the bicameral National Congress, which comprises a 30-member Senate and a 150-member Chamber of Deputies, both of which are directly elected for four-year terms. The 16-member Supreme Court of Justice is appointed by the National Judicial Council, which is nominated by the country's three major political parties. The Supreme Court has sole jurisdiction over actions against the president, designated members of his Cabinet, and members of the National Congress.

The Dominican presidency has been dominated by the Partido de la Liberación Dominicana (PLD), with the Partido Revolucionario Dominicano (PRD) acting as the dominant opposition party. PLD candidate Leonel Fernández was elected to the presidency in May 2004 and May 2008.

He was succeeded by PLD candidate Danilo Medina Sánchez, a 60-year-old economist and politician, in May 2012. Although both the PLD and the PRD were accused of buying votes in the election, international observers did not believe the fraud was widespread enough to mar the results. Medina was declared the winner with 51.2 percent of vote, and his rival, former President Hipólito Mejía, won 47 percent.

Although the 2010 Constitution barred anyone from serving in the presidency for two consecutive terms, the legislature changed that provision in 2015 to allow someone to serve for a total of eight years, with restriction on consecutive terms. That allowed Medina to run again, and defeat PRD candidate Luis Abinader with about 60 percent of the vote. Although Abinader conceded defeat, he accused the president of using his power to grant and take away public jobs to influence the vote. The Organization of American States (OAS) also said there was

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evidence of irregularities, such as voting delays and purchases of voter identification cards outside polling stations. However, the OAS did not question the election's ultimate outcome.

## Military Posture

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The biggest threat facing the Dominican Republic is transnational crime. The country's location in the central Caribbean makes it an ideal layover for drug traffickers, money launderers, arms traffickers, and human traffickers. While the police are the primary counter to these threats, the nation's military plays a major supporting role. Military units are deployed to support police in cities that have high crime rates. In addition, air and sea units patrol sovereign Dominican territory to prevent criminal groups from entering the country. The Dominican military has also created strong ties to other countries in the region – particularly Colombia, Central American nations, and the U.S. – to facilitate cooperation in addressing transnational criminal activities.

Another threat facing the Dominican Republic is instability in neighboring Haiti. For example, in early 2016, more than 2,000 Dominican troops were deployed along the border to ensure that the chaos following failed elections in Haiti did not spill over into the Dominican Republic. As U.N. troops reduced their presence in Haiti, the Dominican Republic deployed another 1,000 troops on the border in May 2017.

Beginning in late 2018 and continuing into 2019, large-scale anti-corruption protests have rocked neighboring Haiti in response to the alleged misuse of government funds intended for domestic social services. These protests and the wider economic crisis that produced them have generated some spill-over effects along the border of the Dominican Republic, but at the time of writing these scattered incidents have not markedly altered the security dynamic along the border zone.

## Infrastructure

**Description.** The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern two-thirds of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, the second largest island in the Greater Antilles (after Cuba). The western part of the island is occupied by Haiti, with which the Dominican Republic shares a 360-kilometer border. In all other directions, the country is bounded by water, with the Atlantic Ocean to the north, the Caribbean Sea to the south, and the Mona Passage to the east. Puerto Rico lies on the other side of the Mona Passage. Altogether, the Dominican Republic has 1,288 kilometers of coastline. The western end of Hispaniola (Haitian territory) is only 50 miles from Cuba, which lies across the Windward Passage. The total area of the Dominican Republic measures 48,730 square kilometers. The terrain is a mixture of rugged highlands and mountains with fertile valleys. The population numbered just over 10.48 million in July 2015, with a population growth rate of 1.23 percent.

**Roads.** 19,705 kilometers, of which 9,872 kilometers are paved and 9,833 are unpaved

**Railroads.** 496 kilometers of track

**Ports.** Major ports are Santo Domingo, La Romana, Barahona, San Pedro de Macoris, and Puerto Plata

**Airfields.** Total of 36: 16 paved and 20 unpaved; one heliport

**Major Exports.** Gold, silver, cocoa, sugar, coffee, tobacco, meats, consumer goods

**Major Imports.** Petroleum, foodstuffs, cotton and fabrics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals

**Telecommunications.** Relatively efficient telephone system based on island-wide microwave radio relay network, 120 AM stations, 56 FM stations, 25 TV stations, four shortwave stations, one coaxial submarine cable, one Atlantic Ocean Intelsat Earth station

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## Directory

**Defense**

The Defense Ministry and the armed services can be reached at the following addresses:

**Ministry of Defense**

Secretaría de Estado de las Fuerzas Armadas  
Avda 27 de Febrero, esq Luperón  
Plaza de la Independencia  
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic  
Tel: + 809 530 5149  
Fax: + 809 531 1309  
E-mail: dgrpsefa@verizon.net.do (public relations)  
Website: <https://www.mide.gob.do/default.aspx>

**Army Headquarters**

Army of the Dominican Republic  
Secretaria  
Ejército Nacional  
Avda 27 de Febrero  
Plaza de la Independencia  
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic  
Tel: + 809 533 5131  
Fax: + 809 530 5180  
Website: <http://www.ejercito.mil.do>

**Navy Headquarters**

Navy of the Dominican Republic  
Secretaria  
Marina de Guerra  
Base Naval 27 de Febrero  
Villa Duarte  
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic  
Tel: + 809 593 5900  
Fax: + 809 593 6206  
Website: <http://www.marina.mil.do>

**Air Force Headquarters**

Fuerza Aérea Dominicana  
Secretaria  
Aviación Militar  
Base Aérea "San Isidro"  
San Isidro  
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic  
Tel: + 809 688 3333  
Fax: + 809 594 9414  
E-mail: fad@fad.mil.do  
Website: <http://www.fuerzaaerea.mil.do>

Initial military procurement inquiries should be addressed to the following:

**Defense Attaché**

Embassy of the Dominican Republic  
1715 22nd St NW  
Washington, DC 20008  
Tel: + 1 (202) 332-6280, ext. 2525  
Fax: + 1 (202) 265-8057  
E-mail: militar@us.serex.gov.do

In the Dominican Republic, procurement matters are handled through the Defense Ministry at the following address:

**Secretaria de las Fuerzas**

Avda 27 de Febrero  
Plaza de la Independencia  
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic  
Tel: + 809 530 5193  
Fax: + 809 531 0461

U.S. companies may also contact the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) at the following address:

**Chief**

Military Assistance Advisory Group  
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic  
U.S. Department of State  
Washington, DC 20521

**Embassies**

Embassy of the Dominican Republic  
1715 22nd St NW  
Washington, DC 20008  
Tel: + 1 (202) 332-6280/6281  
Fax: + 1 (202) 265-8057  
E-mail: embassy@us.serex.gov.do  
Website: <http://drembassyusa.org>

**Military Attaché Office**

Tel: + 1 (202) 332-6280, ext. 2525  
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